

# 琉球大学学術リポジトリ

1960年の1月の安保条約改定時の朝鮮半島有事の際の戦闘作戦行動に関する「密約」に係る調査関連文書No.1

メタデータ	言語: 出版者: 公開日: 2019-02-15 キーワード (Ja): 朝鮮半島有事, ロジャース国務長官 キーワード (En): 作成者: - メールアドレス: 所属:
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本件は極く重大である。今更なる御意を承ることは期待しないが、本  
草案は原則に於ける其の趣意あり、日本の要は福、其の他は如何なる面  
の考慮がよいかと期待する。若し今更なる御意がなければ、今更し決りませ  
ぬ。

草案

協定 交渉の経過

大使 協定及び協定上の従事者法、並に協定上の従事者の長官の任命が  
協定上の二つの問題がある。即ち協定上の問題及び在日米軍の日本地

或は協定上の二つある。協定上の日本が協定を要するに、日本は協定

軍に日本軍基地の使用を要するに、日本外の米軍に公報がある

日本は協定協力は行ふが、日本基地を他国に使用する場合は協定して

協定して、海外協力は固く協定の協力、亦其地の使用を認めない協定

と云ふべきである。(二)はオランダに申しやる、主はオランダには

此の二つの問題があるが、合計に言及されたが、此の二つの問題

が、双方の要請を述べたものと、その二つを併し、(三)は

と四部配布)

オランダは核兵器の開発に着手してゐる。オランダは軍事力を弱く核兵器と並列して  
一兵と風土はあつた。核兵器の力を抽出して防衛に用ひるは軍事力の核兵器と  
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Prime Minister Kishi and Foreign Minister Fujiyama met with Ambassador MacArthur today. The meeting was pursuant to the agreement reached in Washington between Foreign Minister Fujiyama and Secretary Dulles that following Foreign Minister Fujiyama's return to Tokyo, the present security arrangements between Japan and the United States would be re-examined through diplomatic channels with a view to adjusting them on a basis entirely consistent with the new era in relations between the two countries affirmed between Prime Minister Kishi and President Eisenhower in the Joint Communique of July 22, 1957.

The discussions today involved a preliminary exchange of views on security questions, including with regard to the possibility of replacing the present security treaty with a new security treaty. Consideration was also given to arrangements for continuing the discussions on this subject. It was agreed that there would be further meetings in the coming weeks to discuss these matters in greater detail.

*(Foreign Minister Fujiyama's rec'd)*  
This included a review of discussions in both Washington between Foreign Minister Fujiyama and Secretary of State Dulles in Washington

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Under arrangements made for the common defense, the United States has the use of certain bases in Japan. The deployment of United States forces and their equipment into bases in Japan and the operational use of these bases in an emergency would be a matter for joint consultation by the Japanese Government and the United States Government in the light of circumstances prevailing at the time.\*

*字原の記述 Fujiyama 88号  
宛先: 東京*

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1/24/57*

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DRAFT TREATY OF MUTUAL COOPERATION AND SECURITY  
BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

PREAMBLE

Japan and the United States of America

Desiring to strengthen the bonds of peace and friendship traditionally existing between them, and to uphold the principles of democracy, individual liberty, and the rule of law,

Desiring further to encourage closer economic cooperation between them and to promote conditions of stability and economic well being in their countries and in the Pacific area,

Reaffirming their faith in the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and their desire to live in peace with all peoples and all governments,

Recognizing their inherent right of individual or collective self defense as affirmed in the Charter of the United Nations,

Having resolved to conclude a treaty of mutual cooperation and security,

Therefore agree as follows:

ARTICLE I

The Parties undertake, as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, to settle any international disputes in which they may be involved by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered and to refrain in

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their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

ARTICLE II

The Parties will contribute toward the further development of peaceful and friendly international relations by strengthening their free institutions, by bringing about a better understanding of the principles upon which these institutions are founded, and by promoting conditions of stability and well being. They will seek to eliminate conflict in their international economic policies and will encourage economic collaboration between them, including economic cooperation with other friendly and like-minded countries in the Pacific area.

ARTICLE III

In order more effectively to achieve the objectives of this Treaty, the Parties, separately and jointly, by means of continuous and effective self-help and mutual aid will maintain and develop their individual and collective capacity to resist armed attack and to prevent and counter subversive activities directed from without against their territorial integrity and political stability.

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ARTICLE IV

The Parties will consult together regarding the implementation of this Treaty and whenever in the opinion of either of them the territorial integrity, political independence, or security of either of them is threatened in the Pacific.

ARTICLE V

Each Party recognizes that an armed attack in the Pacific directed against the territories or areas under the administrative control of the other Party would be dangerous to its own peace and safety and declares that it would act to meet the common danger in accordance with its constitutional processes.

Any such armed attack and all measures taken as a result thereof shall be immediately reported to the Security Council of the United Nations. Such measures shall be terminated when the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to restore and maintain international peace and security.

ARTICLE VI

In furtherance of the objectives of this Treaty, the United States has the use of certain bases in Japan. With respect to the use of these bases and the status of United States Forces in Japan, the Administrative Agreement signed at Tokyo on February 28, 1952 as amended, shall continue in force.

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ARTICLE VII

This Treaty does not affect and shall not be interpreted as affecting in any way the rights and obligations of the Parties under the Charter of the United Nations or the responsibility of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security.

ARTICLE VIII

This Treaty shall be ratified by the United States of America and Japan in accordance with their respective constitutional processes and will enter into force when the instruments of ratification thereof have been exchanged by them in Tokyo.

ARTICLE IX

The Security Treaty between Japan and the United States shall expire upon the entering into force of this Treaty.

ARTICLE X

This Treaty shall remain in force indefinitely. However, after the Treaty has been in force for 10 years either party may terminate it one year after notice has been given to the other party.

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