



Vienna November 9. 1877.

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the Receipt of a telegram as follows: "Stay as required in " " Saxony and translate with Karasaki letter follow " " Kurasho Tokio Japan."

I beg to thank his Excellency Mr. Okuma for these instructions which I shall not fail to act upon to the best of my ability, I shall occupy the time until the arrival of the written instructions in Berlin according to the previous orders.

Will you be so kind as to report this to His Excellency and also submit to him the enclosed Report on the negotiations between Germany and Austria on account of the revision of the Commercial Treaty between those countries.

I have the honor to be

Sir

The Honorable
Tsuchiyama
Chief of the Bureau of
Foreign Correspondence

Your obedient Servant
B^m Alex. von Siebold

Vienna November 8. 1877

Report on the negotiations between Austria and
Germany on the Tariff question.

The great changes which have taken place
in ^{the} public opinion ^(of the public) and still more ^{with} ^(aid of the) governments, ~~in~~ ~~political~~ ~~circles~~ all over
Europe, in regard to questions of free trade, and the
tendency which almost everywhere prevails of profiting
by the expiration of the term of the old Commercial
treaties and Tariffs, to introduce protective measures,
has also caused the negotiations between Austria
and Germany for the revision of the Treaties and
Tariffs of 1868 to fall through. These negotiations
were watched by England with great interest, for
not only had England the greatest direct interests
because the English Treaty, (called additional
Convention has also been cancelled and new
negotiations are pending, and ^{were} to take place
after the conclusion of the Austro-German
Convention), but England is interested also
indirectly

because a considerable quantity of its manufactures are imported into Austria - Hungary through the German Empire.

German special Commissioners (for it is the custom to send special Commissioners acquainted with the technical questions for this purpose) have now for nearly 6 months been engaged in Vienna treating with the governments of Austria and Hungary, but the negotiations have on the 22. of last month been broken off, and the Commissioners returned home without any conclusion having been arrived at. Although the causes of this rupture have not clearly transpired into the Public, it seems to have mainly been caused ^{because} that Germany was desirous to keep the advantages obtained by the Treaty of 1868, and to obtain others notably in regard to their exports whilst Austria desired to introduce what is called the "Appreturzoll." (This is a duty levied on articles which are sent abroad

to be finished and are then ^{im}re-exported, or on articles sent from abroad to this country to be finished and again re-exported), and also increase the duties on certain German articles whilst all duties were to be paid in gold (a measure of great economic weight). When the negotiations had been finally broken off the German Government proposed, that the old treaty and Tariff should be allowed to continue for another year to allow time ^{for negotiation and for the} gaining of experience. ~~All attempts to arrange~~ ^{the Austrian} government however declined this proposal and on their side proposed an agreement by which Germany should be allowed all the advantages of the most favored Nations. (called in diplomatic ^{language} ~~language~~ the most favored nation clause. ^{by which} ~~by which~~ a nation is promised by another all the privileges and advantages which may be hereafter ^{given} ~~promised~~ to any other nations by the latter. This clause is also contained in all the Treaties between Japan & Europe).

To this the German Government has as yet not replied.

Should this proposition be accepted by the German Government the present Tariff would of course be altered but the Regulations of Commerce such as for instance the management of goods by the customhouses, the Rules for transport on Railways, the liberty of both subjects of the respective countries freely to carry on business in the two countries would continue whilst it would depend on the future treaties of Austria with foreign countries whether the Tariff would become favorable to Germany. But in the meantime a very important resolution has been taken by the Austro and Hungarian Government that is to prepare for submission to their Parliaments an autonomic (or original, independent) Tariff and Rules by which the import and export duties of the Empire should be regulated and which would therefore in their relations with foreign countries form the Rule for

the duties to be paid by them, unless altered by subsequent treaties or Tariffs. The Right of a Nation to make autonomic Tariffs can not be contested but it is naturally restrained by Reasons of policy from being too severe on the countries with which it is in commercial relations who would otherwise retaliate by severely taxing the productions of the country so objectionably acting, and from this would result what is commonly called the war of Tariffs which would be injurious to all parties. The autonomic Tariff of Austria seems almost ready and will be placed shortly before Parliament. I have the honor to enclose a printed copy of the Bill which contains the Rules which may be in my humble opinion of some interest to the Imperial Government.

The question of the Commercial Treaties which are to be revised between Japan and foreign countries is very like the one between

Austria and Germany.

In my humble opinion the great question ~~between~~ ^{for} Japan and ~~European or American~~ states is ~~to attempt~~ to arrive at a system of Tariffs by which the import of Japanese articles ^(i.e. Europe and America) is not severely taxed but rendered as free as possible - In proportion as foreign States tax highly or lightly ^{Japanese} staple-productions their productions should be taxed in Japan. Thus for instance if Japanese silk or Tea would be in a country highly taxed it would be proper to tax the production of that country in proportion; whilst the experience of the past 10 years should be collected to see what branches of industry in Japan deserve or require protection. The Tariffs hitherto in use have been entirely one-sided and they were made without any fixed ^{plan} principle. They are neither financial tariffs (a financial tariff

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Tariff is one whose object is the collection of as much Revenue as possible, neither protective, neither free trade and above all the great law of Reciprocity has been entirely omitted.

Japan requires either a ^{Tariff} ~~autonomic Treaty~~, that is a ~~Treaty~~ ^{Tariff} made without negotiation with foreign countries like Austria ^{makes} does at present, or a negotiated Tariff, but not an uniform one for all countries, but specific treaties with each ^{countries} in which the advantages given to our productions are returned by facilities to their imports. If I may add another idea I should say that these Tariffs should be concluded in Europe by special Commissioners and not in Japan with the foreign ministers. This Commission should however carefully study the Tariffs in operation in the several states, and how they affect our trade and production, whether we trade direct with those countries or whether we only send our production by the medium of foreign merchants. ^{as to its bearing on the national prosperity.} makes in my opinion no difference.

卿輔

十年一月十五日



拜啓余ハ左文ノ如キ電報ヲ落掌マリ

唐哥五郎ハ翻譯為致候儀是ニ「ヤクツニ」ニ於テ事務取調ノ儀願ノ通聞届候委細ハ書面ヲ以テ回答及フヘシ

余ハ右ノ指令ニ付キ大隈閣下ニ謝ス因テハ余ハ屹度尽力勉勵以テ之ニ報スヘシ余ハ右ノ指令ノ儀ニ付キ書面到着マデ「ベルリン」府ニ滞留スベシ

余ハ請フ足下ガ此事ヲ大隈閣下ノ聞ニ達シ且ツ別紙澳州ノ間貿易條約改正ノ儀ニ付キ西國談判ノ模様報告ヲモ俟テ閣下ノ高覽ニ供セラレシテ

一千八百七十七年十一月九日雜納癸

レールト

及譯課長

土山盛有貴下

大蔵省

一千八百七十七年十一月八日維納府發

稅則ノ事ニ付キ澳西利日耳曼兩國間ノ談判景況ノ報告

漸ク自由貿易ノ不利ナルヲ覺リ貿易條約及キ稅則ヲシテ曰ニ復セシメ保護ヲ行ナフヲ以テ國是トナスハ獨リ民間ノミナラス歐洲諸政府ニ於テモ亦頻リニ行ハルハニ至レリ是レ一千八百六十八年ノ條約及キ稅則改正ノ一ニ付キ現ニ澳日兩國間ニ談判ヲ開キシ所以ナリ諸英國ニ於テハ此ノ談判ノ結局ニヨリ自國ノ利害ニ關係スル所大ナレバ其之ニ注目監視スルヲ以テ徒ラニ附セザリキ何トナレバ一千八百六十八年澳日ノ間ニ取結ヒタル所ノ條約及キ稅則ノ廢止セラルハハ所謂追加條約ト名ツケラレタル英國ノ條約モ亦從テ廢止ニ屬シ而シテ澳日ノ改正條約決議ノ日ニ至テ更ニ追加條約ヲ議セザルヘカラザルガ故ニ直接ノ大關係ヲ有セルノミナラス英國ノ製造品ノ日

耳曼帝國ヲ經過シテ、オーストリア、ハンガリーニ輸入スルモノ
 巨大ナルガ故ニ間接ノ關係モ亦甚ク大ナレバナリ
 日耳曼ノ特派委員(稅則ノ改正ヲ行ナフニ當リテハ此委員ヲ特
 派スルヲ政州ノ慣習トナレリ)ハ殆ド六ケ月間維納府ニ滞留シ
 テ澳國政府ト改正稅則ヲ調理ニ從事シタレ氏西議符合セスシ
 テ竟ニ去月二十二日ヲ以テ破議トナリ前述ノ委員ハ空シク帰
 國セリ

此ノ破議ノ因ヲ原ク所ノモノハ何ノ点ニ在ルヤ明亮ニ世上ノ
 聞ニ漏レスト虽氏恐ラクハ日耳曼ニテハ一千八百六十八年ノ
 條約面ニテ得タル所ノ利益ハ其儘ニ存シ置キ加フルニ日耳曼
 ノ輸出品ヲシテ一層便利ヲ得セシメンガ為メニ箇條ヲ設ケン
 一ヲ希望シ澳西利ニ於テハ「アップブレケユルゾ」稅名此ハ生粗物
 ノ俵外國ニ送り製造ノ上再々輸入スルモノ又外國ヨリ生粗物

ノ俵輸入シ来リ製造ノ上輸出スルモノニ課スル稅ヲ云フヲ起
 シ且茲ル日耳曼物貨上ニ課稅ヲ增加セシ一ヲ希望セシヨリ生
 セシモノ、如シ但シ此ボノ稅ハ尽ク金貨ニテ拂ハザルヲ得ス
 右ノ談判ノ竟ニ破ルハ、當リ日耳曼政府ハ旧條約差ニ稅則ヲ
 今一年ノ間保存シテ其間ニ此ノ改正ノ談判ヲ行ナハン一ヲ申
 出シタレ氏澳國政府ハ之ヲ斥ケ且癸意シテ曰ク日耳曼國ニ得
 セシムルニ「モスト、ブエーヴオールド、ネーレヨ」外國交際ノ語ニ
 條約ヲ取結ビシ後甲國又兩國或ハ丁國ト更ニ取結ビシ所ノ條
 約が曾テ乙國トノ條約ヨリモ便利自由ナルニ於テハ則チ乙國
 此ノ便利自由ヲ受ノ約ヲ以テセント然ルニ日耳曼政府ハ未
 タ之ニ答ヘズ

若シ澳國ノ癸意ヲ如クニ日耳曼政府ニテ之ヲ承諾セバ現在ノ
 稅則ハ素ヨリ多少変更スル所アルベケレ氏稅関ニテ貨物取扱
 方、鐵道ニテ貨物運搬ノ諸規則ヨリ兩國人民ノ通商上ニ係ル所

外田トハ談判ヲ歴スシテ設クル税則ヲ云フ

ノ自由便利ニ至ルノ諸規則ノ如キハ悉ク元ノ倭ニ存スルモノナリ且又此税則ノ變更アリシ上ハ日耳曼ノ為メニ益トナルヤ否ヤハ偏ニ向來澳國ト外國トノ間ニ議スル所ノ條約ニ依ルヘキナリ
然リト云ハ澳國政府ニ於テ現ニ一大緊要ノ件ヲ議決シ以テ該國ノ輸出入税ヲ支配シ且該國人民ガ外國ニテ拂フヘキ税額ヲ支配スル所ノ不羈税則ニ規則ヲ草案シテ之ヲ議院ニ致サントスルナリ
抑モ不羈税則ヲ設クルハ各國ノ権理内ニアレバ他ヨリ之ヲ支フルコト能ハザルハ勿論ナリ然レモ此権理アルトテ妄リニ通商條約ノ存セル國々ノ間ニシテ甲國ニ於テ乙國ノ物産上ニ厚税ヲ課スルコトアレバ從テ乙國又甲國ノ物産上ニ厚税ヲ課シテ互相ノ均一ヲ謀ルベケレバ竟ニ所謂税則ノ戰爭ト唱タル所トモ

ノヲ引起シ之ガ為メ双方トモニ損害ヲ被ルニ至ルヘシ
澳國ノ不羈税則ハ殆ド其草案成リタレバ遠カラズ議院ニ呈致セラルヘシ因テ余ハ此ノ草案ノ刊行セルモノヲ爰ニ封入シテ足下ニ呈ス是レ成ハ日本帝國政府ノ為メニ利スル所アラント信スレバナリ
今日日本ト外國トノ間ニ改正ヲ行フハントスル所ノ貿易條約ノ一問題ハ恰モ澳國ノ間ノ談判ニ似タリ
思フニ日本政府ガ外國政府ト議メント欲スル所ノ税則改正ハ日本産物ノ改米ニ輸入セルモノヲシテ厚税ヲ課セシメ成ルベク税ヲ薄クセシメ而シテ外國ニテ日本産物ニ税ヲ課スルノ割合ニ應ジ日本ニ於テモ外國ノ物品ニ税ヲ課スルノ税則ヲ設ケントスルノ趣意ヲラン果シテ然ラバ日本ノ生糸又ハ茶ニシテ外國ニ於テ税ヲ課スル厚ケレバ日本ニテモ亦其國ノ物産ニ之

此草案ハ理
今四五日間

諸規則ノ如キハ尽ク元ノ存スルモノ
變更アリシ上ハ日耳曼ノ為メニ益トナルヤ
國ト外國トノ間ニ議スル所ノ條約ニ依ルヘ

府ニ於テ現ニ一大緊要ノ件ヲ議決シ以テ

ヲ支配シ且該國人民ガ外國ニテ拂フヘキ稅
不羈稅則ニ關シ規則ヲ草案シテ之ヲ議院ニ致

クルハ各國ノ権理内ニアレバ他ヨリ之ヲ支

勿論ナリ然レモ此権理アルトテ妄リニ通商

ノ間ニシテ甲國ニ於テ乙國ノ物産上ニ厚稅
從テ乙國又甲國ノ物産上ニ厚稅ヲ課シテ互
ケレバ竟ニ所謂稅則ノ戰爭ト唱ナル所トモ

メ双方トモニ損害ヲ被ルニ至ルヘシ

始ト其草案成リタレバ遠カラス議院ニ呈致

ハ此ノ草案ノ刊行セルモノヲ爰ニ封入シテ
ハ日本帝國政府ノ為メニ利スル所アラント

間ニ改正ヲ行ハントスル所ノ貿易條約ノ
ノ間ノ談判ニ似タリ

外國政府ト議セント欲スル所ノ稅則改正ハ
輸入セルモノヲシテ厚稅ヲ課セシメズ成ル

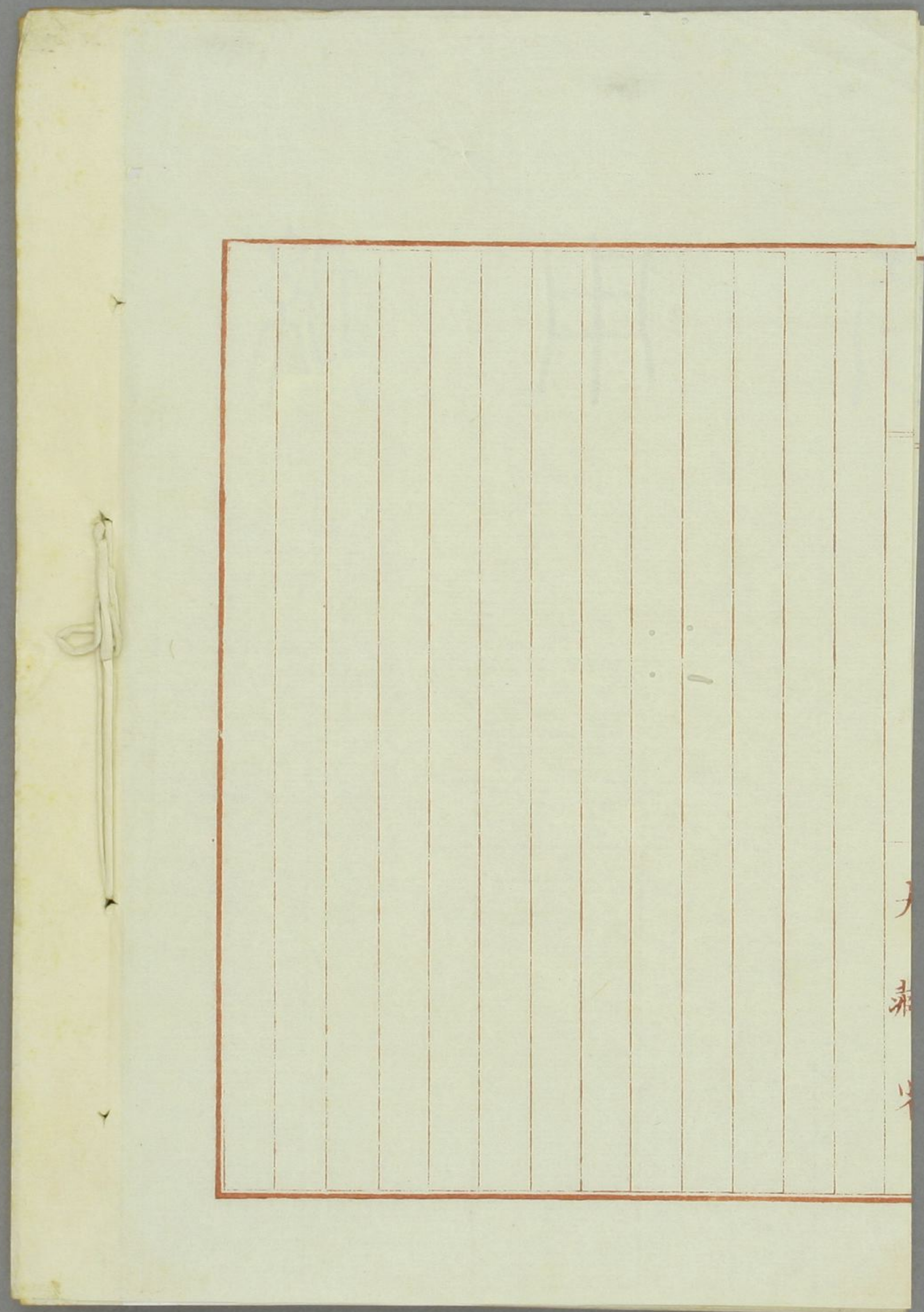
而シテ外國ノ物品ニ日本產物ニ稅ヲ課スルノ割
テモ外國ノ物品ニ稅ヲ課スルノ稅則ヲ設ケ

ラン果シテ然ラバ日本ノ生糸又ハ茶ニシテ
スル厚ケレバ日本ニテモ亦其國ノ物産ニ之

此草案、現今翻譯中ナレバ頗ル長文ナ
今四五日間モ譯成テテ相掛、可申ス

ニ ~~以~~レキ税ヲ課スル_トコソ相当ナルベシ
 従来遵奉シ来レル所ノ税則ノ如キハ全ク一方ニ利アルノミニ
 シテ其主義タル素ト何ノ点ニ在ルヤ~~ヲ~~知リ難シ歳入目的ノ税
 則ニアラス保護ニアラス自由貿易ニアラス而テ相互ノ大法ハ
 到~~ル~~其跡ヲ見ガレナリ
 今日本ニ要スル所ノモノハ不羈税則外國ト一々談判~~ス~~歴スシ
 テ設クル税則~~ト~~云ニアラザレバ各國ニ對シ同一様ノモノニア
 ラズシテ彼レ我ガ産物ノ輸入ニ便利ヲ与フレバ我レ又彼レノ
 輸入ニ便利ヲ与フル特別ノ條約ナル所~~ノ~~經議上~~ノ~~税則ナリ
 此ノ各國ト特別ニ經議上ノ税則ヲ設ケンニハ特派委員ヲシテ
 欧州諸政府ニ就キ直接ニ商議セシムルヲ可トス日本ニ於テ外
 國公使ホト議スベカラズ素ヨリ此ノ特派委員タルモノハ先ツ
 十分ニ各國ニテ現時行ナフ所ノ税則ヲ熟知セガルベカラス然

リ而シテ日本人民ガ直接ニ此等ノ國々ト貿易ヲ行ナフトモ亦外
 國商人ヲ經テ間接ニ之ヲ行ナフトモ余ガ考案ニ拠レバ日本國
 ノ幸栄ノ為メニハ毫モ差異アル所ナキガ如シ



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嘉
興