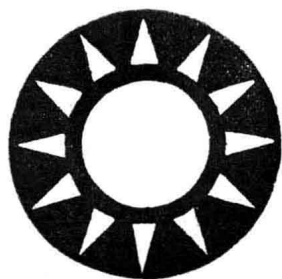


國際第一號（民國十八年）

中國加入非戰公約案

民國十七年十一月二十七日簽字於
華盛頓十八年三月八日批准於南京

中華民國國民政府外交部編印



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中國加入非戰公約案目錄

美國駐華博代辦致外交部照會

外交部提出國府會議說帖

外交部致美國駐華博代辦照會

呈 國民政府

附國民政府指令

外交部致美國駐華馬公使照會

美國駐華博代辦致外交部照會

外交部致美國駐華馬公使照會

非戰公約原文附譯文

國民政府加入非戰公約批准書附譯文

附中華民國加入非戰公約聲明書附譯文

附 錄

批准非戰公約各國表中華民國十九年三月止依據駐華美使照會編列

中國加入非戰公約案

美國駐華博代辦致外交部照會

1

爲照會事查德意志美利堅合衆國比利時法蘭西大不列顛加拿大澳洲新西蘭南非洲愛爾蘭印度意大利日本波蘭捷克斯拉夫等國政府業于今日在巴黎簽定條約訂定於彼此關係上廢棄以戰爭爲國家政策之工具祇應用和平方法以解決各國間一切紛爭此約之締結發端於一九二七年六月二十日法外長白里安君以締結法美永久友好盟約草案送交本國政府察閱後經迭次磋商遂推廣此意使此項非戰條約之原簽字者不限於法美兩國即日本英國以及曩與英法共同參加羅加諾條約諸國如比利時捷克及德意志波蘭等國均可列入如此辦理於一九二八年五月十九日英政府通牒中所提出之點可得解決該通牒曾云論本約之性質非僅與彼國政府有關故彼國政府應與其自治區各政府及印度政府共同參加且新約與羅加諾條約有無抵觸之一問題亦得滿意解決合於法政府必須擴充原簽約國之意見至原簽約國以美國日本及羅加諾簽字各國與英屬自治區印度等國爲限則完全根據於實際之考慮然後決定本國政府切盼談判能早日結束該約能早日發生效力如必以全球一致贊成爲條件必致曠日持久也且本國政府以爲上述各國若能同意於一種簡明式樣廢止戰爭爲國家政策之工具則世界其他各國即非全體亦必多數公認此項方式可以同樣接受且於如此感動人心之永久和平運動必將予以無條件之援助當無疑義也本國政府自始即不願有

一國失去其迅速參加此項新約之機會以便正式莊嚴參預此要求世界和平之新表示並享受原簽約國同等之利益故美國於提議之草約中於任何國家願加入此約者之參加特爲規定此項規定業列入今日在巴黎簽定之條約中即各簽約國亦莫不希望世界各國悉行加入此約曾載在本約序言關於此事本國政府業已接到數國政府非正式表示預備早日參加新約博得全世界注意與同情已有如斯顯著之證明此最爲關係各國所感慰者也相應將本日在巴黎簽定之公約全文除節去序言中各全權姓名外正式奉達貴部長即請查照并請貴國政府贊成爲荷其約文如左（約文原文譯文見後）

關於批准及加入本約之規定備載於本約第三條該條規定俟各該國咸將批准文件送往華盛頓存案後本約立即發生效力並應予公開以使其他世界各國加入其加入文件亦應在華盛頓存案凡願加入本約之國家均可照此行使其加入之權美政府對於各國政府之願贊助此項世界和平之新運動使其成功以登其本國人民於仁壽之域者其加入本約之合例通知書無論何時樂予接受本約又經明白規定俟本約發生效力時在加入國與以前締約各國間立即發生效力足見加入迅速之政府在本約發生效力之際即可充分享受本約之利益也本代辦不日將以一九二七年六月二十日白里安君提交美國政府原案之譯文小冊及關於非戰條約之外交文件全案送達 貴部長藉備參考此次簽字條約之證明鈔本俟本國政府寄到後亦當檢送一冊相應照請查照須至

照會者

Legation of the
United States of America
Peking, August , 1928.

No. _____

Excellency:

I have the honor to inform you that the Governments of Germany, the United States of America, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, The Irish Free State, India, Italy, Japan, Poland, and Czechoslovakia have this day signed in Paris a treaty binding them to renounce war as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another and to seek only by pacific means the settlement of or solution of all disputes which may arise among them.

This treaty, as Your Excellency is aware, is the outcome of negotiations which commenced on June 20, 1927, when M. Briand, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the French Republic, submitted to my Government a draft of a pact of perpetual friendship between France and the United States. In the course of the subsequent negotiations this idea was extended so as to include as original signatories of the anti-war treaty not only France and the United States but also Japan, the British Empire and all the Governments which participated with France and Great Britain in the Locarno agreements, namely, Belgium, Czecho-slovakia, Germany, Italy, and Poland. This procedure met the point raised by the British Government in its note of May 19, 1928, where it stated that the treaty from its very nature was not one which concerned that Government alone but was one in which that Government could not undertake to participate otherwise than jointly and simultaneously with the Governments in the Dominions and the Government of India; it also settled satisfactorily the question whether there was any inconsistency between the new treaty and the treaties of Locarno, thus meeting the observations of the French Government as to the necessity of extending the number of original signatories.

The decision to limit the original signatories to the Powers named above, that is, to the United States, Japan, the parties to the Locarno

treaties, the British Dominions, and India was based entirely upon practical considerations. It was the desire of the United States that the negotiations be successfully concluded at the earliest possible moment and that the treaty become operative without the delay that would inevitably result were prior universal acceptance made a condition precedent to its coming into force. My Government felt, moreover, that if these Powers could agree upon a simple renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy there could be no doubt that most if not all of the other Powers of the world would find the formula equally acceptable and would hasten to lend their unqualified support to so impressive a movement for the perpetuation of peace. The United States has, however, been anxious from the beginning that no state should feel deprived of an opportunity to participate promptly in the new treaty and thus not only align itself formally and solemnly with this new manifestation of the popular demand for world peace but also avail itself of the identical benefits enjoyed by the original signatories. Accordingly, in the draft treaty proposed by it, the United States made specific provision for participation in the treaty by any and every Power desiring to identify itself therewith and this same provision is found in the definitive instrument signed today in Paris. It will also be observed that the Powers signing the treaty have recorded in the preamble their hope that every nation of the world will participate in the treaty and in that connection I am happy to be able to report that my Government has already received from several Government informal indications that they are prepared to do so at the earliest possible moment. This convincing evidence of the world wide interest and sympathy which the new treaty has evoked is most gratifying to all the Governments concerned.

In these circumstances I have the honor formally to communicate to Your Excellency for your consideration, and for the approval of your Government, it concurs therein, the text of the above-mentioned treaty as signed today in Paris, omitting only that part of the preamble which names the several plenipotentiaries: (here follows the text of treaty).

The provisions regarding ratification and adherence are, as Your Excellency will observe, found in the third and last Article. That Article provides that the treaty shall take effect as soon as the ratifications of all the Powers named in the preamble shall have been deposited in Washington and that it shall be open to adherence by all the other Powers of the world, instruments evidencing such adherence to be deposited in Washington also. Any Power desiring to participate in the treaty may thus exercise the right to adhere thereto and my Government will be happy to receive at any time appropriate notices of adherence from those Governments wishing to contribute to the success of this new movement for world peace by bringing their peoples within its beneficent scope. It will be noted, in this connection, that the treaty expressly provides that when it has once come into force it shall take effect immediately between an adhering Power and the other Parties thereto, and it is therefore clear that any Government adhering promptly will fully share in the benefits of the treaty at the very moment it comes into effect.

I shall shortly transmit for Your Excellency's convenient reference a printed pamphlet containing the text in translation of M. Briand's original proposal to my Government of June 20, 1927, and the complete record of the subsequent diplomatic correspondence on the subject of a multilateral treaty for the renunciation of war. I shall also transmit, as soon as received from my Government, a certified copy of the signed treaty.

I avail myself of this opportunity to extend to Your Excellency the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Mahlon F. Perkins.

His Excellency

Dr. C. T. Wang,

Minister for Foreign Affairs of the
Nationalist Government,

Nanking.

外交部提出國府會議說帖

查非戰公約業於本月二十七日在巴黎簽字本部對於此事夙加注意曾電駐美公使施肇基駐法代辦齊致就近探詢接洽並囑施使示意美政府由彼發動邀我加入旋准該使等先後電復該約初次簽字祇限於美國及與洛加諾公約有關係諸國俟以上諸國簽字後再邀請其他各國加入中國自在被邀之列等語在案茲准美代辦函送該約條文希望中國加入簽字等因合卽抄送督核應如何答復辦理之處統請

公決

註：抄件見前

外交部致美國駐華博代辦照會

爲照復事接准

貴代辦八月二十七日來照以德意志美利堅合衆國比利時法蘭西大不列顛加拿大澳洲新西蘭南非洲愛爾蘭印度意大利日本波蘭捷克斯拉夫等國於同日在巴黎簽訂非戰條約協定各該國間相互關係以戰爭爲國家政策之工具應加排斥祇可用和平方法解決一切爭執美國政府特將約文抄送查照并請本國政府贊同等因查此項重要公約主張和平實適合我中華民族相傳之本

性故我國人民對貴國等所倡之非戰運動求世界之永久和平自始即深表贊同現既訂成公約我國政府極願與諸國一致行動正式加入此項條約共同促進世界之文明蓋中國政府與人民深信世界各國互有需要即不得不互相輔助凡百明哲早知廢止戰爭與保持邦交友誼爲防止摧殘文化之唯一途徑回憶歐洲大戰受禍之慘深覺國際往來必須具有真正互助合作之精神今

貴國主張之非戰公約業得諸國贊同而完成之此誠大可慶幸之事也我國人民之思想素愛協和自昔大儒政家絕少贊成以戰爭爲立國方針者我國文化所以能若斯之穩固歷史所以有若斯之久遠皆此愛好和平之特性有以致之故今日之非戰公約在我國視之直無異發揚先賢之遺訓所謂天下爲公世界大同者是也值茲新中國創建伊始此等古訓經孫總理之推闡正當次第實施我國人民自當努力以追隨諸國之後仰更有進者欲求永弭戰禍應即消除一切容易引起國際紛爭之根源而確以平等相互尊重之精誠互相勉勵本國政府深信各國必將依據本約之精神使數十年來中外不平等條約以及其他侵犯中國主權之事實如駐紮外兵於中國領土等行動皆能於最短期間以公正之方式一一廢除庶克確保中國之自由獨立而促進世界之永久和平耳相應照復

貴代辦查照希即轉達

貴國政府爲荷須至照會者

September 13, 1928

Sir:

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated August 27 in which the Government of the United States of America presents for my consideration and for the approval of my Government the text of a treaty that was signed on the same day in Paris by the Governments of Germany, the United States of America, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, The Irish Free State, India, Italy, Japan, Poland, and Czechoslovakia binding them to renounce war as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another and to seek only by pacific means the settlement or solution of all disputes which may arise among them.

The ideals which are embodied in this treaty of extraordinary significance are the foundation on which the national life of the Chinese people is constructed, and I wish, therefore, immediately to avail myself of this opportunity to inform you that this impressive movement for the perpetuation of universal peace and for the advancement of world civilization, aroused our sympathetic interest from the very beginning and that, in the present form as a definitive treaty, my Government has decided to adhere to it without delay.

The Chinese Government and people feel deeply confident that the interdependence of the different nations of the world is making it increasingly manifest to all thinking minds that the renunciation of war and a frank avowal of the need of friendly relations is the only means to save civilization from the danger of destruction, we are, indeed, brought before the supreme test whether, after those painful experiences of a few years ago which still linger in our memory, we are not yet convinced of the absolute necessity of a real spirit of mutual co-operation to guide us in our national policies towards one another. It is therefore a source of profound satisfaction to see that this action of momentous importance, so ably sponsored by the United States of America, is receiving universal response.

As you are aware, the whole conception of life among my people

centres round the ideal of harmony. It is indeed difficult, if not impossible, to find in all our thinkers a view of life which justifies conflict in any form as the basis of a national policy, and I venture to think that it is this idea of harmony and peace which accounts for the stability of our civilization and the extraordinary length of our history. The present treaty to renounce war is, in fact, a vindication of the teachings of our revered ancestors, and especially as these teachings, which have been amplified by our late leader Dr. Sun Yet-sen, so clearly embodied in such noble principles as universal justice and "The Brotherhood of Nations", are also at the present moment being applied in the building up of a new China, the Chinese people are prepared to join with America and the other signatory Powers with more than the usual enthusiasm in endeavoring to attain the noble ends of peace.

We are deeply sensible, however, that in order to make war really impossible, it is necessary to eliminate all causes which are likely to give rise to any international dispute, and to rigidly uphold the principle of equality and mutual respect for territorial sovereignty among all nations. My Government, therefore, firmly believes that the signatory Powers will abide by the spirit of the present treaty and remove, at the earliest opportunity, all of China's unequal treaties and encroachments upon her sovereignty, as for instance, the stationing of large numbers of alien troops on her soil. For it is clear that a free and independent China is one of the most vital factors, whereby permanent world peace may be promoted and strengthened.

I avail myself of this opportunity to extend to you the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Chengting T. Wang.

Mr. Mahlon F. Perkins,

Charge d' Affaires of the United States Legation.

Peiping.

呈國民政府

爲我國加入非戰公約手續擬請採用由駐使簽字辦法並頒發證書即派駐美公使施肇基爲全權代表就近簽字由

呈爲請派全權簽字加入非戰公約仰祈

鈞鑒事竊我國加入非戰公約一事業經本部根據

鈞府決議於九月十三日照復美代辦並經抄錄照會底稿呈請

鑒核備案至加入手續一層經電駐美公使施肇基查明電部茲准該使電稱如駐使由本國給予全權可在此間簽字或俟該約稿本寄到時由外交總長自簽亦可惟由駐使通知美外部加入較爲迅速因全權證書可交美使領閱看電告無須俟寄到後始辦等語本部詳加審核擬即採用由駐使簽字辦法以資簡捷並即派駐美公使施肇基爲全權代表就近簽字如蒙

俞允卽請

指令照准並頒發全權證書由部電達該使遵照辦理所有請派全權簽字加入非戰公約緣由理合呈請

鈞府鑒核施行謹呈

國民政府

中華民國十七年九月二十二日

國民政府外交部長王正廷

附國民政府指令

令外交部

呈一件

爲我國加入非戰公約手續擬請採用由駐使簽字辦法並由頒發證書即派駐美公使施肇基爲全權代表就近簽字

呈悉應准照辦全權證書附發仰即電令遵照此令

中華民國十七年九月二十五日

委員會議主席譚延闓 李烈鈞

常務委員譚延闓 張人傑

蔡元培 于右任

外交部致美國駐華馬公使照會

爲照會事案查本國政府加入非戰公約一事業於本月十三日照復

貴國博代辦在案茲本國政府於本月二十五日特派駐美公使施肇基爲全權代表在華盛頓簽字加入該公約按照慣例代表全權證書應由締約各國互相校閱茲爲辦理迅速起見擬將該項全權證書送交

貴代辦校閱後電達

貴國外部以資證明相應照會

貴公使卽煩

查照並見復爲荷須至照會者

國民政府外交部長王正廷

中華民國十七年九月二十七日

12

美國駐華博代辦致外交部照會

大美國暫行代理駐華全權公使博

爲

照會事案查關於本年八月二十七日在法京巴黎所簽訂之條約業經於是日照會

貴部長在案遵奉本國政府之訓令現將關於非戰條約由一九二七年六月二十日起至一九二八年六月二十三日止美國與其他國所往來之文牘刊印成帙共計五冊茲特送上若再有所需用仍可續送數冊相應照會

貴部長查照須至照會者附件

右 照 會

大中華民國國民政府外交部長王

一千九百二十八年九月 日
中華民國十七

外交部致美國駐華馬公使照會

爲照復事接准上月十日

博代辦來照以奉

13
貴國政府訓令特將上年六月二十日至本年六月二十三日

貴國與其他各國爲非戰公約事往來文件專刊五份檢送等因本部長閱悉之餘深爲感謝除將原件存案并分送關係官廳備查外相應照復

貴公使官照可也須至照會者

中華民國十七年十月八日

外交部長王正廷

非戰公約原文附譯文

LE PRÉSIDENT DU REICH ALLEMAND, LE PRÉSIDENT DES ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE, SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DES BELGES, LE PRESIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE, SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DE GRANDE-BRETAGNE, D'IRLANDE ET DES TERRITOIRES BRITANNIQUES AU DELÀ DES MERS, EMPEREUR DES INDES, SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI D'ITALIE, SA MAJESTÉ L'EMPEREUR DU JAPON, LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE DE POLOGNE, LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE TCHÉCOSLOVAQUE,

Ayant le sentiment profond du devoir solennel qui leur incombe de développer le bien-être de l'humanité:

Persuadés que le moment est venu de procéder à une franche renonciation à la guerre comme instrument de politique nationale afin que les relations pacifiques et amicales existant actuellement entre leurs peuples puissent être perpétuées;

Convaincus que tous changements dans leurs relations mutuelles ne doivent être recherchés que par des procédés pacifiques et être réalisés dans l'ordre et dans la paix, et que toute Puissance signataire qui chercherait désormais à développer ses intérêts nationaux en recourant à la guerre devra être privée du bénéfice du présent Traité;

Espérant que, encouragées par leur exemple, toutes les autres nations du monde se joindront à ces efforts humanitaires et, en adhérant au présent Traité dès qu'il entrera en vigueur, mettront leurs peuples à même de profiter de ses bienfaisantes stipulations, unissant ainsi les nations civilisées du monde dans