

琉球大学学術リポジトリ

1960年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.5

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共同222=4 米側の提示
44.7.23 余
本考

22日午後オーストラリア公使 羽田尚吾氏
来訪。本朝との訓令に基く趣意を以て

訓令共同222=4 米側案を提示
すこととす。是は当方機関の訓

11月任教訪米時の日米両国合意は
共同222=4の旨に基き、是の趣意

3中子中の1例 他に附属的条
合意文書は各意を以て記さるる旨

趣意に基き
本朝「オーストラリア」は「他」方便は

本件米草案は日令に基き、愛知大臣と訪米
した内容が十分か味を述べらるる旨

日米側との不備とすこととす
べしと見做す。率直に諸訓

1直り米側の案に基き、是の趣意
を以て日米側には連名に提示

すこととす。是に基き、是の旨
を以てす。

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Draft Communique

The President and the Prime Minister reviewed the status of the Ryukyu Islands and agreed that the mutual security interests of the United States and Japan could be accommodated within arrangements for the return of administration of these islands to Japan. They therefore agreed that the two Governments will enter immediately into consultations regarding specific arrangements for accomplishing the early restoration of these islands to Japan without detriment to the security of the area. Although determination of a final date for reversion will not be possible until negotiations are completed on the details, the two leaders agreed that every effort should be made to carry out the transfer of administrative rights in 1972.

The President and the Prime Minister agreed that upon reversion of the administrative rights over the Ryukyu Islands to Japan, the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security between the United States and Japan and its related arrangements would apply to Okinawa. They were also of the view that the presence of US forces and their equipment in the Ryukyu Islands make a major contribution to the security of the Far East and to the defense of Japan. The Prime Minister stated that the United States would therefore be granted continued use of its current military facilities and areas in the Ryukyu Islands unless otherwise mutually agreed. The Prime Minister also agreed that it was in the interests of Japan that the deterrent capability of the US military forces on the islands should in no way be diminished by reversion.

In this connection, the President and the Prime Minister carefully reviewed the security situation in the Far East. The President and the Prime Minister affirmed the recognition of both their Governments that the peace and security of Japan could not be adequately maintained without peace and security in the Far East and, consequently, the security of countries in the Far East was a matter of serious concern for both Governments. In their review of the security situation in the Far East, the President and the Prime Minister thoroughly considered possible threats to peace in the area. The Prime Minister stated that his Government fully recognizes the continuing obligations of Japan to facilitate the support of United Nations forces engaged in any United Nations actions in the Far East, which it assumed in the Exchange of Notes signed at San Francisco on September 8, 1951 and reaffirmed in the Exchange of Notes signed at Washington on January 19, 1960. It was agreed that this

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obligation had particular relevance to the situation in the Republic of Korea where United Nations forces are still stationed. The Prime Minister also made clear the basic recognition of his Government that an armed attack against the Republic of Korea would seriously affect the security of Japan, and that on the basis of this recognition and the Exchange of Notes above referred to the GOJ will, under the terms of the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security, agree to the use by US armed forces of facilities and areas in Japan (including Okinawa Prefecture) to meet an armed attack against the Republic of Korea.

It was further agreed that threats to the peace which would require similar action by the two Governments could arise in other areas in the Far East, particularly in the area of Taiwan and in Southeast Asia. The Prime Minister made clear the basic recognition of the Government of Japan that an armed attack on United States forces in the Far East or an armed attack in an area of the Far East which would require the United States to carry out its obligations for the protection of its own forces or the defense of countries in the area would also affect the security of Japan. Accordingly, this recognition forms the basis upon which the Government of Japan will agree, under the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security, to the use of facilities and areas in Japan (including Okinawa Prefecture) for military measures required to deal with such an attack.

The Prime Minister stated the intention of the Government of Japan following reversion gradually to assume the same responsibility for the immediate defense of what will then be the Prefecture of Okinawa as it has for the defense of other areas of Japan.

The Prime Minister and the President agreed that the United States-Japan Security Consultative Committee should expand and deepen its consultative functions in regard to the defense situation in the Far East in order to assist both Governments in the discharge of their obligations under the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security.

The President and the Prime Minister also agreed that with the assumption by the Government of Japan of complete responsibility for the welfare of the people of the Ryukyu Islands and with restoration of full authority over the Ryukyu Islands to the Government of Japan, the Government of Japan will equitably compensate the United States for United States assets and expenditures in the Ryukyus according to formulas of valuation to be agreed upon.

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