

三 カイロ宣言(日本國ニ關スル英、米、華三國宣言)

千九百四十三年十一月二十七日「カイロ」ニ於テ署名  
(本宣言ノ原文ハ千九百四十三年十二月二日附「ロンドン、タイムズ」ヨリ  
之ヲ採リタリ)

「ローズヴェルト」大統領、蔣介石大元帥及「チャーチル」總理大臣ハ各自ノ軍事及外交顧問ト共ニ北  
「アフリカ」ニ於テ會議ヲ終了シ左ノ一般的聲明發セラレタリ

「各軍事使節ハ日本國ニ對スル將來ノ軍事行動ヲ協定セリ

三大同盟國ハ海路、陸路及空路ニ依リ其ノ野蠻ナル敵國ニ對シ假借ナキ彈壓ヲ加フルノ決意ヲ表明  
セリ右彈壓ハ既ニ増大シツツアリ

三大同盟國ハ日本國ノ侵略ヲ制止シ且之ヲ罰スル爲今次ノ戰爭ヲ爲シツツアルモノナリ右同盟國ハ  
自國ノ爲ニ何等ノ利得ヲモ欲スルモノニ非ズ又領土擴張ノ何等ノ念ヲモ有スルモノニ非ズ

右同盟國ノ目的ハ日本國ヨリ千九百十四年ノ第一次世界戰爭ノ開始以後ニ於テ日本國ガ奪取シ又ハ  
占領シタル太平洋ニ於ケル一切ノ島嶼ヲ剝奪スルコト竝ニ滿洲、臺灣及澎湖島ノ如キ日本國ガ清國  
人ヨリ盜取シタル一切ノ地域ヲ中華民國ニ返還スルコトニ在リ

日本國ハ又暴力及貪慾ニ依リ日本國ガ略取シタル他ノ一切ノ地域ヨリ驅逐セラルベシ

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"Japan will also be expelled from all other territories which she has taken by violence and greed.

"The aforesaid three Great Powers, mindful of the enslavement of the people of Korea, are determined that in due course Korea shall become free and independent.

"With these objectives in view the three allies, in harmony with those of the United Nations at war with Japan, will continue to persevere in the serious and prolonged operations necessary to procure the unconditional surrender of Japan."

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前記三大國ハ朝鮮ノ人民ノ奴隸状態ニ留意シ雖テ朝鮮ヲ自由且獨立ノモノタラシムルノ決意ヲ有ス

右ノ目的ヲ以テ右三同盟國ハ同盟諸國中日本國ト交戦中ナル諸國ト協同シ日本國ノ無條件降伏ヲ齎スニ必要ナル重大且長期ノ行動ヲ續行スベシ

3. CAIRO DÉCLARATION

(Declaration of the Three Powers—Great Britain, the United States and China regarding Japan.)

Signed at Cairo, November 27, 1943.

President Roosevelt, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, and the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, together with their respective military and diplomatic advisers, have completed a conference in North Africa. The following general statement has been issued:—

“The several military missions have agreed upon future military operations against Japan.

“The three great allies expressed their resolve to bring unrelenting pressure against their brutal enemies by sea, land, and air. This pressure is already rising.

“The three great allies are fighting this war to restrain and punish the aggression of Japan. They covet no gain for themselves and have no thought of territorial expansion.

“It is their purpose that Japan shall be stripped of all the islands in the Pacific which she has seized or occupied since the beginning of the first world war in 1914, and that all the territories that Japan has stolen from the Chinese, such as Manchuria, Formosa, and the Pescadores, shall be restored to the Republic of China.

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military power, backed by our resolve, will mean the inevitable and complete destruction of the Japanese armed forces and just as inevitably the utter devastation of the Japanese homeland.

4. The time has come for Japan to decide whether she will continue to be controlled by those self-willed militaristic advisers whose unintelligent calculations have brought the Empire of Japan to the threshold of annihilation, or whether she will follow the path of reason.

5. The following are our terms:

We will not deviate from them. There are no alternatives. We shall brook no delay.

6. There must be eliminated for all time the authority and influence of those who have deceived and misled the people of Japan into embarking on world conquest, for we insist that a new order of peace, security and justice will be impossible until irresponsible militarism is driven from the world.

7. Until such a new order is established and until there is convincing proof that Japan's war-making power is destroyed, points in Japanese territory to be designated by the Allies shall be occupied to secure the achievement of the basic objectives we are here setting forth.

8. 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.

9. The Japanese military forces, after being completely disarmed, shall be permitted to return to their homes with the opportunity to lead peaceful and productive lives.

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10. We do not intend that the Japanese shall be enslaved as a race or destroyed as a nation, but stern justice shall be meted out to all war criminals, including those who have visited cruelties upon our prisoners. The Japanese Government shall remove all obstacles to the revival and strengthening of democratic tendencies among the Japanese people. Freedom of speech, of religion, and of thought, as well as respect for the fundamental human rights, shall be established.

11. Japan shall be permitted to maintain such industries as will sustain her economy and permit the exaction of just reparations in kind, but not those which would enable her to re-arm for war. To this end, access to, as distinguished from control of, raw materials shall be permitted. Eventual Japanese participation in world trade relations shall be permitted.

12. The occupying forces of the Allies shall be withdrawn from Japan as soon as these objectives have been accomplished and there has been established in accordance with the freely expressed will of the Japanese people a peacefully inclined and responsible government.

13. We call upon the government of Japan to proclaim now the unconditional surrender of all Japanese armed forces, and to provide proper and adequate assurances of their good faith in such action. The alternative for Japan is prompt and utter destruction.

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T. U. Blamey  
Commonwealth of Australia Representative  
L. Coxgrave  
Dominion of Canada Representative  
Le Clerc  
Provisional Government of the French Republic Representative  
S. Helfrich  
Kingdom of the Netherlands Representative  
S. M. Isitt  
Dominion of New Zealand Representative

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## 2. POTSDAM PROCLAMATION

(Proclamation of the Three Powers—the United States,  
Great Britain and China.)

Potsdam, July 26, 1945.

1. We—the President of the United States, the President of the National Government of the Republic of China, and the Prime Minister of Great Britain, representing the hundreds of millions of our countrymen, have conferred and agreed that Japan shall be given an opportunity to end this war.
2. The prodigious land, sea and air forces of the United States, the British Empire and of China, many times reinforced by their armies and air fleets from the west, are poised to strike the final blows upon Japan. This military power is sustained and inspired by the determination of all the Allied Nations to prosecute the war against Japan until she ceases to resist.
3. The result of the futile and senseless German resistance to the might of the aroused free peoples of the world stands forth in awful clarity as an example to the people of Japan. The might that now converges on Japan is immeasurably greater than that which, when applied to the resisting Nazis, necessarily laid waste to the lands, the industry and the method of life of the whole German people. The full application of our

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quarters to issue at once orders to the Commanders of all Japanese forces and all forces under Japanese control wherever situated to surrender unconditionally themselves and all forces under their control.

We hereby command all civil, military and naval officials to obey and enforce all proclamations, orders and directives deemed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to be proper to effectuate this surrender and issued by him or under his authority and we direct all such officials to remain at their posts and to continue to perform their non-combatant duties unless specifically relieved by him or under his authority.

We hereby undertake for the Emperor, the Japanese Government and their successors to carry out the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration in good faith, and to issue whatever orders and take whatever action may be required by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or by any other designated representative of the Allied Powers for the purpose of giving effect to that Declaration.

We hereby command the Japanese Imperial Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters at once to liberate all allied prisoners of war and civilian internees now under Japanese control and to provide for their protection, care, maintenance and immediate transportation to places as directed.

The authority of the Emperor and the Japanese Government to rule the state shall be subject to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers who will take such steps as he deems proper to effectuate these terms of surrender.

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Signed at Tokyo Bay, Japan at 0904 on the Second day of September, 1945.

重光葵

By Command and in behalf of the Emperor of Japan and the Japanese Government.

梅津美治郎

By Command and in behalf of the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters.

Accepted at Tokyo Bay, Japan at 0908 on the Second day of September, 1945, for the United States, Republic of China, United Kingdom and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and in the interests of the other United Nations at war with Japan.

Douglas MacArthur

Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

C. W. Nimitz  
United States Representative

徐永昌  
Republic of China Representative

Bruce Fraser  
United Kingdom Representative

Lieutenant-General K. Derevoyanko  
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Representative

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1. INSTRUMENT OF SURRENDER

Signed on September 2, 1945.

INSTRUMENT OF SURRENDER

We, acting by command of and in behalf of the Emperor of Japan, the Japanese Government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters, hereby accept the provisions set forth in the declaration issued by the heads of the Governments of the United States, China and Great Britain on 26 July 1945, at Potsdam, and subsequently adhered to by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which four powers are hereafter referred to as the Allied Powers.

We hereby proclaim the unconditional surrender to the Allied Powers of the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters and of all Japanese armed forces and all armed forces under Japanese control wherever situated.

We hereby command all Japanese forces wherever situated and the Japanese people to cease hostilities forthwith, to preserve and save from damage all ships, aircraft, and military and civil property and to comply with all requirements which may be imposed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or by agencies of the Japanese Government at his direction.

We hereby command the Japanese Imperial General Head-

MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES

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**COLLECTION DES TRAITÉS**

Collection XXVI, N° 1

(Le 20 mai 1948)

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2. POTSDAM PROCLAMATION (PROCLAMATION OF THE THREE POWERS—THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN AND CHINA)
3. CAIRO DECLARATION (DECLARATION OF THE THREE POWERS—GREAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA REGARDING JAPAN)

REEL No. A-1231

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アジア歴史資料センター