

マ 小笠原群島及び硫黄列島

これ等の島しよについては從來からの歴史的、経済的の關係を考慮し矢張り日本領土にされることを期待する次第で沖繩群島の場合の如く連合國が戦略的見地から必要とせられる部分については同様に適當のアレンジメントが作り得るものと信ずる。

ニ 以上の日本領土の問題に関連して今次戦争の結果、平和條約に

よつて日本から切り離されることになるべき地域について一言することを許されたい。

これ等の地域に住つてゐる日本人の中、戦争中派遣せられた軍隊及びこれに附随して渡航したものを除いて、從來その島に住つてゐた日本人はこれらの地域が日本の領土であつた時代に平穩りに移住し生活してゐたものであつて、それ等のものの一部份は日本に帰還を希望する者もあるが、その土地にしか生活の本拠を有しないで引続き其地に居住を希望する者については引続き日本人として又はその國に帰化して引続き居住生活することを許されたい。又これ等の地域が過去において永年日本の一部であつた關係上日本と経済的、文化的に密接な關係にあつた事實を認めて、今後とも双方の利益である限り日本との経済的及び文化的に交流等が緊密に保持せられ且つ領土割

議に伴う各種の過渡的措置が円満に処置せられることを希望する次第である。

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General Observations on the Questions of Japan's Territories.

1. The Potsdam Declaration of July 26, 1945, says in Article 8, that:

"The terms of the Cairo Declaration shall be carried out and Japanese sovereignty shall be limited to the islands of Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu, Shikoku and such minor islands as we determine."

It is understood that, following the said stipulation, what minor islands besides Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu and Shikoku are to be recognized as Japanese territories will later be determined by the Allied Powers and provided for in the peace treaty. The Japanese Government are sure that the Allied Powers, in determining the disposition of such minor islands, will take into full consideration the history of their becoming Japanese islands, their geographical and economic relations with the main islands of Japan, the ethnical characteristics, culture, languages of their inhabitants and other factors. Further, the Japanese Government desire that the Allied Powers will, on such considerations, so determine that the islands which have long belonged to Japan and the majority of whose inhabitants have been Japanese remain as Japanese territories.

2. The Japanese Government take it to understand that, in regard to territorial questions, the Allied Powers make it their policy (a) not to seek territorial aggrandizement and (b) to report

respect the wishes of the inhabitants when making territorial changes (vide the Atlantic Charter), and that they also declared to strip Japan of all the islands in the Pacific which she had seized or occupied since the beginning of the first world war in 1914, to restore to the Republic of China all the territories that Japan had stolen from the Chinese, and to expel Japan from all other territories which she had taken by violence and greed (vide the Cairo Declaration). Granted that such is the policy set by the Allied Powers, the desire that the minor islands which have long been inhabited by the Japanese be allowed to be retained by Japan would also seem to be in keeping with the said policy.

3. In case Japan is to be fortunately granted her wish as stated above, there would not be such question about most of the minor islands which, numbering more than one thousand, surround Japan as they have been considered as part of Japan proper. Questions may, however, be raised in one way or another in regard to a few of these islands, and the Japanese Government would be glad to be permitted to submit herewith their observations on such islands. (The memorandum of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers dated January 29, 1946, restricted for the time being the administrative authority of the Japanese Government to the islands within a certain limit without prejudice to the final disposition of Japan's territories. On the assumption, therefore, that no question arises for the present in regard to the islands within

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the said limit, the observations will be confined to the islands, out of those which lie beyond the said limit, i.e. where the Japanese administration is now suspended, which may possibly be made a subject of discussion.)

6. The Kansen Islands:

Among the Kansen Islands, while the Osumi Islands which lie north of  $30^{\circ}$  N. remain, in accordance with the Memorandum of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers dated January 29, 1946, under the Japanese administration as part of Kagoshima Prefecture, the Tokara Islands which lie immediately to the south have, same as the Osumi Islands, long been Japanese territory and formed part of Kagoshima Prefecture. The Amami Islands which lie further south, although they were for a time under the influence of the Ryukyu dynasty when it was in its prime, are an integral part of Japan from the ethnological, historical and any other point of view. Their inhabitants are Japanese and they had been part of Kagoshima Prefecture until the surrender of Japan.

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In regard to the Okinawa Islands and Sakishima Islands, while it is a fact that they were for a certain period of time under the rule of the Ryukyu dynasty which had a quasi-sovereign status, they had been Japanese territory prior to the formation of the said dynasty and were under the suzerainty of Japan since 1609 when the dynasty was put under the protection of the feudal Clan of Shimazu. In particular, since the Meiji Restoration, they have enjoyed, as a prefecture of Japan proper, the exactly same status as the other prefectures. Their inhabitants being a type of the Japanese race, the islands are inseparably bound with Japan from the linguistic, cultural and other points of view. Economically, unable to be self-supporting, Okinawa Prefecture has been and will remain to be a burden on the central government. It is, however, the wish of the people and the government of Japan that the islands may be left as Japanese territory because of the long-standing relationships with them.

Should the areas of the Okinawa and Sakishima Islands be required by the Allied Powers from the strategic point of view, it would fully be possible to make such arrangements with the Japanese Government as would adequately meet their requirements. The desire on the part of Japan is only to see a modus operandi so devised that she is entrusted with the common affairs of administration of the inhabitants such as education, economy and culture - a measure which would naturally conform with the racial and historical background.

7. The Bonin Island Group and the Volcano Island Group:

As to these islands, it is hoped that, in view of the historical and economic relations in the past, they are also allowed to remain as Japanese territory. In regard to such parts thereof as would be strategically required by the Allied Powers as in the case of the Okinawa Islands, it would be possible to make appropriate arrangements in a similar manner.

9. The Japanese Government should like to add a few more words in connection with her desires expressed in the foregoing passages on the question of her territories.

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Among the Japanese nationals who now find themselves on the islands in question, the original inhabitants, as distinct from those who are members of the armed forces despatched there or who went over as their dependents during the war, emigrated and settled down there in peace in the days when the islands belonged to Japan. Some of them may wish to be repatriated to Japan. In regard to the others, however, who have no means of livelihood elsewhere and therefore wish to continue to reside there, it will be appreciated if they are allowed to do so while retaining their Japanese nationality or by naturalization. It is also desired that, in recognition of the close ties between the islands and Japan in the economic, cultural and other fields formed as a result of their long history of being part of Japan, such ties will be maintained so long as they are mutually beneficial and that such measures as are necessary to tide over the transition incident to any territorial change will be duly provided.

(2) 安全保證問題

