

2024年度大学院博士後期課程入学試験問題

| 研究科名 | 科目名 |
|----------------|-----|
| 文学研究科 人文学専攻 | 英語 |

問 次の英文を全文和訳しなさい。

As early as November 1945 the United States had proposed to the Big Four Allied powers that draft treaties of demilitarization and disarmament be negotiated with Germany and Japan, but the Soviet Union had backed away after treaties were drafted. In June 1947 the United States proposed to the other ten nations on the FEC that a peace conference be held in August of that year, but the Soviets insisted that the Big Four powers draft any treaty.

The United States prepared two more treaty drafts. The three drafts differed in some respects, but all contained restrictive provisions. Heavy reparations would be exacted. Japan would not be permitted (1) to have a military force, other than internal police and a coast guard; (2) to establish military industries; (3) to carry on military research; and (4) to maintain any civil aviation. These restrictions would remain in force for twenty-five years and would be enforced by a council of ambassadors representing the FEC nations. No provision was made for the posttreaty security of Japan.

General MacArthur did not think much of the draft treaties. He called the 1947 draft "imperialistic," adding that the Japanese were ready for peace negotiations and that a treaty should "avoid punitive or arbitrary and complex provisions." He thought that a control council of Allied ambassadors would continue the occupation by another name and that a posttreaty right to reenter Japan with military force would imply that the Soviets could do the same. He felt strongly that the United States should control Okinawa and the Ryukyu Islands, which the draft would have permitted Japan to retain.

FEC Far Eastern Commission (Allies)

出典 Fin, Richard B. *Winners in Peace*.
University of California Press, 1992.