Period IV (2)-i. Understanding of the United Kingdom on the territorial sovereignty of Takeshima

the Republic of Korea) July 15, 1953

Report to the British Foreign Office by the Embassy of the United Kingdom in Tokyo, communicating its view that Takeshima is a part of Japan's territory

on July 15, 1953 (Japanese claim to Takeshima, also claimed by

Report from the British Embassy in Tokyo to the British Foreign Office

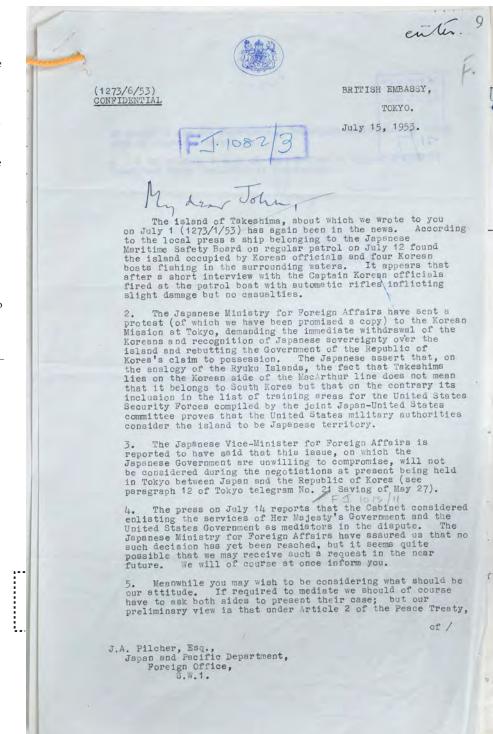
Overview

No.56

FY2017/P36

On July 12, 1953, an incident occurred that a Japanese patrol vessel "Hekura" was shot at by the South Korean side. At the cabinet meeting on July 14, Minister of Foreign Affairs Okazaki made a remark that he would request both the U.K. and the U.S. governments to act as mediators to resolve the Takeshima dispute(*1). In response to this, the British Embassy in Tokyo provided background information to the British Foreign Office regarding the Takeshima dispute. The Embassy clearly stated that "Takeshima unmistakably forms part of Japanese territory," on the ground of Article 2 (paragraph a) of the San Francisco Peace Treaty (refer to p63).

*1 Reference article "July 14, 1953, Yomiuri Shimbun Evening Edition" (P. 108)



 * N.B.: The faintly seen mark "x" is a show-through of the ink on a blank page, which is the back side of the corresponding page. The mark is not meant to deny the content of this page.

10 of which we are co-aignatories, Takeshima unmistakeably forms part of Japanese territory. 6. I am sending a copy of this letter to Walter Graham at Pusan and Tommy Tomlinson at Washington. (A.S. Halford)

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Excerpt

5. Meanwhile you may wish to be considering what should be our attitude. If required to mediate we should of course have to ask both sides to present their case; but our preliminary view is that under Article 2 of the Peace Treaty, of which we are co-signatories, Takeshima unmistakeably(*sic) forms part of Japanese territory.

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Reference & Information	Follow the instructions at The National Archives (United Kingdom)

○歴史的事実 一、まず昔竹島 である」ことを立証したもので、 その要点を拾えば次のとおりであ る。	
という名称になった。 ー、元禄六年(一六九三年)以来 ーによって日本漁夫の出漁を禁じ た竹島は「鬱陵島が竹島といわれ た当時のこと」であり「今日の竹	
	わ響たる図海 しら前閣 け陵かとを防
	である。 である。 である。 である。 で、法的根拠 日本政府に日葉 (一、日本国民の手で有効的経営を開始、今次戦争前 高で福介してきた。これは国際法の所で しており両面なされてきた。これは国際法の所で 「一国が領土を予考が必要」とのが 戦者」は絶対に難を確立するために 「一国が領土をするために 「一国が領土をするために 「一国が何島のである、をあげ 本で日本の行島で なざれてきた。これは国際法の所で 「一国が何島のである、をあげ *Reference article "Requesting mediation of the USA and the UK / Takeshima dispute / Takeshima in old times is present-day Utsuryo Island

側文献古地図にも、韓国側文献に

松島といわれていた。これは日本

年)朝鮮の抗議により日本政府が

一、また明治十四年(一八八一

も明かである。しかしフィリップ

のも前記鬱陵島であって今の竹島

・フォン・シーボルトが一八四〇一でない。したがって「今日の竹島

島のことであって、今日の竹島は

または磯竹島と称されたのは鬱陵

島ではない」

/ Takeshima dispute / Takeshima in old times is present-day Utsuryo Island / The basis of ownership Announcement by the Government" (July 14, 1953, Yomiuri Shimbun Evening Edition)

Repository: Niigata Prefectural Library (the part of the article held at this library is the one that appeared on the paper of July 15)