

附屬書類添附

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大正八年九月一日 謹

公信第三七七號

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大正八年八月廿三日

在上海

總領事 有吉 明

上海日本總領事館

外務大臣子爵内田康哉殿

Four China Daily News 切抜送付ノ件

本日拙電第三五一号ニ以テ御報告致美朝新官制ニ対スル詔勅及京省相ノ宣言ニ関スル News Bulletin Daily Newsノ譯年一向日第三五二号ニ以テ電報申進美内田外相ト懸スル口新聞社説切抜及譯送付美閣御査閲相成度此致申進美 敬具

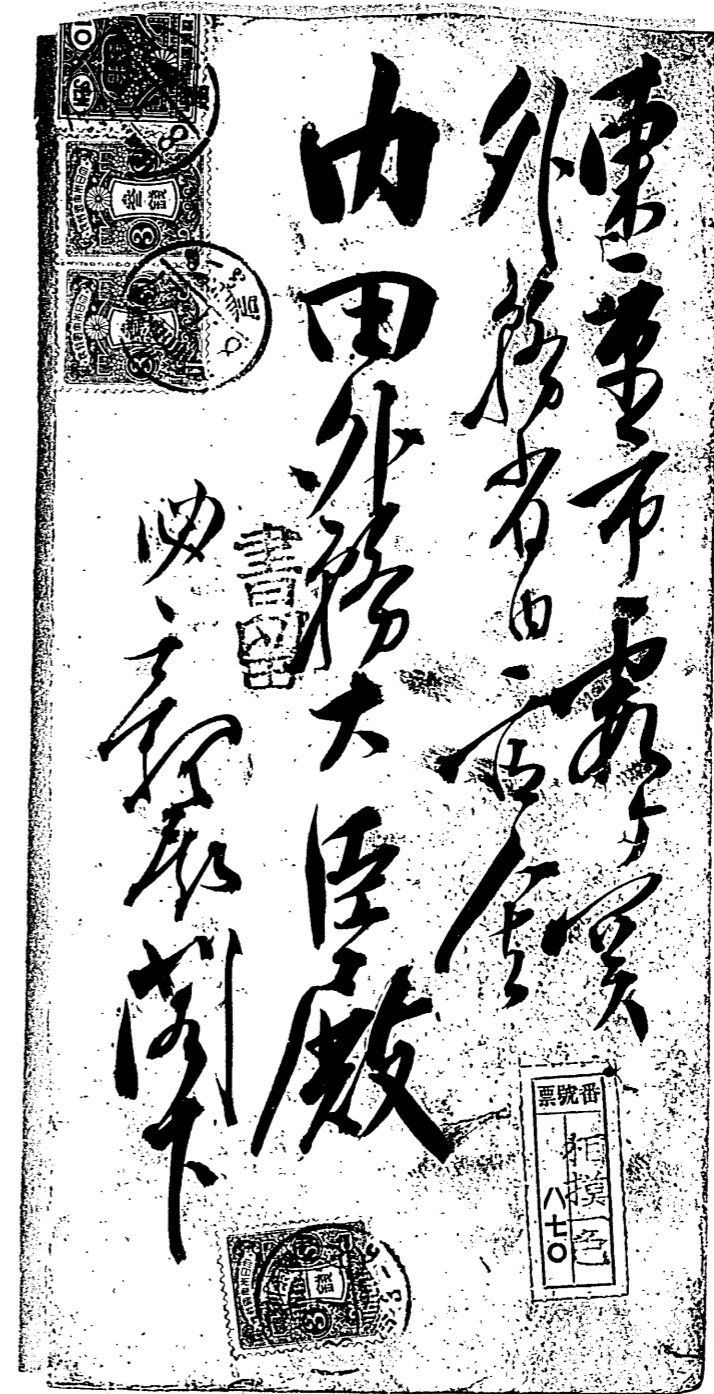
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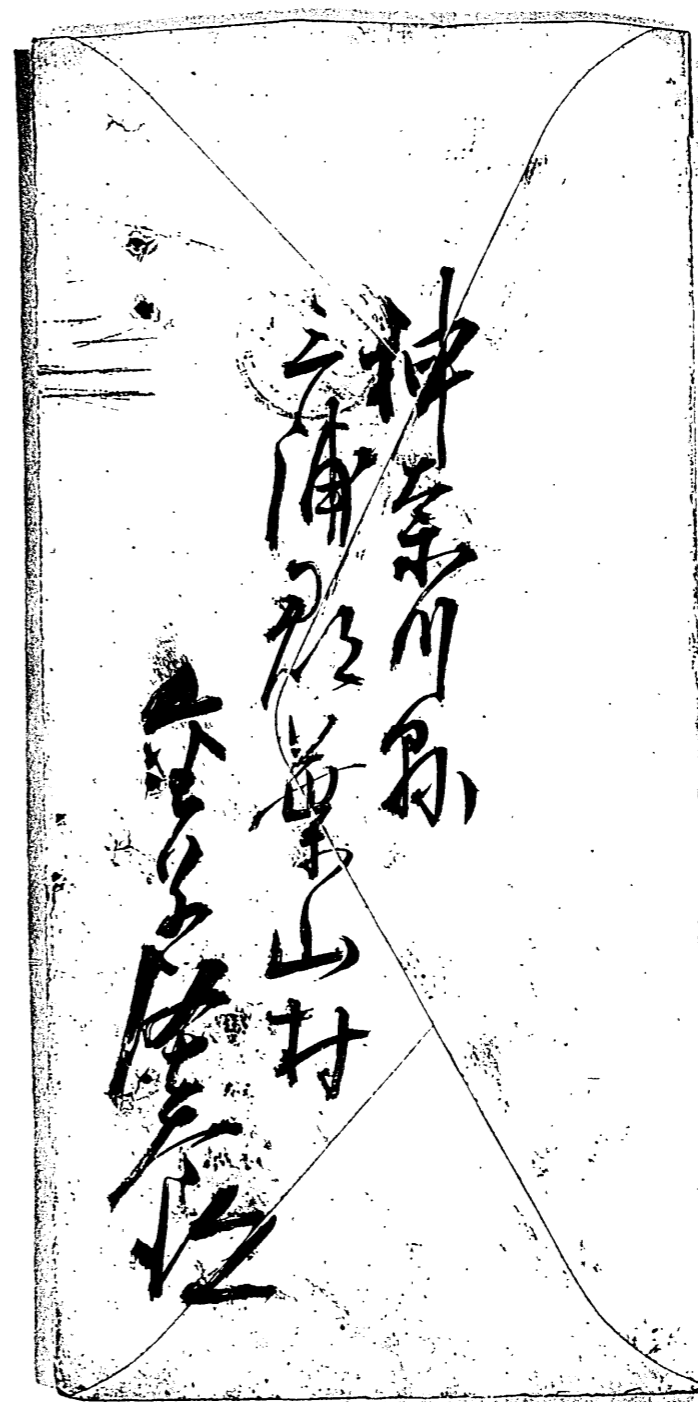
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NOTES & COMMENTS.

KOREA'S NEW ORDER.

The value of every reform scheme obviously depends chiefly on the spirit in which it is carried out. Mr. Hara's statement about the new order in Korea and, still more so, the Imperial Rescript are vague enough in actual details to leave room for a very large exercise of that spirit. But there is no reason on that account to "crab" the promised reforms. We believe the Japanese Government is sincerely desirous of securing peace and contentment in Korea. It would be wholly unjust to say that the conditions of life in the Hermit Kingdom have not on the whole improved greatly under Japan's hand. The revolution was a blow to Japanese pride, and we believe that the Japanese Government has wisely seen the advantage of emollient methods to undermine further agitation. In this spirit civil government has been substituted for military, the obnoxious gendarmes are removed, a system of local self-government is promised and the design foreshadowed that Korea and Japan shall become in all ways on an equal footing as parts of the same Empire. It rests with the Koreans themselves to show by their actions that these reforms can be applied with the widest liberality.

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SHANGHAI, AUGUST 23, 1919.

VISCOUNT UCHIDA.

LACK of time prevented us yesterday from commenting on the extremely interesting and important account of the Japanese Diplomatic Advisory Board's debate on August 14 on the attitude Japan should take towards the Consortium; but while the matter should be still fresh in memory, it must not go unnoticed. If the wise and statesmanlike utterances of Viscount Uchida deserve the widest attention, no less does the narrow-minded attitude of his opponents, who unhappily carried the day. What Viscount Uchida urged has in substance been pressed again and again by the friends of Japan. He pointed out that while other countries were ready to come in to the Consortium without claiming any special spheres of interest, and even to transfer to the new group concessions for railway construction already obtained, Japan, so far from having anything to lose, had much to gain by taking the same course. She would dispel once and for all the suspicions that were felt for her in some quarters abroad, and would retrieve her position in the eyes of the Chinese nation. The speech ought, of course, to be read in its entirety for proper appreciation of its admirable nature. At first the Board sided with Viscount Uchida, but on discovering that, under the scheme of the Consortium, Japan would not, theoretically, enjoy any more privilege than her partners, they threw him over, passed what was virtually a vote of censure on him and joined the militarists in demanding reservation of Mongolia and Manchuria, which, of course, renders the whole Consortium at once nugatory. No spoke of

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Japan not enjoying theoretically any more advantage in China than other Powers, because the practical advantages which proximity, nationality and language must always give her in China trade are such as no other country can rival. With these and the clean slate for which Viscount Uchida so earnestly pleaded her profits in the China field must develop out of all proportion to anything which the purblind greed of the militarists can secure. In fact their policy is bound in the long run to defeat itself. If Japan would frankly and unreservedly join the Consortium and, with the same liberality of vision, restore Kiaochow to China, the benefits she would reap in China are beyond calculation. There is no lack of men in Japan who take this far-sighted view besides Viscount Uchida and one can but wish them a speedy triumph over the militarists.



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大正八年九月四日 接獲

駐韓

館

別紙

政公借第二六九號

大正八年八月五日

在漢口

總領事代理中村

修

外務大臣子爵田中康哉殿

朝鮮總督府官制改正之關係に對する勅令  
首相宣言發表に對する及響に關する件  
電報の受け渡しに關する標記記號及宣言の直支  
に對する方針に對する及對する方針の刊行の  
當地英字新聞「セントラル・チャイナ・ポスト」の  
論欄に於て「Japan's Message to Korea」

在漢口日本總領事館

題の論評の掲載の候に別紙の通り譯  
出の上進後閣御意を相成度候敬  
（在漢口日本總領事館）

和政會子孫格殿

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日本ノ朝鮮ニ對スル通音

吾人ハ日本總領事館ヨリ朝鮮ニ施行せんベキ改革ヲ命ジ給ヘン日本皇帝陛下ノ詔勅及之レカ方針ニ關スル原首相ノ聲明ヲ領得セルカ之ヲ通覽スルニ畢竟是レ武斷政治ニ代フルニ文治政治ヲ以テシ且ツ法律ノ前ニハ日本人及朝鮮人ノ平等ナルヲ承認セルモノトナラズ之レニ依レバ過去ノ失政モ亦之ヲ認メ而シテ過激行爲ニ出テタル官吏ハ糾明セシメテ朝鮮ノ地ニ於テ將來ノ平和ヲ確立セトスルノ希望ヲ表明セラルモノトナリ

在漢口日本總領事館

是レ蓋シ最近朝鮮ニ於ケル強亂ノ結果ニ出テタルノシテ吾人ハ從來此件ニ對シテ緘黙ヲ守リタルカ是レ他ノ故アルニテラスレテ早ニ如何ニ考察スベキカラ知ラザルシカ故ニ外ナラザリニナリ由來此等ノ事態ハ亞細亞於ケル殆ドトモテノ附庸人民ニ通有ナル現象ニシテ此點ニ於テ日本對シ向ケタルベキ總テノ批難攻撃ハ向テハ結語ヲ以テ英國佛國及伊太利ニモ下サルベキナリ吾人ハ今朝鮮ノ暴動ヲ或國ノ大統領カ國民自決ノ主義ヲ鼓吹シテ此等ノ民族ヲ以テ吾獨ニ對シテ奮起スルニト勸誘並之カ援助ニ付談大統領ノ國民ニ倚賴スルニト約束ナリトシテ了解ヲ懷カシタル直接ノ結果ニ外ナラズト信スルモノナリ吾人ハ信憑スルニ根據ナキ國民自決ノ原理ニ同意ヲ表スルモノニアズ(中略)有史以來世界ノ大部分ハ自國民ニ對シテ外來種族ノ統治トナリ而シテ多クノ場合ニ於テ明ク被統治者ノ利益ニ歸シタリ也ニ之レヲ非ナ

リトシテ之ヲ一妻セカレハカラストノ宣言ハ諷リモナク紛乱  
 フ末スノ處アリ此カモ之ニ依リテ多年存續シ来リ  
 設備ヲ一朝ニシテ改変スルモ思惟セザルナリ  
 故ニ吾人ハ獨立ヲ呼號スル朝鮮人ニ對シテ多ク同情ヲ有  
 スル能ハズ吾人ハ支那ニ於テ企テラレタル革命ノ投機的運  
 動ヲ實視シテ以テ未だ短シク及抗運動及之ガ煽動者ニ  
 對シテ稱賛ノ念ヲ失シタリ同時ニ吾人ハ諷リモナク教養並  
 彼等ノ指導者ヲラントスルモノノ犧牲トナリテ自ラ困難  
 地ニ陥ル朝鮮人及ラ非常ニ悲ムモノナリ彼等正直  
 單純ニシテ是ヲ稍過鈍ナル人及ナリ斯レガ故ニ外國ニ  
 在任スル煽動者ノ群ニ依リテ亂カスルヲ免レシメ是  
 等ノ群ニ面自稱朝鮮ノ政府トナリ相當ノ  
 形體ヲ具ヘタル為ニテ列強ト折衝シテ他面  
 在漢口日本總領事館

世界ノ注意ヲ喚起セシカガ為メ朝鮮ニ於テ騷亂ヲ起  
 スモノナリ若シ此等ノ運動ニテ成功ヲ博スニ至ラバ  
 朝鮮ハ彼等ニ取リ大カク利益ヲ以テ其年中ニ落シ  
 至ルベキモ其運動ニシテ失敗ニ歸ストモ彼等ハ從前  
 ニ比シ更ニ悲運ニ陥ルベキモノナリ  
 彼等朝鮮人ヲテ武備ヲ存セザリトスルモ今回舉  
 ハ失敗ニ歸スルヲ免レザリナリ如何トシバ彼等ハ到底  
 日本ノ力ヲ屈スル望ナケレバナリ然レニ彼等ハ一武裝カモ  
 有テナリ故ニ彼等ハ表傷的ニシテ勅諭ナキ穩和的及  
 勅ヲ始メタリ彼等ハ一人ヲ殺傷スルベキナリ彼等ハ  
 一屋ヲモ燒クベキナリナリ彼等ハ上海ノ商人連ニ於テガ  
 如ク納稅ヲ拒ムベキナリナリ而シテ華ニ大衆集會ヲ  
 朝鮮ノ國旗ヲ籠レテ萬歳ヲ叫ビテ過ヤリキ政府ハ

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是等ノ集團ニ干渉セリ而シテ彼等カ解散ヲ肯カ  
 ヤ彼等ニ對シテ発砲シテ銃劍ヲ擬シテ之ヲ敬却セシ  
 カスリ新ノ如クニシテ死シタルモノ三百六十一人ニ上リ而シテ  
 多數ノ負傷者ヲ生シ高多數ノ白棒者ヲモ出セリ  
 斯多日本ノ残忍ニ對スル批難ノ聲ハ起リ而シテ英  
 語使用ノ社會カ最近最モ是カ為ト鳴リ響ケリ  
 彼等ノ云フ處ハ新カノ事情ト下ニ新カノ非常平政ヲ  
 用テノ要トシト云フアリ(中略)顧テ日本ノ政府及對  
 運動セル人ニ是ヲ放任スルニ如何ニ成長スル豫  
 メ識心カラヤルハ故ニ其萌芽内ニ之ヲ摘去せんバカ  
 スト云フナキモ抑モ街上ニ立テ呼號スルハ言フニ是ヲ  
 カルヤ論モ然レモ政府及捕ヲ意味スルモノニシテ  
 又人民ニ取リテ命令ニ對シ之ニ従ハルハ亦一小事

在漢口日本總領事館

仲し過ヤカシモ然モ彼等ハ遂ニ服従セザルニ至ラシ  
 下略)吾人ハ日本カ朝鮮ニ於テ當ニ何等作為ス  
 所ナカシヤク云ハルニ聞ケドモ此等云々スル者輩モ  
 出同様ノ理由ニ依リ其自有ナリト稱スル國ニ於テ  
 一ノ權利ヲ存セザルニ朝鮮人民ハ日本ノ統治ト下  
 大ニ其人口ノ増加ヲ見タリ之ニ及シテ亞米利加印度  
 人ハ殆ド舉テ其祖先ノ嘗テ樂住シタル山嶺  
 地ニ退擧シタリ、亞米利加都市ノ街上ニ於テ黒白  
 兩人種爭鬪シ行シタリ、事實ハ朝鮮兩人種間  
 ノ軋轢ヲ非難スル米國人ノ口ヲ竹挿スルニ是レ印度  
 及埃及ニ於テ發生シタル所ニモテ取リテ之ヲ見ルハ英國  
 人ト雖モ亦更ニ之ヲ非難スル權利ナシト云フベシ  
 最近増及ニ起リテ獨立運動ハ之カ為數千生

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靈ノ損失ヲ来セリ然モ尚吾人ハ英國ノ治下ニ埃及ハ大ニ繁盛ノ實ヲ擧ゲテ知ル而シテ吾人ハ尙自國人施政ノ下ニアルシメハ同國ハ再ヒ暗黒壞離ノ域ニ沈淪スルヲ信スモナリ

埃及ハ昔朝鮮ニセヨ有力ナル治者ノ年々之ヲ奪テ其得策トスベク我レ如何ナル場合ニ於テモ兩國其何レ先ヲ問ハス何レモ主權ハ其保有ヲ失ハサルノ傾向ヲ有シ又何人モ之ヲ復ス能ハサルベシ彼レノ最高議團アリテ不見識ニモ非シ愚民ノ要求ニ應ジテ君主權ノ微退ヲ命令スルセヨ(尤モ斯カントハ容易ニ得ベカラザルニトナリトス) 并ハ破産スル所トシテ是ヲ要スルニ總テ善ニ友情ヲ有スル治者ト被治者トシテ其國家ノ福利ヲ為相接近スルカ其兩者ノ

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調和ヲ増進スルヲ求メサルヲ得ス而シテ此日岸皇帝ノ詔勅ト首相ノ宣言ハ兩ツカク克ク此調和ヲ爲シ計ルモノト謂フベキナリ

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