# CHINA AT THE CONFERENCE A REPORT

#### BY

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#### PREFACE

It is a remarkable fact that, with the exception of a part of one session which was devoted to the situation in Siberia, the entire work of the Conference at Washington, so far as it dealt with political questions in the Pacific and Far East, was concerned with the affairs of China.¹ An account, therefore, of China at the Conference will necessarily cover almost the entire proceedings of that body upon its purely political side as distinguished from its deliberations and discussions with reference to the reduction of existing, and the limitation of future, armaments.

The present work is in the nature of a report upon the work of the Chinese Delegation at Washington, but, not being official in character, there will be an opportunity for the author to speak, upon some points at least, rather more fully and frankly than it would be appropriate and expedient for the official representatives of the Chinese Government to do. It is, however, proper to say that the author served as Technical Expert to the Chinese Delegation throughout its work at Washington; that, in that capacity, he had access to all the records of the Conference so far as they related to China; that he was kept currently informed of the proceedings of the Conference and of its com-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>The discussion, or rather the statements made, in the conference relating to Siberia, are given in the Appendix.

mittees and subcommittees; and that the Chinese Delegates have made available to him their own confidential records, so that he feels justified in saying that, so far as a knowledge of the facts is concerned, he is in a position to give an adequate and accurate account of China's case at the Conference. Whatever opinions he may state as to the wisdom of the actions taken, whether upon the part of the Chinese Delegation or of the representatives of the other Powers, or whatever estimates he may express as to the general success or failure of the Conference in achieving the work for which it was convened, will necessarily be his own, and their value will be determined by the intelligence with which they have been formed.

Because it is hoped that this volume will serve as an authentic report of the work of the Conference, so far as China was concerned, the method will be followed of reproducing not only the texts of the final agreements reached, but also the carefully formulated statements which, from time to time, the Chinese Delegation made in order that it might not later be argued that, by silence, the representatives of China had given tacit acquiescence to the various treaty limitations upon, or violations of, the sovereignty. territorial integrity and administrative autonomy of China, the freedom or relief from which they were not able to obtain. And, in this connection, the author ventures to say that the reader of this volume will almost inevitably be impressed not only by the vigor with which the Chinese Delegates presented China's case to the Conference, but by the intelligent and

scrupulous care which they took to avoid any admissions of principles, or unnecessary commitments upon the part of China which would unduly hinder her future freedom of action, or place obstacles in the way of her securing, at some later and more propitious time, action upon the part of the Powers which it was found impossible to obtain at Washington.

In result, it is hoped that this volume will be found to be a convenient supplement to the author's Foreign Rights and Interests in China, published in 1920, bringing to date, as it will, many of the statements of

that work.

Preface	iii
CHAPTER I	
THE CONVENING OF THE CONFERENCE	
	PAGE
Equality of the Powers	1
Unanimity of Action Required	2
Preliminary Correspondence	3
Japan's Hesitancy	5
The Formal Invitation to the Principal Allied and Associated	
Powers	7
The Invitation to China	9
Belgium, Netherlands and Portugal Invited	11
The Delegates	11
CHAPTER II	
CHAPTER II	
THE NEED FOR THE DISCUSSION BY THE CONFERENCE OF PAG AND FAR EASTERN QUESTIONS	IFIC
China's Weakness and Japan's Ambitions	15
Interests of Western Powers	17
CHAPTER III	
THE ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURE OF THE CONFERENCE	E
Plenary Sessions	19
Committees of the Whole and Sub-Committees	19
Procedure	20
Agenda	25
	100
vii	

## CHAPTER IV

CHINA'S PROGRAMME	PAGE
China's Hopes	27
China's Fears	30
China's Ten Points	32
CHAPTER V	
THE ROOT RESOLUTIONS	
General Discussion	37
China Defined	39
Root Resolutions	40
10000 100001201010	
CHAPTER VI	
CHINA'S TERRITORIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INTEGRITY	
Sovereignty	45
Territorial Integrity	48
Administrative Integrity	51
China's Rights as a Neutral	53
CHAPTER VII	
TARIFF AUTONOMY	
Chinese Statement	55
Discussion	
Sub-Committee Discussions	
Japanese Statement	
Discussion	
Draft Agreement	67
Land Frontier Duties	
Discussion in Committee of the Whole: Statement by Senator	7
Underwood	
Chinese Statement	. 75

CONTENTS	ix
	PAGE
Drafting Committee: Report from	80
Discussion as to Russia	82
Grand Duchy of Luxemburg	83
Finland and Poland	83
Non-Treaty Powers	84
Draft of Treaty	00
Senator Underwood's View as to Power of China to Denounce Tariff Treaties	92
Maintenance of Existing Customs Administration	94
Banks for Deposit of Customs Receipts	95
Chinese Statements	103
Omnese Statements	100
CHAPTER VIII	
RESOLUTION OF THE POWERS OTHER THAN CHINA REGARD ARMED FORCES IN CHINA	ING
Proposed Resolution	108
Chinese Statement	109
Statement by Sir Robert Borden	110
Resolution Adopted	112
CHAPTER IX	
EXTRATERRITORIALITY	
Chinese Statement	. 114
Resolutions Adopted	. 118
1005014010115 1240ptote 11111111111111111111111111111111111	
CHAPTER X	
FOREIGN POST OFFICES IN CHINA	
Chinese Statement	
Discussion	
Resolutions	. 131
Japanese Statement	
Chinese Statement	. тос

#### CHAPTER XI

F	
Foreign Troops and Police in China	PAGE
Chinese Statement	136
Japanese Statement	139
Chinese Rejoinder	143
Japanese Reply	150
Commission of Inquiry Proposed	151
Chinese Objection	152
Resolution Adopted	153
Chinese Statement	154
CHAPTER XII	
WIRELESS AND OTHER ELECTRICAL COMMUNICATIONS	
Installations in China	
	1 2 10
Chinese Statement	157
Draft Resolution by Mr. Root	159 160
In the Drafting Committee.	161
Resolution of December 7.	162
Viviani Resolution	164
Chinese Statement	166
Revised Root Resolution	168
Discussion	169
Resolution of December 7 Finally Approved	172
resolution of December 7 Thany Approved	110
A.	
CHAPTER XIII	
SPHERES OF INTEREST	
Chinese Statement	174
Status of Question	175
Statements in the Conference	177
Resolution Adopted	179
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	

				,	
٩	ď	۰	٦	ì	
d			a	s	

#### CHAPTER XIV

Leased Areas	PAGE
Kwangchow-wan	183
Kiaochow and Kwantung District	185
Kowloon	186
Weihaiwei	188
Chinese Statement	190
Weihaiwei	191
Kwangchow-wan	192
CHAPTER XV	
The Committee of the Co	
Japan's Claim to "Special Interests" in China	
Lansing-Ishii Agreement	193
Consortium	194
Manchuria	197
Mining Code	202
CHAPTER XVI	
CHAFIER AVI	
THE OPEN DOOR	
Open Door Defined	206
Board of Reference	810
Chinese Statement	218
CHAPTER XVII	
CHINESE RAILWAYS AND THE OPEN DOOR	
Unification of Railways  The Open Door and the Chinese Railways	. 222 . 223

## CHAPTER XVIII

THE CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY	
Demand of Market 10	PAGE
Report of Technical Committee.	227
Resolution Adopted	230
CITA DESCRIPTION	
CHAPTER XIX	
Town Posts Assessed to the second	
INTER-POWER AGREEMENTS RELATING TO CHINA	
Chinese Statement	235
Discussion	238
Resolution Adopted	
nesonation Adopted	240
*	
CHAPTER XX	
CHAI IMI AA	
ARMS EMBARGO	
Draft Resolution	244
Discussion	244
Amended Resolution	246
Resolution Withdrawn	247
THE TAXABLE WITH SECOND	NT I
CHAPTER XXI	
THE TWENTY-ONE DEMANDS: TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS	ΩΨ
May 25, 1915	
Japanese Statement	250
Chinese Reply	253
Statement of the United States	256
CHAPTER XXII	
CHINA'S COMMITMENTS	
Chinese Proposals	261
Discussion	263
DISCUSSION	803

	CONTENTS		xiii
		4 4	PAGE
Draft Resolution			264
			265
Resolutions Adopted			271 273
Commitments without Tin			274
Construction of Commitme China's Ninth and Tenth			274
China's Ninth and Tenth	Points		DI'T
CH	HAPTER XXIII		
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	SHANTUNG		
Reasons for Resorting to t	he Conversations.		280
Scope of the Conversation	ıs		284
The Status of the Shantun	g Question		285
Correspondence Between	China and Japan.		291
Japanese Note of Septem	ber 7, 1921		293
China's Answer			294
Reasons why the Other I	Powers were Unwi	lling to have the	,
Shantung Question b			
Conversations Agreed Up	on		299
Persons Participating in t	the Conversations.		300
Restoration of Kiaochow			
Customs			302
Public Properties			. 306
Vested Rights			. 306
Salt			-
Mines	 Пъсета		. 308
Withdrawal of Japanese Wireless Stations	Troops		. 308
Submarine Cables			
Renunciation by Japan of	f Profesential Righ	nts in Shantung.	. 309
The Shantung Railway.	r reference reser	TOO III RIMINING	. 309
The Valuation of the Rai	lway and Appurten	ant Properties	. 310
Improvements and Addi	tions		. 311
Joint Railway Commissi	on		. 313
Mode of Payment and Co	onditions to be Atta	ached Thereto	. 314

Y	V

·	
	PAGE
Japanese Propose Loan by Japanese Capitalists and Employ-	
ment of Japanese as Chief Engineer, Chief Accountant,	
and Traffic Manager	315
The Issue Drawn	321
Informal Conversations and Interviews	322
Agreement Reached	323
Understandings Recorded in the Minutes	323
Joint Commission	326
Results of the Conversations Communicated to Secretary	0.00
Hughes and Mr. Balfour	326
An Estimate of the Merits of the Shantung Agreement	
THE DESIGNATION OF the RECEIVE OF the Shahrang Expressions	0.00
CHAPTER XXIV	
RESULTS	
N N D L CL	336
No New Bonds upon China	339
Specific Results gained by China	342
Principles and Policies Relating to China	00
Anglo-Japanese Alliance	344
Siberia	349
Has a Fundamental Change of Policy on the Part of the	
Powers been Effected?	355
The Future	357
APPENDICES	
•	
APPENDIX I: TREATIES	
A Treaty between the United States of America, The British	
Empire, France, and Japan, Signed December 13, 1921,	
Relating to their Insular Possessions and Insular Do-	
minions in the Pacific Ocean	363
Declaration Accompanying the Above Four-Power Treaty	366
A Treaty between the Same Four Powers, Supplementary to	
the Above, Signed February 6, 1922	367
me Anove, bagned repruary o, 1000	001

		PAGE
	Tine Powers relating to Principles and wed in matters concerning China	368
	Nine Powers relating to Chinese Cus-	000
	Towers relating to Chinese Cus-	374
Арн	ENDIX II: RESOLUTIONS	
Resolution Regarding	a Board of Reference for Far Eastern	
0 0		381
	Extra-territoriality in China	381
	Foreign Postal Agencies in China	383
	Armed Forces in China	384
	Radio Stations in China and Accom-	
	ons	385
	Unification of Railways in China and	
	claration by China	387
	the Reduction of Chinese Military	
9 9		388
	Existing Commitments of China or with	
		389
	he Chinese Eastern Railway, Approved	
0 0	Including China	390
	he Chinese Eastern Railway, Approved	
by All the Powers	other than China	391
APPENDIX III: TREA	TY FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF OUTSTAN	NDING
QUESTI	ONS RELATIVE TO SHANTUNG	. 1
Section I. Restor	eation of the Former German Leased	
	erritory of Kiaochow	392
	fer of Public Properties	393
	rawal of Japanese Troops	394
	ime Customs at Tsingtao	
	tao-Tsinanfu Railway	
	sions of the Tsingtao-Tsinanfu Railway	
	ng of the Former German Leased Ter-	
•	itory of Kiaochow	397

	PAGE
Section IX. Salt Industry	398
Section X. Submarine Cables	398
Section XI. Wireless Stations	398
Renunciation of Preferential Rights	399
Transfer of Public Properties	399
Maritime Customs at Tsingtao	400
Tsingtao-Tsinanfu Railway	400
Chefoo-Weihsien Railway	401
Opening of the Former German Leased Territory of Kiaochow	401
APPENDIX IV: STATEMENTS IN THE CONFERENCE REGARDS	NG
Siberia	
Japanese Statement	401
Statement of the United States	406
French Statement	411
French Statement	411
APPENDIX V: CHINA'S DELEGATION	
Delegates	412
	41%
Superior Advisers	412
Superior Advisers	
Superior Advisers	412
Superior Advisers Secretary General Assistant Secretary General	412 412
Superior Advisers	412 412 412
Superior Advisers Secretary General Assistant Secretary General Advisers Counselors	412 412 412 412
Superior Advisers Secretary General Assistant Secretary General Counselors Technical Delegates	412 412 412 412 412
Superior Advisers Secretary General Assistant Secretary General Counselors Technical Delegates Directors of Departments.	412 412 412 412 412 413
Superior Advisers Secretary General Assistant Secretary General Counselors Technical Delegates	412 412 412 412 412 413 413
Superior Advisers Secretary General Assistant Secretary General Advisers Counselors Technical Delegates Directors of Departments Assistant Director of Departments Secretaries	412 412 412 412 412 413 413
Superior Advisers Secretary General Assistant Secretary General Advisers Counselors Technical Delegates Directors of Departments Assistant Director of Departments Secretaries Attachés	412 412 412 412 412 413 413 413 413
Superior Advisers Secretary General Assistant Secretary General Advisers Counselors Technical Delegates Directors of Departments Assistant Director of Departments Secretaries	412 412 412 412 413 413 413 413 413
Superior Advisers Secretary General Assistant Secretary General Advisers Counselors Technical Delegates Directors of Departments Assistant Director of Departments Secretaries Attachés Translators	412 412 412 412 413 413 413 413 413 414

#### CHAPTER I

#### THE CONVENING OF THE CONFERENCE

Equality of the Powers. As is well known the Washington Conference was called in order that two distinct, but related, purposes might be achieved. The first was that the five Powers, the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan—known during the World War as the Principal Allied and Associated Powers-might take common action with regard to a reduction of existing and a limitation upon future armaments. The second purpose was that existing political conditions in the Pacific and Far East might be so modified that, so far as possible, possibilities or probabilities of international controversies or even of war would be removed. In order that this second end might be obtained, the Governments of Belgium, China, the Netherlands and Portugal were invited to send representatives to the Conference who were to participate in its discussions and determinations insofar as they might relate to Pacific and Far Eastern political questions. while not invited to participate in the work of the Conference so far as matters of armament might be dealt with, the representatives of these four last named Powers took their seats in the Conference upon a basis of full equality with the representatives of the five Principal Allied and Associated Powers so far as Pacific and Far Eastern questions were concerned.

Unanimity of Action Required. With regard generally to the work of the Conference it is to be remembered that it was a meeting of sovereign Powers, each of which, by attending it, conceded no legal or even moral right upon the part of the other Powers to control its actions or politics by the determinations which they might arrive at. Therefore it was that no definite or treaty results could be expected from the Conference save such as might command the unanimous consent of the Powers concerned. In other words, as soon as the fact developed during the discussions in the Conference or outside of it in the informal conversations or communications between the several delegations, that unshakable objection to a proposition by even a single Power would be made, that proposition was almost always dropped, for its formal presentation to the Conference by the Powers especially interested could serve no other purpose than to place those Powers clearly upon record as to their views in the premises, and to obtain for them such support in the public opinion of the world as they might merit. These facts are to be constantly borne in mind in passing judgment either upon the work of the Conference as a whole or upon the wisdom of the actions of particular Delegations. No argument is needed to show that, as a general proposition, a Delegation would suffer a disadvantage by bringing forward a

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>There is reason for saying that China would not have been willing to attend the Conference except upon this basis of equality, and that she received assurance that she would enjoy this status.