

時代区分Ⅲ (2)-②米英協議における領土規定に関する意見調整

米英両国は、日本が放棄する島として、濟州島、巨文島及び鬱陵島の3つの島を挙げることで一致
竹島は日本領と確認したものと考えられる

No.40 Anglo-American Meetings on Japanese Peace Treaty, 7th Meeting

報H29/P33 米英協議第7回会合議事概要

1951年(昭和26年)5月2日

資料概要

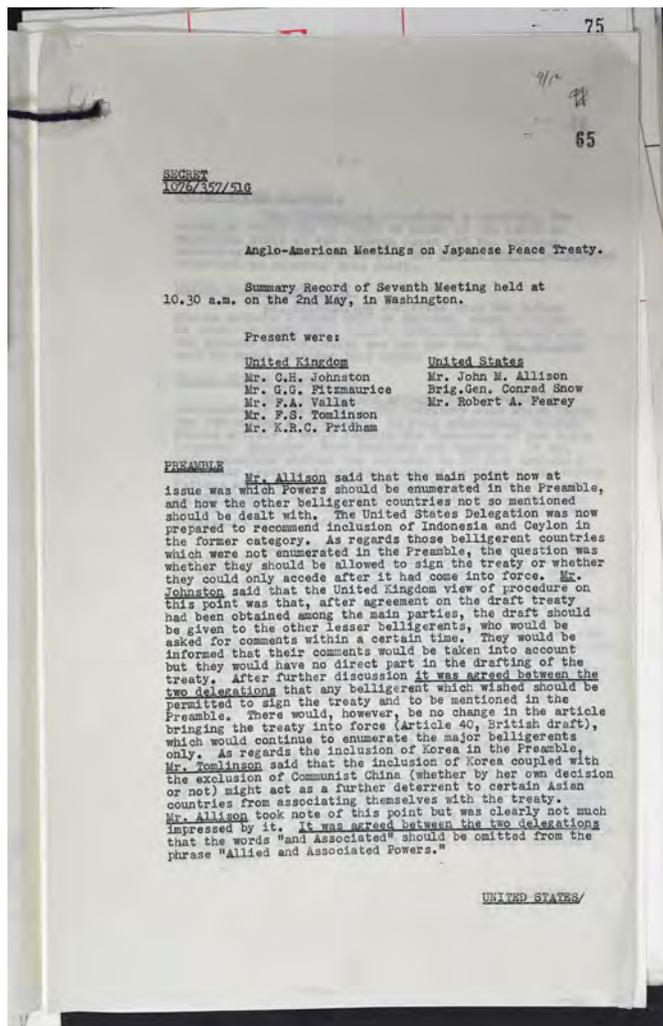
米英事務レベル協議の最終段階、1951年5月2日に行われた第7回会合の議事要旨(英国による作成)。

条約草案の領土に関する条項に関し、「(米英)双方の代表団は、日本が主権を放棄する領土のみを特定することが望ましい旨合意した」とあり、「米国(草案)第3条は、濟州島、巨文島及び鬱陵島の3島の挿入を必要とするであろう。」と記されている。

この資料からは、米英協議を通じて、日本の領土について、英国草案にあったような日本に残される島を記載する方法ではなく、日本が放棄する領土のみを記載する米国草案の構造を採用することで一致したことが分かる。

さらに、この結論を踏まえて、英国が求めていた日本の領土範囲の明確化については、日本が放棄する朝鮮の一部として、濟州島、巨文島及び鬱陵島の3島を規定することで妥結したことが分かる。

米国は竹島が古くから日本領であるとの立場であり(→No.38)、英国草案は取り下げられ、竹島の日本保持が明確化されたものである。



内容見本

UNITED STATES CHAPTER III

Both Delegations agreed that it would be preferable to specify only the territory over which Japan was renouncing sovereignty. In this connection, United States Article 3 would require the insertion of the three islands: Quelpart, Port Hamilton and Dagelet. (略)

日本語訳

(略)

米国第三章

(米英)双方の代表団は、日本が主権を放棄する領土のみを特定することが望ましい旨合意した。この関係で、米国(草案)第3条は、濟州島、巨文島及び鬱陵島の3島の挿入を必要とするであろう。(略)

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| 媒体種別 | 紙 |
| 公開有無 | 有 |
| 所蔵機関 | 英国国立公文書館 |
| 利用方法 | 英国国立公文書館で利用手続きを行う |

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UNITED STATES CHAPTER I

Mr. Fitzmaurice circulated a re-draft, the object of which was to leave no doubt of the dates on which the state of war between Japan and the various countries would be terminated. The United States Delegation undertook to consider this draft.

UNITED STATES CHAPTER II

Mr. Fitzmaurice suggested that the United States Article 2 might well be omitted, since it might be taken to imply that Japan's sovereignty depended upon the present treaty, which was not the case. Mr. Allison said he would consider this point.

UNITED STATES CHAPTER III

Both Delegations agreed that it would be preferable to specify only the territory over which Japan was renouncing sovereignty. In this connection, United States Article 3 would require the insertion of the three islands: Quelpart, Port Hamilton and Dagelet. It was left undecided whether the sentence in British Article 2 requiring Japan to recognise whatever settlement the United Nations might make in Korea should be maintained or not. It was agreed that further consideration should be given to the drafting of the sentence dealing with Japan's renunciation of her mandates.

Mr. Johnston circulated a re-draft of United States Article 4, which Mr. Allison undertook to consider. He added that the United States was still doubtful whether it was wise for Japan to renounce sovereignty over the Ryukyus and Bonin Islands. In the first place, such renunciation would have an adverse effect on Japanese opinion, which was much exercised over the fate of the Ryukyus; secondly, it might be that the United States would, at some future date, wish to renounce its control over these islands, in which case if Japan had already renounced sovereignty, their status would be undetermined and would have to be the subject of international discussion. It might be simpler if, in such circumstances, the islands reverted legally to Japan.

As regards United States Article 5, Mr. Fitzmaurice wondered whether it might not be better to exclude this article from the effect of United States Article 19, and thus settle the matter once and for all. Otherwise Sakhalin and the Kuriles would remain as a potential source of trouble between Japan and the Soviet Union. Mr. Allison mentioned difficulties with the United States Senate over this matter but undertook to consider it further. He added that the United States Delegation were prepared to recommend acceptance of the British draft of this article (Article 3) as it stood.

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