

Japan, Russia and their Territorial Dispute: The Northern Delusion

Introduction/イントロダクション

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Today's Seminar: Program

Welcome and Introduction/イントロダクション

Jun Kurihara (Research Director, CIGS)/栗原 潤 (キヤノングローバル戦略研究所 研究主幹)

Session I: Presentation/講演

“Japan, Russia and their Territorial Dispute: The Northern Delusion”

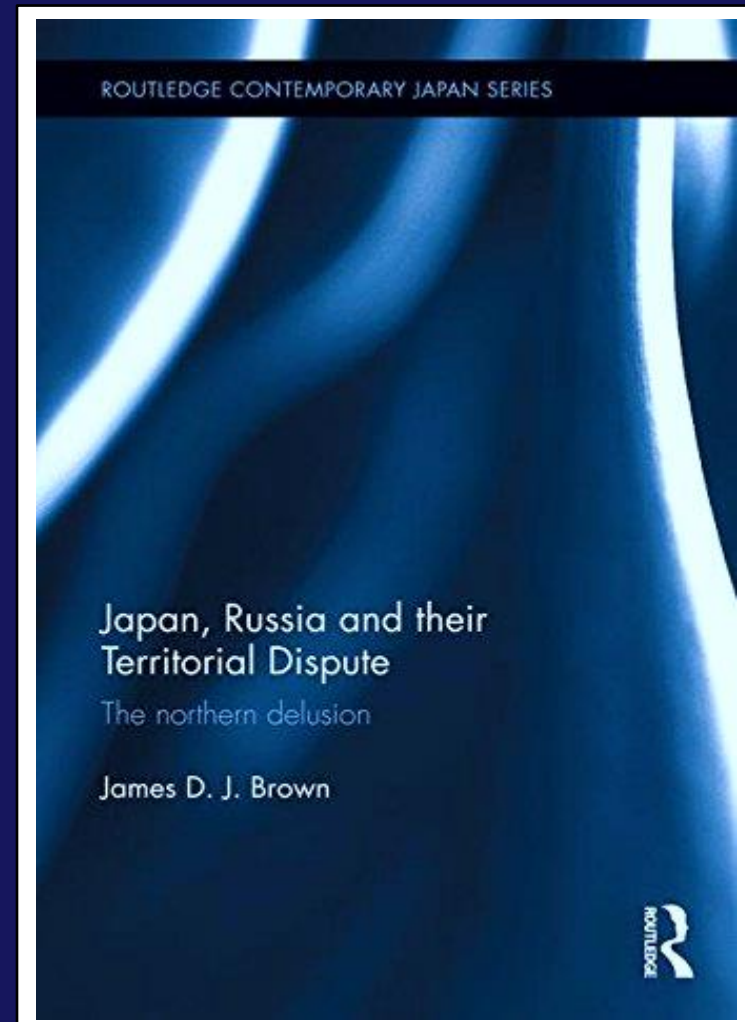
James D. J. Brown (Associate Professor, Temple University)/
ジェイムズ・ブラウン (テンプル大学)

Session II: Q&A/質疑応答

Moderator: Jun Kurihara (CIGS)/
栗原 潤 (キヤノングローバル戦略研究所)

Closing Remarks/閉会の辞

Jun Kurihara (CIGS)/
栗原 潤 (キヤノングローバル戦略研究所)



Routledge (2016/3/11)

Introduction: Food for Thought (1)

“Will Japan and Russia Finally Resolve Their Territorial Dispute?”

Deutsche Welle (DW) (German state-run international broadcaster.; ドイツエ・ヴェレ)

(January 5, 2016, <http://www.dw.com/en/will-japan-and-russia-finally-resolve-their-territorial-dispute/a-18959623>)

According to **James D. J. Brown**, an expert on international affairs at Temple University's campus in Tokyo, the Russian side considers that the islands were legitimately seized from Japan as a consequence of WWII.

“Supporters of this position can also point to the fact that it was formally agreed between US President Roosevelt and Soviet leader Stalin at the Yalta Conference that, in return for joining the war against Japan, ‘the Kuril Islands shall be handed over to the Soviet Union,’” said **Brown**, adding that Moscow is also able to highlight that Japan signed the San Francisco Peace Treaty of 1951 in which it is clearly stated that “Japan renounces all right, title and claim to the Kuril Islands.”

From the Japanese perspective, however, there was nothing legitimate about the occupation of these islands, which Tokyo regards as “inherent” Japanese territory. In particular, said **Brown**, rather than being viewed as a genuine victor in the war against Japan, the Soviet Union (and its Russian successor) is thought of in Japan as having “opportunistically” entered the war in its final days to steal territory from an already defeated Japan. . . .



Introduction: Food for Thought (2)

A Historical Perspective Chekhov, Anton Pavlovich,

Sakhalin Island/Ostrov Sakhalin: A Journey to Sakhalin, 1895
(Чехов, Антон Павлович: «Остров Сахалин»; チェーホフ: 『サハリン島』)

周知の通り、樺太の南部3分の1がロシア領に確定したのは1875年以降のことであり、以前は日本領とされていた。

Известно, что южная треть Сахалина принадлежит безусловно России лишь с 1875 года, раньше же ее относили к японским владениям.

Е・ゴリツィン侯爵による
1854年の著書『実地航海と公開天文学入門』
の中には、マリア岬とエリザベス岬を含む
北樺太まで日本領とされている。

В "Руководстве к практической навигации
и мореходной астрономии" кн. Е. Голицына
1854 г., - в книге, которою моряки пользуются
до сегодня, - к Японии отнесен даже
Северный Сахалин с мысами Марии и
Елизаветы.

