

琉球大学学術リポジトリ

1972年の沖縄返還時の有事の際の核持ち込みに関する「密約」に係る調査関連文書No.2

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83

空想は余り非能の不在を説明)

(7) (救済法) 如何に EFFECTIVE DISCHARGE となるか (停泊条)

守るべき「条件を来す」とある。これは、²⁴⁴ 救済法の救済 (にかかわる)

不正投復するものとの解散を成立し得るか? (並行の解決)

いかに PUBLIC CONSENSUS による。両項に矛盾なく存在する

救済法 如何に非能に支持され、このことによる支持

(8) 非能の EFFECTIVE DISCHARGE の意味は? (並行条)

通り²⁴⁴ 非能の非能の意味を説明し得ることを説明

せざるべし) フォンテの非能を説明するべきである (案)

(8) (共同条) フォンテの非能を説明する (案) 非能を説明

非能を非能に説明し、両首能は 70年条に同じ

非能の非能を説明し、非能の非能の非能を説明

非能の非能を説明し、非能の非能を説明

CONFLICT 防止は非能の非能を説明し、非能の非能を説明

(並行条) 如何に EFFECTIVE DISCHARGE となるか (停泊条)

守るべき「条件を来す」とある。これは、²⁴⁴ 救済法の救済 (にかかわる)

二とを述べておいた。

2. 今後の進め方として次の如く行なう。

(1) (VOA の非能) 先方より早速御相談 (並行条)

並行条の非能を説明し、非能の非能を説明

非能の非能を説明し、非能の非能を説明

(2) (地位協定) 先方より御相談 (並行条)

(地位協定の非能)

非能の非能を説明し、非能の非能を説明

非能の非能を説明し、非能の非能を説明

非能の非能を説明し、非能の非能を説明

非能の非能を説明し、非能の非能を説明

非能の非能を説明し、非能の非能を説明

非能の非能を説明し、非能の非能を説明

日心 (0) 新聞人 (2014) (2014年11月15日 - 外口放送局受領作業 - 1号)
 原) が多数勤務 (2011) = とも希望した。
 (左方が浦又の元側面と=と指摘)

(3) (後節準備期間の踏込に) 先方での指摘
 に対し 左方功 = の報告の複雑な内容 = 伝達 (以下)

其の声明書等9通 (空自) 等と慎重に検討して対応
 した。 (是示が) 左方功 = 先方功 = 慎重に

日本政策委員会と選定作業に際し (余科公) 工作
 等) とする (2013) 等。 左方功 = 現地に (2014)

代表功 = 成る委員会 設置の必要を指摘せしめ
 先方功 = 4 = 同意 (1) 東条 = 2 (2) 両政府 準備との

リンクが成る 左方功 = 2 (1)

(4) (2014) 年 11 月 15 日 (2014) 先方功 = 最近の折角の確証は
 10 月 15 日、左方功 = 10 月 15 日 (2014) とも = とも希望した。

極 秘
無 期 限
追 3部の内
2号

SECRET

極 秘
無 期 限
1/2部の内
5号

別 添

(August 12, 1969)

Draft Joint Communiqué

1. The Prime Minister and the President had a broad exchange of views on Japan-U.S. relations as well as on the respective positions of the two countries in the present international situation. The President expressed the deep interest of his Government and his own in Asia and stated his belief that Japan and the United States should cooperate in contributing to the peace and prosperity of the region. The Prime Minister, appreciating the view of the President, made it clear that Japan would make further active contributions befitting her capabilities to the peace and prosperity of Asia.
2. The Prime Minister and the President exchanged frank views on the recent international situation, with particular attention to developments in the Far East. The Prime Minister expressed his recognition that, in the light of the present situation, the presence of U.S. forces in the Far East constituted a mainstay for the stability of the area. The President, while emphasizing that the countries in the area were expected to make their own efforts for the stability of Asia, assured that the United States would always honor her treaty commitments in the Far East.
3. The Prime Minister and the President noted the continuing tension over the Korean peninsula. The Prime Minister highly appreciated the peace-keeping efforts of the United Nations in the area and stated that the security of the Republic of Korea was essential to Japan's own security. Referring to the accelerated development of nuclear arsenal by Communist China, the President expressed his concern over the future trends of its foreign policy. The Prime Minister and the President shared the hope that Communist China would eventually assume a more cooperative external posture. Recalling that Communist China refused to accept the proposal to refrain from the use of force against Taiwan, the President referred to the treaty commitments of his country to the Republic of China. The Prime Minister expressed his understanding of the position of the United States and stated that the Japanese Government kept close attention to the security situations in the Taiwan Strait. The President described the sincere efforts made by the United States for a peaceful settlement of the Vietnam problem. The Prime Minister expressed his

- 2 -

- earnest hope for a substantial progress towards peace based on justice. He further stated that Japan was exploring what role she could play in bringing about stability and reconstruction in the Indo-China area.
4. In the light of the present situation in the Far East, the Prime Minister and the President highly valued the role played by the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security in maintaining the peace and security of the Far East, including Japan, and mutually affirmed the intention of the two Governments to maintain firmly the Treaty on the basis of mutual trust and the common evaluation of the international situation. They further agreed that the two Governments should maintain closer and constant contact with each other on the implementation of the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security.
 5. The Prime Minister emphasized the need to have the administrative rights over Okinawa returned to Japan on the basis of the friendly relations between Japan and the United States and thereby to restore Okinawa to its normal status. The President expressed due appreciation of such need. The Prime Minister and the President also recognized the vital role played by U.S. forces in Okinawa in the present situation in the Far East. As a result of their discussion, it was agreed that the mutual security interests of Japan and the United States could be accommodated within arrangements for the return of the administrative rights over Okinawa to Japan. They therefore agreed that the two Governments would enter immediately into consultations regarding specific arrangements for the early reversion of Okinawa without detriment to the security of the Far East, including Japan. They further agreed to expedite the consultations with a view to accomplishing the reversion by 1972. In this connection, the Prime Minister made clear the intention of his Government to assume gradually the responsibility for the immediate defense of Okinawa as part of Japan's defense efforts for her own territories. The Prime Minister and the President also agreed that the United States would retain under the terms of the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security such facilities and areas in Okinawa as required in the mutual security of both countries.
 6. The Prime Minister and the President agreed that, upon reversion, the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security and

its related arrangements would apply to Okinawa without any additional arrangement. In this connection, the Prime Minister affirmed the recognition of his Government that the security of Japan could not be adequately maintained without international peace and security in the Far East and, therefore, the security of countries in the Far East was a matter of serious concern for Japan. The Prime Minister was of the view that, in the light of such recognition on the part of the Japanese Government, the return of the administrative rights over Okinawa to Japan in the manner agreed above should be compatible with effective discharge of the international obligations assumed by the United States for the defense of countries in the Far East, including Japan. The President replied that he shared the Prime Minister's view.

7. The Prime Minister described in detail the particular sentiment of the Japanese people against nuclear weapons and the policy of the Japanese Government reflecting such sentiment. The President expressed his understanding of the position of the Japanese Government and assured the Prime Minister of the intention of the U.S. Government to ensure the reversion of Okinawa to be carried out in a manner consistent with the policy of the Japanese Government as described by the Prime Minister.

8. The Prime Minister and the President agreed that with respect to financial questions which could arise in connection with the return of the administrative rights over Okinawa to Japan, a mutually satisfactory solution should be found by the time of the reversion.

9. (pre-reversion arrangements)

10. The Prime Minister and the President expressed their conviction that a mutually satisfactory solution to the question of the return of the administrative rights over Okinawa to Japan, which was the last of the major post-war issues pending between the two countries, would be to strengthen further the Japan-U.S. relations based on friendship and mutual trust and would also make a major contribution to the peace and security of the Far East.