

SHIMONOSEKI TREATY

Signed at Shimonoseki, April 17, 1895.
Ratified April 20, 1895.
Ratifications exchanged at Chefoo. May 8, 1895.
Promulgated May 13, 1895.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and His Majesty the Emperor of China, desiring to restore the blessings of peace to their countries and subjects and to remove all cause for future complications, have named as their Plenipotentiaries for the purpose of concluding a Treaty of Peace, that is to say:

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Count Ito HIROBUMI, Junii, Grand Cross of the Imperial Order of Paulownia. Minister President of State, and Viscount MUTSU MUNEMITSU, Junii, First Class of the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs;

And His Majesty the Emperor of China, LI HUNG-CHANG, Senior Tutor to the Heir-Apparent, Senior Grand Secretary of State, Minister Superintendent of Trade for the Northern Ports of China, Viceroy of the Province of Chihli and Earl of the First Rank, and LI CHING-FONG, Ex-Minister of the Diplomatic Service, of the Second Official Rank:

Who, after having exchanged their Full Powers, which were found to be in good and proper form, have agreed to the following Articles.

ARTICLE 1.

China recognizes definitively the full and complete independence and autonomy of Corea, and in consequence, the payment of tribute and the performance of ceremonies and formalities by Corea to China in derogation of such independence and autonomy, shall wholly cease for the future.

ARTICLE 2.

China cedes to Japan in perpetuity and full sovereignty, the following territories together with all fortifications, arsenals and public property thereon:

a) The southern portion of the Province of Feng-Tien within the following boundaries:

The line of demarcation begins at the mouth of the River Yalu and ascends that stream to the mouth of the River An-ping; from thence the line runs to Feng-Huang; from thence to Hai-Cheng, from thence to Ying-Kow, forming a line which describes the southern portion of the territory. The places above named are included in the ceded territory. When the line reaches the River Liao at Ying-Kow it follows the course of that stream to its mouth where it terminates. The mid-channel of the River Liao shall be taken as the line of demarcation.

This cession also includes all Islands appertaining or belonging to the Province of Feng-Tien situated in the eastern portion of the Bay of Liao-Tung and in the northern part of the Yellow Sea.

b) The Island of Formosa together with all Islands appertaining or belonging to the said Island of Formosa.

c) The Pescadores Group, that is to say, all Islands lying between the 119th and 120th degrees of longitude east of Greenwich and the 23rd and 24th degrees of north latitude.

ARTICLE 3.

The alignments of the frontiers described in the preceding Article and shown on the annexed Map, shall be subject to verification and demarcation on the spot, by a Joint Commission of Delimitation, consisting of two or more Japanese and two or more

Chinese Delegates to be appointed immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the Act. In case the boundaries laid down in this Act are found to be defective at any point, either on account of topography or in consideration of good administration, it shall also be the duty of the Delimitation Commission to rectify the same.

The Delimitation Commission will enter upon its duties as soon as possible and will bring its labors to a conclusion within the period of one year after appointment.

The alignments laid down in this Act shall, however be maintained until the rectifications of the Delimitation Commission, if any are made, shall have received the approval of the Governments of Japan and China.

ARTICLE 4.

China agrees to pay to Japan as a war indemnity, the sum of 200,000,000 Kuping Taels. The said sum to be paid in eight instalments. The first instalment of 50,000,000 taels, to be paid within six months, and the second instalment of 50,000,000 taels to be paid within twelve months, after the exchange of the ratifications of this Act. The remaining sum to be paid in six equal annual instalments as follows: The first of such equal annual instalments to be paid within two years; the second within three years; the third within four years; the fourth within five years; the fifth within six years, and the sixth within seven years, after the exchange of the ratifications of this Act. Interest at the rate of 5 per centum per annum shall begin to run on all unpaid portions of the said indemnity from the date the first instalment falls due.

China shall, however, have the right to pay by anticipation

at any time any or all of said instalments. In case the whole amount of the said indemnity is paid within three years after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Act, all interest shall be waived and the interest for two years and a half or for any less period, if then already paid, shall be included as a part of the principal amount of the indemnity.

ARTICLE 5.

The inhabitants of the territories ceded to Japan, who wish to take up their residence outside the ceded districts, shall be at liberty to sell their real property and retire, For this purpose a period of two years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Act shall be granted. At the expiration of that period those of the inhabitants who shall not have left such territories shall, at the option of Japan, be deemed to be Japanese subjects.

Each of the two Governments shall immediately, upon the exchange of the ratifications of the present Act, send one or more Commissioners to Formosa to effect a final transfer of that Province, and, within the space of two months after the exchange of the ratifications of this Act, such transfer shall be completed.

ARTICLE 6.

All Treaties between Japan and China having come to an end in consequence of war, China engages, immediately upon the exchange of the ratifications of this Act, to appoint Plenipotentiaries to conclude with the Japanese Plenipotentiaries a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation and a Convention to regulate Frontier Intercourse and Trade. The Treaties, Conventions and Regulations now subsisting between China and European Powers shall serve as a basis for the

said Treaty and Convention between Japan and China. From the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this Act until the said Treaty and Convention are brought into actual operation, the Japanese Government; its officials; commerce; navigation; frontier intercourse and trade; industries; ships and subjects, shall, in every respect, be accorded by China most favored nation treatment.

China makes in addition the following concessions, to take effect six months after the date of the present Act:

1st The following cities, towns and ports, in addition to those already opened, shall be opened to the trade residence, industries and manufactures of Japanese subjects, under the same conditions and with the same privileges and facilities as exist at the present open cities, towns and ports of China:

1. Shashih in the Province of Hupeh.
2. Chung-King in the Province of Szechuan.
3. Suchow in the Province of Kiang-Su.
4. Hangchow in the Province of Chekiang.

The Japanese Government shall have the right to station Consuls at any or all of the above-named places.

2nd. Steam navigation for vessels under the Japanese flag for the conveyance of passengers and cargo, shall be extended to the following places:

1. On the Upper Yangtze River, From Ichang to Chung-King.
2. On the Woosung River and the Canal, from Shanghai to Suchow and Hangchow.

The Rules and Regulations which now govern the navigation of the inland waters of China by foreign vessels, shall, so far as applicable, be enforced in respect of the above-named routes, until

new Rules and Regulations are conjointly agreed to.

3rd. Japanese subjects purchasing goods or produce in the interior of China or transporting imported merchandise into the interior of China shall have the right temporarily to rent or hire warehouses for the storage of the articles so purchased or transported, without the payment of any taxes or exactions whatever.

4th. Japanese subjects shall be free to engage in all kinds of manufacturing industries in all the open cities, towns and ports of China and shall be at liberty to import into China all kinds of machinery, paying only the stipulated import duties thereon.

All articles manufactured by Japanese subjects in China shall, in respect of inland transit and internal taxes, duties, charges and exactions of all kinds and also in respect of warehousing and storage facilities in the interior of China, stand upon the same footing and enjoy the same privileges and exemptions as merchandise imported by Japanese subjects into China.

In the event additional Rules and Regulations are necessary in connection with these concessions, they shall be embodied in the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation provided for by this Article.

Article 7.

Subject to the provisions of the next succeeding Article, the evacuation of China by the armies of Japan shall be completely effected within three months after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Act.

ARTICLE 8.

As a guarantee of the faithful performance of the stipulations of this Act, China consents to the temporary occupation by the military forces of Japan of Wei-hai wei in the Province of Shantung.

Upon the payment of the first two instalments of the war indemnity herein stipulated for and the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, the said place shall be evacuated by the Japanese forces, provided the Chinese Government consents to pledge, under suitable and sufficient arrangements, the Customs Revenue of China as security for the payment of the principal and interest of the remaining instalments of said indemnity. In the event no such arrangements are concluded, such evacuation shall only take place upon the payment of the final instalment of said indemnity.

It is however, expressly understood that no such evacuation shall take place until after the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation.

ARTICLE 9.

Immediately upon the exchange of the ratifications of this Act, all prisoners of war then held shall be restored and China undertakes not to ill-treat or punish prisoners of war so restored to her by Japan, China also engages to at once release all Japanese subjects accused of being military spies or charged, with any other military offences. China further engages not to punish in any manner nor to allow to be punished those Chinese subjects who have in any manner been compromised in their relations with the Japanese army during the war.

ARTICLE 10.

All offensive military operations shall cease upon the exchange of the ratifications of this Act.

ARTICLE 11.

The present Act shall be ratified by Their Majesties the Emperor of Japan and the Emperor of China, and the ratifications

shall be exchanged at Cheefoo, on the 8th day of the 5th month of the 28th year of Meiji, corresponding to the 14th day of the 4th month of the 21st year of Kuang Hsu.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Shimenoseki, in duplicate, this 17th day of the 4th month of the 28th year of Meiji, corresponding to the 23rd day of the 3rd month of the 21st year of Kuang Hsu.

(L. S.) Count Ito HIROBUMI.

Junii, Grand Cross of the Imperial Order of Paulownia, Minister President of State, Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan.

(L. S.) Viscount MUTSU MUNEMITSU.

Junii, First Class of the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan.

(L. S.) LI HUNG-CHANG

Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of China Senior Tutor to the Heir-Apparent, Senior Grand Secretary of State, Minister Superintendent of Trade for the Northern Ports of China, Viceray of the Proxince of Chihli and Earl of the First Rank.

(L. S.) LI CHING-FONG.

Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of China, Ex-Minister of the Diplomatic Service, of the Second Official Rank.

C E R T I F I C A T E

Statement of source and authenticity

I, SHIMODA Takeso, Chief of Archives Section, Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, hereby certify that the document in English hereto attached consisting of 10 pages and entitled" SHIMONOSEKI TREATY
is an exact and true copy of an official document of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Signed at Tokyo on this
10th day of August, 1946

T. Shimoda
Signature of Official

Witness: Nagaharu Odo

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SEPARATE ARTICLES OF SHIMONOSEKI TREATY

Signed at Shimonoseki, April 17, 1895
Ratified April 20, 1895.
Ratifications exchanged at Chefoo, May 8, 1895.
Promulgated May 13, 1895.

ARTICLE I,

The Japanese Military Forces which are, under Article 8 of the Treaty of Peace signed this day, to temporarily occupy Wei-hai-wei, shall not exceed one Brigade and from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the said Treaty of Peace, China shall pay annually, one-fourth of the amount of the expenses of such temporary occupation that is to say, at the rate of 500,000 Kuping Taels per annum.

ARTICLE 2.

The territory occupied at Wei-hai-wei shall comprise the Island of Liu Kung and a belt of land 5 Japanese Ri wide along the entire coast line of the Bay of Wei-hai-wei.

No Chinese Troops shall be permitted to approach or occupy any places within a zone 5 Japanese Ri wide beyond the boundaries of the occupied territory.

ARTICLE 3.

The Civil administration of the occupied territory shall remain in the hands of the Chinese authorities. But such Authorities shall at all Times be obliged to conform to the orders which the Commander of the Japanese Army of occupations may deem it necessary to give in the interest of the health, maintenance, safety, distribution or discipline of the troops.

All military offices committed within the occupied territory shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Japanese Military

Authorities.

The foregoing Separate Articles shall have the same force, value and effect as if they had been word for word, inserted in the Treaty of Peace signed this day.

In Witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Shimonoseki, in duplicate, this 17th day of the 4th month of the 28th year of Meiji, corresponding to the 23rd day of the 3rd month of the 21st year of Kwang Hsu.

(L. S.) Count ITO HIROBUMI.

Junii, Grand Cross of the Imperial Order of Paulownia. Minister President of State, Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan.

(L. S.) Viscount MUTSU MUNEMITSU.

Junii, First Class of the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan.

(L. S.) LI HUNG CHANG.

Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of China, Senior Tutor to the Heir Apparent, Senior Grand Secretary of State; Minister Superintendent of Trade for the Northern Ports of China; Viceroy of the Province of Chihli and Earl of the First Rank.

(L. S.) LI CHING FONG.

Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of China. Ex-Minister of the Diplomatic Service, of the Second Official Rank.

CERTIFICATE

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, SHIMODA Takeso, Chief of the Archives Section, Japanese Foreign Office, hereby that the document in English hereto attached consisting of 3 pages and entitled "Separate Articles of Shimonoseki Treaty" is an exact and true copy of an official document Japanese Foreign Office

Signed at Tokyo

on this 10th day of August, 1946

T. Shimoda
Signature of Official

Witness: Nasaharu Odo

5285 145
DEF DOC # 196

Translated by:

(Authenticated by L. J. ...)
Defence Section Language Branch

Protocol of the Shimonoseki Treaty.

Signed at Shimonoseki, April 17, the 28th year of Meiji (1895)

Promulgated May 13, the 28th year of Meiji (1895)

The Government of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of China have, through their respective Plenipotentiary Ministers, agreed upon the following stipulation with the object of avoiding future misunderstanding on the meaning and intention of the Treaty of Peace signed this day. First. It is agreed that the translated English text to be appended to the Treaty of Peace signed this day shall have the same meaning and intention as the original Japanese and Chinese texts of the Treaty.

Second. It is agreed that in case of any divergence of interpretation between the Japanese and Chinese texts of the Treaty, such differences shall be decided by reference to the English text above-mentioned.

Third. It is agreed that the undersigned Plenipotentiary Ministers shall submit this Protocol to their respective Imperial Government together with the Treaty of Peace signed this day and that when the Treaty is ratified, the stipulation inserted in this Protocol shall also be considered as approved by the respective Imperial Government without any formal ratification.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiary Ministers
have signed the same, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Shimonoseki, in duplicate, this 17th day of the 4th month
of the 28th year of Meiji, corresponding to the 23rd day of the
3rd month of the 21st year of Kuang Hsii:

Count ITO, Hirobumi
Junior Grade of the Second Count Rank, Grand
Cross of the Imperial Order of the Paulownia,
Prime Minister, Minister Plenipotentiary of
His Majesty the Emperor of Japan.

Signature _____ Seal

Viscount MUTSU, Munemitsu.
Junior Grade of the Second count Rank,
Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure First Class,
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Minister Plenipo-
tentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan.

Signature _____ Seal

Li Hung-Chang.
Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the
Emperor of China, Senior Tutor to the Heir-
Apparent, Senior Grand Secretary of State,
Minister Superintendent of Trade for the
Northern Ports of China, Viceroy of the Province
of Chihli and Earl of the First Rank.

Signature _____ Seal

Li Ching-Fong.
Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the
Emperor of China, Ex-Minister of Diplomatic
Service, of the Second Official Rank.

Signature _____ Seal.

C E R T I F I C A T E

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, SHIMODA Takeso; Chief of the Archives Section, Japanese Foreign Office, here certify that the document in Japanese hereto attached consisting of 2 pages and entitled "Protocol of Shimonoseki Treaty" is an exact and true copy of an official document of Japanese foreign office.

Signed at Tokyo on this
10th day of August, 1946

(signed) T. SHIMODA
Signature of Official

Witness: (signed) Nagaharu ODO

TRANSLATION CERTIFICATE

I, William E. 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 E. Clarke

Tokyo, Japan

Date: 17 January 1947

Telegram despatched from Mutsu, Foreign
Minister to Ambassador to Russia, Nishi.

May 5, 1895.

Kyoto, May 5th, 1895.

Addressed to Ambassador NISHI in Russia by Foreign Minister
MUTSU.

Translate the following memorandum into French and submit it
to the Russian Government:

The Imperial Japanese Government promises to abandon
permanent occupation of the Mukden Peninsula on the
friendly advice of the Russian, French and German Government.

In submitting the above memorandum, state as follows:--

It is due to the desire to bring the present situation
promptly to an end that the Japanese Government thus
faithfully follows the advice of the Three Powers.

Submit both or either of the following two items if you believe
that there is no fear of these proposals arousing protests by
the Russian Government:

- I. The Japanese Government will hold the right to claim
compensation from China for the territory which Japan
has abandoned.
- III. The Japanese Government will hold the right to occupy
the afore-mentioned Peninsula for a length of time as
a security for China's fulfilment of her treaty-
obligations to Japan.

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, HAYASHI, Kaoru, Chief of the Archives Section,
Japanese Foreign Office, hereby certify that
the document hereto attached in Japanese consisting
of 1 page and entitled "Telegram from Mutsu, Foreign
Minister, to Nishi, Minister to Russia, despatched on
May 5, 1895." is an exact and true copy of an official
document of the Japanese Foreign Office.

Certified at Tokyo,
on this 17th day of January, 1947.

K. Hayashi
Signature of Official

Witness: Nagaharu Odo

Translation Certificate

I, William F. Clarke, of the Defence 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 F. Clarke

Tokyo, Japan
Date 21 January 1947

5287

DEF. DOC. #183

Translated by the
Defense Language Branch

Telegram despatched from Nishi, Minister at Saint
Petersburg, to Mutsu, Foreign Minister, May 3, 1895...

On the 1st of this month. I submitted our memorandum
to the Russian Government and tried strenuously to persuade
the Government to agree to our proposal.

On the 3rd of this month the Foreign Minister of Russia
declared that the Russian Government was dissatisfied with
our memorandum, and furthermore in the preceding day's
council, the Cabinet had decided uncrimously to persist in the
first advice and not to change their position for fear that
there should be an obstruction in case Japan takes possession
of the harbor of Port Arthur. Also, he told me that this
decision had been sanctioned by the Russian Emperor.

I deeply regret that in spite of all my efforts in negotiating
with the Russian Foreign Minister, I was unable to persuade the
Russian Government to propose another plan for disposition of
this matter.

C E R T I F I C A T E
Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, HAYASHI Keoru, Chief of the Archives Section,
Japanese Foreign Office, hereby certify that the document
hereto attached in Japanese consisting of 1 page and
entitled "Telegram despatched from Nishi, Minister at Saint
Petersburg, to Mutsu, Foreign Minister, May 3, 1895."
is an exact and true copy of an official document of the
Japanese Foreign Office.

Certified at Tokyo,
on this 20th day of December, 1946.

K. HAYASHI
Signature of Official

Witness: Nagahara ODO

Translation Certificate.

I, Charles D. Sheldon, Chief of the Defense Language Branch,
herby 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/ Charles D. Sheldon.

Tokyo, Japan
Date 3 January, 1947

2289

Doc. Foc. # 473

EXCHANGE OF NOTES BETWEEN
JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES
CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF
COMMERCIAL RIGHTS IN CHINA.

Dated at Tokio, December 20 and 26, 1899 (32 year of Meiji).

December 20, 1899

His Excellency
Viscount Aoki Shuzo,
His Imperial Japanese Majesty's
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Sir:-

Referring to our recent conversation, in which I informed Your Excellency that I had received telegraphic information from my Government that, on the 13th ultimo, there had been mailed to me a communication for the information of Your Excellency's Government, containing the representations of the United States in respect to their commercial interests in China, as presented in notes to Russia, Germany and Great Britain, which information Your Excellency had expressed a desire to obtain, I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that I have now received the communication containing the information desired, which I am instructed to submit to Your Excellency's Government, and which reads as follows:-

"This" (the United State) Government, animated with a sincere desire to insure to the commerce and industry of the United States and of all other nations perfect equality of treatment within the limits of the Chinese Empire for their trade and navigation, especially within the so-called 'spheres of influence or interest' claimed by certain European Powers in China, has deemed the present and opportune moment to make representations in this direction to Germany, Great Britain and Russia.

To attain the object it has in view and to remove possible causes of international irritation and reestablish confidence so essential to commerce, it has seemed to this Government highly desirable that the various Powers claiming "spheres of interest or influence" in China should give formal assurances that:-

1st. They will in no way interfere with any treaty port or any vested interest within any so-called 'sphere of interest' or leased territory they may have in China.

2nd. The Chinese treaty tariff of the time being shall apply to all merchandise landed or shipped to all such ports as are within said 'sphere of interest' unless they be 'free ports',

no matter to what nationality it may belong, and that duties so leviable shall be collected by the Chinese Government.

3rd. They will levy no higher harbor dues on vessels of another nationality frequenting any port in such 'sphere' than shall be levied on vessels of their own nationality, and no higher railroad charges over lines built, controlled or operated within its 'sphere' on merchandise belonging to citizens or subjects of other nationalities transported through such 'sphere' than shall be levied on similar merchandise belonging to their own nationals transported over equal distances.

The policy pursued by His Imperial German Majesty in declaring Tsing-tao (Kiao-chao) a free port and in aiding the Chinese Government in establishing there a custom house, and the Ukase of His Imperial Russian Majesty of August 11th last in erecting a free port at Dalny (Ta-lien-wan) are thought to be proof that these Powers are not disposed to view unfavorably the proposition to recognize that they contemplate nothing which will interfere in any way with the enjoyment by the commerce of all nations of the rights and privileges guaranteed to them by existing treaties with China.

Repeated assurances from the British Government of its fixed policy to maintain throughout China freedom of trade for the whole world, insure, it is believed, the ready assent of that Power to our proposals. It is no less confidently believed that the commercial interests of Japan would be greatly served by the above mentioned declarations, which harmonize with the assurance conveyed to this Government at various times by His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Diplomatic Representative at this capital.

You are therefore instructed to submit to His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Government the above considerations, and to invite their early attention to them, and to express the earnest hope of your Government that they will accept them and aid in securing their acceptance by the other interested Powers.

Hoping to receive a favorable response from Your Excellency's Government, I avail myself of the occasion to extend to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

(L. S.) A. E. BUCK

Tokio, 26th Dec., 189

His Excellency
A. E. Buck,
etc., etc., etc.

Monsieur le Ministre:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note No. 176 of the 20th instant, in which, pursuing the instructions of the United States Government, Your Excellency was so good as to communicate to the Imperial Government the representations of the United States as presented in notes to Russia, Germany and Great Britain on the subject of commercial interests of the United States in China.

I have the happy duty of assuring Your Excellency that the Imperial Government will have no hesitation to give their assent to so just and fair a proposal of the United States, provided that all the other Powers concerned shall accept the same.

I avail myself, etc.

(L. S.) Viscount AOKI SHUZO.
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

2288

Translated
By Defense Language Branch

TREATY OF ALLIANCE BETWEEN CHINA AND RUSSIA, MAY, 1896

concluded May, 1896

Note: This secret treaty was concluded in May 1896 at Saint Petersburg, Capital of Russia, between Prince Robabov (T.N. Phonetic) and Li Kuei-chang who attended the coronation ceremony of the Czar.

Later, after the expiration of its term of validity, it was published in the 'Daily Telegraph' in London by the then Chinese Minister to Britain Li Ching-mei, the son of Li Kuei-chang. As for the detailed circumstances, refer to notes attached to the foreign versions.

Art I. Any act of aggression on the part of Japan, whether it be contemplated against Russian territories in East Asia, China, or Korea, shall not fail to call forth a prompt application of this treaty.

In the above case, the two Signatory Powers have agreed to support one another with their whole military and naval forces available at that time and to afford to one another the greatest possible assistance in the way of supplying provisions for the above forces.

- Art II. After the two Powers have taken joint actions neither of them shall be permitted to conclude any peace treaty separately with the enemy without the consent of the other.
- Art III. In the course of military actions, all the ports in China shall be, if necessary, open to Russian warships, which will be furnished there with all necessary assistance by the Chinese Government.
- Art IV. The Chinese Government has agreed to construct a railway towards Vladivostok, traversing the two Chinese Districts of Amur (Heilungkiang) and Kilin, with a view to facilitating the approach of the Russian army to areas which are likely to be attacked and to securing the means by which to resist such attacks. The junction of the above railway to the Russian railway shall not be used as a pretext for infringing the integrity of the Chinese Empire or the dignity of the Chinese Emperor. The construction and administration of the above railway shall be entrusted to the Russo-Chinese Bank. The stipulations in contracts to be concluded for the above purposes shall be negotiated between the Chinese Minister to Russia and the Russo-Chinese Bank.

Art V. In time of war, Russia shall be entitled to utilize without restriction the railway prescribed in Art I., for the purpose of transporting her army forces and provision for the above forces in accordance to Art I. In time of peace, Russia shall possess the same right for the purpose of transporting her army forces and munitions, on condition that the trains do not stop on the way except for necessities of transportation business.

Art VI. This Treaty shall take effect from the day on which the Chinese Empire ratifies the contracts prescribed in Art IV, and shall be valid for 15 years beginning with the above date. More than 6 months prior to the expiration of the term the two Powers shall hold a negotiation regarding the revision of this Treaty.

C E R T I F I C A T E

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, HAYASHI, Kaoru, Chief of the Archives Section, Japanese Foreign Office, hereby certify that the document hereto attached in Japanese consisting of 3 pages and entitled "Treaty of Alliance between China and Russia, May, 1896." is an exact and true copy of an official translation of the Japanese Foreign Office

Certified at Tokyo,

on this 8th day of January, 1947.

K. Hayashi
Signature of Official

Witness: Nagahaur Odo

T R A N S L A T I O N C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Charles D. Sheldon, Chief 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/ Charles D. Sheldon

Tokyo, Japan

Date: 17 January 1947

THE PEACE PROTOCOL

- ***** -

(Signed at Peking on the 7th of September, 1901.)

The Plenipotentiaries:-

Of Germany:	His Ex. A. Munn von Schwarzenstein.
Of Austro-Hungary:	" Czikan de Wahlborn.
Of Belgium:	" M. Joostens.
Of Spain:	" M.B.J. de Cologan.
Of United States of America:	" Hon. W.W. Rockhill.
Of France:	" M.P. Beau.
Of Great Britain:	" Sir Ernest Satow.
Of Italy:	" Marquis Salvago Raggi.
Of Japan:	" M. Jiutaro Komura.
Of Holland:	" M.F.M. Knobel.
Of Russia:	" M.M. de Gier.

and

Of China: His Highness I-Kuang, Prince of the first rank Ching, President of the Board of Foreign Affairs; and His Excellency Li Hung-chang, Count of the first rank, Tutor of the Heir Presumptive, Grand Secretary of the Wen-hua Tien Hall, Minister of Commerce, Superintendent of Northern Trade, Governor-General of Chihli, have met in order to establish that China has announced her agreement to the satisfaction of the Powers, with the conditions which are set forth in the note of 22nd December, 1900, which were accepted as a whole by His Majesty the Emperor of China by an Edict of 27th December 1900 (annex 1).

Art. Ia.-By an Imperial Edict of 9th June of this year (annex 2) Tsei Feng, Prince of first rank Chun, has been appointed Ambassador of H.M. the Emperor of China, and in this capacity has been commanded to express to H.M. the German Emperor the regret of H.M. the Emperor of China and the Chinese Government for the death of the German Ambassador, His Excellency Baron von Ketteler.

Prince Chun left Peking on the 12th July of this year to carry out the mission entrusted to him.

Art. Ib.- The Chinese Government has announced that it will erect, on the spot of the murder of His Excellency Baron von Kettler, a Memorial Monument corresponding to the rank of the deceased, with an inscription in Latin, German, and Chinese, which shall express the regret of H.M. the Emperor of China for the murder done.

Their Excellencies the Chinese Plenipotentiaries have informed His Excellency the German Plenipotentiary by a letter of 22nd July of this year (annex 5) that an arch will be erected across the entire breadth of the street on the spot mentioned and that the work was begun on the 25th June of this year.

Art. IIa.- Imperial Edicts of the 13th and 21st February, 1901 (annexes 4, 5 and 6) pronounce the following punishments upon the chief culprits for the attacks and crimes which took place against the friendly Governments and their subjects.

Tsai Yi, Prince Tuan, and Tsai Lan, Duke Fu Koo, have been condemned to death at the autumn assizes, and it is further determined that if the Emperor thinks their lives should be spared, they shall be banished to Turkestan and there shall be imprisoned for life, with no possibility that the punishment shall ever be commuted.

Tsai Hsun, Prince Chuang, Ying Nien, President of the Censorship and Chao Shu-chiao, President of the Board of Punishments, shall be condemned to commit suicide.

Yu Hsien, Governor of Shansi, Ch'i Hsiu, President of the Board of Ceremonies, Hsu Cheng-yü, formerly Director in the Board of Punishments, shall be condemned to death.

Degradation after death has been pronounced against Keng Yi, assistant member of the Grand Secretariat and President of the Board of Civil Office, Hsu Tung, member of the Grand Secretariat, and Li Ping-Heng, formerly Governor General of Szechuan.

An Imperial Edict of 13th February, 1901 (annex 7), has rehabilitated the memory of the President of the Board of War, Hau Yung-yi, the President of the Board of Revenue, Li Shan, the Director of the Board of Civil Office, Hsu Ching-ch'eng, the Vice-Chancellor of the Grand Secretariat, Lienyuan, and the Director of the Court of Sacrifices Yuan Chang, who were executed because they protested against the unheard-of offences against international rights which took place during the last year.

Prince Chuang has committed suicide on the 21st February, 1901; Ying Nien and Chao Shu-chiao on the 24th; Yu Hsien has been executed on the 22nd February, 1901; Ch'i Hsiu and Hsu Cheng-Yu on the 26th.

The General of Kansu, Tung Fu-hsiang, has been deprived of his office by Imperial Edict of 13th February, 1901, until it shall be decided what final punishment shall be pronounced against him.

Imperial Edicts of 29th April, and of 19th August, 1901, have pronounced suitable punishments against Provincial authorities who confessedly have been guilty of crimes or murder during the course of last summer.

Art. IIb.- An Imperial Edict which was promulgated on the 19th August, 1901 (annex 8), has ordered the suspension of the official examinations during five years, in all towns where foreigners were murdered or were subjected to harsh treatment.

Art. III.-In order to make suitable amends for the murder of Mr. Sugiyama, Chancellor of the Japanese Legation, H.M. the Emperor of China, by an Imperial Edict of 18th June, 1901 (annex 9), has appointed the Vice-President of the Ministry of Finance, Na Tung, an Extraordinary Ambassador, and commanded him in particular to convey to H.M. the Emperor of Japan the expression of the regret of H.M. the Emperor of China and his Government for the murder of Mr. Sugiyama.

Art. IV.-The Chinese Government has undertaken to erect an expiatory monument in each of the foreign or international cemeteries which has been desecrated or in which grave monuments have been destroyed.

To this end it has been arranged with the representatives of the Powers that the Legations concerned will indicate what is necessary for the erection of these monuments, with the undertaking on the part of China to bear all the costs, which are fixed at 10,000 taels for the cemeteries in Peking and its neighbourhood, and 5,000 in the provinces. These sums have been paid, and the list of these cemeteries is herewith affixed (annex 10).

Art. V.- China has agreed to forbid the importation of arms and ammunition as well as of all material exclusively employed for the manufacture of arms and of ammunition.

An Imperial Edict was published on 25th August, 1901 (annex 11), which forbids such importations for two years.

Further Edicts may be promulgated in the future in order to extend this period every two years, in case the Powers deem it necessary.

Art. VI.- In an Imperial Edict of 22nd May, 1901, H.M. the Emperor of China has undertaken to pay the Powers an indemnity of 450 millions Haikuan taels. This sum represents the total of the indemnity for the States, societies, individuals and Chinese which are mentioned in Article 6 of the Note of 22nd December, 1900.

(a)- These 450 million taels form a debt in gold in which the rate of the Haikuan Tael is calculated in the gold currency of each country in the following manner:-

1 Haikuan Tael - Marks	3.055
Austro-Hungarian Kroners	3.593
Gold Dollar	0.742
Francs	3.750
Pound Sterling, Shanghai	3s. 0d.
Yen	1.407
Dutch Gulden	1.796
Gold Rouble	1.412
(at the rate of Dolies)	17.424

This sum in gold shall bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent a year and the principal is to be reimbursed by China in thirty-nine years on the conditions indicated in the plan of amortisation annexed hereto (annex no.15). The capital and interest will be payable in gold or at the rate of exchange corresponding to the different dates of maturity.

The operation of the amortisation will commence on the 1st January, 1902, and end at the expiration of the year 1940. The amortisations will be payable annually, the first date of maturity being fixed as the 1st January, 1905.

The interest will be calculated to begin from the 1st July, 1901, but the Chinese Government will have the privilege of freeing itself in a period of three years, commencing on 1st January, 1902, of the arrears of the first half-year ending 31st December, 1901, on the condition, however, of paying interest at four per cent per annum on the sums of which the payment will have been thus deferred. The interest will be payable half-yearly, the first maturity being fixed for the 1st July, 1902.

(b.) The service of the debt will be effected at Shanghai in the following manner:-

Each Power will be represented by a delegate in a commission of bankers, which will be charged with the collection of the amount of the interest and the amortisations, which will be paid to the said commission by the Chinese authorities designated for that purpose, to divide this among those interested and to give a receipt.

(c.) The Chinese Government will remit to the doyen of the Diplomatic Corps at Peking a lump coupon which will be subsequently transformed into notes provided with the signatures of the delegates of the Chinese Government designed for that purpose. Each operation, and all those which are connected with the establishment of the title will be effected by the aforesaid commission conformably to the instructions which the Powers will send to their delegates.

(d.) The product of the resources to be devoted to the payment of the coupons will be paid monthly into the hands of the commission.

(e.) The resources to be devoted to the guarantee of the coupons are enumerated hereafter:-

1.- The balance of the revenues of the Imperial Maritime Customs after payment of the interest and the amortisation of the previous loans pledged on these revenues; augmented by the product of the raising to an effective five per cent of the actual tariff on maritime imports, including articles which have hitherto entered free with the exception of foreign rice cereals and flour, as well as gold and silver, coined or uncoined.

3.- The total of the revenue of the gabelle, under reserve of the fraction previously affected to other foreign loans.

The raising of the actual tariff on imports to an effective five per cent is consented to on the following conditions:-

The putting in operation of that increase will commence two months after the date of the signature of the present protocol, and there will be only exceptions for merchandise en route at the latest ten days after that date.

1.- All the duties on importations levied ad valorem will be converted into specific duties as far as it is possible to do so and with the least delay. This conversion will be established as follows: The average value at the time of their disembarkation during the three years, 1897, 1898, 1899, will be taken as the basis of the valuation- that is to say, the value on the market, deduction being made of the

import duties and the accessory expenses.

Until the result of that conversion is known, the duties will be imposed ad valorem.

2.- The course of the Peiho and the Huangpu will be improved with the financial participation of China.

Art. VII.- The Chinese Government has agreed that the quarter occupied by the Legations shall be considered as a quarter specially reserved to their usage and placed under their exclusive police, where the Chinese shall not have the right to reside, and which may be put into a state of defence. The limits of the quarter have been thus fixed on the plan annexed (annex No. 14):-

I.- To the west, lines 1, 2, 3, 4, 5;

II.-To the north, lines 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10;

III.- To the east, Ketteler Street, lines 10, 11, 12;

IV.- To the south, lines 12-1; drawn along the foot of the exterior of the Tartar wall, in following the bastions.

By the protocol annexed to the letter of 16th January, 1901, China has recognised that each Power has the right to retain a permanent guard in the said quarter for the defence of its Legation.

Art. VIII.- The Chinese Government has consented to have the Taku forts razed, and those which could prevent free communication between Peking and the sea.

Dispositions have been taken to this effect.

Art. IX.- The Chinese Government has recognised that the Powers, by the protocol annexed to the letter of the 16th January, 1901, have the right to occupy certain points to be determined by agreement between them, in order to maintain free communication between the capital and the sea.

The points occupied by the Powers are - Huangtsun, Langfong, Yangtsun, Tientsin, Ch'engliangch'eng, Tangku, Lutai, Tangshan, Lanchow, Changli, Chinwangtao, Shanhaikuan.

Art. X.- The Chinese Government has engaged to post and publish during two years in all the district towns the following Imperial Edicts (annex No. 15):-

(a.) Edict of the 1st February, 1901, perpetually forbidding, under pain of death, membership of an anti-foreign society.

(b.) Edicts of the 13th and 21st February, 21st April, and 19th August, 1901, containing the enumeration of the punishments which have been inflicted on the guilty.

(c.) Edicts of 1st February, 1901, suppressing the examinations in all the towns where foreigners have been massacred or have been subjected to harsh treatment.

(d.) Edicts of 1st February, 1901 (annex No. 16), declaring that all the Governors-General, Governors and functionaries, provincial or local, are responsible for order in their districts and that in case of a renewal of anti-foreign troubles, or even of other infractions of the treaties, which are not immediately repressed, and of which those guilty shall not have been punished, these functionaries will be immediately dismissed, and shall not be appointed to new positions nor receive new honours.

The posting of these Edicts is done consistently throughout the whole Empire.

Art. XI.- The Chinese Government has engaged to negotiate amendments judged useful by the Foreign Governments to the treaties of commerce and navigation, and other subjects touching commercial relations, with the view of facilitating these.

From now and in consequence of the stipulations inscribed in Article VI on the subject of the indemnities, the Chinese Government has engaged to co-operate in the amelioration of the course of the rivers Peiho and Huangpu, as set out below:-

(a.) The work of improving and making properly navigable the Huangpu, commenced in 1898; with the co-operation of the Chinese Government, has been recommenced under the direction of an international commission.

As soon after as the administration of Tientsin shall have been remitted to the Chinese Government, that government may be represented in that commission, and shall pay each year a sum of sixty thousand Haikuan taels for the up-keep of the works.

(b.) There is created a River Council charged with the direction and control of the works of the Huangpu and of the improvement of the course of the river.

This council is composed of members representing the interest of the Chinese Government and those of foreigners in the maritime commerce of Shanghai.

The expense necessitated by the works and the general administration of the enterprise has been estimated at the sum of 460,000 Haikuan taels during the first twenty years.

This sum will be furnished, half by the Chinese Government and half by the foreigners interested.

The details of the stipulations in connection with the composition, the attributions and the revenues of the fluvial council are the subject of the annex No. 17.

Art. XII.- An Imperial Edict of 24th July, 1901 (annex No.18), has reconstructed the Office of Foreign Affairs (Tsunqli Yamen) in the direction indicated by the Powers, that is to say has transformed it into a Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Wai-wu-pu), which takes rank before the other six Ministries of State.

The same edict has named the principal members of this ministry.

An accord is equally established on the subject of the modification of the ceremonial of the Court relative to the reception of the foreign representatives, and has been the subject of several notes of the Chinese Plenipotentiaries named in a memorandum herewith annexed (annex No. 19).

Finally, it is expressly understood that, for the declarations above named and the documents attached emanating from the Foreign Plenipotentiaries, the French text is alone authentic.

The Chinese Government having thus conformed, to the satisfaction of the Powers, to the conditions enumerated in the aforesaid Note of 22nd December, 1900, the Powers have acceded to the desire of China to see the situation created by the disorders of the summer of 1900 come to an end. In consequence the Foreign Plenipotentiaries have authorised the declaration, in the name of their Governments, that, with the exception of the Legation Guards mentioned in Article VII, the international troops will completely evacuate the town of Peking, the 17th September, 1901, and with the exception of the places mentioned in Article IX, will retire from the province of Chihli, on the 22nd of September, 1901.

The present final protocol has been established in twelve identical copies and signed by all the Plenipotentiaries of the contracting countries. A copy will be remitted to each of the Foreign Plenipotentiaries and a copy will be remitted to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

Certified copy.

(Signed)

A. VON MUMM.

M. CZIKANN.

JOOSTENS.

B. J. COLOGAN.

W. W. ROCKHILL.

BIAU.

ERNEST SATOW.

SALVAGO RAGGI.

JIUTARO KOMURA.

F. M. KNOBEL.

M. DE GIERS.

CHING.

LI HUNG-CHANG.

Secretaries:-

A. D'ANTHOUD.

B. BRONDIENSKY.

REGINALD TOWER.

G. BOHLEN HALBARD.

AGREEMENT OF ALLIANCE OF 1905.
BETWEEN JAPAN AND GREAT BRITAIN

2293

Signed at London, in English, August 12, 1905 (38th year of Meiji) Published September 27, 1905.

PREAMBLE

The Governments of Japan and Great Britain, being Desirous of replacing the Agreement concluded between them on the 30th January, 1902, by fresh stipulations, have agreed upon the following Articles, which have for their object;

(a.) The consolidation and maintenance of the general peace in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India;

(b.) The preservation of the common interests of all Powers in China by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China;

(c.) The maintenance of the territorial rights of the High Contracting Parties in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India, and the defense of their special interests in the said regions;

ARTICLE I.

It is agreed that whenever, in the opinion of either Japan or Great Britain, any of the rights and interests referred to in the preamble of this Agreement are in jeopardy, the two Governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly, and will consider in common the measures which should be taken to safeguard those menaced rights or interests.

ARTICLE II.

If by reason of unprovoked attack or aggressive action, wherever arising, on the part of any Power or Powers either Contracting Party should be involved in war in defense of its territorial rights or special interests mentioned in the preamble of this Agreement, the other Contracting Party will at once come to the assistance of its ally, and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

ARTICLE III.

Japan possessing paramount political, military and economic interests in Corea, Great Britain recognizes the right of Japan to take such measures of guidance, control, and protection in Corea as she may deem proper and necessary to safeguard and advance those interests, provided always that such measures are not contrary to the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations.

ARTICLE IV.

Great Britain having a special interest in all that concerns the security of the Indian frontier, Japan recognizes her right to take such measures in the proximity of that frontier as she may find necessary for safeguarding her Indian possessions.

ARTICLE V.

The High Contracting Parties agree that neither of them will, without consulting the other, enter into separate arrange-

ments with another Power to the prejudice of the objects described in the preamble of this Agreement.

ARTICLE VI.

As regards the present war between Japan and Russia, Great Britain will continue to maintain strict neutrality unless some other Power or Powers should join in hostilities against Japan, in which case Great Britain will come to the assistance of Japan, and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with Japan.

ARTICLE VII.

The conditions under which armed assistance shall be afforded by either Power to the other in the circumstances mentioned in the present Agreement, and the means by which such assistance is to be made available, will be arranged by the Naval and Military authorities of the Contracting Parties, who will from time to time consult one another fully and freely upon all questions of mutual interest.

ARTICLE VIII.

The present Agreement shall, subject to the provisions of Article VI, come into effect immediately after the date of its signature, and remain in force for ten years from that date.

In case neither of the High Contracting Parties should have notified twelve months before the expiration of the said ten

years the intention of terminating it, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it. But if, when the date fixed for its expiration arrives, either ally is actually engaged in war, the alliance shall, ipso facto, continue until peace is concluded.

In faith whereof, the Undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement and have affixed thereto their Seals.

Done in duplicate at London, the 12th day of August, 1905.

(L. S.) (Signed) TADASU HAYASHI
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of
His Majesty the Emperor of Japan at the Court of
St. James.

(L. S.) (Signed) LANSLOWNE.
His Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State
for Foreign Affairs.

C E R T I F I C A T E

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, HAYASHI, Kaoru, Chief of the Archives Section, Japanese Foreign Office, hereby certify that the document in English entitled "AGREEMENT OF ALLIANCE OF 1905 BETWEEN JAPAN AND GREAT BRITAIN" is an exact and true copy of an official document of the Japanese Foreign Office.

Certified at Tokyo 21 Sept. 1946.

(signed) K. HAYASHI
Signature of Official

Witness: (signed) Nagaharu ODO

2294

DEF. DOC. # 56.

AGREEMENT OF ALLIANCE OF 1911.
BETWEEN JAPAN AND GREAT BRITAIN

Signed at London, in English, July 13, 1911 (44th year of Meiji).
Published July 15, 1911.

PREFAMBLE.

The Government of Japan and the Government of Great Britain, having in view the important changes which have taken place in the situation since the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese Agreement of the 12th August, 1905, and believing that a revision of that Agreement responding to such changes would contribute to general stability and repose, have agreed upon the following stipulations to replace the Agreement above mentioned, such stipulations having the same object as the said Agreement, namely;

(a) The consolidation and maintenance of the general peace in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India;

(b) The preservation of the common interests of all powers in China by insuring the independence and the integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China;

(c) The maintenance of the territorial rights of the High Countries in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India, and the defence of their special interests in the said regions:

DEF. DOC. #56

ARTICLE I.

It is agreed that whenever, in the opinion of either Japan or Great Britain, any of the rights and interests referred to in the preamble of this Agreement are in jeopardy, the two Governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly, and will consider in common the measures which should be taken to safeguard those menaced rights or interests.

ARTICLE II.

If by reason of unprovoked attack or aggressive action, wherever arising, on the part of any Power or Powers, either High Contracting Party should be involved in war in defence of its territorial rights or special interests mentioned in the preamble of this Agreement, the other High Contracting Party will at once come to the assistance of its ally, and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

ARTICLE III.

The High Contracting Parties agree that neither of them will, without consulting the other, enter into separate arrangements with another Power to the prejudice of the objects described in the preamble of this Agreement.

ARTICLE IV.

Should either High Contracting Part conclude a treaty of general arbitration with a third Power, it is agreed that nothing in this Agreement shall entail upon such Contracting Party an obligation to go to war with the Power with whom

DEF. DOC. # 56

such treaty of arbitration is in force.

ARTICLE V.

The conditions under which armed assistance shall be afforded by either Power to the other in the circumstances mentioned in the present Agreement, and the means by which such assistance is to be made available, will be arranged by the Naval and Military authorities of the High Contracting Parties, who will from time to time consult one another fully and freely upon all questions of mutual interest.

ARTICLE VI.

The present Agreement shall come into effect immediately after the date of its signature, and remain in force for ten years from that date.

In case neither of the High Contracting Parties should have notified twelve months before the expiration of the said ten years the intention of terminating it, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it. But if, when the date fixed for its expiration arrives, either ally is actually engaged in war, the alliance shall, ipso facto, continue until peace is concluded.

In faith whereof the Undersigned, duly authorised by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement and have affixed thereto their Seals.

DEF. DOC. #56

Done in duplicate at London, the 13th day of July, 1911.

- (L. S.) (Signed) TAKAAKI KATO.
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of
His Majesty the Emperor of Japan at the Court
of St. James.
- (L. S.) (Signed) E. GREY.
His Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of
State for Foreign Affairs.

C E R T I F I C A T E

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, SHIMODA Takeso, Chief of the Archives Section,
Japanese Foreign Office, hereby certify that the document
in English consisting of 4 pages and entitled "AGREEMENT
OF ALLIANCE OF 1911 BETWEEN JAPAN AND GREAT BRITAIN"
is an exact and true copy of an official document of the
Japanese Foreign Office.

Signed at Tokyo on this
9th day of August, 1946.

(signed) T. SHIMODA
Signature of Official

Witness: (signed) Nagaharu oDo

Ultimatum against Germany

2295

Considering it highly important and necessary in the present situation to take measures to remove all causes of disturbance to the peace of the Far East and to safeguard the general interests contemplated by the Agreement of Alliance between Japan and Great Britain, in order to secure a firm and enduring peace in Eastern Asia, establishment of which is the aim of the said Agreement, the Imperial Japanese Government sincerely believe it their duty to give advice to the Imperial German Government to carry out the following two propositions:

Ist. To withdraw immediately from the Japanese and Chinese waters German men-of-war and armed vessels of all kinds, and to disarm at once those which cannot be so withdrawn.

2nd. To deliver on a date not later than September 15th 1914, to the Imperial Japanese Authorities, without condition or compensation, the entire leased territory of Kiao-chou with a view to eventual restoration of the same to China.

The Imperial Japanese Government announces, at the same time, that, in the event of their not receiving by noon August 23, 1914 the answer of the Imperial German Government signifying an unconditional acceptance of the above advice offered by the Imperial Japanese Government, they will be compelled to take such action as they may deem necessary to meet the situation.

CERTIFICATE

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, SHIMODA Takeso, Chief of the Archives Section, Japanese Foreign Office, hereby certify that the document in English attached hereto consisting of 2 pages and entitled "Ultimatum against Germany" is an Exact and true copy of an official document of Japanese Foreign Office.

Signed at Tokyo on this

7th day of August, 1946

(signed) T. SHIMODA
Signature of Official

Witness: (signed) T. SATO

THE IMPERIAL RESCRIPT DECLARING WAR ON GERMANY

We, by grace of heaven, Emperor of Japan, seated on the throne of a line unbroken for ages eternal, enjoin upon ye, our loyal and brave subjects:

We hereby declare war on the Empire of Germany. Our Army and Navy shall do their utmost in prosecuting the war. Our public servants of all departments shall faithfully and diligently perform their appointed tasks in winning the cause of the nation at war; and all measures within the scope of the provisions of International Law shall be taken, and nothing will miscarry in the attainment of that aim.

We, entertaining fear for the evils of the present European war, have thus far constantly laid it to heart to maintain peace in the Far East. However, the actions taken by the Empire of Germany of late have at last compelled Great Britain, our ally, to cross swords with that empire. Also, in KIAOCHOW Bay, the leased territory of that empire, military preparations are daily increased, and war vessels of that empire, lurking in the seas of East Asia, threaten the commerce of our empire and our allies, and thereby the peace of the Far East is gravely menaced. Therefore, our government and the government of the Emperor of Great Britain arrived at a complete agreement to take action necessary for protecting the general interests foreseen in the Treaty of Alliance. Meantime, in order

to attain this aim, we ordered our government to make sincere representations to the government of the German Empire in the hope of taking every possible pacific measure. Our government, however, had not received a reply at the expiration of the time limit.

Not many years have elapsed since we assumed the throne, and we are still in mourning for the late Empress Dowager. It is with deepest regret that it has become necessary to declare war, as peace is what we have always cherished.

We rely upon the loyalty and courage of our subjects in confident expectation that peace will be restored as soon as possible, adding thereby new glory to our Empire.

The Imperial sign manual and seal.

August 23, 1914 (the third year of Taisho)

Count OKUMA, Shigenobu,
Prime Minister and Home Minister

Viscount ŌURA, Kanetake,
Agriculture and Commerce Minister

Baron KATŌ, Takaaki,
Foreign Minister

OKA, Ichinosuke,
War Minister

YASHIRO, Rokuro,
Navy Minister.

WAKATSUKI, Reijiro,
Finance Minister

ICHIKI, Kitokuro
Education Minister

OZAKI, Yukio,
Justice Minister

TAKETOMI, Tokitoshi,
Communications Minister

C E R T I F I C A T E

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, HAYASHI, Keoru, chief of the Archives Section,
Japanese Foreign Office, hereby certify that the document
 hereto attached in ^{Japanese} consisting of 4 pages and
 entitled "Imperial Rescript declaring War against Germany,
August 23, 1914," is an exact and true copy of an official
document of the Japanese Foreign Office.

Certified at Tokyo.

on this 5th day of December, 1946.

(signed) K. HAYASHI
 Signature of Official

Witness : (signed) Nagaharu, ODO

T R A N S L A T I O N C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Charles D. Sheldon, Chief 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/ Charles D. Sheldon

Tokyo, Japan

Date: 6 February 1947

ANGLO-JAPANESE DECLARATION TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS,
RELATIVE TO THE ANGLO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT OF
JULY 13TH, 1911.

Dated at Spa July 8, 1920 (9th year of Taisho).
Published July 23, 1920.

The Governments of Japan and Great Britain have come to the conclusion that the Anglo-Japanese Agreement of July 13th, 1911, now existing between the two countries, though in harmony with the spirit of the Covenant of the League of Nations, is not entirely consistent with the letter of that Covenant, which both Governments earnestly desire to respect. They accordingly have the honour jointly to inform the League that they recognise the principle that if the said Agreement be continued after July 1921, it must be in a form which is not inconsistent with that Covenant.

(Signed) CHINDA.

(Signed) CURZON OF KEDLESTON.

Spa, July 8, 1920.

C E R T I F I C A T E

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I. SHIMODA, Takeso, Chief of the Archives Section Japanese Foreign Office, hereby certify that the document in English consisting of 1 Page and entitled "Anglo-Japanese Declaration to the Anglo-Japanese Agreement Relative to the Japanese Agreement of July 13, 1911" is an exact and true copy of an official document of the Japanese Foreign Office.

Signed at Tokyo on this
9th day of August, 1946

T. SHIMODA
Signature of Official

Witness: Nagaharu, ODO