

（松本全権の金公使あて書簡） 二七、四、二五

拜啓 陳者去る二月十五日以來二カ月以上貴下並びに貴国代表の方々と公式非公式にしばしばお会いして日韓会談を続けて来ましたが、いま直面している事態にかんがみ、此処に私の考えを述べたいと思ひます。

元来今度の日韓会談はサンフランシスコ平和条約の発効後に行わるべきはずのものであつたが、日本としては、平和条約の精神を遵守し、且つ極東の平和維持に寄与せんとの念願から、米國政府のあつ旋に敬意を表して、貴國政府の会談早期開催方の要望に心え特に平和条約の発効前に開始した訳である。この間兩國の代表団は真摯且つ熱心に審議を尽し、日韓基本条約案及び在日韓國人の国籍及び処遇に關する協定案については合意に達し、船舶問題についても日本側から船舶提供方を提案し妥結に達し得る段階にあつた。

しかるに、兩國間の請求権及び財産の處理に關する問題については双方の法理的見解に多大の懸隔があることが判つた。又漁業協定問題については、双方からの提案に關する質疑応答が行われ

たが、我方が公海自由の原則を尊重するとともに、その上確立つて科学的調査に基く必要な共同保存措置の採用を主張したに対し貴国側は、いわゆる沿岸国の漁業管轄権が国際的に認められた主張であるとの見解を固持した。

叙上の事情にかんがみ我方は、この際は、基本条約、国籍処遇協定案及び船舶問題解決方式にて調印して先ず両国の友好関係の基礎を作り請求権及び漁業問題のような複雑な問題は平和条約発効後に常設共同委員会を設置して審議を続けるべきであると殊に請求権問題については、我方はこの難関を打開するため新たな構想を従来の経緯に拘束されぬ立場で、具体的な細目の審議を進め、衡平且つ妥当な解決に導くことにしたいということを提案し、又右常設共同委員会設置の場合の運営基準に關しても建設的な示唆を出した次第である。しかるに、貴国側はこれらの提案のいづれにも耳を籍そうとせず、請求権の細目交渉に入ることを拒否し、日本側が法理的見解を撤回しなければ他の条約、協定に調印せぬとの態度を固持した。かくては会谈を続行しても成果を期待し得ないことは明白である。

梁博士が日韓会談の機密書類を専断的に新聞記者に渡し再三事實を歪曲した声明を出した不信を態度について、四月十四日付で日本政府から抗議を出したが私も亦梁博士へ二度も書信を送つてその猛省を促した経緯があることは御承知の通りである。然るに同大使及びその館員は米国においても頻りにプレスキャンペインを行い事實に反する宣伝を事として私を非難するのに努めているが、この様に会談統行の基礎を韓国側が一つ一つ自らの手で壊していくのでは会談を円満に進めようがない次第です。

四月二十三日の釜山放送や外電は韓国政府が日韓会談を続行しないという閣議決定を行つた旨を韓国政府のスポークスマンが発したと報じている。前述の様に韓国政府自ら会談統行のための基礎を次から次へと壊わして行くばかりでなく会談を続行しないとの閣議決定すらを行われたとあつては愈々もつて今次日韓会談は中止の已むなきに至つたことを遺憾乍ら確認せざるを得ない。貴下の御健康と御多幸を祈ります。

一九五二年四月二十五日

敬具

松本俊一

在日韓国代表部
金溶植 公使閣下

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL 23

April 25, 1952

My dear Minister Kim,

For more than two months since February 15, 1952, I have had the pleasure of meeting you and the staffs of your Delegation both formally and informally and discussing various problems between the two countries.

In view of the present situation facing us, I would like to take this opportunity to express what I have in my mind.

Though a Japan-Korea Conference might have been held after the coming into force of the Treaty of Peace signed at the City of San Francisco, it was held before, because Japan responded to your country's request for an early opening of a Conference, paying due respect to good offices rendered by the United States Government, with an earnest desire to comply faithfully with the spirit of the Treaty and to contribute to the maintenance of peace in the Far East. During the said period, Delegates of Japan and your country have made sincere and earnest deliberations and were reaching agreements on a draft treaty on basic relationship between Japan and the Republic of Korea and a draft agreement on the nationality and treatment of Koreans resident in

Minister Y.S. Kim,
Chief of the Korean Diplomatic Mission
in Japan.

in Japan, and also the problem of vessels was almost to be settled with Japanese side's proposal for presentation of some vessels. However, concerning the problem of disposition of property and claims between the two nations, there were large discrepancies in legal opinions of both sides. Further, concerning the problem of fisheries agreement, proposals were presented from both sides and questions and answers were exchanged. But, our side stood on a position of respecting the principle of the freedom of high seas, and on the above position asserted to adopt the joint conservation measures deemed necessary on the basis of scientific study, while your side asserted that the concept of the coastal state's jurisdiction over fisheries in adjacent waters was internationally recognized.

In view of the above stated circumstances, our side made a proposal to add signatures on the draft treaty of basic relations and agreement on nationality and treatment and to settle the problem of vessels as soon as possible, thus placing the foundation of amicable relations between the two countries and to establish, after the coming into force of the Treaty of Peace, the joint standing committees for the problems of property and claims and fisheries.

Especially,

Especially, with regard to the claims problem which was the most controversial one, proposal was made from Japanese side to make deliberations of the concrete items on a new and free footing, for solving the problem in an equitable and appropriate manner. In addition, we offered constructive suggestions with regard to the criteria of the management of the standing committee. But, to my great regret, your side would not listen to any of the above proposals, having denied to enter into negotiations on items of claims, and also stated that it is fruitless to proceed with any treaty or agreement, unless Japan would withdraw her legal opinion about the said problem. Such being the case, no achievement could be expected from the present Conference, even if it would be continued.

As you know, in addition to the Japanese Government's protest dated April 14, I myself has sent two letters to Dr. Yang as regards the fact that Dr. Yang unfaithfully delivered confidential documents of the Conference to newspaper reporters and that he has repeatedly given out false statements entirely distorting the facts. Ambassador Yang and the staff of the Korean Embassy in Washington are conducting a strong press campaign to attack me. Here again the Korean Government officials themselves are intentionally destroying

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the very basis of the present Conference. Under such circumstances, I wonder how the Conference can bear any good results.

Radio news and overseas telegrams of April 23, 1952 reported from Pusan a statement of a spokesman of the Korean Government to the effect that the Korean Government had decided by a cabinet meeting not to continue the Japan-Korea Conference. As the Korean Government is not only destroying the basis of the Conference but also has decided not to continue the Conference, I cannot but admit that the present Japan-Korea Conference should be, to my regret, discontinued.

I hope you a good health and happiness.

Yours sincerely,

昭和二十七年四月二十六日

外務省アジア局第二課長

広田 稔

舟山 代表 殿

冠省

昨日松本全権より御届けした現況報告の如き状況にて、先方回答を待ち、午後五時、金公使に電話したところ、ついに確答を得られず、やむを得ず別添の如き書簡を松本全権より送附した次第です。

右とりあえず御報告まで

敬具