

MINUTES

At the fifth meeting held on July 11, 1945, between Generalissimo Stalin and Dr. T. V. Soong, the question of the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Chinese territory after the participation by the U. S. S. R. in the war against Japan was discussed.

Generalissimo Stalin would not like to have a clause in the agreement governing the entry of Soviet troops into Manchuria which provides for the withdrawal of Soviet troops within three months after the defeat of Japan. However, he said that after the capitulation of Japan the Soviet troops would commence to withdraw within three weeks.

Dr. Soong asked how long it would take to complete the withdrawal. Generalissimo Stalin said he thought the withdrawal could be completed in not more than two months.

Dr. Soong further asked whether the withdrawal would be definitely completed within three months. Generalissimo Stalin stated that three months would be the maximum for the completion of the withdrawal.

This Fourteenth day of the Eighth Month of the Thirty-fourth year of the Republic of China, corresponding to the Fourteenth day of August, 1945.

(Initialed) Shih-chieh

(Initialed) V.M.

STATEMENT OF DR. GEORGE K. C. YEH,
MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS ON
FEBRUARY 25, 1953.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in carrying out its program of aggression in China, has repeatedly violated the Treaty of Friendship and Alliance between the Republic of China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and other Related Documents signed at Moscow on August 14, 1945.

On the strength of the facts and evidences laid before it by the Government of the Republic of China, the General Assembly of the United Nations, at its sixth regular session, announced its finding on February 1, 1952, in the form of a resolution in which it was stated, *inter alia*:

紀 錄

斯大林統帥與宋院長子文在一九四五年七月十一日第五次會談時曾討論蘇聯參加對日本作戰後其軍隊由中國領土撤退之問題。

斯大林統帥不願在蘇聯軍隊進入東三省之協定內，加入在日本戰敗後三個月內將蘇聯軍隊撤退一節，但斯大林統帥聲明在日本投降以後，蘇聯軍隊當於三星期內開始撤退。

宋院長詢及撤退完畢需要若干時間。斯大林統帥謂彼意撤軍可於不超過兩個月之期間內完竣。

宋院長繼續詢是否確在三個月以內撤完。斯大林統帥謂最多三個月足為完成撤退之期。

中華民國三十四年八月十四日
西曆一九四五年

王世杰 (簡簽)

莫洛托夫 (簡簽)

外交部葉部長公超之聲明

中華民國四十二年二月二十五日

蘇維埃社會主義共和國聯邦在實行其對中國之侵略計劃之過程中，已一再違反前於民國三十四年八月十四日在莫斯科簽署之中華民國蘇維埃社會主義共和國聯邦友好同盟條約及其他有關文件。

基於中華民國政府所提出之事實及證據，聯合國大會第六屆常會於四十一年二月一日通過決議案查悉：

“That the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics obstructed the efforts of the National Government of China in re-establishing Chinese national authority in the Three Eastern Provinces after the surrender of Japan and gave military and economic aid to the Chinese Communists against the National Government of China;” and

“That the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in its relations with China since the surrender of Japan, has failed to carry out the Treaty of Friendship and Alliance between China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of 14 August 1945.”

Such flagrant violations of the said Treaty and other Related Documents on the part of the Soviet Union have caused serious damage and untold sufferings to China and the Chinese people.

It may be recalled that numerous efforts were made by the Government of the Republic of China, prior to the severance of diplomatic relations between China and the Soviet Union, to place these relations on a basis commensurate with the letter and spirit of the said Treaty in the hope that the stability of international relations in East Asia might thereby be ensured. Despite such efforts, the Soviet Union, in utter disregard of its obligations under the said Treaty and the Charter of the United Nations, continued in its predatory and hostile action against China aiming at the total negation of the right of the Chinese people to live as a free and independent nation. In fact, such action is still in progress with increasing truculence and ruthlessness, thus seriously threatening the peace and security of East Asia and the world.

In the circumstances, the Government of the Republic of China, considering that the said Treaty and other Related Documents have been nullified by the action of the Soviet Union and that China is of right freed and exonerated from the stipulations thereof, formally declares the Treaty of Friendship and Alliance between the Republic of China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of August 14, 1945, and other Related Documents null and void. The Government of the Republic of China further reserves the right of China and the Chinese people to claim from the Soviet Union any damage or loss which has resulted or may result from the latter's violations of the said Treaty and other Related Documents.

「蘇維埃社會主義共和國聯邦自日本投降後對中國國民政府在東三省恢復中國主權之努力，始終橫加阻撓。並以軍事及經濟上之援助給予中國共產黨以反叛中國國民政府；」並斷定：

「蘇維埃社會主義共和國聯邦就其日本投降後對中國之關係而言，實未履行一九四五年八月十四日中國與蘇維埃社會主義共和國聯邦所簽訂之友好同盟條約。」

蘇聯此種背信違約之舉，已使中國及中國人民受有嚴重之損害與不堪言狀之痛苦。

查在中蘇外交關係斷絕之前，中華民國政府曾作多次努力，以期將此項關係，置於與上述條約之文字及精神俱屬符合之基礎上，俾東亞國際關係之穩定，得以確保，然雖有此項努力，蘇聯依然不顧其在該約及聯合國憲章下之義務，繼續對中國進行侵奪敵對之行動，意圖完全剝奪中國人民為一自由獨立民族之權利。蘇聯此種行動，迄尚在進行之中，而其狂妄暴戾之程度與日俱增，從而嚴重威脅東亞及世界之和平及安全。

在此種情形下，中華民國政府認為該約及其他有關文件既因蘇聯之行動而歸於無效，中國自有權解除其所受該約及其他有關文件之約束，爰正式宣告三十四年八月十四日之中華民國蘇維埃社會主義共和國聯邦友好同盟條約及其他有關文件為無效。中華民國政府並保留中國及其人民對於因蘇聯違反該約及其他有關文件所受之損害向蘇聯提出要求之權。