

shipping and navigation among the measures it might take to safeguard its external financial position or balance of payments without derogating from the grant of national or most-favored-nation treatment; and both the British and United States positions were reserved on the question of the inclusion of certain assets in Thailand in the above-mentioned fund for the benefit of former prisoners of war. Finally, the United Kingdom was unwilling to commit itself to the acceptability of the legislation then being drawn up by the Japanese Government in consultation with United States experts to provide compensation for war damage to Allied property in Japan, until it had had further opportunity to examine that legislation." (Robert A. Fearey, "Summary of Negotiations Leading Up To the Conclusion of the Treaty of Peace With Japan," September 18, 694.001/9-1851. The June 14 draft is *infra*.)

Text of the joint United Kingdom-United States press release issued in London June 14 is printed in the *New York Times* of June 15.

Mr. Acheson and Mr. Dulles met with the President on June 15. No confidential record of this conversation has been found in Department of State files. A copy of the White House press release regarding this discussion, issued June 15, is in file 694.001/6-1551.

694.001/6-1451

*Revised United States-United Kingdom Draft of a Japanese
Peace Treaty*

SECRET

[LONDON?,] June 14, 1951.

PREAMBLE

Whereas the Allied Powers and Japan are resolved that henceforth their relations shall be those of nations which, as sovereign equals, cooperate in friendly association to promote their common welfare and to maintain international peace and security, and are therefore desirous of concluding a Treaty of Peace which will settle questions still outstanding as a result of the existence of a state of war between them and will enable Japan to carry out its intention to apply for membership in the United Nations Organization and in all circumstances to conform to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations; to strive to realise the objectives of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; to seek to create within Japan conditions of stability and well-being as defined in Articles 55 and 56 of the Charter of the United Nations and already initiated by post-surrender Japanese legislation; and in public and private trade and commerce to conform to internationally accepted fair practices;

Whereas the Allied Powers welcome the intentions of Japan set out in the foregoing paragraph;

The Allied Powers and Japan have therefore agreed to conclude the present Treaty of Peace, and have accordingly appointed the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, who, after presentation of their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed on the following provisions.

CHAPTER I

PEACE

Article 1

The state of war between Japan and each of the Allied Powers is hereby terminated as from the date on which the present Treaty comes into force between Japan and the Allied Power concerned.

CHAPTER II

TERRITORY

Article 2

(a) Japan, recognizing the independence of Korea, renounces all right, title and claim to Korea, including the islands of Quelpart, Port Hamilton and Dagelet.

(b) Japan renounces all right, title and claim to Formosa and the Pescadores.

(c) Japan renounces all right, title and claim to the Kurile Islands, and to that portion of Sakhalin and the islands adjacent to it over which Japan acquired sovereignty as a consequence of the Treaty of Portsmouth of September 5, 1905.¹

(d) Japan renounces all right, title and claim in connection with the League of Nations Mandate System, and accepts the action of the United Nations Security Council of April 2, 1947, extending the trusteeship system to the Pacific Islands formerly under mandate to Japan.

(e) Japan renounces all claim to any right or title to or interest in connection with any part of the Antarctic area, whether deriving from the activities of Japanese nationals or otherwise.

(f) Japan renounces all right, title and claim to Spratly Island and the Paracel Islands.

Article 3

Japan will concur in any proposal of the United States to the United Nations to place under its trusteeship system, with the United States as the administering authority, the Ryukyu Islands south of 29° north latitude, the Bonin Islands, including Rosario Island, the Volcano Islands, Parece Vela and Marcus Island. Pending the making of such a proposal and affirmative action thereon, the United States will have the right to exercise all and any powers of adminis-

¹ For text, see *Foreign Relations*, 1905, pp. 824-828.