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of the Russian Govern-  
ment.

In conclusion Mr.  
Muter made the follow-  
ing declaration to the  
Russian Minister:

1. The Japanese Govern-

\* In 1883, Lord Derby, Colonial Sec- in Corea other than  
return, in a Despatch those arising directly  
& one of the Australian from the desire to  
Government, said that perpetuate that in-  
te Imperial Government dependence of the  
deprecatd the annexation kingdom, implied by  
of Pacific Islands. At the conclusion of  
called attention expressly separate Treaties with  
& Samoa and declared the Government and  
that as Great Britain to secure the peace  
and Germany had con- and tranquillity of  
cluded Treaties with the country  
Samoa, that country 2. That whatever action  
formed an independent State and that its annexation  
& Australia might lead to a violation of Inter-  
national Law.

\* 此点  
同  
参考

090088

China may take  
Japan will not initiate  
hostilities; If un-  
fortunately war ensues  
it will be found  
to be unavoidable so  
far as Japan is  
concerned.

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Japanese Government  
to the effect that  
if China refuses for  
any reason to co-  
operate with Japan  
in the work of  
reformation, she will  
not in any way,  
either directly or  
indirectly, interfere  
with Japan in her  
efforts to perpetuate  
Korean independence  
and to bring about  
an improved ad-  
ministration.

The Russian Minister  
thought that, apart from  
the negotiations between  
Japan and China, Russia,  
being a near neighbor of

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China, might very properly  
have been consulted.

The Minister for  
Foreign Affairs replied that  
he felt convinced that  
no country excepting China  
entertained views hostile  
to Korean independence.  
He recalled to mind the  
many occasions on which  
the Russian Minister had  
assured him that the  
views of his Government  
were in harmony with  
those entertained by Japan,  
and he added that under  
such circumstances the  
Japanese Government  
naturally regarded it  
as wholly unnecessary  
to invite the cooperation

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In the presence of these facts it seemed to Mr. Mutsu that the mere withdrawal of Chinese troops could hardly be regarded as a sufficient guarantee that the recall of Japanese troops might not serve as a signal for the reintroduction of another Chinese army having for its object the conversion of the Korean Kingdom into a dependency of China. The transportation of Chinese troops to Korea requires only 13 to 14 hours while the transfer of Japanese troops consumes more than 40 hours. Having in view

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the future peace and order of Korea and the necessity for maintaining the future integrity of the Kingdom, Mr. Mutsu thought Japanese troops might be recalled under one of the following conditions provided of course the Chinese troops had been withdrawn:

1. In case an understanding is arrived at with China by which Japan and China conjointly undertake to accomplish reforms or
2. In case the Chinese Government gives assurance to the

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reason. Mr. Mutsu then indicated some of the grounds of Japan's doubts concerning the bona fides of China in her relations with Korea. He said that China had sent her men-of-war to Korea and forcibly taken the father of the Korean King a prisoner to China. It was reported that China had plotted to bring about a radical revolution in Korea, and it is a fact that Bin yui yoku (Min Yong Ik), a relation of Korean Queen, is a political refugee in Hong Kong on account of his connection with that plot.

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It is also a fact that in 1884 China taking advantage of the small numbers of Japanese troops in Korea attacked them with a much larger force. Again it is fact that even to-day, regardless of the suggestion being made by the Chinese Government to Japan to withdraw her troops. Li Nung-chang is actually engaged in making warlike preparations and 5,500 troops are now on their way to Korea or being mobilized for service there. It is also a fact that Tei jo sha has arrived at 1-11 with his squadron.

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of China, the adoption of such reforms as will afford added security in future to the relations between Japan and Korea.

Mr. Mutsen also declared that the purpose of Japan was the peaceful and friendly amelioration of the condition of Korea.

The Russian Minister enquired if in Mr. Mutsen's opinion the Japanese Government would object to withdraw their troops provided the Chinese troops were to be recalled at the same time. And he also asked if he was at liberty to report to his Government an

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affirmative declaration from Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan upon the point.

Mr. Mutsen replied that he could perceive no objection in principle to the proposal, but when two powers are confronting each other, suspicions were easily aroused but not so easily allayed. Nor could this condition, he added, be regarded as peculiar to Japan and China. It is sometimes observable in the relations between powerful countries of Europe and the history of recent times serves to show that such suspicions are not always without

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tending to add to the stability of the Korean Kingdom. In advancing this proposal to the Chinese Government there was no intention on the part of Japan to interfere with internal affairs of Korea.

In reply to a question asked by Mr. Nitrovo as to the necessity of a joint commission of reform, Mr. Mutsu pointed out that the Chinese Government have hitherto, while expressing their entire concurrence in Japan's suggestions regarding joint action in Korea, not only failed to act up to their verbal professions,

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but have actually been antagonistic to them. It was consequently, feared unless a clear understanding was arrived at Japan might find herself advising one course of reform, while China was advocating another and contrary line of conduct. Japan, therefore, on the present occasion, resolved to make the attempt to introduce reforms in the Korean administration conjointly with China. China, however, has definitively rejected Japan's proposal, and Japan is now obliged to recommend to Korean Government, independently

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quelled before the Chinese troops had fired a shot, but even if it should appear for the moment that the revolt had been suppressed, it could hardly be said that there no longer exists any fear that the withdrawal of the Japanese and Chinese troops might not be the occasion for a renewal of the disturbance. Consequently it seemed to him, that the state of affairs in Korea justified the apprehension that the withdrawal of the troops of Japan and China might be quickly followed by their return again to Korea.

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The Japanese Government therefore considered that the withdrawal of their troops without some adequate guarantee with respect to the future peace and order of the Peninsula, would be impolitic looking at the interest both of Korea and Japan. In this situation the Japanese Government, Mr. Munster explained, proposed to the Chinese Government the appointment of a joint commission to advise the Korean Government on behalf of Japan and China, regarding the introduction of reforms.

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and arbitrary supremacy  
of Chinese influence  
 in Korea. This course,  
 Mr. Mutsumi was able  
 to declare, had been  
 consistently pursued by  
 the Japanese Government,  
 and only the present  
 incident had, for the  
 moment given exceptional  
 importance to the settled  
 policy of his Government.  
 Mr. Mutsumi assured Mr.  
 Kitamura that the Japanese  
 Government were very  
 desirous to avoid a colli-  
 sion with China, and  
 that Japan would not  
 omit any proper step  
 tending to a realization  
 of that desire. He  
 added in the same con-

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nection, that the despatch  
 of Japanese troops was  
 intended solely to promote  
 a peaceful solution of  
 the question by checking  
 the aggressive tendencies  
 of China. He called to  
 mind the fact, that the  
 Togakute insurgents were,  
 at first, said to number  
 many times 10,000; that  
 Government troops were  
 repeatedly defeated and  
 that at last the situation  
 became so critical as to  
 induce the Korean Govern-  
 ment ask for Chinese  
 troops. Under these cir-  
 cumstances it seemed in-  
 credible to him that  
 the revolt should be

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him full information regarding this question and consequently that he had not been able to make reports to his government, and he regretted extremely, he said, that the Russian government, hearing only the Chinese side of the question, were unable to appreciate the real intentions of Japan.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs in replying to the observations of the Russian Minister felt bound in the first place to explain the reasons why the Japanese Government had maintained

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an attitude of silence regarding their actual intentions in Korea. He said that he had not approached Mr. Nitrova on the subject, because the course pursued by the Japanese Government from the start had been consistent and without change, and that that course, as he had previously informed Mr. Nitrova, was governed by the desire to maintain Korea in a position of independence. To accomplish that end, it seemed necessary in his opinion to maintain a proper balance and thus to check the undue

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thither a large force and  
now, after peace had been  
restored, she proposed a  
scheme consisting of  
three clauses relating to  
Korean affairs and did  
not consent to the  
withdrawal of her troops.  
It also appeared, Mr.  
Hitrovo said, that the  
Chinese Government had  
declared in reply to the  
1st clause of the Japanese  
proposal, which had for  
its object the suppression  
of the Togakuto revolt  
by the united forces of  
Japan and China, that  
since Togakuto had been  
dispersed, the object of  
the proposition had already

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4.  
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been fully realized.

The Chinese Government  
also declared at the same  
time, Mr. Hitrovo under-  
stood, that interference  
on their part in the  
internal affairs of Korea  
was impossible. It  
seemed, he added, that  
the Japanese Government,  
did not share the views  
of the Chinese Government,  
but had announced on  
the contrary, that they  
would not consent to  
withdraw their troops  
even if China should  
do so.

Mr. Hitrovo also inti-  
mated that Mr. Menten  
had not confided to

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and Chinese troops were encamped in Korea in an attitude of hostility and he said that the Russian Government, under these circumstances, felt called upon to address the Japanese Government with a view to presenting if possible, an appeal to arms.

The Russian Minister explained that the Chinese Government had already informed his Government that the despatch of Chinese troops was solely in response to the request of Korea in order to suppress the revolt; that Japan had also sent

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和  
外明  
務治  
大臣廿  
下七年  
露六月  
國廿  
公日  
使三  
下年  
少外  
一務  
日者  
對於  
話該  
概要  
要  
要

Precis

of an interview held at the Quaimusko, June 25, 1894, between Their Excellencies the Ministers of Russia and the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Russian Minister announced that the Government of China had in the present situation sought the good offices of Russia and that in soliciting the present interview he was acting under instructions from his Government. He pointed out that at the present moment Japanese

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明治 年 月 日

大臣  
次官

明治二十七年六月二十五日外務省に於て外務大臣ト露公使ヒトロヴオリ氏ト對話ノ

概要

〔露國公使〕清國政府自下ノ形勢ニ關シ露外務省

國ノ斡旋ヲ乞ヒタルヲ以テ露國政府ノ訓令ニ由リ只今面會ヲ求メタリ抑モ日清兩國ノ兵ニ目下朝鮮ニ於テ開戦ノ意向ヲ以テ相々對峙ス此場合ニ於テ露國政府ハ成ルハ開戦ニ至ラサレシムルノ目的ヲ以テ日本政府ニ申込ヲ為スヲ其意ヲ一ト感セリモ清國政府カ既ニ露國政府ニ告ケタル所ニ據ルハ清國ノ出兵ハ全ク朝鮮政府ヨリ暴動鎮壓ノ依頼アリタルニ由ルモノナリ

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リ然ルニ日本モ亦タ大兵ヲ發シ今マ暴動既ニ  
 平定シタルモ日本政府ハ朝鮮事件ニ關シ  
 三箇條ノ提案ヲ出タシ其兵ノ撤去ヲ肯セス  
 ト、旨アリ且ツ清國政府ハ日本提案ノ第一條即  
 チ日清兩國兵ヲ合セテ東學黨ノ暴動ヲ  
 鎮定センニ付テハ東學黨ハ既ニ解散シタル  
 ヲ以テ該條ノ目的ハ已ニ遂ケタリト回答シ同時ニ  
 清國政府ハ朝鮮ノ内政ニ干渉スルハ到府出未  
 外務省  
 カルコトナリト宣言シタルモノ、如シ然ルニ日本政府  
 ハ清國政府ノ意見ヲ容レヌ清國カ撤兵スル場  
 合ニ於テモ日本ハ尚ホ其兵ヲ肯セサルヘシト宣言  
 シタルモノ、如シ然ルニ陸奧氏ハ本件ニ付キ委細  
 ラ示サレサルヲ以テ公使ニ於テハ其政府ハ何等ノ  
 報告ヲ為ス能ハス其政府ハ本件ニ關スル清國  
 政府方ノ主旨ヲ知ルノミニシテ日本ノ本意ヲ解  
 スル能ハサルハ其極ノテ遺憾スル所ナリ

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(外務大臣) 第一日本政府カ其朝鮮ニ關スル本  
 意ヲ沈黙ニ付シタル理由ヲ説明セシ本政府カ畏  
 初ヨリ取ル所ノ主義ハ今日マテ毫モ變更スルコ  
 トナキヲ以テ本件ニ付キ殊更ニ露國公使ニ難言  
 ヤス且ツ當初開陳シタルカ如ク右ノ主義ハ朝鮮  
 ラシテ獨立ノ地位ヲ維持ヤレノント欲スルニ基ツクモ  
 ノナリ而シテ此目的ヲ達スル為メハ朝鮮ニ於テ相  
 當ノ勢力權衡ヲ保テ而シテ清國ヲシテ獨リ其  
 威カヲ恣ニセシメサルコトヲ必要トスルモノ、如シ而シテ  
 帝國政府ハ常ニ此主義ヲ守リ今日ニ至ルマテ敢  
 之ヲ變更セス唯タ今回ノ事件ハ一時特ニ此主義  
 ヲ確實ニスルノ大必要ヲ感セシムルノミ故ニ帝國政  
 府ハ成ルヘク清國トノ衝突ヲ避ケレト希望シ此希  
 望ヲ遂クルニ足ルノ處置ハ其正當ナル以上ハ其種  
 ヲ問ハス之ヲ施サント欲スルモノニシテ日本出兵ノ如キハ  
 清國ノ非難ヲ招制シテ本件ノ平和ノ局ヲ結ハシ

外務省

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REEL No. 1-0056

0201

トスルニ外ナラサルナリ又々東學堂ノ暴動ハ最初  
 數万乱民ノ蜂起シタルニアリトノコトニシテ官軍モ  
 屢々敗北シ終ニ朝鮮政府ヲシテ清國ノ援兵ヲ  
 乞ハシタルニ至ルマテ危機ノ逼迫シタル事實ヲ以テ  
 觀レハ清國兵未タ一丸ヲ發セサルニ先タチ右暴動  
 早ク既ニ鎮定シタリト云フカ如キハ甚タ疑フヘキノミ  
 ナラス縱令ト一時鎮定シタルカ如クナルモ日清撤兵  
 後其再ニ蜂起スルノ恐ナキ能ハス蓋シ日清兩國  
 外務省  
 共ニ朝ニ撤兵シタニ後々出兵セサルヲ得サルノ形勢  
 アルハ朝鮮ノ國情上疑ヲ容レサルモノ、如シ故ニ日本  
 政府ニ於テハ朝鮮將來ノ平和秩序ニ就キ未タ  
 幾分ノ保証ヲ得スシテ容易ニ撤兵スルカ如キハ朝  
 鮮ノ為メノミナラス日本ノ為メニモ不得策アリト思  
 惟セリ隨テ日本政府ハ清國政府ニ向テ兩國協同  
 委員ヲ命シ朝鮮國將來ノ安寧ヲ確實テラ  
 シムル改革施行ニ付キ朝鮮政府ニ勸告セシム

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へキコトヲ提議セリ右モ清國政府ニ向ヒ此提議ヲ  
 為スニ於テ日本政府ハ敢テ朝鮮ノ内政ニ干與ス  
 ルノ意志アルニ非サレナリ(是ニ於テ露國公使カ右  
 改革ニ關スル兩國委負任命ノ必要如何ヲ問ヒタル  
 ニ答テ外務大臣)朝鮮ノ改革ヲ為スニ日清兩國  
 ニ於テ協同委負ヲ設サルハカサレノ理由如何ト云フ  
 ニ後來日本政府ヨリ清國政府ニ向ヒ朝鮮國ニ關  
 シテ協同行動ヲ為サント謀リタルニ清國政府  
 外務省  
 ハ常ニ全然同意ヲ公言スルニモ拘ハラズ未タ嘗  
 テ其公言ヲ實行セサルノミナラス現ニ之ニ及對ノ  
 意志アルカ如ク察セラルルヲ以テ日清兩國間ニ於  
 テ判然確足スル所アルニ非サレハ日本政府ヨリ朝鮮  
 ニ向ヒ一カノ改革ヲ勸告シテアルニ際シ清國政府  
 ハ之ニ正及對ノ措置ヲ勸告スルカ如キ感ナキ能ハス  
 故ニ今回ハ日本政府ハ双方一致ノ意志ヲ以テ朝鮮  
 改革ノ改良ヲ謀ラント決シタリ然レモ清國政府ハ斷

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MT 1129 00340



然日本政府ノ提案ヲ拒ミタルヲ以テ日本政府ハ  
 已ムヲ得ス獨カラ以テ朝鮮政府ニ向日本ト朝鮮  
 トノ關係上將來安心シ得ルニヨリノ改革ヲ施サン  
 コトヲ勸告セシトス尤モ日本政府ノ意志ハ徹頭徹  
 尾平和ト友誼ヲ以テ朝鮮ニ改良ヲ謀ルニテナリ  
 (露王ニ使) 君ニ法也ニシテ撤兵スルハ日本政府  
 於テモ撤兵スルノ不固意ナキヤ果シテ然ラズニ日  
 本外務大臣ノ演言トシテ亦日本政府ニ通報シテ共  
 シカラスヤ

外務省

外務大臣 其談ニ大體ノ主義我ニ於テハ英談ナキ  
 カレト云民西ニ在リ對峙スル場合ニ於テハ彼以互  
 ニ精神ヲ起シ易ク而シテ其ニ起ルハ片ニ之ヲ解ク  
 一途ニ據ルキハ格リ日法西ニ在リ於テハ三ナラス歐洲  
 各國ニ在リ於テハ是レ然ラトス況ニヤ近來ノ歴史ニ  
 徴スレバ右ノ如キ精神ニ在リテ理由ナキニ非サレテ判  
 然ナリトシテヤ朝鮮ノ關係上法也ニ在リテ如何ニ付

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日本ヲシテ精兵ヲ抱カセリ得サラムルヲ甚ク  
 多ク之ヲ法王ニ睿テ軍航ヲ朝鮮派スレテ  
 其王父ヲ捕メ之ヲ法王ニ送レリ又々法王ハ  
 睿ヲ朝鮮ニ改ニ干兵スルヲ其革命ヲ謀ラ  
 ニトシスルノ風同アリ現ニ朝鮮王祖ノ親戚ナル閔  
 泳翊ハ右ノ謀ニ与リスヲ以テ逃亡シテ香港ニ在ル  
 所亦多ク矣ナリ又法王十一年ニ於テ法王ハ日本兵  
 ノ害ナシトシ乘テ多数ノ兵ヲ以テ之ヲ朝鮮ニ  
 外務省  
 向テ撤兵ヲ促シテアルニモ拘ラス現ニ朝鮮ニ  
 二千有餘ノ兵ヲ駐在セシムルノ外李鴻章麾下ノ  
 兵五千五百人ハ既ニ出師ノ準備ヲ整ヘ昨今續々  
 之ヲ派遣シ且ツ丁汝昌ハ其艦隊ヲ率ヒテ仁川  
 ニ着シタルモ事實ナリ此等ノ事實アルヲ以テ清  
 國ハ今軍ニ撤兵スルモ以テ日本カ一タヒ撤兵スルニ於  
 テハ直々ニ復タ其兵ヲ派出シテ朝鮮ヲ其隸屬

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MT 1129 00344

夕ラレノムルノ目的ヲ達セシトスルノ野ニテキリ保スル  
 ニ足ラサルナリ而シテ清國ヨリ出兵スルハ僅ニ十三  
 四時ヲ要スルニ過キサレバ日本ヨリ出兵スルハ四十時  
 間以上ヲ費サルヲ得ス故ニ將來朝鮮ノ平和  
 ト秩序トヲ維持シ其獨立國タルノ体面ヲ全フ  
 セシムルカニ勿論清國カ撤兵シラシムル上左ノ條件  
 アルニ於テハ日本モ亦均しく撤兵スルニ  
 第一清國政府ニ於テ日清協同シテ朝鮮改  
 外務省  
 革ノ完結ヲ擔當スルコトニ同意シタル場合  
 又ハ  
 第二清國政府ニ於テ若し其何等ノ理由ノ為  
 メ右改革ノ處置ニ關シ日本ト協同スルコトヲ  
 拒ムルハ日本カ其獨力ヲ以テ朝鮮ノ獨立ヲ維  
 持シ及ヒ其施政ヲ改良セシト勉ムルニ當リ清國  
 政府ハ直接ニ間接ニ之ニ干渉セザルノ  
 保証ヲ與ハル場合

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(露國公使)日清間ノ談判ニ關スル件、今、暫ク  
 措キ露國モ亦タ朝鮮邊隣ノ國ナレハ此迄既ニ  
 協議ニ與カリテ然ル一キモノアリト思考ス  
 (外務大臣)朝鮮ノ獨立ニ關シテハ清國ヲ除ク外  
 他ニ異議アリ國ナレト信シ且ツ露國政府モ全ク日  
 本ノ意見ニ同意ナルコトニ露國公使ニ於テ從來  
 屢々確言ヤラレタリト記牒スルヲ以テ日本政府ハ  
 露國政府ニ協議スルノ必要ナレト思考セリ終ニ  
 外務省  
 當リ露國公使ニ左ノ二件ヲ確言ス  
 第一日本政府ハ朝鮮ニ對シ其條約中ニ包  
 含スル同國獨立ヲ維持シ且ツ同國ノ平和  
 安寧ヲ確實ナラシメントスルノ希望ヨリ生スル  
 意向ノ外他ノ意向アリトアリ  
 第二清國政府ニ於テ何等ノ舉動アルモ日本  
 政府ハ自ラ之ヲ戰ヲ挑マサル一ト若シ不意ニシテ  
 交戦スルニ至リタルハ日本ハ止ムヲ得ス此ニ至リ

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