

Secondly, in Ambassador Pauley's report there is as yet no announcement concerning shipping and we presume that the matter is at present under study. Should, let us suppose, Japan be denied oceanic navigation the freight charge for the importation of foodstuffs and raw materials we need would become an exceedingly heavy burden on our balance of payments. Since ocean shipping is a very suitable industry for the people of Japan, we should like to have this matter fully considered and earnest efforts be made to enable our country to maintain maritime shipping of a size at least sufficient to enable Japan to carry her own imports on her own ships. Furthermore, Japan henceforth must find other means of sustenance in the aquatic industry and therefore it is desired that in deciding the size of our shipping our possession of large fishing vessels for distant navigation be approved.

(3) Lifting of Embargo on Foreign Trade

As you well know, Japan cannot subsist without foreign trade. We therefore beg your efforts toward removing as early as possible the present embargo on external trade. If the period of the embargo is clearly made known, we feel that the initiative for enterprise would naturally be revived and increased and economic reconstruction promoted. In this connection, we earnestly desire that efforts would be made to have economic missions come from the United States and other countries as soon as possible.

(4) Facilitation of the Importation of Foreign Capital

As a result of the war, Japan's economic organization has suffered extensive damage and for the purpose of rehabilitation both capital and materials are required in huge quantities. The meagre capital and materials of our industries, now in a state of stagnancy, naturally being far from sufficient, it is our desire to effect the earliest possible importation of foreign capital. The Allies on their own part have certain problems, to be sure, but we hope that upon a full understanding of our situation efforts would be made to effectuate our wish.

(5)

(5) Clarification of the Significance of the Economic Democratization Movement

At present the economic democratization movement is strongly being advocated by the press, radio and other organs of public discussion. Frankly speaking, however, the Japanese people now in general do not seem to understand sufficiently the true meaning of their new democracy and liberalism. Consequently some people have been inclined to regard democracy and liberalism as being equivalent to extreme individualism and the class struggle, resulting in a tendency, as seen in wage disputes, hoarding and loafing on their work, which is retarding economic rehabilitation. The Government on its part is making every effort to correct the situation, but we would appreciate whatever efforts you may be able to make to have the Allied General Headquarters also, in the work of guiding public opinion, to emphasize strongly the concept of social responsibility and the concept of service to society in democracy.

You may regard the various wishes I have just made as excessive or uncalled for. But in all honesty what I have outlined are what we regard as absolutely essential to reconstruct our economy so that Japan will not continue indefinitely to be a burden on the Allies and, beyond that, to create the foundation and the conditions which would enable our country to contribute in some way to the establishment of world peace.

3. PROBLEM OF OVERSEA JAPANESE

We are very grateful indeed that owing to the kind considerations of the Allied forces the repatriation of our nationals in proceeding smoothly. Only from Soviet occupied areas, however, no evacuation of our nationals has yet taken place. Communications with those areas are completely cut off and nothing is known of the condition of our nationals.

According to various information received, our nationals on the continent seem to be in a destitute condition and our people at home who are interested through blood or business ties are extremely worried. In this connection we should like to have your kind assistance on the following points:

(1) The rapid evacuation of our nationals in Manchuria, Northern Korea, Saghalien and the Kuriles and permission to establish communications with those areas.

(2) To provide these oversea nationals with adequate funds for living purposes until such time as they are evacuated and for this purpose to remove the ban on withdrawal of funds as well as to permit loans on the spot.

4. THE NEED TO ENHANCE THE PEOPLE'S KNOWLEDGE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AND TO PREPARE THEM FOR PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENTS AND ACTIVITIES

As a result of her defeat, Japan's international status has undergone a fundamental change. Internally, in all fields of human activities -- political, economic, social and cultural -- there is an upsurge of democratic movements. Through these movements it is believed that Japan would completely rid herself of the feudalistic military state and develop into a responsible peaceful state. But the importance should not be overlooked that in addition to establishing a democratic structure in the country, Japan in assuming a new international status, should, at the same time, be given opportunities for positive participation in international democratic movements. Japan today is denied international relations. It is our understanding that when it is recognized that Japan has established a truly responsible democratic structure, then for the first time will she be able to renew her international relations. However, we are especially mindful of the important fact that in the course of our formal participation in the society of nations we must develop among our people a true consciousness and understanding of the international democratic movements which are now proceeding with great vigor and speed in the world and at the same time prepare them for participation in such movements. When it is considered that the Japanese people over a period of many years have been given a narrow and twisted international outlook, this need should be emphasized all the more. That is to say, in order that the Japanese people may have a peaceful, stable and decent life, the understanding and belief must be developed among them that such a life is possible only when they live in common with the other peoples of the world. It is our strong conviction that this must be one of the foremost tasks of our Foreign Office. In order to achieve this important and difficult goal, the people of Japan themselves must have a positive interest and enthusiasm in the matter and must be given the chance of active participation in the international democratic

movements

movements which I have just mentioned. For instance, it is to permit the Japanese people to see actually with their own eyes various international conferences such as those of labor unions and educators by sending their own unofficial observers to them and also to enable them to establish helpful human intercourse with cultural, educational and religious organizations in other countries. From the same standpoint, we should also like to propose that our educators and students be given an opportunity in the near future to go abroad in large numbers to acquire a truly international education.

5. OTHER ITEMS

I should like to avail myself of this opportunity to tell you for your information some of the frank views of our people regarding the occupation forces. It is a fact that at the outset of the occupation the Japanese people entertained some fears towards the American occupation forces as a result of various irresponsible rumors. However, with the progress of the occupation, the generally strict and exemplary discipline of the occupation troops, outside of a few exceptional cases, and their bright and humanitarian conduct have aroused in our people a sense of high respect and moved them to cooperate wholeheartedly in carrying out the occupation. Speaking more frankly, the Japanese people entertain particular anxiety as regards Soviet occupation troops because no information is obtainable from Manchuria, Northern Korea, Saghalien, the Kuriles and other areas occupied by Soviet forces. Especially because communication between the American and Soviet zones of occupation in Korea is closed, we are most apprehensive that an extremely difficult situation would arise should a similar situation be brought about in Japan in view of the gloomy economic situation now prevailing, especially with respect to food.

We believe that the General Headquarters fully understanding this matter, and although we presume that due consideration is being given so as not to block communications between zones of occupation should Allied

occupation

occupation troops other than those of the United States
move into Japan, we trust that understanding efforts on
the part of you gentlemen would also be made.

(2) 亦いふに木下少将と合見(菅田大佐)

3

一には既述が最も慎重を要する時構じ
 あること。この大蔵も他よりある用心
 を専らと目する。故に案を採むるに
 利用せしむるからとなつた。
 新に目を政府は極りて慎重を要する
 以て決して新案より他の案をあげると
 うる。二案はしるい方針である。首を荒
 へて、（目的の）
 井筒 其希望は極りて公平なるに
 是も限交のものと思ふ。うらむるに
 リカ政府の改更の線は治むるのとを

4

ありと相成つた。
 ホイットニーは政府の態度はよく了解
 してあるが、G.H.Q.は二の内閣の
 一に居るものであると云へた
 今更二十分には一と詳言した

外務省

アケエツト及ビ、
会見、
アケエツト不^レ方^レ將^レと
覚^レ去^レ運^レ却^レの件

取扱注意

(昭和三年七月廿九日 芦田大蔵長)

七月二十八日午後アケエツト大使及ビ、
より先^レなく別^レに会^レ見^レの申^レ入^レが有^レり。
ハ、アケエツト大使を信^レ訪^レした。
午後三時半

果^レ、私は交^レ取^レり得^レあ^レい^レことを羨^レ見^レした。現
在^レの西^レ海^レ情^レ勢^レが、
より出^レたことがお^レ路^レ者^レに
の^レに^レに不利^レ益^レ口^レあると思^レふ。現^レの^レ尾^レ崎^レ氏

の^レ議^レ会^レの^レ決^レり^レの^レ提^レ案^レの^レ如^レき^レも中^レの^レ政^レ府^レより
本^レ司^レ令^レ部^レに^レ西^レ式^レの^レ申^レ出^レが^レあ^レつ^レた。
ケ^レト^レな^レり^レ情^レ勢^レの^レあ^レら^レう^レ、
取^レ次^レぐ^レこと^レは^レ出^レ来^レが^レい^レ、
昔^レい^レた^レい^レと^レ云^レつ^レた。
政^レ府^レの^レ米^レ口^レ政^レ府^レの^レ討^レす^レる^レ希^レ望^レを^レ表^レ明^レした^レも
の^レが^レあ^レつ^レて、
希^レ望^レが^レあ^レると^レ信^レず^レ。又^レ西^レ式^レと^レい^レは、
ガ^レエル^レサイ^レエ^レ会^レ談^レを^レイ^レハ^レボ^レス

されたいドイツは、~~目的~~ 目的一週百位の改訂を却つて
~~非~~ 条約は討議するドイツの意思を表示すること
を許された~~ら~~ ことを記し得る。それ故に日中
と一してもこの種の改訂の希望を表示することは許さ
るゝかと思ふべきである。

No. 3
この先きが不適当とされりのは、敢作の要い
のか、内容を不可なりとあるのか、又希望条
款八項目の全部が不適当なりか、若くは吾中
のどれかが不適当なりか、承り候い
アヘリンは極めて曖昧にどうも現在の日中は

討議より平和会談を敷衍してゐるのみ見
えり、それはアメリカとして困り苦を述べ

稱は、日中が討議より平和を敷衍してゐる
とは申さぬ、それ故にこゝに極めて非公式に
希望を申入れると認

4
めたのであつて、未だ聯合側の条件も承
知し得ない日中として、条件を討議する事とい
ふ段階を達してゐると思ひたい。尤も、他
日中の好まざれたる条約案を討して、日中側の
~~非~~ 称を思表示を許すや否やは、聯合

口の会談の決り決定せられる問題であることは良
 く理解の出来たるものである。然しこの発言は
 かの場合の意思表示といふ全く別のものので、軍
 部の希望の表示に止るものである旨を述べた
 然しアチエソンは「希望の表示と云ふ今日わりの
 発言を~~も~~提示されたとすれ自作の日が人
 の意図がアロガントである」と解釋される虞の
 あるから決して日中の為めを言わないと言つて
 然し何れも素の毒心といふ意図で発言を致さ
 ない
 した

「日中の為めによく言ひとの言はるはアメリカ側の
 回復の表現として或程度する。それでは何事
 解まざい思をいさいで発言を要する」と

答へた
 アチエソンは「この発言は私が初めから受取らな
 かつたものとして引取つて貰はない」と述べ「わが
 来軍を焼くこと恐縮する」と言はれしものやさしく
 受け取った。会谈約三十分で終了した
 ついで午後四時日会館のホールにて中將を
 訪ねた

ポインツニー少将は、覚書を机の上で置いと、
次の如く讀つた。

司の覚書はマクアーサー元帥に見せた。元帥の
意見は日中は平和会務を能く遂行する目的を以て
一スされの立場である。然しマクアーサー元帥は公正
な平和を結びたい方針であるが、今日の場合、日中
政府又日中の外務大臣よりたとへば公式あり
ともか、この覚書を受取つたことは、他の列国、
~~朝鮮~~ 日中及び対の国を刺激して日中
の間に不利を招くと考へつたのである。故ら
この覚書は私うが返す。

No. 7

私はアヘンソンに述べた趣旨を反復しても何
の役も立たないと思つた。極めて簡単に

答へて次の如く云つた

現在の日中は沈黙して平和会務の再開の
幕まで待つことが賢明であることは意見であ
ると諒解した。いつか一交の日中の意見も審議
する機会があるから、今の時まで横着態度
をとつてはどうか。吾々は最近でもマクアーサー
元帥の表示せられた意見——日中の立場を回復
する考慮——を懐かす。そしてアメリカの公正

な横断、敢てして、先あり決然をツヅけようと思
ふ」と云つた。

ポイントニーは「それが最も賢明な遺口」と強い
口調で述べた。ついで私、多分の問題を「ついで」

「私」この機会に貴族の遺留を付して置きたい
が、近々平紙会が潰れるとすうと。日々政府でも

必要な文芸を四半備へたり。文献を整理すること
はしなげればあらぬ。吾々は凡そを黙の中

9
の「み」を「一」のセクションを設けたいと思ふが
お務者内「一」のセクションを設けたいと思ふが
G. H. 9. はどういふ考へ方か」とある

7

それはよろしい。吾々はそれをオンラインズする

然し大なる事は、故人が「それ」を「新」記者に渡

さないことだ。新記者達、あらゆる機会をモノ

を壊そうと計畫する。日本の故人は口を塞ぐこと

をなげなげれば「まふぬ」と云つた

私、之を答へて「全く同意である。然し故人と新記者

者とは同じ陣営の底に「それ」を「私」が「~~私~~」

の道義心の問題とすうの「それ」と述べた。会議

10
約二十五分「それ」を「私」が「~~私~~」

かんて

Now that the opening of a preliminary conference is reported to be imminent, the Japanese Government wishes to be permitted to convey informally to the Allied authorities its desires and expectations relative to the peace settlement. If such permission is granted, we shall be ready to submit for their information detailed statements which will cover among others the following items:

1. Peace-making Procedure

We hope that the coming peace conference will be conducted in such manner as to convince our people of the justice and fairness of its procedure. It is highly important, we believe, that the Japanese are made to feel that this is not a dictated peace, but a settlement in which they have been permitted to take part, so that they will subscribe to it of their own free will, and be morally bound to abide by its terms.

2. Basis of the Peace Treaty

It is expected that the peace settlement will be made in accordance with the established principles of international law. We trust that the spirit of international equity and fair play which pervades the Atlantic Charter will be made the guiding spirit of the peace settlement with Japan.

The Potsdam Declaration was issued specifically for the purpose of giving Japan a chance to end the war. Hostilities ceased upon our acceptance of its terms. We have ever since faithfully observed the spirit and letter of the Declaration,

which,

0047

which, we believe, will be made the basis of the peace treaty with its assurances, economic and otherwise, incorporated therein.

3. Voluntary execution of the Treaty

It is desired that the Powers will permit Japan to execute the peace treaty on her own responsibility.

Once the peace treaty is concluded, the government and people have confidence in their ability to assume the responsibility for complete fulfilment of whatever obligations they have accepted.

It is our hope that the Allied and Associated Powers will make it their policy to afford us an opportunity to demonstrate our integrity and to recover the confidence of the world at large.

4. Admission into the United Nations

We hope that treaty will provide for an early admission of Japan into the United Nations.

From the ruins of war and defeat we are emerging a new nation chastened and free, and thoroughly committed to the ways of peace. Our nation is eager to contribute to the world's progress by joining the United Nations.

Furthermore, it is thought that for unarmed Japan her membership in the United Nations will be a potent factor to enhance her sense of security.

5.

0048

5. Internal Peace and Order .

Even if the Allied Occupation forces are withdrawn with the conclusion of peace, we feel we can manage, though totally demilitarized, to preserve peace within our borders, if given an adequate police force.

It is desired that the treaty will provide for an increase of our present police force to a level such as will be proportionate to our population.

6. Jurisdiction

Concurrently the nationals of the Allied and Associated powers residing in Japan possess a sort of an extraterritorial status, being exempt from the jurisdiction of Japanese courts.

It is expected that this anomalous situation will be rectified with the restoration of peace.

7. Territorial Question

The Potsdam Declaration leaves to the Allied Powers the disposition of the minor islands adjacent to the four principal islands of Japan. It is desired that in the determination of their territorial status full consideration will be given to the historical, racial, economic, cultural and other relations existing between these islands and Japan proper.

8. Reparations

We are resolved to meet the reparations requirements at all costs, but it is desired that special care will be exercised in the determination of the character and scope of the reparations by keeping in view the following two points:

Firstly,

0049

Firstly, to enable Japan to attain self-supporting economy and maintain reasonable standards of living. Secondly, to see that by the payment of reparations under the peace treaty Japan is absolved from all further obligations with regard to the war losses or damages suffered by other Powers or their nationals.

9. Economic Restrictions .

It is hoped that no onerous restrictions will be imposed, except such as are necessary for the purposes of demilitarization, upon our trade, shipping, fishery and other legitimate economic activities of our people, in order that Japanese recovery may be facilitated and Japan be made a positive factor in the rehabilitation and stabilization of the world.

0050

(3) 着相、外相の二つ、下遠外相との会談

工
字
号
外
国
人

Taking the opportunity of Your Excellency's visit to this country, I beg to submit a few thoughts on the broader aspect of the peace treaty for Japan.

As Your Excellency must be fully informed of the situation prevailing here by your able representative Honourable W. Macmahon Ball, I need not, I believe, go into details. The following points, however, will, I trust, deserve your attention.

1. First of all, I must point out that the Government and people of Japan, united in their determination of fulfilling the obligations set forth in the Potsdam Declaration, have spared no efforts to rule out the militarism which led our nation into a suicidal war.

Not only we have determined to repudiate the militarism forever, we are now trying to erect a new edifice amidst the ashes of war which is firmly based on the principles of democracy. Under the superb guidance and assistance of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, a spiritual renovation has been taking place throughout the country. The Japanese people are embracing the cause of democracy full-heartedly even to the extent of congratulating themselves on the adverse outcome of the war, for it was the defeat that has emancipated them from the yoke of militarism, offering them an opportunity of democratizing themselves as a genuinely peaceful nation.

The progress of the spiritual renovation which is now proceeding in the mind of the Japanese people, needless to say, cannot be measured in the terms of day or year but in the terms of generation. Although there are multiple difficulties ahead of us, we are certain that we will succeed, the democratization of our country.

2. For a nation who has thoroughly repudiated the militarism, armaments are no longer necessary. As the Supreme Commander stated recently, the work of disarmament and demilitarization having been efficiently carried out, the military phase of the occupation has now been completed.

Our people are more than pleased with this state of affairs. Set free from the crushing burden of armaments, they can, in the future, concentrate their entire energy on the reconstruction of the country.

The fact that the Japanese people renounced war in the new Constitution is an eloquent proof that from now on they desire to live in concord and conciliation with all nations. Peace is the new standard that they now bear and they will carry it with endurance on the long road toward the goal of universal millennium. This being the case, there should be no fear whatsoever as to the recurrence of the so-called Japanese menace for Australia -- or, for that matter, for any nation on the globe.

3. Our people are most anxious to resume a place of honor in the family of nations so as to contribute a share, humble

though it may be, towards the enhancement of peace and prosperity of the world.

Therefore, they feel deeply concerned about the Peace Treaty for Japan which will, they understand, be discussed at the forthcoming Canberra Conference. It would be most encouraging if the Peace Settlement were expedited opening an avenue of new hopes for our people, giving them a chance to fulfil their aspirations to serve the cause of peace. Otherwise, it would be retard the smooth and speedy recovery of this nation along the line of democratic reform.

It is the earnest desire of our people to join the United Nations and in due course of time to vindicate their ability taking an active part in the service of mankind in general.

4. In order, however, to live in peace and contentment a nation must be assured of its economic existence. While our nation is prepared to pay for its past mistakes, they desire to be made able to maintain their own economy without being a burden upon others. To ensure a self-supporting economy together with a fair standard of living is, it seems, the best way to create such a condition which, in turn, will guard against the possibility of a nation going to extremes.

In spite of the severe handicaps, our people are trying their utmost to pursue "the middle of the way" course without leaning either to the right or the left. The recent election result is, as the Supreme Commander has pointed out, a testimony to it. This is, however, possible only when the economic

life of the people is well stabilized which is unfortunately is not the case with Japan.

The Japanese Government is making it utmost endeavour to overcome various economic difficulties and the people, too, are united in their full cooperation to the Government's efforts. It is our sincere hope that the Allied Powers would recognize our sincerity in these efforts and accord their moral and economic assistance to our country.

5. It is our desire to make contributions toward the welfare of the world through our industrial efforts by producing goods wanted abroad. Obviously, for an over-populated country like ours who is suffering from the scarcity of natural resource trade is the only means to improve and enhance her economy.

That is the reason why we feel greatly encouraged by the resumption of trade in the near future. In this connection, it is happy to recall that the utmost cordial trade relations existed between the Commonwealth of Australia and Japan prior to the outbreak of the war.

We need your wool in great quantity in order to manufacture and export woollen fabrics. An early revival of the woollen industry, one of the mainstays of our industries, will certainly go a long way in rehabilitating our national economy.

Our people are looking forward with impatience to resuming the mutually profitable trade with Australia which before long will, it is hoped, expand to cover the rest of the British Empire.

No.4

改訂次

回次

總務局長
條約局長

除
第7回公開

首相外相のエヴァント濠外相との會談概況

(昭和三、七、三一 終連朝海記)

七月三十一日午前十時からブリクシニ、コンモンズビルスハウスに於て片山首相、茅田外相とエヴァント濠外相との會見が行はれたが、會談は極めて友好的にして且つ非公式な雰囲気の中に於て行はれた。

先づ茅田外相から別紙の如き内容を読み上げた。エヴァント外相は更に右を一讀して、(1)日本の行った戦争に依り

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濠洲は大なる苦痛を経験したと、殊にビルマ、シンガポール等に於て然りである。日本側は捕虜に対してのみならず一般被抑留者に対しても著しき苛酷な取扱をなしたことを述べて、(但し此の故に濠洲の対日感情がビターであることは止むを得ないといふ処までは露骨に云ふことは避けて居る様である)

(2)但し日本の新憲法は民主的な文書である、これに依り日本の民主化が完成せらるべきことを期待する、政府の將來

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の任務と責任は重大であると思はれるといふ趣旨を極めて座談
的を口調で述べた。

右に對し片山首相から、戰時中濠洲その他に對し御迷成心
を拭いたことは悲願であるが、日本の今後の行動はすべて新憲
法に則り規律されるわけであつて、自分は新憲法制定に際し
社會党の總裁として、又芦田氏は憲法委員會委員長とし
て貢獻した、又自分は先般議會に於ける施政方針演

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説中に於ても日本の速なる民主化、平和主義達成を國民に
誓つた次第であつた、依て日本が将来再び戰爭を惹き起
すか如きことは勿論、皆行的にも復讐を準備するが如きこ
とは田中も等らざる処である、戰爭中貴國が日本人の
俘虜、日本將兵の遺骸の取扱に對し極めて人道的であつ
たことは感謝と堪へない、日本側も将来人道主義を堅持
して行くから貴國及び中國等に對し脅威を加へると云ふこ

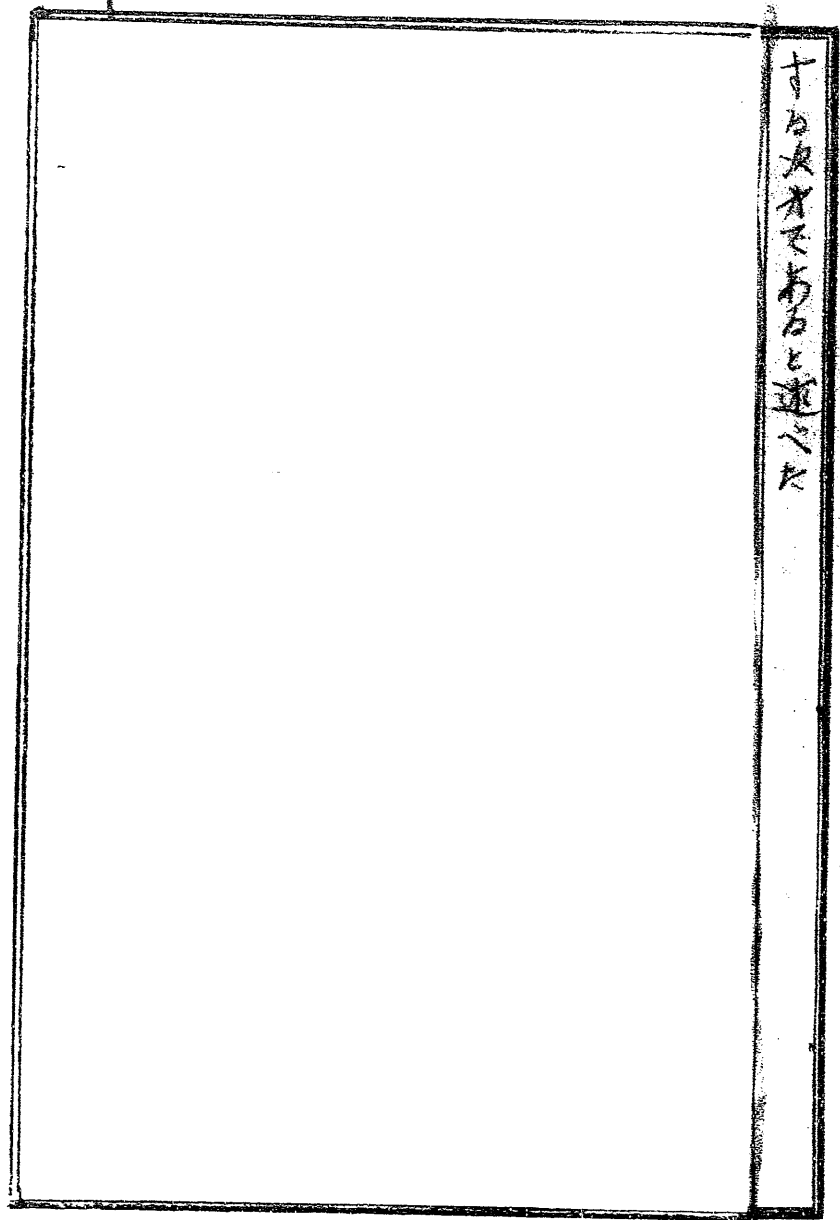
外務省

とは考へられない。日本は眞に平和國家として再生しなければならぬといふのが政府責任者である自分と芦田氏の信念であり、自分等はその責務の重大なることを十分に自覺して居る。又社会党は労働運動を健全に導き、依て以て一方に於て共產主義を排除すると共に他方に於て超國家主義をも抑壓する方針である。社会民主主義に依り労働運動を導き、日本の労働組合を健全なる基礎に治む

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進まれない所存である。依て極端分子の攻撃は、右よりすると左よりするとを問はず現在の日本政府はこれを容認せざるものである。講和會議の閣議折衝貴外相に於かれて、日本國民が新に生れ更つて立ち直つてある状態並にこの在り日本政府が努力をして居る次第を十分に了解せられ日本が世界平和の在り具感せんと眞摯な努力をして居ることについて今後一層の信頼と助言とを希望

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寸方大才であること述べた

3

の島嶼をついに質問した。私の警察力については
 東京、大阪等に治安維持のため特殊の武装
 (重械支隊) 警察をもつことの必要、島嶼に
 ついてはシコタン、奄美大島等のことを説明した。
 これ等は債権をついての質問した(昔の伊
 ニコラマホンは会談終了後或は日中を拘った
 と思われるが私に今後日中との関係については私
 善を因りように努力したいと述べ日中交渉し
 て杜め親善的な感情を表示し、今日迄
 日中交渉に手荒い言葉を述べたのは済
 御の要諦あり、後この事いふことであつたと陳明

声 田 用 兼

4

し、大伴として祝日があることは
 三、日中との貿易に今後整頓するに
 緒を述べ、為エウアット外相はマクアーカーと
 会談して内容を兄が一読したと云つた。
 エウアットに逢つてどう思つたか、片山内
 閣のいつ迄つづくとある、保守改革の提議
 は出来ぬかとの内政上の問題について名々
 の質問をした。私の自分の見解を辛直
 に述べ、今後日露関係の緊縮するに努力し
 たいと云つて、マ氏の謙遜を感ずるに足らぬ

（浮城人の討伐感）
 消滅すると思ふと云つた
 五、五年の十年が
 障り

声 田 用 兼

1. Basis of the Peace Treaty

It is expected that the peace settlement will be made in accordance with the established principles of international law. We trust that the spirit of international equity and fair play which pervades the Atlantic Charter will be made the guiding spirit of the peace settlement with Japan.

The Potsdam Declaration was issued specifically for the purpose of giving Japan a chance to end the war. Hostilities ceased upon our acceptance of its terms. We have ever since faithfully observed the spirit and letter of the Declaration, which, we believe, will be made the basis of the peace treaty with its assurances, economic and otherwise, incorporated therein.

2. Voluntary execution of the Treaty

It is desired that the Powers will permit Japan to execute the peace treaty on her own responsibility.

Once the peace treaty is concluded, the government and people have confidence in their ability to assume the responsibility for complete fulfilment of whatever obligations they have accepted.

It is our hope that the Allied and Associated Powers will make it their policy to afford us an opportunity to demonstrate our integrity and to recover the confidence of the world at large.

3.

0067

3. Admission into the United Nations.

We hope that the treaty will provide for an early admission of Japan into the United Nations.

From the ruins of war and defeat we are emerging a new nation chastened and free, and thoroughly committed to the ways of peace. Our nation is eager to contribute to the world's progress by joining the United Nations.

Furthermore, it is thought that for unarmed Japan her membership in the United Nations will be a potent factor to enhance her sense of security.

4. Internal Peace and Order.

Even if the Allied Occupation forces are withdrawn with the conclusion of peace, we feel we can manage, though totally demilitarized, to preserve peace within our borders, if given an adequate police force.

It is desired that the treaty will provide for an increase of our present police force to a level such as will be proportionate to our population.

5. Jurisdiction

Concurrently the nationals of the Allied and Associated powers residing in Japan possess a sort of an extraterritorial status, being exempt from the jurisdiction of Japanese courts.

It is expected that this anomalous situation will be rectified with the restoration of peace.

6.

0068

6. Territorial Question

The Potsdam Declaration leaves to the Allied Powers the disposition of the minor islands adjacent to the four principal islands of Japan. It is desired that in the determination of their territorial status full consideration will be given to the historical, racial, economic, cultural and other relations existing between these islands and Japan proper.

7. Reparations

We are resolved to meet the reparations requirements at all costs, but it is desired that special care will be exercised in the determination of the character and scope of the reparations by keeping in view the following two points:

Firstly, to enable Japan to attain self-supporting economy and maintain reasonable standards of living. Secondly, to see that by the payment of reparations under the peace treaty Japan is absolved from all further obligations with regard to the war losses or damages suffered by other Powers or their nationals.

8. Economic Restrictions

It is hoped that no onerous restrictions will be imposed, except such as are necessary for the purposes of demilitarization, upon our trade, shipping, fishery and other legitimate economic activities of our people, in order that Japanese recovery may be facilitated and Japan be made a positive factor in the rehabilitation and stabilization of the world.

(30)

鈴木横浜終身建設局長の先代から委員会委員と拝服

一印大區

(昭和二十二年九月十三日)

平和回復後米國その他の國が日本に軍隊を駐屯す
 ことは種々の關係を含み從て色々の角度から慎重
 に考慮すべき問題である。然し乍ら貴下の要ホに従
 自分は本問題につき率直な意見を述べて見るのである
 がこれは全く個人の見解と看做さるべきものである。

一 米ソ關係良好となり世界平和に寄し何号不安

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なき場合。

この場合は日本の独立保全は實際連合によつて守ら
 れ得るものと信ずる。米ソが相提携して世界平
 和を確保しようとするならば國際連合も速に平
 和の保障として立派に活動するであらうし日本は
 軍備をいさ小とも國內の安寧と秩序を維持
 するに十分なる察力さえあればかかる状態に

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おいてはその独立を脅威される心配も無いであろうから徐ろに国際連合によってその安全を保護されるのを待つ餘裕があると思われる。

二、不幸にして米ソ関係改善せられずして世界的に不安の生ずると假定した場合。

この場合はソ連が如何に重大かという点によつて執るべき措置も異なるわけではあるが日本側としては

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両者の関係が實際にどうであるかを知らないのである

からこのことは單に一般論に考慮するがよい。本件

は自分の考へるは二つの異つた角から考へられると

思う。即ち(イ)日本の独立保全と(ロ)国内の治安維

持である。

(イ)日本その独立と安全とも保障する方法として

直ぐんに浮ぶのは国際連合の保護であるが前

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記のような状態を假定するとこの保護は殆ど
信頼し難い。そこで他の方法が考えられる。
例えは

(I) 米国の軍隊が平和條約の履行の監視に
関連し日本国内に駐屯する結果が日本の
安全に對し齎す影響。かかる軍隊の駐
屯が侵略の保障となることは疑ないところ

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である。

(II) 米國と日本との間に特別の協定を結ぶ日
本の防備を米國の手に委ねること。
何れにしても日本に近いか他の地域の軍事目的
要地には米國の兵力が十分にあり得ること
が考へられる。

かかる特別協定の内容も日本の独立が脅

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