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対日平和条約關係

準備研究關係

第五卷

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2. 国際委員会及び審議室設置運営関係	自昭和 21 年 8 月
3. 平和条約の時期及び手続	自昭和 22 年 6 月
4. 平和条約関係特殊問題に対する意見及び日本現状に 関する資料	自昭和 22 年 6 月
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5. 平和条約一般の見解	自昭和 22 年 6 月
6. 平和条約関係重要会議記録	自昭和 21 年 1 月
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8. 対日平和予備会議招請問題の現段階(調査)	自昭和 22 年 12 月
9. 対日平和会議招集問題の経過一覽表	自昭和 23 年 1 月

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10.	対日平和の現段階(調書)	昭和	23	年	6	月	

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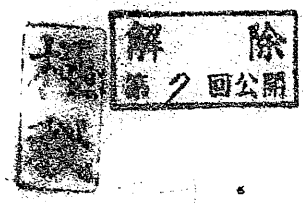
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20.	イタリヤ平和条約の成立の経緯とその内容 <small>昭和25年1月</small>
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22.	中ソ友好同盟条約の解説 <small>昭和25年2月</small>
23.	講和条約の手続問題 <small>昭和25年2月</small>
24.	平和条約と日本の領土 <small>昭和25年2月</small>
25.	吉田総理・ピアソン加外相会谈準備書類 <small>昭和25年2月</small>
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26.	セバレット・ピース成立後における日本と講和条約 <small>昭和25年2月</small>
	不参加国との関係 <small>昭和25年3月</small>
27.	最近の国際情勢について <small>昭和25年5月</small>
28.	二平和問題に関する基本的な立場 <small>昭和25年5月</small>
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												31.	講和の心構え		昭和25年7月
												32.	双務的単独講和方式に関する考察		昭和25年8月
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												34.	講和問題に関する決議意見要約書類		昭和26年2月
												35.	参考資料		昭和21年3月
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17. 平和条約に對する日本政府の一般陳述(英文)



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General Observation of the Japanese Government  
on the Forthcoming Peace Treaty

Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Japanese Government  
June, 1949

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General Observation of the Japanese Government  
on the Forthcoming Peace Treaty

The Japanese people are firmly resolved to redress their mistaken past and to build their country anew on a foundation of peace and democracy. For the past four years they have striven under the wise direction and benevolent guidance of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to abide faithfully by the letter and spirit of the Potsdam Declaration. Japan gladly submitted to demilitarization which was carried out with utmost thoroughness. In the face of manifold difficulties we have effected sweeping reforms, political, social, economic and cultural. We have promulgated a new constitution, upholding fundamental human rights, establishing the freedom of speech, of religion, and of thought, and setting up the machinery for parliamentary government.

Democracy is taking root firmly in the mind of our people. Democratization of the country, coupled with demilitarization, now constitutes the best guarantee against any chance of Japan's ever again becoming a menace to the peace and security of the world.

Since her surrender four years - a period longer than the period of actual hostilities - have elapsed, and Japan has not yet been allowed to return to conditions of peace. The delay is rather due to world developments. The earnest hope of the Japanese people is to rejoin

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the family of nations as a respected and responsible member and to contribute her full share toward the preservation of peace and the advancement of civilization. In fact, this hope has been the well-spring of inspiration in all the fields of Japanese endeavors. A peace treaty which defines explicitly the obligations to be imposed upon Japan, and within the limits of those obligations gives the Japanese Government and people full freedom and responsibility would spur on our people to greater energy and initiative for accelerating the process of democratization and economic recovery.

We believe, this view is shared by the Allied Powers and they are sparing no effort to bring about an early peace settlement. It is desired that when the peace treaty comes to be written the Japanese Government will be allowed ample opportunities to present its case and that it will receive sympathetic consideration. For, it is of paramount importance that the peace settlement is reached in such a manner that our people will be convinced of the justice and fairness of its procedure, and willingly accept its terms. Voluntary subscription to a treaty will serve to ensure its satisfactory operation far better than all the customary provisions for guarantees or sanctions.

It is because of these considerations that the Japanese Government ventures to submit a general observation concerning the forthcoming peace treaty.

Japan desires that the peace treaty to be concluded will be one that guarantees minimum means of existence and security and promises a peaceful development in the future; one that secures a constructive

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peace to the Far East. We would assume full responsibility for the faithful observance of such a treaty, and contribute to the cause of democracy and the preservation of a durable and constructive peace, without making of ourselves a burden on the Allied Powers. Our desires and expectations may be summarized in the following nine points.

1. Basis for the Peace

The Potsdam Declaration was issued specifically for the purpose of affording Japan an opportunity to terminate the war. Hostilities ceased upon our acceptance of its terms. Accordingly it is expected that the terms of that declaration will naturally constitute the basis for the forthcoming peace treaty. Japan has faithfully fulfilled her obligations under the declaration, and she expects that the treaty will confirm in concrete terms the assurances economic and otherwise the declaration gives to Japan.

It is also expected that the same treaty will embody the spirit of the Atlantic Charter, which proclaims a set of principles upon which its signatory powers base their hopes for a better world. We are confident that the peace terms to be imposed upon Japan will not fail to conform to those principles of the Charter.

2. Recovery of Sovereignty

Japan expects that the signing of the peace treaty will mark the end of the military occupation; and that it will permit her to recover her sovereignty; and that all the anomalies which have been maintained

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since the surrender, such as the limitations placed upon Japan's judicial power over Allied nationals, will be completely eliminated.

Furthermore, it is hoped that the peace treaty will provide for no restrictions on matters which are essentially within Japanese domestic jurisdiction, except on those having direct bearing on demilitarization. This does not mean that the Japanese Government intends to ignore or reverse the various reforms inaugurated under the occupation. Those reforms have been definitely adopted and written into the Constitution and laws of the country. It is only desired that the treaty will not impose any hard and fast rule that may throttle Japanese initiative and efforts to further develop and perfect them of their own free will.

It may be added that Japan is prepared to adhere to, and will therefore, even without any special stipulation in the peace treaty, be bound by such international pacts or agreements as are now being made, by which contracting parties pledge to respect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to uphold certain universal rules relating to social, cultural and humanitarian matters.

### 3. Participation in the United Nations and Other International Organizations

Upon the conclusion of peace, Japan hopes to take her first real step in international cooperation by joining the United Nations. The organization would provide her the best channels through which to discharge her responsibilities as a member of the international society.

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If any protracted period were to intervene between the peace treaty and Japan's admission into the United Nations, it would disappoint us greatly. We are aware of the difficulty sometimes experienced in obtaining the concurrence of the Council Members on admission to that body. But it is hoped that in the Japanese Peace Treaty the powers concerned will pledge their support to assure an early entry of Japan.

It is presumed that Japan will resume her place in the existing international organs, of which she was a member before the war. But in addition, it is most earnestly desired that she will be admitted into the new organs that have since been formed relating to currency, trade and other matters, for Japan's hope for future progress lies in the fields of international cooperation, and her economy in particular is entirely dependent upon world economy.

### 4. External Security

Japan, completely disarmed and demilitarized, is incapable of defending herself against external aggression. It is expected that the Allied Powers will give due consideration to the question of providing in the peace treaty for guaranteeing her independence and territorial integrity.

There exists today no international organ other than the United Nations that can enforce such guarantee. In that sense, U.N. membership is essential to Japan as the minimum of safeguard, although there is no absolute guarantee that a completely disarmed and demilitarized Japan can be safe under the general collective security as is provided for by the United Nations.

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