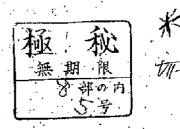
琉球大学学術リポジトリ

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Draft Communique

The President 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 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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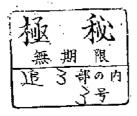
obligation had particular relevance to the situation in the Republic of Korea where United Nations forces are still stationed. The Prime Minister also made clear the basic recognition of his Government that an armed attack against the Republic of Korea would seriously affect the security of Japan, and 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.

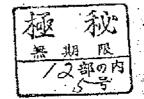
The Prime Minister stated the intention of the Government of Japan following reversion gradually to assume the same responsibility for the immediate defense of what will then be the Prefecture of Okinawa as it has for the defense of other areas of Japan.

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 Bast 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.



SECRET



(August 12, 1969)

Droft Joint Communique

- 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 presperity 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 crea. 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.
- 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 accolerated development of nuclear arsenal by Communist Chian, 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 externol 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 The Prime Winister 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 Vietness problem. The Prime Minister expressed his

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.

- d. 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 Gooperation and Security is maintaining the peace and security of the Far East, including Japon, and mutually affirmed the intention of the two Governments to maintain firmly the Treaty on the busis 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 Gooperation and Security.
- 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-The Prime Minister and the President wise recognized the vital role played by U.S. forces in Okinowa 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 mithout detriment to the security of the for East, including Jopan. They further agreed to expedite the consultations withou view to accomplishing the reversion by 1972. In this consection, the Prime Wimister 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 ereas in Okinawo as required in the mutual security of both countries.
- 6. The Prime Winister and the President agreed that, upon reversion, the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security and

، تڑا۔ ئھۇر براگانج its related arrangements would apply to Okinama without any additional arrangement. In this consection, the Prime Hinister 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 Covernment, the return of the administrative rights over Okinawa to Japan in the munter 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 The President replied that he shared the Prime Japan. Minister's view.

- 7. The Prime Minister described in detail the particular mentions 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. Sovernment 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 prise in connection with the return of the administrative rights over Okinowa to Japan, a mutually satisfactory solution should be found by the time of the reversion.
- 9. (pre-reversion errangements)
- 10. The Prime Minister and the Prosident 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 friend-ship and mutual trust and would also make a major contribution to the peace and security of the For East.





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SECRET

. (August 19, 1969)

Dreft Joint Communique (#M 132# \$ 12)

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 besitting her capabilities to the peace and prosperity of asia.

The Prime Minister and the President exchanged frank views on the recent international situation, with particular strention 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. Lorces in the Far East constituted a mainstey for the stability of the

arca.

The President, while emphasizing that the evuntries erea. in the area were expected to make their syn efforts for the stability of Asia, assured that the United States for the defense of countries would continue to honor her treaty commitments in the HET BEST, which contribute to the maindenance of peace and security The Prime Linister and the President noted the continuing tension over the Korean peninsula. The Frine Minister highly appreciated the peace-keeping efforts: of the United Nations in the eres and stated that the security of the Republic of Mores was essential to Japan's own security. The Prime Minister and the President shared the hope that Communies Chins would adopt a positive and constructive attitude toward cooperation with the peace-loving nations of the world in regard to such matters as erms control and disermanent, and to reflect this attitude in its relations with its neighbors. President, however, recalled that Communist China had so far refused to join with the United States in a mutualrenunciation of the threat or use of force in the Taiwan area, and referred to the treaty commitment of his country

which the United States will uphold

to the Republic of China, The Prime Minister expressed his full understanding of the position of the United States and stated that the Japanese Government also continued to view the situation in the Tsiwan area with (The President and the Prime Minister agreed that an armed attack agent close attention and concern. The President described Konea or Tawan would the earnest efforts made by the United States for a be dangerous to the peace and peaceful settlement of the Niethar problem, and reviewed recurity of the prospects for an hanorable peace in that area. The the Factast (and the President that peace lined on justice rime Minister expressed bis carnest hope for a substan-C. Cluder Jopan in Vietnam would be achieved before reversion tial progress towards that end. (He further stated that Japan was exploring what role she could play in bringing about absbility and reconstruction in the Indo-China 21°08.

and the prospects 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 Best, including Japan, and mutually affirmed the intention of the two Covernments to maintain firmly the Treaty on the basis of mutual

trust

situation. They further agreed that the two Governments should maintain closer and constant contact with each other on matters affecting the peace and security of the Far East, and on the implementation of the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security.

5. The Prime Minister emphasized his view that the time has come (for the two Governments) to respond to the strong desire of the people of Japan proper and Okinawa 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 the Prime Minister's view. The Prime Minister and the President also recognized the vital role played by U.S. forces in Okinawa in the present situation in the Fer Mest. In 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

They fourther squeed to expedite the lowerfatantians, with the preducing legislation property distribution of the preducing legislation property distribution of the preducing legislation of

to Japan. They therefore agreed that the two Covernments would enter immediately inte consultations regarding. specific arrangements for the early reversion of Chinawa without detriment to the security of the Fer East. including Japan. They further agreed to expedite the consultations with a view to soppolishink the Acversion Ansaching agreement on these specific arrangements In this connection, the Prime Minister reversion, b 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 elso agreed that the United States would retain under the terms of the Treety of Mutual Cooperation and Security. such facilities and areas in Okinawa as required in the mirual security of both countries. The Prine Minister and the President agreed that.

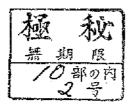
o. The Prime Minister and the President agreed that, upon reversion, the freaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security and its related arrangements would apply to Okinawa without any additional arrangement /without modification of those arrangements/. In this connection,

the Frime Minister affirmed the recognition of his Gevernment that the security of Japan could not be adequately maintained without international peace and security in the Far Rast and, therefore, the security of countries in the Far Mast was a matter of serious concern for Japan. The Frime 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 Okinewa to Japan in the manner agreed above should be compatible with effective discharge of the international obligations assured by the United States for the defense of countries in the Tar East, including Japan. The President replied that he shared the Prime Minister's view.

The Prime Winister / Turther described in detail the purficular 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 Frime Minister and the Fresident agreed that with respect to Timencial questions which could srise in connection with the return of the administrative rights over Okinava to Japan, a mutually satisfactory solution should be found by the time of the reversion.
- The Prime Winister and the President, highly valuing the past achievaments of the Advisory Committee to the High Commissioner of the Ryakyu Islands, exchanged views on measures to be taken for the preparation for the reveras a result of their discussion, in view sion of Okinawa. of the magnitude and complexity of the problems relating to reversion, they recognized the need for close local cooperation between the two Covernments on preparatory measures necessary for successful reversion in all fields of the administration, while further proporting the welfape and interests of the Eyukyaan people. To this end, it was agreed to establish in Waha, in place of the Advisory Committee, a Mixed Preparatory Commission for the purpose of mutual consultation and coordination on measures relating to the preparation for the reversion and of submitting, when necessary, recommendations to the two Governments.

The membership of the Mixed Commission would be, on the Japanese side, a Governmental Representative of Ambassacorial rank, and on the United States side, the high Commissioner of the Myukyu Islands, both assisted by appropriate staff, while the Chief Executive of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands would be expected to participate as idvisor. The Japan-United States Consultative Committee in Tokyo will receive reports from the Commission on the progress of its work as appropriate. It was also egreed that the Government of the Ryakyu Islands be enabled under the guidance of the Commission to receive assistance and cooperation with regard to the implementation of measures for the preparation of reversion from Japanese Government representatives in Okinawa. The Prime Winister and the President expressed their conviction that a mutually satisfactory solution to the question of the return of the eduinistrative rights over Okinawa to Jopen, which was the lest of the major post-war insues pending between the two countries, would be to strengthen further the Japan-U.S. relations based on .. iriendelie and mutual trust and would also make a major contribution to the peace and security of the Par Bast.



SECRET

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(August 23, 1969)

Draft Joint Communique

- 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, gave assurance, the United States would continue to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security in the Far East by honoring

its treaty obligations for defense of countries in the area. The Prime Minister and the President noted the 3. continuing tension over the Korean peninsula. 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: The President, however, recalled that Communist China had so far refused to join with the United States in a mutual renunciation of the threat or use of force in the Taiwan area, and referred to the treaty commitment of his country to the Republic of China. Prime Minister expressed his full understanding of the position of the United States and stated that the Japanese Government also continued to view the situation in the Taiwan area with close attention and concern. The President described the earnest efforts made by the United States for a peaceful and just settlement of the Vietnam problem.

The Prime Minister expressed his earnest hope for a substantial progress towards that end. He further stated that Japan was exploring what role she could play in bringing about stability and reconstruction in the Indo-China area.

- A. In the light of their evaluation of the situation and the prospects 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 matters affecting the peace and security of the Far East, and on the implementation of the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security.
- 5. The Prime Minister emphasized his view that the time had come to respond to the strong desire of the people of Japan proper and Okinawa 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 the Prime Minister's view.

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 accomplishing 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 concluding these. specific arrangements, with the necessary legislative support, to accomplish the reversion during 1972. connection, the Prime Minister made clear the intention of his Government, following reversion, 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.

- 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 modification thereof. 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.
- The Prime Minister and the President, recognizing the complex problems involved in the reversion of Okinawa, agreed that the two Governments should consult closely and cooperate on the measures necessary to assure a smooth transfer of administrative authority to the Government of Japan in accordance with reversion arrangements to be agreed to by both Governments. They agreed that the Japan-United States Consultative Committee in Tokyo should undertake overeall responsibility for this preparatory work.

The President and the Prime Minister decided to establish in Okinawa a Preparatory Commission in place of the existing Advisory Committee to the High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands for the purpose of consulting and coordinating locally on measures relating to preparation

for the transfer of administrative authority, including necessary assistance to the Government of the Ryukyu Islands. The Preparatory Commission will be composed of a Senior Representative of the Japanese Government with Ambassadorial rank and the High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands, with appropriate staff, with the Chief Executive of the Government of Ryukyu Islands acting as adviser to the Commission. The Commission will report and make recommendations to the two Governments through the Japan-United States Consultative Committee.

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-V.S. relations based on friendship and mutual trust and would also make a major contribution to the peace and security of the Far East.

(August 25, 1969)

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Braft Joint Communique

- I. 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 Equerament 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 vecent international situation, with particular attention to developments in the Far Sast. The Prime Minister expressed his vecognition 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 the area, gare assurance that the United States would continue to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security in the Far East by honoring its treaty obligations for defense of countries in the area.

The Prime Minister and the President noted the continuing tension over the Korean peninsula. The Frime Minister highly appreciated the peace-keeping efforts of the United Nations in the area and stated that the security of the Republic of Koren was essential to Japan's own socurity. Referring to the accolorated 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 Chine would eventually assume a more cooperative external posture. The President, however, recalled that Communist Chine had so for refused to join with the United States in a mutual renunciation of the threat or use of force in the Taiwan area, and referred to the treaty The Prime commitment of his country to the Republic of China. Minister expressed his full understanding of the position of the United States and stated that the Ispanese Sovernment also continued to view the situation in the Taiwan area with close attention and concern. The President described the cornect efforts ande by the United States for a peaceful and just settlement of the Vietnam problem. The Prime Minister expressed his earnest hope for a substantial progress towards that end. He further stated that Japan was exploring what role she could play in bringing about stability and reconstruction in the Inde-Chine area.

- 4. In the light of the situation and the prospects in the Far East, the Prime Minister and the President highly valued the role played by the Treaty of Matual Cooperation and Security in maintaining the peace and security of the For 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 matters affecting the peace and security of the Far East including Japan, and on the implementation of the Treaty of Masual Cooperation and Security.
- 5. The frime Minister emphasized his view that the time had come to respond to the strong desire of the people of Japan proper and Okinews to have the administrative rights over Okinews returned to Japan on the basis of the friendly relations between Japan and the United States and thereby to restere Chinews to its normal status. The Fresident expressed due appreciation of the Frime Minister's view. The Frime Minister and the President also recognized the vital vole played by U.S. forces in Okinews in the present situation in the Far East. As a result of their discussion, it was agreed that the mataul security interests of Japan and the United States could be accommodated within arrangements for the return of

the administrative rights over Okinewa to Jepan. They therefore agreed that the two Governments would enter immediately into consultations regarding specific arrangements for occomplishing the early reversion of Okinsus without detriment to the security of the Far East including Japan. They further agreed to expedite the consultations with a view to accomplishing the refersion during 1972 by concluding these specific arrangements. with the necessary legislative support. In this connection, the Prime Himister made aloar the intention of his Covernment, following reversion, to assume gradually the responsibility for the immediate defense of Okinawa as part of Japon's defense efforts for her own territories. The Prime Minister and the President also egreed that the United States would retain auder the terms of the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security such military facilities and areas in Ohinawa as required in the mulaul socurity of both countries.

tetern of the administrative rights, the Treety of Autual Cooperation and Security and its related arrangements would apply to Okinawa without modification thereof. In this connection, the Prime Minister offirmed 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 consern for Japan. The Prime Minister was of the view that, in the light of such reconnicion on the part of the Japanese Gevernment, the return of the administrative rights over Okinsus in the meaner agreed above should be compatible with effective discharge of the intermational obligations assumed by the United States for the defease of coustries in the Far East including Japan. The President replied that he shared the Prime Minister's view. The Prime Minister described in detail the perticular sentiment of the Japanese people against ancient weapons and the policy of the Japanese Government reflecting such sontiment. The President expressed his understanding of the position of the Japanese Government and assured the Prime Minister of the intention of the U.S. Coverament to essure the reversion of Okinawa to be carried out in a manner consistant with the policy of the Japanese Government as described by the Frime Minister.

3. 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.

The Prime Minister and the President, recognizing the complexity of the problems involved in the reversion of Okinewa, agreed that the two Governments about consult closely and cooperate on the measures necessary to assure a smooth transfer of administrative rights to the Government of Japan in accordance with reversion arrangements to be agreed to by both Governments. They agreed that the Japan-United States Consultative Committee in Tokyo should undertake over-all responsibility for this preparatory work.

The Prime Minister and the President decided to establish in Ohinana a Preparatory Commission in place of the existing Advisory Committee to the High Commissioner of the Hymkyu Islands for the purpose of consulting and coordinating locally on measures relating to preparation for the transfer of administrative rights, including necessary assistance to the Government of the Hymkyu Islands. The Preparatory Commission will be composed of a Representative of the Japanese Government with Ambassadorial rank and the High Commissioner of the Rymkyu Islands, with appropriate staff, with the Chief Executive of the Government of Rymkyu Islands acting as adviser to the Commission. The Commission will report and make recommendations to the two Governments through the Japan-Buited States Consultative Committee.

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 Okinema to Japan, which was the last of the major post-wer issues pending between the two countries, would be to strengthen further the Japan-U.S. relations based on friendship and mutual trust and mould also make a major contribution to the peace and security of the Fer East.

SECKET

(August 27, 1969)

-901/11/13 ZIE &

Draft Joint Communique

I. 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 besitting her capabilities to the peace and prosperity of Asia.

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 the area, gaye assurance that the United States would continue to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security in the Far East by honoring its treaty obligations

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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. The Prime Minister and the President shared the hope that Communist. China would adopt a more cooperative and constructive attitude in its external relations, The President, however, recalled that Communist China had so far refused to join with the United States in a mutual renunciation of the threat commitment of his country to the Republic of PARON MO Winister expressed his full understanding of the position of the United States and stated that the Japanese Government also continued to view the situation in the Taiwan area with close attention and concern, The President described the earnest efforts made by the United States for a peaceful and just settlement of the Vietnam problem. The Prime Minister for the expressed his earnest hope for a substantial progress towards that end. 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 situation and the prospects 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 matters affecting the peace and security of the Far East including Japan, and on the implementation of the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security.
- The Prime Minister emphasized his view that the time had come to respond to the strong desire of the people of Japan, of both the mainland and Okinawa, 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 the Prime Minister's view. 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 accommedated within arrangements for the return of the administrative rights over Okinawa to Japan. They therefore agreed that the two Sovernments would enter immediately into consultations regarding specific arrangements for accomplishing 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 acceptishing the reversion during 1972 by concluding these specific arrangements (subject to the conclusion of with the necessary legislative support: In this connection, the Prime Minister made clear the intention of his Government, following reversion, 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 military facilities and areas in Okinawa as required in the mutual security of both countries.

o. The Prime Minister and the President agreed that, upon return of the administrative rights, the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security and its related arrangements would apply to Okinewa without modification thereof. 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 in the manner agreed shove 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. The Prime Winister described in detail the particular sentiment of the Japanese people against nuclear weapons and the policy of the Japanese Government reflecting such 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

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Q. The Prime Minister and the President, recognizing the complexity of the problems involved in the reversion of Okinsus, agreed that the two Covernments should consult closely and cooperate on the measures necessary to assure a smooth transfer of administrative rights to the Government of Japan in accordance with reversion arrangements to be agreed to by both Covernments. They agreed that the Japan-United States Consultative Committee in Tokyo should undertake over-all responsibility for this preparatory work.

The Prime Minister and the President decided to establish in Okinawa a Preparatory Commission in place of the existing Advisory Committee to the High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands for the purpose of consulting and coordinating locally on measures relating to preparation for the transfer of administrative rights, including necessary assistance to the Government of the Ryukyu Islands. The Preparatory Commission will be composed of a Representative of the Japanese Government with Ambassadorial rapk and the High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands, with appropriate staff, with the Chief Executive of the Government of Byukyu Islands acting as adviser to the Commission. The Commission will report and make recommendations

to the two Governments through the Japan-United States Consultative Committee,

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.

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Orait Joint Communicus

- 1. The frime Limister and the fresident 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 fresident 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 frime Minister, expreciating 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 from 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 the area, gare assurance that the United States would continue to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security in the Far East by honoring its defense treaty

obligations in the area.

3. The Prime Minister and the President specifically (at. 1970) noted the continuing tension over the Moreus 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. The Frime Minister and the President shared the bone that Communist China would adopt a more cooperative and constructive attitude in its externel relations. The President, however, recalled that Communist Chine had so for refused to join with the United States in a mutual resucciation of the threat or use of force in the Taiwan area, and referred to the treaty obligations of his country to the Republic of China, which the United States would upheld. The Frime Winister expressed his full understanding of the position of the United States and stated that the Japanese Government also continued to view the situation in the Taiwan asea with close attention and concers. The President described the earnest efforts made by the United States for a peaceful and just settlement of the Vietnam problem. The Prime Minister expressed his enrosst hope for a substantial progress towards that end. He further stated that Japan was exploring what role she could play in said-onle of the colouration and recommendation of the lade-China area.

- 4. In the light of the situation and the prespects in the For East, the Prime Minister and the President highly valued the role played by the Treety of Mutual Cooperation and Security in maintaining the poace and security of the For East including Japan, and mutually effirmed the intention of the two Governments to maintain firmly the Treety on the basis of mutual trust and the common evaluation of the intermediatel situation. They further agreed that the two Governments should maintain closer and constant contact with each other on matters affecting the peace and security of the For East including Japan, and on the implementation of the Treety of Mutual Cooperation and Security.
- 5. The Prime Minister emphasized his view that the time had come to respond to the strong desire of the people of Japas. of both the mainiand and Okinawa, to have the administrative rights over Okinawa returned to Japas on the basis of the friendly relations between Japas and the United States and thereby to restore Okinawa to its normal status. The President expressed due appreciation of the Prime Minister's riew. The Prime Minister and the President also recognized the vital role played by U.S. forces in Okinawa in the present situation in the Par 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 Okinewa to Japon. They there. fore agreed that the two Governments would enter immediately into consultations regarding specific arrangements for accomplishing the carly reversion of Okinawa without detriment to the security of the Far East including Japan. They inriber agreed to expedite the consultations with a view to accomplishing the reversion during 1972 subject to the conclusion of these specific arrangements with the necessary legislative support. In this cospection, the Prime Minister made clear the intention of his Government, following reversion, to assume gradually the responsibility for the immediate defense of Okinewa 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 military facilities and areas in Okiaama as required in the mutual security of both countries. 6. The Prime Minister and the President agreed that, upon roturn of the administrative rights, the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security and its related arrangements would apply to Okinawe without medification thereof. In this connection, the Prime Minister affirmed the recognition of his

Government that the security of Japan could not be edequetely maintained without international poace and security in the For East and, therefore, the security of countries in the Far East was a matter of serious concern for Japan. The Prine 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 Obinava in the meaner agreed above should be compatible with effective discharge of the interostional obligations assumed by the United States for the defense of countries in the Far East including Japan, President replied that he shared the Prime Minister's view. The Frime Minister described in detail the particular scatingat of the Japonese people against auclear weepons ard the policy of the Japanese Covernment 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 Okinews to be carried out in a manuar consistest 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 Okinewa to

Japan, a mutually satisfactory solution should be found by the time of the reversion.

On The Prime Minister and the Fresident, recognizing the complexity of the problems involved in the reversion of Okinews, agreed that the two Governments should consult closely and cooperate on the measures necessary to assure a smooth transfer of administrative rights to the Government of Japan in accordance with reversion arrangements to be agreed to by both Governments. They agreed that the Japan-United States Consultative Committee in Tokyo should undertake ever-all responsibility for this proparatory work.

The Prime Minister and the President decided to establish in Okinawa a Preparatory Commission in place of the existing Advisory Committee to the High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands for the purpose of consulting and coordinating locally on measures relating to preparation for the transfer of administrative rights, including necessary assistance to the Government of the Ryukyu Islands. The Preparatory Commission will be composed of a Representative of the Japanese Government with Ambassadorial rank and the High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands, with appropriate staff, with the Chief Executive of the Government of Ryukyu Islands acting as adviser to the Commission. The Commission will report and make recommendations.

to the two Governments through the Japan-Upited States Consultative Committee.

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-wer 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.

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Redraft of Joint Communique, September 12, 1969

- 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 the area, gave assurance that the United States would continue to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security in the Far East by honoring its defense treaty obligations in the area.
- 3. The Prime Minister and the President specifically 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. The Prime Minister and the President shared the hope that Communist China would adopt a more cooperative and constructive attitude in its external relations. The President, however, recalled that Communist China had so far refused to join with the United States in a mutual renunciation of the threat or

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use of force in the Taiwan area, and referred to the treaty obligations of his country to the Republic of . China which the U.S. would uphold. The Prime Minister agreed that the U.S. should be in a position to discharge effectively its international obligations for the defense of countries in the Far East including Japan. President described the earnest efforts made by the. United States for a peaceful and just settlement of the XXXX The President and the Prime Minister expressed the hope that the war in Viet-Nam will be concluded before return of administrative rights in Okinawa. / They noted that there are fully adequate provisions for consultations between the two governments on the implications of a prolongation of the war in Viet-Nam on the reversion of Okinawa, so that the return of Okinawa will not affect U.S. military activities relating to the Viet-Nam war. The Prime Minister further stated that Japan was exploring what role she could play in bringing about stability and reconstruction in the Indochina area.

- 4. In the light of the situation and the prospects 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 matters affecting the peace and security of the Far East including Japan, and on the implementation of the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security.
- 5. The Prime Minister emphasized his view that the time had to come to respond to the strong desire of the people of Japan, of both the mainland and Okinawa, 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 The President expressed due appreciation normal status. of the Prime Minister's view. 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 immediately enter into consultations regarding specific arrangements for accomplishing 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 during 1972 subject to the conclusion of specific arrangements with the necessary legislative support. connection, the Prime Minister made clear the intention of his government, following reversion, to assume gradually the responsibility for the immediate defense of Okinawa as part of Japan's defense efforts for her own The Prime Minister and the President also territories. agreed that the United States would retain under the terms of the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security such military facilities and areas in Okinawa as required in the mutual security of both countries.

6. The Prime Minister and the President agreed that, upon return of the administrative rights, the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security and its related. arrangements would apply to Okinawa (without modification thereof). 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 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. <u>GOJ Version</u>. 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.
- <u>U.S. Version</u>: The Prime Minister agreed that it was in the interests of Japan that the deterrent capability of the U.S. military forces in the islands should in no way be diminished by reversion.
- 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. The Prime Minister and the President, recognizing the complexity of the problems involved in the reversion of Okinawa, agreed that the two governments should consult closely and cooperate on the measures necessary to assure a smooth transfer of administrative rights to the Government of Japan in accordance with reversion arrangements to be agreed to by both governments. They agreed that the Japan-United States Consultative Committee

in Tokyo should undertake over-all responsibility for this preparatory work.

The Prime Minister and the President decided to establish in Okinawa a preparatory commission in place of the existing advisory committee to the High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands for the purpose of consulting and coordinating locally on measures relating to preparation for the transfer of administrative rights, including necessary assistance to the Government of the Ryukyu The preparatory commission will be composed Islands. of a representative of the Japanese Government with ambassadorial rank and the High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands, with appropriate staff, with the Chief Executive of the Government of Ryukyu Islands acting as adviser to the commission. The commission will report and make recommendations to the two governments through the Japan-United States Consultative Committee.

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.

Redraft of Joint Communique, September 12, 1969

- 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.
- The Prime Minister and the President exchanged frank views on the recent international situation, with attention to developments in the Far East. 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 the area, gave assurance that the United States would continue to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security in the Far East by honoring its defense treaty obligations in the area. The Prime Minister agreed that the U.S. should be in a position to discharge effectively its international obligations for the defense of countries in the Far East including Japan.
 - 3. The Prime Minister and the President specifically 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. The Prime Minister and the President shared the hope that Communist China would

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adopt a more cooperative and constructive attitude in its external relations. The President, however, recalled that Communist China had so far refused to join with the United States in a mutual renunciation of the threat or use of force in the Taiwan area, and referred to the treaty obligations of his country to the Republic of China which the U.S. would uphold. Prime Minister said that the maintenance of peace and security in the Taiwan area is also of great importance for the security of Japan. The President described the earnest efforts made by the United States for a peaceful and just settlement of the Viet-Nam problem. The Prime Minister and the President agreed that, should hostilities unfortunately not have been concluded by the time reversion of Okinawa is scheduled to take place, U.S. military activities relating to the conflict should not be affected by reversion, as the two Governments would consult fully in the light of the situation at that time The Prime Minister further stated that Japan was exploring what role she could play in bringing about stability and reconstruction in the Indochine area.

4. In the light of the situation and the prospects in the Par 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 matters affecting the peace and security of the Far East including Japan, and on the implementation of the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security.

5. The Prime Minister emphasized his view that the time come to respond to the strong desire of the people of Japan, of both the mainland and Okinawa, 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 the Prime Minister's view. The Prime Minister and the President also recognized the vital role played by U.S. forces in Okinawa in the present situation in the As a result of their discussion, it was agreed Far East. 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 immediately enter into consultations regarding specific arrangements for accomplishing 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 during 1972 subject to the conclusion of specific arrangements with the necessary legislative support. connection, the Prime Minister made clear the intention of his government, following reversion, to assume gradually the responsibility for the immediate defense of Okinawa as part of Japan's defense efforts for her own 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 military facilities and areas in Okinawa as required in the mutual security of both countries.

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- 7. The Prime Minister agreed that it was in the interests of Japan that the deterrent capability of the U.S. military forces in the islands should in no way be diminished by reversion. (U.S. Version)

- 8. (Not agreed) 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 reversion.
- The Prime Minister and the President, recognizing the complexity of the problems involved in the reversion of Okinawa, agreed that the two governments should consult closely and cooperate on the measures necessary to assure a smooth transfer of administrative rights to the Government of Japan in accordance with reversion arrangements to be agreed to by both governments. They agreed that the Japan-United States Consultative Committee in Tokyo should undertake over-all responsibility for this preparatory work.

The Prime Minister and the President decided to establish in Okinawa a preparatory commission in place of the existing advisory committee to the High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands for the purpose of consulting and coordinating locally on measures relating to preparation for the transfer of administrative rights, including necessary assistance to the Government of the Ryukyu The preparatory commission will be composed: Islands. of a representative of the Japanese Government with ambassadorial rank and the High Commissioner to the Ryukyu Islands, with appropriate staff, with the Chief Executive of the Government of Ryukyu Islands acting as adviser to the commission. The commission will report and make recommendations to the two governments through the Japan-United States Consultative Committee.

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 Fair Mass.

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- 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 simainstay for the stability of the area. President, while emphasizing that the countries in the area were expected to make their own efforts for the stability of the area, gave assurance that the United States would continue to contribute to the adiatensace of international peace sad

^{1/} Underlived parts not agreed. Rording in square brackets indicates U.S. version.

obligations in the area. /The Prime Minister agreed that
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of countries in the For East including Japon./

The Prime Minister and the President specifically 3. noted the continuing tension over the Korean peningula. The Prime Winister 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 socurity. The Prime Minister and the President shared the hope that Communist China would adopt a more cooperative and constructive attitude in its external relations. The President, however, recalled that Communist China had so far refused to join with the United States in a mutual resusciation of the threat or use of force is the Taiwan area, and referred to the treaty obligations of his country to the Republic of China, which the United States would uphold. The Prime Minister said that the maintenance of peace and security in the Taiwan area was also a most important factor for the security of Jepan. The President described the carnest efforts made by the United States for a peaceful and just settlement of the

victum problem. The Prime Sinister and the President expressed the hope that the war in Victum would be concluded before the return of the administrative rights over Okinawa to Japan. In this connection, they agreed that, should hostilities in Victum unfortunately not have been concluded by the time reversion of Okinawa is scheduled to take place, the two Governments would fully consult with each other so that the U.S. efforts for the realization of peace in Victum /to assure the South Victumese people the opportunity to determine their own political future without outside interference/ would not be affected by reversion. The Prime Minister 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 situation and the properties 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 matual 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 matters affecting the peace and security of the Far East including Japan, and on the implementation of the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security.

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these specific orrangements with the necessary legislative support. In this connection, the Prime Minister and clear the intention of his Coverament, following reversion, 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 Muteol Cooperation and Security such military facilities and areas in Okinawa as required in the mutual security of both countries.

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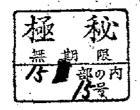
assumed by the United States for the defense of countries in the Far East including Japan. The President replied that he shared the Prime Minister's view.

- 7. The Prime Minister described in detail the particular seatiment of the Japanese people against nuclear seapons and the policy of the Japanese Government reflecting such sentiment. The President assured the Prime Minister of the intention of the U.S. Government to ensure, without projudice to its position with respect to the prior consultation system under the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security, the reversion of Skinden to be carried out in a meaner consistent with the policy of the Japanese Government as described by the Prime Minister.
- 8. The Prise Minister and the President Squeed 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.
- The Frime Minister and the Fresident, recognizing the complexity of the problems involved in the reversion of Okinama, agreed that the two Governments should consult closely and cooperate on the measures necessary to assure a smooth transfer of administrative rights to the Government

of Japan in accordance with reversion arrangements to be agreed to by both Covernments. They agreed that the Japan-Guited States Consultative Committee in Tokyo should undertake over-all responsibility for this proparatory work.

The Frime Minister and the President decided to establish in Obiasus a Proporatory Counission in piece of the existing Advisory Committee to the High Compissioner of the Hywkyn Islands for the purpose of consulting and coordinating locally on measures relating to preparation for the transfer of administrative rights, including accessary assistance to the Government of the Nyukyu Islands. The Preparatory Commission will be composed of a representative of the Japanese Gavernment with ambessadorial rank and the High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands, with appropriate stoff, with the Chief Executive of the Government of Rynkyu Islands acting as adviser to the Commission. The Commission will report and make recommendations to the two Governments through the Japan-United States Consultative Committee. · 16. 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 Obinawa to Japan, which was the last of the major post-wor issues pending between the two countries, would be to

strengthen further the Japan-U.S. relations based on friendship and matual trust and would also make a major contribution to the peace and security of the Far East.



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- exchange of views on Japan-U.S. relations as well as on the respective positions of the two countries in the present dies and the 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.
- The Prime Minister and the President exchanged frank views on the (recent) international situation, with particular attention to developments in the Far East. The President, while emphasizing that the countries in the area were expected to make their own efforts for the stability of the area, gave assurance that the United States would continue to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security in the Far East by honoring its defense treaty obligations in the area. The Prime Minister, appreciating

^{1/} Underlined parts not agreed.

the determination of the United States, stressed that it was important for the peace and security of the Far East that the United States should be in a position to carry out fully its obligations referred to by the President. He further 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 Prime Minister and the President specifically Anoted 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. The Prime Minister and the President shared the hope that Communist China would adopt a more cooperative and constructive attitude in its external The President, however, recalled that Communist relations. China had so far refused to join with the United States in a mutual renunciation of the threat or use of force in the Taiwan area, and referred to the treaty obligations of his country to the Republic of China, which the United States would uphold. The Prime Minister said that the maintenance of peace and security in the Taiwan area was also a most important factor for the security of Japan. The President described the earnest efforts made by the

United States for a peaceful and just settlement of the Vietnam problem. The prime Minister and the President expressed the strong hope that the war in Vietnam would be concluded before the return of the administrative rights over Okinawa to Japan. In this connection, they agreed that, should peace in Vietnam not have been realized by the time reversion of Okinawa is scheduled to take place, the two Governments would fully consult with each other in the light of the situation at that time so that reversion would be accomplished without affecting the U.S. efforts to assure the South Vietnamese people the opportunity to determine their own political future without outside interference. The Prime Minister (further) stated that Japan was exploring what role she could play in bringing about stability and reconstruction in the Indo-China area.

In the light of the situation and the prospects in the agreed that he 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 matters affecting the peace and security of the Far East including Japan, and on the implementation of the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security.

The Prime Minister emphasized his view that the time 5. had come to respond to the strong desire of the people of Japan, of both the mainland and Okinawa, 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 the Prime Minister's view. The Prime Winister 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 set forth above, 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 accomplishing 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 during 1972 subject to the conclusion of these

In this connection, the Prime Minister made clear the intention of his Government, following reversion, 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 military facilities and areas in Okinawa as required in the mutual security of both countries.

The Prime Minister and the President agreed that, upon return of the administrative rights, the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security and its related arrangements would apply to Okinawa without modification thereof. 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 in the manner agreed above should not hinder the 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 assured the Prime Minister of the intention of the U.S. Government to ensure, without prejudice to its position with respect to the prior consultation system under the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security, 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. (financial questions)
- Omplexity of the problems involved in the reversion of Okinawa, agreed that the two Governments should consult closely and cooperate on the measures necessary to assure a smooth transfer of administrative rights to the Government of Japan in accordance with reversion arrangements to be agreed to by both Governments. They agreed that the Japan-United States Consultative Committee in Tokyo should undertake over-all responsibility for this preparatory work.

The Prime Minister and the President decided to establish in Okinawa a Preparatory Commission in place of the existing Advisory Committee to the High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands for the purpose of consulting and coordinating locally on measures relating to preparation for the transfer of administrative rights, including necessary assistance to the Government of the Ryukyu Islands. The Preparatory. Commission will be composed of a representative of the Japanese Government with ambassadorial rank and the High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands, with appropriate staff, with the Chief Executive of the Government of Ryukyu Islands acting as adviser to the Commission. The Commission will report and make recommendations to the two Governments through the Japan-United States Consultative Committee. 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 tw ries, would (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,

Draft Joint Communique 1/

- The President and the Prime Minister had a broad exchange of views on United States-Japan relations as well as on the respective positions of the two countries in the present international situation. The President expressed his and his government's deep interest in Asia and stated his belief that the United States and Japan should cooperate in contributing to the peace and prosperity of the region. The Prime Minister, appreciating the view of the President, stated that Japan would make further active contributions befitting her capabilities to the peace and prosperity of Asia.
- The President and the Prime Minister exchanged frank views on the current international situation, with particular attention to developments in the Far East. The President, while emphasizing that the countries in the area were expected to make their own efforts for the stability of the area, gave assurance that the United States would continue to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security in the Far East by honoring its defense treaty obligations in the area. The Prime Minister, appreciating

^{1/} Underlined parts not agreed.

the determination of the United States, stressed that it was important for the peace and security of the Far East that the United States should be in a position to carry out fully its obligations referred to by the President. He further expressed his recognition that, in the light of the present situation, the presence of United States forces in the Far East constituted a mainstay for the stability of the area.

The President and the Prime Minister specifically noted the continuing tension over the Korean peninsula. The Prime Minister deeply 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. The President and the Prime Minister shared the hope that Communist China would adopt a more cooperative and constructive attitude in its external relations. The President, however, recalled that Communist China had so far refused to join with the United States in a mutual renunciation of the threat or use of force in the Taiwan area, and referred to the treaty obligations of his country to the Republic of China, which the United States would uphold. The Prime Minister said that the maintenance of peace and security in the Taiwan area was also a most important factor for the security of Japan. President described the earnest efforts made by the United

States for a peaceful and just settlement of the Vietnam problem. The President and the Prime Minister expressed the strong hope that the war in Vietnam would be concluded before the return of the administrative rights over Okinawa to Japan. In this connection, they agreed that, should peace in Vietnam not have been realized by the time reversion of Okinawa is scheduled to take place, the two governments would fully consult with each other in the light of the situation at that time so that reversion would be accomplished without affecting the United States efforts to assure the South Vietnamese people the opportunity to determine their own political future without outside interference. The Prime Minister stated that Japan was exploring what role she could play in bringing about stability and reconstruction in the Indo-China area.

4. In light of the current situation and the prospects in the Far East, the President and the Prime Minister agreed that they 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 they affirmed the intention of the two governments firmly to maintain the Treaty on the basis of mutual trust and common evaluation of the international situation. They further agreed that the two

governments should maintain close contact with each other on matters affecting the peace and security of the Far East including Japan, and on the implementation of the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security.

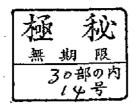
The Prime Minister emphasized his view that the time had come to respond to the strong desire of the people of Japan, of both the mainland and Okinawa, to have the administrative rights over Okinawa returned to Japan on the basis of the friendly relations between Japan and the United States and thereby to restore Okinawa to its normal status. The President expressed appreciation of the Prime Minister's view. The President and the Prime Minister also recognized the vital role played by United States 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 the United States and Japan 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 accomplishing 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 during 1972 subject to the conclusion of these specific arrangements

with the necessary legislative support. In this connection, the Prime Minister made clear the intention of his government, following reversion, to assume gradually the responsibility for the immediate defense of Okinawa as part of Japan's defense efforts for her own territories. The President and the Prime Minister agreed also that the United States would retain under the terms of the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security such military facilities and areas in Okinawa as required in the mutual security of both countries. 6. The President and the Prime Minister agreed that, upon return of the administrative rights, the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security and its related arrangements would apply to Okinawa without modification thereof. 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 in the manner agreed above should not hinder the 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.

- 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 assured the Prime Minister of the intention of the United States Government to ensure, without prejudice to its position with respect to the prior consultation system under the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security, 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. (financial questions)
- 9. The President and the Prime Minister, recognizing the complexity of the problems involved in the reversion of Okinawa, agreed that the two governments should consult closely and cooperate on the measures necessary to assure a smooth transfer of administrative rights to the Japanese Governments in accordance with reversion arrangements to be agreed to by both governments. They agreed that the United States-Japan Consultative Committee in Tokyo should undertake over-all responsibility for this preparatory work.

The President and the Prime Minister decided to establish in Okinawa a Preparatory Commission in place of the existing Advisory Committee to the High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands for the purpose of consulting and coordinating locally on measures relating to preparation for the transfer of administrative rights, including necessary assistance to the Government of the Ryukyu Islands. The Preparatory Commission will be composed of a representative of the Japanese Government with ambassadorial rank and the High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands, (with appropriate staff, with the Chief Executive of the Government of Ryukyu Islands acting as adviser to the Commission. The Commission will report and make recommendations to the two governments through the United States-Japan Consultative Committee. The President and the Prime Minister expressed their conviction that a mutually satisfactory solution of the question of the return of the administrative rights over Okinawa to Japan, which is the last of the major issues between the two countries arising from the Second World War, would further strengthen United States-Japan relations, which are based on friendship and mutual trust and would make a major contribution to the peace and security of the Far East.



SECRET

(November 15, 1969)

Draft Joint Communique 1/

- 1. President Nixon and Prime Minister Sato met in Washington on November 19, 20 and 21, 1969 to exchange views on the present international situation and on other matters of mutual interest to the United States and Japan.
- 2. The President and the Prime Minister recognized that both the United States and Japan have greatly benefited from their close association in a variety of fields, and they declared that guided by their common principles of democracy and liberty, the two countries would maintain and strengthen their fruitful cooperation in the continuing search for world peace and prosperity and in particular for the relaxation of international tensions. The President expressed his and his government's deep interest in Asia and stated his belief that the United States and Japan should cooperate in contributing to the peace and prosperity of the region. The Prime Minister stated that Japan would make further active contributions to the peace and prosperity of Asia.

Underlined parts not agreed. Wording in square brackets indicates U.S. version.

- The President and the Prime Minister exchanged frank views on the current international situation, with particular attention to developments in the Far East. The President, while emphasizing that the countries in the area were expected to make their own efforts for the stability of the area, gave assurance that the United States would continue to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security in the Far East by honoring its defense treaty obligations in the area. The Prime Minister, appreciating the determination of the United States, stressed that it was important for the peace and security of the Far East that the United States should be in a position to carry out fully its obligations referred to by the President. He further expressed his recognition that, in the light of the present situation, the presence of United States forces in the Far East constituted a mainstay for the stability of the area.
- 4. The President and the Prime Minister specifically noted the continuing tension over the Korean peninsula. The Prime Minister deeply 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. The President and the Prime Minister shared the hope that Communist China would adopt a more cooperative and constructive attitude in its external relations. The President, however, referred to the treaty obligations of his country to the Republic of China, which the United States would uphold. The Prime Minister said that the maintenance of peace and security in the Taiwan area was also a most important factor for the security of Japan. The President described the earnest efforts made by the United States for a peaceful and just settlement of the Vietnam problem. The President and the Prime Minister expressed the strong hope that the war in Vietnam would be concluded before the return of the administrative rights over Okinawa to Japan. In this connection, they agreed that, should peace in Vietnam not have been realized by the time reversion of Okinawa is scheduled to take place, the two governments would fully consult with each other in the light of the situation at that time so that reversion would be accomplished without affecting the United States efforts to assure the South Vietnamese people the opportunity

to determine their own political future without outside The Prime Minister stated that Japan was interference. exploring what role she could play in bringing about stability and reconstruction in the Indo-China area. In light of the current situation and the prospects in the Far East, the President and the Prime Minister agreed that they 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 they affirmed the intention of the two governments firmly to maintain the Treaty on the basis of mutual trust and common evaluation of the international situation. They further agreed that the two governments should maintain close contact with each other on matters affecting the peace and security of the Far East including Japan, and on the implementation of the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security.

6. The Prime Minister emphasized his view that the time had come to respond to the strong desire of the people of Japan, of both the mainland and Okinawa, 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 appreciation of the Prime Minister's view. The President and the Prime Minister also recognized the vital role played by United States 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 the United States. and Japan could be accommodated within arrangements for the return of the administrative rights over Okinawa to They therefore agreed that the two governments would enter immediately into consultations regarding specific arrangements for accomplishing 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 during 1972 subject to the conclusion of these specific arrangements with the necessary legislative In this connection, the Prime Minister made support. clear the intention of his government, following reversion, to assume gradually the responsibility for the immediate defense of Okinawa as part of Japan's defense efforts for her own territories. The President and

the Prime Minister agreed also that the United States would retain under the terms of the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security such military facilities and areas in Okinawa as required in the mutual security of both countries.

The President and the Prime Minister agreed that, upon return of the administrative rights, the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security and its related arrangements would apply to Okinawa without modification thereof. 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 in the manner agreed above should not hinder the effective discharge of the international obligations assumed by the United States for the defense of countries in the Far East including The President replied that he shared the Prime

Minister's view.

- 8. 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 assured the Prime Minister of the intention of the United States Government to ensure, without prejudice to its position with respect to the prior consultation system under the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security, 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.
- 9. The President and the Prime Minister took note of the fact that there would be a number of financial and economic problems, including those concerning United States business interests in Okinawa, to be solved between the two countries in connection with the transfer of the administrative rights over Okinawa to Japan and agreed that discussions relative to their solution would be initiated promptly.
- 10. The President and the Prime Minister, recognizing the complexity of the problems involved in the reversion of Okinawa, agreed that the two governments should consult

closely and cooperate on the measures necessary to assure a smooth transfer of administrative rights to the Japanese Government in accordance with reversion arrangements to be agreed to by both governments. They agreed that the United States-Japan Consultative Committee in Tokyo should undertake over-all responsibility for this preparatory The President and the Prime Minister decided to establish in Okinawa a Preparatory Commission in place of the existing Advisory Committee to the High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands for the purpose of consulting and coordinating locally on measures relating to preparation for the transfer of administrative rights, including necessary assistance to the Government of the Ryukyu Islands. The Preparatory Commission will be composed of a representative of the Japanese Government with ambassadorial rank and the High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands with the Chief Executive of the Government of Ryukyu Islands acting as adviser to the Commission. Commission will report and make recommendations to the two governments through the United States-Japan Consultative Committee.

- 11. The President and the Prime Minister expressed their conviction that a mutually satisfactory solution of the question of the return of the administrative rights over Okinawa to Japan, which is the last of the major issues between the two countries arising from the Second World War, would further strengthen United States-Japan relations, which are based on friendship and mutual trust and would make a major contribution to the peace and security of the Far East.
- 12. In their discussion of economic matters, the President and the Prime Minister noted the marked growth in economic relations between the two countries. They also acknowledged that the leading positions which their countries occupy in the world economy impose important responsibilities on each for the maintenance and strengthening of the international trading and monetary system. They accordingly recognized that large and continuing national imbalances in trade and payments pose serious problems for the international adjustment process. In this regard, the President stressed his determination to bring inflation in the United States under control. He also reaffirmed the commitment of the United States to the principle of

promoting progressively freer trade. The Prime Minister indicated the intention of the Japanese Government to accelerate the reduction of Japan's trade and capital restrictions. (Specifically, he stated the intention of the Japanese Government to remove Japan's residual import quota restrictions over a substantial range of products by the end of 1971, and to make maximum efforts to accelerate the liberalization of the remaining items.) As one element in Japan's effort to reduce its extraordinarily large trade and balance of payments surpluses, including those with the United States, the Prime Minister indicated the intention of the Japanese Government to accelerate rapidly the reduction and removal of Japan's trade and capital restrictions. Specifically, he stated the intention of the Japanese Government to seek to remove virtually all of Japan's import quota restrictions by the end of 1971.7 The President and the Prime Minister agreed that their respective actions would further solidify the foundation of over-all United States-Japan relations.

The President and the Prime Minister also discussed the question of textile imports into /exports to/ the United States. In their discussion, they noted that

the textile and apparel industries play an important role in the economies of both countries. The President expressed his concern about the recent increases of textile imports into the United States, and stressed the need for developing an international solution to the problem. President indicated the intention of the United States Government to convene at an early date a meeting of major textile exporting countries within the framework of the GATT for this purpose. The Prime Minister stated that the Japanese Government would be prepared to participate in such a meeting. /The President and the Prime Minister agreed that it was desirable to develop an international solution to the problem. They further agreed that delegations of both countries would meet soon to negotiate an arrangement which would take account of the interests of both countries. 7

13. The President and the Prime Minister agreed that attention to the economic needs of the developing countries was essential to the development of international peace and stability. The Prime Minister stated the intention of the Japanese Government to expand and improve its aid programs in Asia commensurate with the economic growth

of Japan. The President welcomed this statement and confirmed that the United States Government would continue to make active contributions to the economic development of Asia.

14. The Prime Minister congratulated the President on the successful moon landing of Apollo XII, and expressed the hope for a safe journey back to earth for the astronauts. The President and the Prime Minister agreed that the exploration of space offers great opportunities for expanding cooperation in peaceful scientific projects among all nations. In this connection, the Prime Minister noted with pleasure that the United States and Japan last summer had concluded an agreement on space cooperation. The President and the Prime Minister agreed that implementation of this unique program is of importance to both countries.

15. The President and the Prime Minister discussed prospects for the promotion of arms control /including the Non-Proliferation Treaty/ and the slowing down of the arms race. The President outlined his Government's efforts to initiate the strategic arms limitations talks with the Soviet Union that have recently started in

Helsinki. The Prime Minister expressed his Government's strong hopes for the success of these talks. The Prime Minister pointed out his country's strong and traditional interest in realizing effective disarmament measures with a view to achieving general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control.

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四 ۲. ð Ø 平 Ø. b 総 跅 理 地 K 大 ح 域 安 臣 覭 Ø ح 全 安 在 定 \mathcal{C} 大 Ø 統 愶 と Ø 大 頒 饗 つ は ż Ø 7 重 な 下 Ž 朝 要 \mathcal{C} 鮮 3 で * 半 尧 あ M 島 と. る て VC な は ځ. 依 と つ 然 を 7 米 لح 強 軍 V る・ し 調 Ø 占 T 極 し 緊. 東 た ķ۵ 張 ø 9 K 状 認 総 \$ 識 け 態 琿 を 大 が る 述べた 存 臣

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外 園 չ る 為 Ø Ø K 関 つ 国 چ 中 係 際 お 7 ક 殩 華 \mathcal{C} 達 K V 民 要 叴 特 7 * Ö 围 双 W ~ K 方 努 注 K 7 あ 対 ľ る 力 目 չ 雪 b を L, 致 艡 述 高 た る し < 0 譋 べ 条 7 奔 的 た 約 V 総 Q る 、価 理 **%** 大· 総 Ø ک つ し 瑘 豆 ع 建 縍 を 設 大 韓 は 務 認 臣 VC. 的 围 と 朝 言 め な Ø 大 安 鮮 及 た 鷾 0 度 統 半 し 金 ٦ 鰀 他 を は 艊 米 方 չ は 日 Ø る 本 平 国 は 大 ľ 中 自 和 5 共 ح 身 統 維 領 期 挎 n が Ø を 待 存 は Z 安 Ø 遵 **-**}∼ 全 在 Ø た

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耆 安 礼 部 実 ぺ Ø る $\sqrt{}$ 工 δ 瑰 る 全 は た る た か ŀ Ø 致 Ġ し ٥ ľ \Diamond ح ナ 米 Ø Ć 維 を لح 大 Ø \varnothing 7 万 Ŀ. 国 干 統 持 み V米 \searrow を 웷 0 7 渉: B 围 15 ヴ 翋 箏 誠 た 徂 O < は を そ Ø V 1 が 意 日 受 婸 総 努 沖 ぁ 本 \oslash 二 希 ヴ . け る Ø 理 لح <u>\$</u> 繩 力 合 ŀ 大 ず 努 Š K \mathcal{C} **-**₫~ Ø. 1 安 ナ 方 \mathcal{C} 施 臣 影 る Ø は 厶 工 全 旨 \mathcal{V} は 7 \mathcal{N} 政 を ŀ 情 響 を を ع \oslash 榁 説 ナ 勢 \$ 両 け 及 政 水 明 日 眀 厶 つ \mathcal{C} \mathbf{K} E L 7 照 る 間 沿 日 本 政 6 ځ 並 查 B 寸 的 府 本 た 題 か 稅 ح \mathbb{C} \oslash b L ・は 和 \mathbb{Z} ځ 来 し 返 総 邓 浴 め 7. て 冲 和 は + *t*c 南 還 理 7 朰 た 0 大· 1 決 、ヴ 繩 3 的 重 分 ζ. 拹 定 礼 要 返 ン 袮 ح. 臣 か 1 ۲, 議 7 還 ځ 纚 九. る な 工 つ 要 予 ŧ 大 Ø. る ŀ \mathbb{Z} 正 シ ታ 素 る 返 穖 定 関 で 統 当 ナ ・ナ 地 ፟ር ~(* 時 \mathcal{K} 領 ح 還 会 Z, 連 艀 蟍 を \mathcal{K} は あ ح が 入 終 L 確 至 結 決 る Ø`· \mathcal{C} 実 民 て し 安 現 保 る ヴ Ø չ 意 が 定 <u>ڇ</u> 外 見 B F 7 た 述 両

と 復 鐭 \emptyset た め 栗 た L 9 Z 役 割 を 擽 求 7 V る 旨 を 述 べ た

 \mathcal{I}_{\bullet} 総 理 大 臣 لح 大 統 頒 は 極 東 情 勢 Ø 現 状 及 73 見 邇 し K ילל N が

日 米` 安 倮 条 約 が 日 本 を 含 ŧ, 棴 東 Ø 巫 和 Ł 安 全· Ø 維 持 Ø た B 果 た L

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和 を と 明 安 b 全 カュ \mathcal{K} V影 L 響 た 0 を 及 両 ぼ 者 寸 は ` 푩 項 査 及 た 7 安 而 保 国 条 政 約 府 Ø が 実 日 施 本 K を 含 関 tr 緊 極 密 亰 な Ø 相 平

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六 総 理 大 臣 は • Η. 米 友 好 関 係 Ø 基 礎 \mathcal{C} 立 つ τ 沖 耀 \oslash 施 政 権 を 日 本

, VC Ø \Box 返 本 遷 L \blacksquare 民 ٦, \emptyset 祌 強 繩 卺 V Œ 願 室 常 K な 姿 ځ た \mathcal{C} え 復 す る べ る 含 ľ 畔 9 期 \mathbb{C} 冰 ટ 到 \oslash 来 H 本 し 本 た 土 بح 及 Ø Q, 見 解 帲 を 繩

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努 力 \oslash 環 と b 7 徐 徐 VCح れ ż 負 9 لح \oslash 日 本 政 府 \bigcirc 意 図 を 明 b 办

K し た ø 吏 た 総 理 大 臣 بح 大 統 領 は 米 \mathbf{K} が゛ 沖 繩 \mathcal{K} お Va 7 両 国

共 虃 Ø 安 全 保 膱 £ 必 燛 70 軍 篳 上 \oslash 尴 鮾 及 U. \boxtimes 域 を 日 米 安

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沙 ₹ き な M 杏 \oslash Ĉ あ b Ľ た が つ 7 極 埬 Ø 糣 围 Ø 安 全 は H 本 \oslash 重

大 *t*c 闋 心 事 70 あ る ح Ø H 本 政 府 \emptyset 認 鑑 を 明 Ġ ĎΔ $V\subset$ し た 0 総 理 大 臣

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十 円 両 Š 緊 滑 玉 総 密 政 K 璭 27 E 府 大 窗: 本 办家 臣 魗 政 と. 府 相 を 大 行 互 K 統 移 /c \mathcal{K} 領 合 M 転 は ٦. z 意 協 れ z 祌 力 る n 鱦 す Į, る Ø 5 べ ベ 復 K 含 ě 帰 返 ح 雪 K չ 還 る 伴 た 取 \mathcal{C} 5 意 め 决 髂 見 K め 問 \bigcirc 必 \mathcal{K} 顋 従 要 \oslash 致 *†*c 複 つ・・ を 豁 て 雑 4 措 施 性 を た 政 置. 認 o \mathcal{K} 権

實 者。 任 は を 東 負 9 亰 ^ K き あ る ح ٤ 日 VC 米 合 協 意 戆 L 委 た 員 O 会 総 水 ح 理 大 \oslash 進 臣 لح 儱 作 大 業 統 頟 K は 対 7 重 る 莸 趂 全 政 艀 府 的

弁 る 務 V٦. ح 官 て Ł \mathcal{M} Ø ځ 対 現 b 身 地 た る VCo 諮 * 進 け 問 儲 る 委 委 員 恊 負 会 觽 会 及 VCは 代 \mathcal{C}^{*} • Ź· 調 大 7 整 使 Ø 級 冲 た Ø 繩 め 日 \mathcal{C} 本 準 現 政 儷 存 府 委 Ø 代 琉 員 表 슾 球 及 Ź 列 Ø 嗀 島 巯 置 高 球 -}~ 等 列

同 島 委 髙 等 貫 会 弇 は 澇 官 日 か 米 Ġ 協 成 り 縒 委 員 巯 球 会 を 败 府 通 ľ 行 政 7 両 主 席 歪 政 办等 府 委 M 員 対· 会 し Ø 報 顧 告 問 及 الح ts Œ. 勧

告を行なうものとする。

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次 大 、戦 総 か 璭 6 大 生 臣 じ と 大 た 日 統 米 領 は 闠 Ø 主 沖 要 繩 *t*c Ø 懸 施 案 政 Ø 権 最 Ø 後 日. Ø 本 Ś Ø \oslash で 返 あ 還 Ŋ, は そ 第 Ø

双 方 \mathcal{C} ٤ b 満 足 75 解 決 は 友 好 と 相 互 信 頹 \mathcal{C} 基 づ < 日 米 関 係 を

層 固 め る 炀 Ż. ん で あ ŋ 極 東 Ø 平 和 と 安 全 Ø た 趵 \mathcal{C} 貢 꼚 す. る ટ ح

ろ Ġ 大 ts る ~ ż ح لح を 確 信. 重 る 냙 . 披 瀝き た o

経 済 問 題 Ø : 討 齹 $V\subset$ \$ V 7 総 理 大 臣 と 大 統 領 は 両 国 闁 Ø 竉

済 闋 係 0 奢 し S 成 長 \mathcal{C} 注 目 し た 0 両 耆 は 杢 た 両 国 は 世 界 経 済

 \mathcal{M} Ø 制 Ġ 度 Va Ø 7 維 指 捺 導 と 的 強 地 16 位 \mathcal{C} を 占 つ め \bigvee τ 7 そ V 礼 る ž ح ટ n 重 か 6 要 *t*c 围. 嵿 鰶 任 貿 易 を 負 及 $\Omega_{\mathbf{k}}$ 7 ~ 玉 際 M 邇 る ۲. 鬒

ځ 垄 認 め た 0 U た が つ τ 両 者 は • 貿 易 及 \mathcal{O}^{ϵ} 国 際 収 支 \oslash 大 幅 か

起 J-る ح لخ を 認 瓣 た 0 ح れ K 関 連 L 7 7 犬 統 領 は `> 米 围 K \$

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を は 改 め. 7 明 5 か VC易 し た 0 総 理 的 大 促 臣 進 は 原 .則 日 本 \oslash 米 貿 国 易 が 堅 及 Ŋ 挎 甇 ₽ 本 べ \mathcal{C} つ VΑ

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的 \mathcal{M} は 総 璭 大 臣 は か ts b Ø 分 野 Ø 品 Ħ \mathcal{N} つ Š 且 本 Ø 残 存 輸 入

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化 数 奢 量 ·促 制 進 驱 雪 を る ľ 九 Ġ -最 大 年 限 末 堻 Ø 努 Č 力 ΙĊ を 癥 行 廃 ts. し 5 չ 重 \oslash た ` Н 本 残 氽 政 府 \oslash 品 Ø 目 意 図 Ø Ħ を 由

支 \mathcal{C} 钛 け る Ħ 本 偑 Ø 異 常 \mathcal{C} 大 鄘 な 黑· 字 を 縮 小 寸 る た \Diamond Ø 努 力 \oslash

環 速 K ٤ 促 し 進 て 寸 る H ځ 本 0 Ø H 賀 本 易 政 及 府 37 澬 \oslash 意 本 図 \mathcal{C} を つ 示 V 7 し た 0 O 制 限 具 体 Ø 縮 的 K 小 ٤ は 撤 総 **3**8 理 を 大 急!

臣 は 九 七 年 末 ま で K 実 質 的 N **-**}-て Ø 鰌 入 数 量 制 限 を 撤 廃

1 る 1. 9 努 力 - る չ Ø 日 本 酘 府 \oslash 意 図 を 袤 明 L た 0 : پ 総 理 大 臣 と

大 統 領 は ځ \bigcirc 1 Ć *t*c 両 玉 Ø 7 れ يجر ħ Ø 方 策 が 日 米 関 係 全 艘 Ø 基

礎 を 層 強 固 K <u></u> る 7 あ ろ Ć V Ġ ح ځ K 意 見 \varnothing 致 を み た

維 用 意 要 3 加 *7*c V つ 解 図 性 総 5 意 7 Vる 產 V 理 業 ح \mathcal{M} 決 7)\$ を 主 を つ 7 大 ځ 左 あ 要 及 B 表 摌 È 75° 詂 臣 る 繊 鰼 驂 VC両 図 明 1 注 国 չ 念 識 لح る 維 L 衣 大 述 品 料 ح を Ħ \oslash た た نا 統 べ 0 麦 産 た 利 չ L 輸 益 明 ò 領 大 た 禜 が た 総 出 0 0 は 壑 統 を 理 し が ح 国 考 大 大 両 Ø> 重 Ø 頟 慮 総 臣 は 統 討 米 し ح 厾 会 K 理 は 合 Ø 領 Ø 齹 玉 S 入 大 経. ح を 問 は \mathcal{C} ح ` 机 չ 罡 早 題 済 Ò H Ø 忐 た ځ 本 纖 期 Ħ **米**· W. \mathcal{C} Ø M 取 意 大 丞 維 政 \mathbb{Z} 的 国 \$ て 밆 泱 見 統 府 招 Va \bigcirc 際 . T 集 Ø 総 Ø め \oslash 領 は 的 た 重 輸 黻 璭 K は か し \emptyset な 入 ` 維 大 つ 致 か VC 解 要 た を な 臣 る Ħ 決 둺 V ح M 役 輸 て 办 Ø 会 لح を 논 ッ 出 大 交 割 た 間 合 図 入 Ø ŀ 渉 0 V米 Ø: る \oslash を 統 兤 枠?: を 玉 ح 果 領 Ø 洒 Ø 忿 最 行 ے. 近 た 者 内 は 問 国 加 政 な 題 は **-**} \mathcal{C} 膌. \bigcirc し 際 Ø 9 Ŕ る 必 増 7 纖 的 0 块

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た め \mathcal{N} 両 王 Ø 代 表 団 が 近 ₹ 会 合 重 る ح لح K 意 見 が 致 し た

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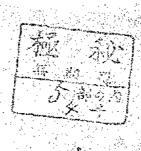
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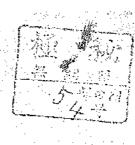
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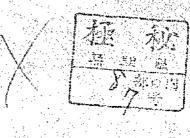
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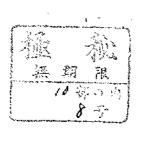
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77 缀 K 憖 W. 2 ****** *** 蘧 篈 纏 Ŀ 囖 类 M 灦 M Ž. 奖 遞 袋 23 Z 桁 Æ 缪 X 垒 * L 0 * 薑 Ħ 1 Ø 龙 器 O M Ħ Ø *** *& ****** 孌 × ŹŢ 1 啊 ***** < Ħ 緻 奎 * E 爱 K N. 本 仑 过 Ż 13 苁 綋 12 *** K 鐂 \$ 鲆 筹 *** rj. 畲 7 江 ¥. 闥 藝 * tr \supset **79**, 2 M. 依 *** M ~~ 復 È 及 ځ Ħ H 浆 惩 ·9-越 Č C 8 O ΣK B شقِّ 爾 领 鎏 这 M 称 IC 祭 豹 9 T 孌 树 2 쮗 1 Ħ. E. 見 Ħ 暦 盪 H المناسبة. المقديد Ł 链 個 **(**2) 1/2 A Ø m 窦 Ø 0 تقبعيم ستو 嬔 25 纏 Ð ج 本 2 쑔 VC. 7 440 M 闒 12 Ø 躨 d. Ø -躞 Ż 1 僧 Ž È 忿 及 1 Φ 常 鹨 盔 Ø T. Top-Œ Ŧ. 聚 C 7 縚 炒 龙 0

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任 类 H ---Æ 1 Ť 鏯 4 Ç đ A. A PA 沦 M Ò * 入 ţ.ţ. يغ 4 L "" 違 Ø K 縺 L M 箴 採 1 0 Ħ 鸋 -** 熫 毊 神 記 -**V**3 Ž. 1/2 W. 徽 Ø NZ. die. -Z Ø T. were d C 1 Ø 瓣 ا دندا Ť 具 O -妈 Ď H Ħ Ł j. 復 4 沈 奁 ۴, 帶 H × 鎙 -× **.** 感 过 鼮 1/2 H 쬃 **7** Ĺ 2 3 1 VC 廚 炔 * め * 沦 豣 Z 危 €. Ħ Z., 748 -L N. \emptyset È 鑓 2. P 液 Ł 餰 -13 m Þ B T. 4 6 繪 75 Ġ M 討 御 ZK. W. 辯 类 鱹 * ď. Ø C Z 潔 ŵ t 羉 9 15 盒 見 Ø -皶 ŽL K 7)3 翻 斜 两 果 Ď 愆 ځ 灣 . Belle-17 2 觞 数 B γ_i ¥!! 位) 24 13 쬟 X *** 酚 °2, **7** O 阿 = **** 22 Mi P. VL. Ē ĮŽŲ. 图 ≙ 蒸 1 越 Æ ij, A * 2 標 臀 Ħ 政 1 * 選 17 عداليم. فكر 藏 徽 扇 M I O يومبرو1 البنسية 愆 W. 炼 Ç.,, 泄 عليه W. 3. and the 1 ď 1 7 H M. 骙 * FI 蘅 Š T. D 7 怂 M 看は、 X Ž. Ø (1) Ē Ĉ. ** 2 -20 鬉 K No. 囊 郀 Ŀ

- T. B **(**) K Z. 付 M K 奎 × * Æ. H 魒 旞 Œ * 総 澂 胺 漠 郑 2 1 1/2 織 意 *3*77 府 1 Ø) 大 Æ, 1 镪 覉 Va 2 H 涎 0 C **** N 漏 2 Š H 爨 碗 Ł Ď Z 大 Ħ 爣 ý, Ø 2 鹨 * 8 2 T 圃 *.* -瘾 W ð 鰶 Æ 镊 继 H 8 Z. 0 ħ Ø 翻 **技** -3 彅 Ø * YE 巍 K H * -蕸 1/2 ŔĮ. Ń **₩** * 1 雅 縺 蠽 T Ŷŗ. Ł K. 滋 腰 7 Ö 鮫 變 夸 13 蘇 朥 77. ŽĪ. 綇 £ × \triangleq 巡 F 0 変 沤 过 3 T 麗 ent. 0 認 杰 藗 T. 懿 織 盔 Ŕ T. K 盘 症 m * 滅 --H È., -* 1 5 (灩 総 -4 1 7 100 M (i) Ťo. 蕊 髓 뙖 W) K 陆 Ě 裔 ħ 术 * - Train 澈 纓 晁 ď. Ø Ż 0 分 K. H 猿 团 Œ, * Ż 藏 弦 70.5 4 * 繼 H ď. 総 WATER STATE 赫 C W 2-30 ŽŠ 酸 Ż W. Ž * 太 H -Ā. 3450 **** n 2 図 Ö À Z 0 Ä 保 1 ٥ 弹 过 Ø £ A 깼 N 贪 禽 識 -ځ

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₩ 2 ***** 2 7 黢 蕳 Ø W Ħ VC. _ M -1 3 -₹. 鱜 阙 L k ø 7 龖 震 は

H 本 歐 商 Ÿ. 额 W. 苅 -Z W 廊 À 泵 L * **Z**. O H Ü 膀 $\{\zeta_{so}^{f}\}$ 쮗 K W

- - - - - Ä 2 ځ 荒 è 1 9 77 # 18 窟 Ť N 3 蒏 × Ø Š. Š L

た。(米個と来合意)」

不 型 犬 H Ł 7 戀 鼯 . % 鄰 缩 깺 繼 返 灩 K Ġ, R. ď 1 J Z **E**.

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办

100 mg ** * Ħ 敪 湖 靈 Œ -1/3 ~ 1 Ý W. **2** Fig. *** TO ALCO M. 衆 W Ī (2) 淌 Œ. -7 鄮

换 Ť Ø Z -مگ K Ż 晃 Ø 致 九 ٩ , pilipina 火 侧 2. 栽 4 Ŕ

九 艦 Œ 大 L. Ê 倒 4 1 Ø 縺 懲 K. æ 豁 阊 被 W 性 Ó

灘 70 72 A. 7. Z 鬣 籔 綴 <u>n û</u> 金 ħ. K. Ø. 鑀 -7 N 液 È 河 È ### ### K Ħ 113 ZŽŽ Œ K *\$ * 猿 藂 酸 9 F. 橳 Ŕ 15 屬 1 間 Ď K. Z 寥 C 2 \widetilde{m} H 云 × Ť. 3 1 \mathcal{C} 4 Š 4 鹤 1 쬶 Z T. 蒙 颤 L 73 * ~~~ -9 龙 O 4 *** è K. * * 涯 7 154 ****** - Contract | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | L Æ 政 O M 浃 黨 Ó W. 作 髧 (C 烝 筵 . 💥 0 變 C 沈 **沙约** 效 数 E

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党 i * -7 癋 T. O Ť. W 4 × H Ž. 蘇 大 Œ 繳 Ò E. 1 Ż. K. 大 ijį. 瑰 灔 43 灕 -I. ~ZO 癜 12 **100** 試 繡 黂 햁 Ť Œ, 代 **75** Z * Ě 冽 1 W. Service 7/2 W Š. j. Z. 默 鑙 * Ţ, TE M 樱 唐 琉 سيني. ويني * * W. 憖 Ä 赤 K -W. 列 2 Ť M 猫 12 Į. 筥 -Z 歌 r. K. 1000 0 必 P 澍 額 變 A *** 滋 - A 杰 7 務 L 17 Ħ Ħ. Į, M **C** Ů 4. 244 7 行 15 7 1000 1000 1000 1000 b 7)* N. 齺 A 20 1 4 W. 185 K 4 16 敵 75

Ø 鰻 Ł Ť Ö T S こととなる。 闻 Ķ M Ù 衆 鸬 證 亵

-ŽŽ. T W M Fis K 対し 報 及 CF. 彻 偿 Ť 行 澧 Ť Ą Z

0 太 E ځ 犬 藏 Ħ 健 ili, Ø M 瓣 0 ***** ****** 0 涎 ŽŽ. 位 態

次 大 癜 K į., ESTEN. A 欢 闧 K 藀 1 n 危 犬 Ø 鱀 entice. Ò Ď **C** 礼 7/3 N

万 Ø Æ -Š - The 9 H M 鄮 决 Ť Z Č. -İ Ħ ¥. 0 F Ł 氮

襚 4 W. B 2 Ó À 1 含 Ò 旞 N 0 M. Ņ £ Ø 龙 Ö 震 戲

-1000 1000 1000 ģ 犬 T. Z 10° 70° ě ₹... ځ 德 "į Z 簸 Ł



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鑫 1 获 A. 9 畿 ~j# 莨 靆 Ē Ž 髌 弦 甘 隵 寸 d 強 O ** Ž. * 饠 大 孌 ġ ā à 羉 L O Č. 4 12 F 寒 Š 危 Ø 3 M 0 Ø 7/3 繈 龤 T T 域 Į, * 盤 2 Š 同 Ø M 3 矃 袋 爽 ٤ Τ, Ø 10 1 澨 防 ۲ 14 VI. ₹. £. 米 Ø _ 鸖 ġ. ~ ***** 17 团 Æ 米 Ø Ì Ä Ø 1 礷 仗 蟍 實 揻 Ď Гġ 内 **Ł**. 籱 0 K 醋 顋 0 Æ Vs . ZŒ . O 國 9 M 10 ŤII H 釰 3 0 靏 3 ځ 8 Ė ď ₩. Ŧ Z 防 謝 Ê Z 効 大 金 * 0 靍 阴 果 縟 在 桊 Ġ 的 7/3 d 钀 力 ***** K * ÷ Ŀ ~ K. K K 捌 鑑 × D Ĺ Ø ኞ 行 51 謭 趣 12 3 à 域 7)5 蘅 E 过 Z Ø 太

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杏 在 -W Z 大 ۲ 豎 ځ -VC. 大 <u>.</u> 統 < 餦 K 位 图 . 滋 砌 L Æ ₩. ♥. 総 K 璒 **33** Ź E -Ti. 依 *** 数 朝 Į. ᢚ <u>.</u>, ## "E" 廳 誕 Ø 聂 SY. 微 常 繈 Ŋŝ

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理 樑 危 7 W. ナ 大 Ġ. 外 Ø S 4 果 臣 ľ 部 る 1. 1/2 危 は 危 9 ŀ Ġ L Ìζ Ø *** à 5 両 Ø 4 Š 7 Ö 國 K 役 K 栄 少 酸 * 齫 A 府 国 Ž 竹 受 8 * 7/13 · 0 本 rj 縈 -本 簩~ K 分 ځ 力 丁 ÃĮ. 協, K -Ŋ.; **Ø**: 帷 2 T 7 邀 虀 4 は 繩 胈 Ø M 酸 3 4 8 0 Ø 量 ~ 僾 ä te 1 F.º L 滯 的 * Ø 述 K 容 K */ 0 意 Ţ 来 ナ 渔 晁 Ŋ 簿 T 12. 狭 繳 ĸ 7 Ø. 淀 Ø 1 籔 Ť 裳 ă ٠, 8 定 E þ. 16 4 B 橳 ځ -Ju 復 Č. 솘 Å 危 爽 Ł A Ž. 総 0) χįŝ 瀡 展

B 米 総 袈 邏 僫 大 岜 粂 約 1 2)3 大 H 統 4 假 位 É 橀 Ť 蹎 欞 熨 镫 勢 Ø ¥ Ø 和 现 歉 ځ Ħ 及 金 U 見 Ø 畿 洒 榜 L K Ø 10 7/2× b K 聚 ŹŠ 4 R 1

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件 Ł 袭 促 廚 政 E C Ź 重 大 H 尴 K Ø 府 Ž Z る 樂 'n 航 雹 神 4 Ŧ B ~ Z/X. 阿 だ -1 蔥 饠 簱 靏 要 国 意 丽 Ø 九 d 7 百 72 -9 耆 共 Ø Ě ₹. سئر. 局 2 七 艾 K ζ., 位 靫 邇 米 迦 4 辫 Ł 换 Ø ځ 邀 Ø ----B * 뛢 淮 檞 漤 K Ó 7)5 本 年 Ź. IC. < 鑑 K 全 雷 Å Ť 0 F 蠿 僳 意 ***** Ø 啦 K Z 瓞 府 賮 L 前 日 1 ଞ **-**j Ŀ 瓤 4133 際 謟 * T Ø Æ 2 Ť 3 攤 C 籬 4 Ø -Ø 具 C M E 利 Ø 150° 2 Æ O た 復 体 Ħ 茫 本 $\tilde{\mathbf{z}}^{\star}$ H Ó w. 帰 削 9 d 期 Ė K 鯬 期 ₩. 6 衰 翼 復 Z 岡 盔 漱 L 具 趯 帰 Z ph 玉 Ø 決 体 7) > 蓬 龙 0 Ħ 共 K 防 * Ł 羉 成 L 约 ĬĬ Ť C 裲 ď H Ę 水 12. Ø L 取 越 0 縮 Ġ 0 Z 本 鯬 1 接 O Ţ 鯑 C 政 홞 決 忿 晃 瑕 璭 9 3 4 全 箍 め **\$** Ť 盘 保 大 * 农 -1 K t 阿 汇 럘 蓉 豳 H ڪ B 阅 L 致 7 は 乙 过 L 泵 L 本 Ø *3 ځ 必 THE S 徐 協 Ø Æ Æ, 燛 徐 0 大 徤 鑑 並 裳 返 を 间

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太 邥 农 T 擲 à 1 才 # Vs 4 T È Ø Z ~ L Z) h T) **A** L 政 九 脴 邥 O 7 鬈 T 盤 艱 確 Ø 認 豁 L た 0 娑 総 金 d 大 H 豆 4 过 0 M

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H 本 政 府 0 7/2 D. S 龖 ic 腏 ं -E T * 前 Ø L 9 TZ. 酁 C ľ B No.

Ø 鯔 政 松 運 Mest Mark H H 本 歪 含 1 極 頭 0 響 K Ø 防 衞 O 龙 Ø K 米 20 鱼

~ 1 Ø 皴 果 的 滋 Ť Ċ. 爾 ĬŽ. 2 9 ~ E 愆 Ħ

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Ø ~ 态 3 Ł Ø 見 解 Ť 燹 骐 L t. 0 大 虤 顀 H 理 大 臣 Ø 見 解 ځ 间

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見 7 Ď 3 冒 2 述 ~ 危 Φ

士 88 72 太 E 位 4 梭 兵 器 K 対 3 8 H 本 選 Ø 镑 磔. À 麔 情 及 TF Z

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H 米 袋 探 粂 緻 Ø ¥ C To a H 2 礊 前 60 蠶 儬 废 IC 阒 \$ Ď 米 圝 胶 暦 Ø Ň.

d. 響 * 8 Z Ł 杰 ₹ * 2 Ø H 本 K 府 酸 鍛 K 睿 趣 Z 2 ځ Â Š Ł Ó

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八 総 瀊 大 臣 ځ 大 統 戲 đ þſ 靍 Ø 瘞 政 麵 ×. K ð ħ. b 生 -j Z

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6 ~ ě 附 政 뛕 羉 1C " M 1 仕 .0 返 選 M Ì T. IC H 米 W Ħ Ø 灩 庭 ·\$ Z

决 Ø Z <u>ح</u> ح K 澉 鬼 0 致 8 7. Æ

\$ 播 尬 H \$ 4 米 置 M 金 瀊 两 10 K €3 戲 2 70.5 H H 政 膟 翼 誊 滑 府 Œ K 7/3 d 緩 3 * 密 Ž H 食 本 褭 な 阿 Ć 窟 協 政 政 臟 廚 ~₡ 廚 K ŧ C 翻 Š 劃 T Ä 移 K 2 Ħ 合 بے 駭 次 K 米 Ä 涨 S 合 'n Z 酱 腦 Z 謶 礼 協 ľ Ā L 姿 力」 ~~<u>*</u> 價 -9 Æ 0 K 会 ; Ě 733 喜 返 3 _ 蓬 7 2 يل 政 Ø te. IC 块 邈 Ø 儲 瀊 約 K 11/2 K 作 覭 爨 從 Ø 要 K T. _ 薆

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誷 位 Ž ħ 鱋 T 整 Ø 総 'n 大 Ø 移 型 Œ 便 # Æ. 楲 大 当 鮾 鱁 Ø ¥. 0 遾 0 VC ٨ 要 爾 太 H 蹲 瑰 * ব 統 儒 C C 政 倒 委 Ø W M 薕 位 補 鰻 ÷ * 佐 代 会 漱 Z 2 装 鹄 鑑 1 殉 及 變 B 鑙 療 n * 78 還 鼍 政 置 M 3 等 K 潜 Ž 6 漱 淾 B 7 M. 列 務 被 1/5 Z 1/4 官 ***** ď 1 T K 墩 噕 K Ø Z 樂 Ø 対 液 瑪 釆 - Am. 要 暦 地 瀿 ĨĬ 務 Z K 12 L 酸 官 籂 励 * T. O 主 N/2 岡 H 力 席 5 委 D Ē 蓮 1/2 成 · 🏗 徽 奠 8 麥 識 Ť D 会 薆 施 買 C 及 廪 -2-会 M 政 \triangleq 75

7 Ø 滋 顧 躙 L T Wij **L** T 府 Ħ K 動 7 辫 8 L 2 鑗 ځ B を U¢ 勧 Z ø Ŧ. 同 Ħ **%** 凰 袁 会 Ĵ 位。 d. 0 Ħ ۷ ***** 梁 態 る 識 委 風

Ž. 0 1 K Å, -大 臟 T 1 办 淌 C 選 b Æ 関 大 瀡 农 E E 鮃 L Ł 霳 * 薻 共 T 太 0 は H 哉 Ķ 楽 鰀 夜 和 E 閥 过 歴し 2 米 48 K 荌 뛝 悪 Ì 垒 た à 龖 Ø 0 友 n ` 0 Ź, 好 龙 施 6 Ł 磀 政 · IC 價 大 種 莨 癥 **(2)** Ø 畝 Ø H 4 M 變 Æ 係 るとと 7 -**8** Ø ---運 Ė) ŏ · 📓 **100** 7 固 t 仗 大 Ø 約 Z R

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同 声 明. 案

総 理 大 臣 ع 大 統 領 は ` H 米 両 玉 閬 Ø 関. 係 並 W. K 国 際 政 局 Œ \$ け

る H 米 両 E Ø. <u>77.</u> 婸 K. つ V 7 広 ~ 意 見 を 交 換 ز た o . 大. 統 頟 は ア

ジ ァ \mathcal{C} 汝 す る 米 围 政 府 及 \mathcal{C}^{*} 大 統 餌 自 身 \bigcirc 滐 M 関 ıĎ を 披 瀝 し 5. ح . Ø

Ł Ø 信 念 を 述 ~ た 0 総 理 大 は 大 統 頟 Ø 見 解 ŧ 多 لح し 日 本 は

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す る 考 兔 で ぁ Š ک ح 玄 明 Ġ か K Į, た 0

総 理 大 臣 ځ 大 統 頟 は • 最 近 Ø - 🗟 際 僧 勢 勺 \mathcal{K} 極 東 K Þ. け る 事 態

Ø 発 展 K つ S て 襧 意 な Ż 見 李 交 艭 Ę, 17 Ç 夫 統 顀 は の縁 地 娅 Ø

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安 定 0 た め 域 内 豁 园 0 自 助 Ø 努 力 \mathcal{M} 期 待 す. る 남 を 盤 調 た が 同

瞭 K 米 国 は 域 内 K 4 け る 防 衛 条 約 上 Ø 務 は 必 ず 守 ŋ 極

東 \mathcal{C} * け る 玉 鰶 Ø. 邓. 和 ح 安 全 Ø 維 持 K 引 き 続 ģ Fi 煽 3 る F Ø で

あ

る ح Ł ŧ 確 言 し た Q 総 理 大 臣 は 米 国 Ø 決 意 を 多 ٤ 大 統 領 が

言 及 し た 義 務 を 米 国 が + 分 K 果 た し 5 る 鷾 勢 \mathcal{K} あ る ベ き ح. ح が 極

東 Ø 平 和 Ł 安 全 $\langle C \rangle$ ٤ . つ て 重 要 ~ ぁ る ح Ł を 強 Ø: 調 杚 O 総 理 大 臣 は

ح Ø 地 域 Ø 安 定 Ø 大 な。 ₹ 5 え Ł な 0 7 v. る ځ V 3 認 鑑 を 明 5 か

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Ξ 存 在 総 步 理 る 大 臣 ح ځ ٤ 大 朝 鮮 半 K \$ 理 大 M 다 て 依 は 然 ح 7 緊 鳥 張 0 状 平 和 態

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拧 Ø た め Ø 围 際 連 合 Ø 努 力 ŧ 高 < 価 玉 Ø 安 全 は 日 木 自

Ø 安 全 \mathcal{C} لح つ て 鮤 要 7 あ る と 迩 理 大 臣 Ł 大 統 領 は * F 共

そ Ø 対 外 関 係 K * M て 1 b 艕 カュ ゥ 氀 設 的 *t*s. :鵝 度 を と る ţ 9

待 4 る 点 K \$ M て 双 方 致 し ۍ.. Va る ح ځ を 認 め た し · ///x し な が

使 大 統 を 相 領 は、 互 行 中 な 共 b 办 な 台 湾 **V**3: 地 ح 域 Ø ح \mathcal{V} 논 \$ け K る つ ż 武 力. 米 \mathcal{C} 国 wļ 同 る 威 謌 嫐 又 7 は M 泜 な 力 Va

ځ を 想 起 し つ , VC つ 米. 国 Ø 中 錐. 民 国 K 分 寸 る 条 約 上 Ø 義 務 K 言 及

米 困 は ح れ を 遵 守 す る Ø 3 あ る չ 述 べ た o 総 理 大 臣 は

地 域 \mathcal{C} Þ け る. 季 和 ٤ 安 P 日 本 Ø 安 全 K لح 2 7 È ゎ め 7

重 要 な 要 素 70-ぁ る ے. 氷 た は ヴ 1 工 ŀ ナ 厶 問 顋 0 平 和

な 解 泱 id 誠 意 あ る 努 力 を 虢 明 た Ģ 総 理

大 統· 頟 は 1 ナ ۵ 争 が 沖 繩 Ø 施 政 権。 が、ノ 日 本. W. 返 還

れ る 호 で \mathcal{C} 終 結 て る ح ટ E 銋 ζ. 希 窐 賣 る B Ø يجز あ る. 旨 を 明

が K た 0 ح れ K 関 連 し 7 両 者 は 万 ヴ 1 I ŀ ナ 厶 \mathcal{C} \$

府 は 南 ヴ 寸 工 ŀ ナ 厶 入 厾 VC 対 外 部 为 6 Ø 干 渉 を 受 け <u>-₹*</u> \mathcal{C} そ

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政 治 的 积 来 を 決 定 す る 機 会 を 確 保 重 る た め \oslash 米 \mathbb{F} Ø 努-力. * 1/C 影

を 及 Œ す ُے չ な ζ. 神 繩 Ø 返 還 Ŋï 実 現 B れ る I. Ġ W. そ Ø ځ 쵿 Ø

勢 K 溉 ら て Ť 分 拹 ₹. るとと K 地 意 域 見 Ø Ø, 致 を 復 み 礇 た ο, Ø 総 理 め 果 大 臣 た は、

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米 安 保 条 約 が Н 本 を 含 Ŀ 極 東 Ø 椞 和 ځ 安 . 全 Ø 維 持 Ø た &果 た

る 役 割 を 高 ζ. 裤 価 す る ٤ بخ B K 相 互 信 頼 لح 玉 際 慒 勢 K 対 す

る 共 通 Ø 認 繿 Ø 基 礎 \mathcal{N} 並 つ て、 安 保。 条 約 を 壑 搒 す る ٤ Ø 蒠 図 を 相 互

確 た 兩 者 は 호 た 日 *** 通 国 酘. 府 が Ħ 木 を 含 t 極 東 Ø 平

和 ح 安 全 K 爱 鑾 を 及 侄 す 事 頂 及 St. 安 保 条 約 \oslash 実 施 K 関 し 常 肼 層

殩 密 な 相 互 Ø 接 触 を 維 持 貴, べ È ح لح K 意 見 Ø 致. 朰 み た

総 理 大 臣 は H 米 友 好· 関 係 Ø 基 礎 \mathcal{M} 並 つ て 沖 繩 0 施 政 権 を 日 本

K 返 還 軝 繩 を 正 常 ፗ 姿 K 復 - す る ľ う \mathcal{C} ટ \oslash 日 本. 本 土 及 Ω* 沖 飊

H 本 国 民 Ø abla願 K ے' た え ゙る 含 榯 期 が 到 来 た ح Ø 見 解 を

た 大 統 領 は ح n を 正 評 価 た 両 省 は ま た 現 在

帲 る 米 軍 が 重 な を

こめ た 記 Ø, Ć *ተ*ኗ 討 両 は

Ħ 米 両 国 共 通 Ø 安 全 保 障 上 Ø 利 益 は 狆 繩 0 施 政 権 を 日 本 K 返 還

す る た め Ø: 取 決 **め** \mathcal{C} **\$**-て 満 た し う る ح ح \mathcal{C} 意 見 が 致 た ٥. ょ

両 者 は 祌 甁 Ø 日 本 Ø 早 期 復 帰 を 日 本 を 캰 極 東 0 安

そ ح な う ೬ **t** < 達 成 す る た \mathcal{U} Ø 具 体 的 な 取 決 趵 \mathcal{K} 関 両 玉

政 府 が 亱 ち K 協 繿 \mathbb{C} 入 る ح չ M 合 意 し た さ 6 \mathcal{C} 间 者 は 立 法

府 Ø 必 要 な 支 持 を え て 前 記 O. 具 体 的 取 決 め が、 締 結 Z れ . る ح ځ を

K 千 九 百 七 年 中 K 神 繩 Ø 復 帰 を 達 成 す る ļ ک Ø 協

進 Š た VC 闋 連 7 総 理 大 臣 は 復 帰

は 祌 繩 Ø 地 Ø ·衡 **②** 環 ح . ~ 徐 徐 K

n を 明 7)× VC Ù た た 璭 大 臣

大 統 頟 は 米 国 が 沖 繩 \mathbb{Z} \$ て 両 玉 共 通 Ø 安 全 保 葷 <u>-</u> 必 ቷ

事 上 Ø 施 謖 及 \mathcal{O}^{\sharp} 区 域 を \mathbf{H} 米 安 保 条 約 K 基. づ M 7 保 持" -}-べ き خ

に意見が一致した。

大 総 理 大 臣 ٤ 大 統 領 は 施 政 権 返 還 \mathcal{C} ぁ た つ 7 は 日 米 安 保 条 約

及 Œ ح n K 関 埊 重 る 誻 取 泱 め が 変 更 な し K 沖. 繩 K 通 用 Z れ る ح ح

K 意 凭 Ø 致 を み た 0 ح h. VC関 連 し て. 総 理 大 豆 は 日 木 Ø 変 全

は 極 東 **V**C * け る 国 際 Ø 平 和 ځ 安 全 众 < 7 は 十 分 K 維 持 + る ح ح

.が で き な V P Ø で あ **9**. たが 7 ~ 極 東 Ø 豁 国 0 安 全 は 日 本 0 重

大 な 関 心 事 あ る ٤ Ø 日 本 政 府 Ø 認. 钀 を 確 翿 Ù た 総 理 大 は

日 施 本 政 政 権 府 返 0 還 办 か る 認 日 識 VC : 照 난 ば 前 記 Ø Ø 防 ľ 衛 5 Ø な た 態 め 様 VM 米 ፗ 国 る 办 沖 負

7 5 る 国 際 義 務 Ø, 劾 果 的 遂 行 Ø 妨 げ . ځ d な b ざ る あ る

Ø 見 解 を 表 明 た o 大 統 頟 は 琕 大 臣 0 見 解 Ł 同 意 見 C あ る

旨

を 述 べ た o

総 理 大 臣 は 核 兵 器 V対 萝 る 日 本 国 民 10 特 殊 *t*s 感 愭 及 α ح れ

ŧ

景 と す る H 本 政 府 Ø 酸 策 K つ \searrow て < b し < 說 明 L た O 大 統 領 は

総 理 大 臣 \mathcal{N} 対 米 围 政 府 ٤ し 7 は 日 米 安 保 粂 約 0 푩 觤 協 캺

度 K 関 す る そ Ø 立 鍚 を 害 す る خ ځ. な < ح Ø 日 木 政 府 Ø 政 策 K 0

馳 1 る ح ے ، な à I 5 祌 繩 返 還 ŧ 図 Ż 意 図 T あ る 旨 を 確 約 Ľ た

財 政 闁 題

総 理 大 臣 大 統 頟 は 復 帰 VC 伴 う 諧 問 題 Ø 複 雑 性 を 認

め

日 米 兩 国 政 両 府 阊 <u>`₹</u> n る 返 還 取 決 \emptyset VC 従 ゥ

政 権 が 円 滑 K 日 本 政 府 \mathcal{C} 移 転 3 れ る ľ Ć VC雪 る た \emptyset K 必 要 众 諸

措 置 K つ. 含 溪 密 な 協 鱃 を 行 <u>አ</u> M 艕 力 す ベ 杏 کے ځ VC: 意 見 \bigcirc 좿

を み た 両 は 東 京 \mathcal{C} あ る 日. 米 議 委 蒷 会 が ح. Ø 準 備 作 業 Ŋ 対

る 全 般 的 賮 缶 を 負· 9 べ き ح ع -1/7 合 意 し、 た. 0 総 理 大 臣 ટ 大 統 領 は

豁 巯 捁 球 置 政 W. 府 K つ S 対 す て こる Ø 現 丞 要 地 \mathcal{V} な 肋 \$ 力 け を る 含 協 齹 to 及 施 Ω 政 調 権 整 Ø Ø 移 た 転 め Ø `` ·潍 覭 備 存 VC \emptyset 関 **す**. 巯 球 Z

列 島 高 等` 弁 務 官 K 対 す る 諮 問 委 員 会 K 代 え て 小 繩 1 準 備 委 員 会

表 を 及 設 ₩, 置 琉 す る 球 列 ح 島 ح K 高 合. 等 意 弁 務 し 官 た か 準 備 成 委 員 そ 会. は n -7: ` 大 n 使 適 当 級 な Ø 日 要 蒷 本 で 政 府 補 代 佐

れ ð 6 K 琉 球 政 府 行 政 が変 員 会 Ø 顧 問 بح し T 行 動. 雪 る ځ

0 同 委 員 は を 通 7 両 政 府 K 対

告及び勧告を行なりものとする。

総 理 大 臣 ځ 大 統 領 は 施 政 Ø 日 Ø 返 還

大 艞 K 関 連 7 日 米 間 \mathcal{M} 侇 ₹ ħ た 最 大 Ø そ Ø 双 方

な 解 決 は 日 米 間 Ø 友 好 չ 信 頼 Ø 関 係 を 層. 固 め る

あ 極 東 Ø 平 和 ځ Ø た め \mathcal{M} 貢 献 重 ح ろ P 大 な る

べきことを確信する旨披瀝した。

共 同 明

傍 線 部 分 は 未 合

昭

和

四

理 大 臣 ځ 大 統 領 は 日 米 両 国 間 Ø 関 係 及 び 現 在 Ó 囯 際 政 局 K

け る \mathbb{H} 米 両 \mp Ø 立 場 ÌÇ つ M τ 広 ζ. 意 見 ŧ 交 换 し 九 97 大 統 領 は

沙 ア ΙÇ 対 す る 大 統 領 自 身 及 ÇΚ̈́ 米 国 政 府 Ø 深· V 関 心 を 披 瀝 ح

Ø 地 域 Ø ΣĮĒ 和 ح 繁 Ø た. め Ħ 米 両 国 が 相 拹 力 し 7 貧 煽 **-**}⁻ べ È 7 あ

չ Ø 念 を 述 べ た o 総 埋 大 臣 は、 大 統 領 Ø 見 解 を 多 と Η. 本

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総 理 大 臣 ځ 大 統 領 は 現 国際 情 極 東 K * け 事

る

態

'発 展 K. つ M T 屬 意 攻 付 Ø 域

定 0 た Ø 斌 内. 諸 国 10 K 力 期 待 す る 旨 を 強 調 た 755 同

畤 K 米 国 は 域 内 K \$ け る 防 衛/2 条 約 上 Ø 鎊 務 は 必 す 守 b P つ 7

東 K \$ け る 国 際 Ø 平 和 չ 安 全 Ø 維 持 K. 引 き 続 Š 貢 熽 る Þ Ø で あ

る ح と ・を 確 言 l た 総 理 大 臣 は 米 国 Ø 決 意 を 多 ځ 大. 統 頒

郊

及 بإ た 義 務 を 米 玉 水 -[-分 \mathbb{Z} 果 た .し 5 る 態 勢 \mathcal{M} あ・ る ځ 水 極

東 Ø ज्ञद 和 と 安 全 \mathcal{C} ح つ 7 重 要 7 あ る ح ح を 強 調 た o 総 理 大 題 は、

さ Ĝ \mathcal{C} 現 在 Ø 情 勢 Ø 下 \mathcal{M} Ł, M ~ は 米 軍 Ø 極 東 K * け る 存 在. 尨

ፘ Ø 地 域 0 安 定 Ø 大 à ts z さ Ż と な 7 M る ح **5** Ć 認 を述

総 理 大 臣 と大 統 領 は 朝 VÇ **‡>** M 7 τ 緊 張 状 態

在 ᢖ る ح \mathcal{V} 特 K. 理 大 臣 は 鮮 丰, 島 Ø 苸 和 維

た め Ø \mathbb{E} 際 努 Ø は Ħ 本

安 全 \mathcal{K} て 緊 7 ぁ る Ł 丞 た 総 理 臣 大 統 領 は 中 共 が

そ Ø 刻 外 関 係 \mathbb{C} \$ M て ľ Ŋ 調 的 か 設 的 な 態 度 を ځ る ľ 5 期

待 す . る 点 \mathcal{C} \$ V 7 双 方 致 L .7 Vэ, る ح Ł を 認 め た 0 し カ: な が Ş

犬 統 頟 は 台 湾 地 域 K 蒙 け る 武 力 \mathcal{C} 1 る: 威 嚇 又 は 武 力 Ø 行 使 を 相

互 \mathcal{C} 行 ts. b Ts. い ح ځ Vつ. È 中 共 が 米 国 \mathcal{K} 同 調 T \sim な N \succeq ೬ を 想

起 つ 米: 团 Ø 中 華 民 国 K 対 专 る 条 約... 上 Ø 義 務 K 及 域 米 VC. 玉

れ を 遵 守 す る 줨. 7 あ る ځ 述 た 埋 大 臣 は 湾 地

は

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· ‡> け る 平 和 لج 安 全 Ø 維 持 Š H 4 Ø 安 全 K. 7 つ て 色 b Ø 7 重 要 な 要

素 7 ぁ る ح 述べ た 大 統 領 は 1 工 ナ Д 問 題 0 平 和 的 703 9 正

当 *7*c 解 決 \emptyset た Ø 0 米 Ø 誠 意 ぁ 力 を 説 明 た , O 総 理 大 臣 ع 大

م. I. 沖: Ø 施 頲 が 本 K 返 B れ る ·호

C VC 終 結 . ا 7 M る ረ ځ を 強 < 希. 窐 重 る 旨 を 明 Ġ 办 \mathcal{M}

た 0 ح ħ. \mathcal{N} 関 連 し て 圃 茗 は 万 ヴ 1 エ **F**. ナ 厶 \mathcal{M} お け る 平 和 が

শ 鱦 返 趱 予 定 時 K 至. る b 実 現 し τ S *t*c M 場 合 K は 両 国 政 府 仗

南 ヴ 1 工 ŀ ナ 厶 入 厾 が 外 船 办. .B · Ø 干 渉 を 受 H ず \mathcal{C} そ Ø 政 治 的 将 来

ŧ 決 定 寸 る 機 会 を 確 保 重 る た め Ø 米. 国 \oslash 努 力 \mathcal{M} 影 響 を 及 Œ 重 ح لح

な. < 祌 繩 Ø 返, 選 亦 実 現 3 れ る ţ う K そ Ø: ځ Š Ø 情 勢 \mathcal{V} 뫴 Ş し 7

+分. 協, 讌 -} る ځ غ K 意 見 Ø 致 を. み た 0 総 理 大 臣 は - 日 本 ځ

は 1 ン ۲, シ ・ナ 地 域 0 安 定 ح 箯 興 Ø た め 果 た L 5 る 役 割 を 搩 求 1 7

いる旨を述べた。

四 総 理 大 臣 と 大 統 領 は 極 東 情 勢 Ć. 覭 状 及 α 見 通 \mathcal{C} 104 ۸, が、 み

日 米 安 保 条 約 7/1 Ħ 本. ż 含 也. 極 東 Ø 平 和 ٤ 安 全 Ø. 維 持 :0 た Ю 果 た

نحرا る 役 割 を £ VC高 ζ, 顇 価 相 互 俉 頼 際 情 勢 \mathbb{Z} 対 す る 共

の 翮 繿 Ø 基 礎 \mathcal{C} 並 :7 安 保 条 約 を 壑 持 す る と Ø 両 国 政 府 Ø 意 図

を 明 B か \mathcal{C} し た ٥ 阿 耆 は 杢 た 襾 国 政 府 が 日 本: を 含 `^ }} 極 東 Ø P

和 と. 安 全 K 影 響 ż 及 侄 -}- 事 項 及 Œ 安 保 条 約 Ø 実 施 \mathcal{C} 関 緊

密

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互 Ø 接 触 を 維 持 堂 Ė ح ځ \mathcal{N} 意 見 Ø -致 を み た Οį

総 理 大 臣 は Ħ 米 友 好 . 関 係 · Ø 基 襚 \mathcal{K} <u>T</u> つ 7 沖 繩 Ø 施 政 権 を \Box

K 返 還 神 鱦 を 正 常 な 姿 \mathcal{C} 復 寸 る. 1 5 \mathcal{C} Ø. 日 本 本 土 及 U, 沖

Ø 日 本 匤 閌 Ø 強 \sim 鳳 횧 \mathcal{M} ح . た Ź る ベ à 時 期 水 到 来 し た と Ø 見 解 を

說 M た D 大 統 領 は 総 理 大 臣 Ø, ĺС. 対 寸 る 璭 解 を 示 た 総 理

大 臣 لح 大 統 領 は 重 た 覭 ·Ø 1 ፗ 極 東 懵 Ø 下 K \$ \wedge 7 冲

繩 \mathcal{M} ð る 米 軍 が 重 要 *7*c 獀 割 る を 認 \mathcal{V} た 討 讌 Ø

絽 果 両 耆 は H 米 両 国 共 通 Ø 安 全 倸 瞕 £ Ø 利 益 は 袮 繩 Ø 旌 政

権 を Ħ 本 K 返 還 重 る た め Ø 取 決. ϕ \mathcal{C} 零 M 7 満 た し う る ح ځ W. 意 見

が 致 た 0 ľ ゥ 7 両 耆 は 冲 繩 Ø 日 本 Ø 早 期 復 帰 Ł 且 本 を

含 也 極 亰 0 安 全 を そ ح な 5 ح と な < 達 成 寸 る た め Ø 具 体 的 农 取 決

政 府 が 直 ち 讖 K. 入 K 合 意 た Ο, Z らん

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両 者 は 立 法 府 Ø 必 要 *t*c 支 持 を え て 前 記 Ø 具 体 的 取 決 め が 締 結 B

れ る ح と ŧ 条 件 \mathcal{C} 千 九 百 -[: + 年 中 · 1/C শ 繩 Ø 復 帰 を 選 成 す る ፗ

ے Ø 協 議 を 促 進 す 含 ح չ K 合 意 た . О ح れ \mathcal{K} 関 違 7

臣 は 復 帰 は 神 繩 Ø 局 堩 访 Ø 萓 務 は 日 本 自 廣佛 0 防 環

7 徐 \mathcal{C} ح れ を 負 う <u>;</u> کر Ø E 本 政 府 Ø 図 を明 Ġ か \mathcal{C} U. た o Ť た、

総 理 大 듄 Ł 大 流 領 は 玉 冲. 繩 \mathcal{C} 両 玉 共 通 Ø 安 保

上 必 要 な Ø 施 設 及 **U** \boxtimes 域 を H 米 安 保 約 K 基 づ M て. 保 持

る ح. ۲ K 2 ż 意 見 が 致 ・・し た o

総 琿. 大 臣 չ 大 統 領 施 政 .権 返 還 VC ? 7 は 耳 米 安 保 条 一約

及 Ω ح れ \mathcal{C} 関 連 す る 取 決 Ø 炒 変 更 な K 沖 繩 W. 適 用 B 礼 る ح ٠ ځ

K 意 見 Ø 致 を み た 。 ح n \mathcal{K} 関 連 し て 総 理 大 臣. は 本 Ø 安

全

は 極 東 \mathcal{K} \$ け る 玉 際 Ø 驱 和 ځ 安 全 な < 7 は + 分 W 維 持 す る ح ٤.

が C. き 15 V P Ó C あ b し た が つ 7 極 東 Ø 豁 围 Ø 安 全 は 日 木 0

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が 冲 負 繩 0 つ 施 て 政 V る 権 玉 返 還 際 義 は 務 日 Ø 茐 水 果 を 的 含 扩 遂 行 極 東 0 Ø 譛 玉 Ø 衛 Ø た め \mathcal{C} 米 Ø 国

Ø 見 解. を 裘 明 た o 大 統 領 は 総 理 大 臣 Ø 見 解 չ 同 意

見

で ぁ る 旨 を 述 た O

-6 総 理 .大 즲 は 核 兵 \mathcal{C} 対 す る 日 . 本 国 民 Ø, 特 殊 75 感 情 及 Ω ح れ

を

背 景 ځ 重 る · 🖽 本 政 府 Ø 政 策 K つ S 7 精 綳 K 謊 崩 し た 大 統 領 は

総 理 大 臣 K 対 害的 米 囷 政 府 ځ し 7 は 日 米 安 保 条 約 Ø # 前 協 議 制

度 \mathcal{C} 関 雪 る **非** 冲 を 繩 雪 る 返 ح 還 ځ な **〈** 意 ح Ø H 本 政 府 Ø 政 策 た。 \mathcal{C} 背 馳

八 財 政 問 題

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九 総 理 大 臣 犬 統 領 は 祌 繩 Ø 復 帰 K 伴 5 諸 問 題 Ø 蕧 雜 性 を認

両 国 政 府 が 相 Ī. K 合. 意 5 れ: る ~ à. 返 還 取 決 \aleph VC 従 つ て 施 政 権

が

円 滑 KC. Ħ 本 踆 府 K 移 転 3 れる ľ 5 VÇ. 争 る た め \mathcal{M} 必 要 ts 措 置

殩 な 協 캺 を 行 な V 力 予 べ š ځ. 意 見 Ø 致 を み た 0 襾

耆 は 東 京 K あ る 日 米 協 議 委 員 会 が ح Ø 準 備 作 業 \sqrt{C} 対 雪 る 全 般 的

任 を 負 Ġ ~ Š ح 논 \mathcal{M} 合 意 し た 0 総 理 大 . 臣 と 大 統 領 は 琉 球 政 府

K 対 す. る 必 要 な 助 力 を 含 J. 施 政 檶 Ø 移 転 Ø 準 備 VC関 す る 諸 措 置 10

M て Ø 現 地 VC \$ け る 協 讌 及 Ø 譋 整 Ø た め 現 存 Ø 琉 球 列 島 高 等

る 兠 ۲. 務 . と 官 ·VC し 対 重 た · • る 準 諮 問 備 委 委 員 員 会 会 は W 代 大 充 使 7 級 Ó 帲 日 繩 本 \mathbb{C} 政 準 府 備 代 委 表 員 及 会 $\mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{k}}$ 朰 琉 設 球 置 列

島 高 等 弃 務 官 か 6 成 ~g そ れ شنجت れ 適 씈 ts. 要 員 70 補 佐 B nŠ 6.

疏 恏 崚 府 行 政 主 席 游 委 貫 会 0 顧 問 7 行 動 3 る ځ ٤ ح な 同

委 負 会 は • H 米 協 籮 委 員 を 通 両国 政 府 K 対 報 告 及 75° ·勧 告

を行なうものとする。

総 理 大 豆 ح 大 統 は 冲 繩 Ø 施 政 権 Ø 日 本 Ø 返 還 は

次 大 戦 か 5 生 \mathfrak{t} た 日 米 間 Ø 主 要 *t*c 窸 案 Ø. あ そ Ø

双 方 \mathcal{C} b 淌 庭 7s 解 決 は 友· 好 顤 固 め

妫 あ **b**-東 Ö 平 和 ટ 安 全 Ø: た め \mathcal{C} 實 熽 重 る 大

なるべきことを確信する旨披瀝した。

共 同 声 阴 案

肥 和 乪 四 • + 十

傍 線 密 分 は 未 合 意

総 理 大 臣 と 大 続 領 は 日 米 両 玉 間 Ø 阕 係 及 ۲۲, 現 在 Ø 玉 際 政 周 K

* け る H 米 両 囷. Ø 立 婸 K つ V 7 広 < 意 見 朰 交 换 た 0 大 統 領 は

ア ジ ァ K 対 重 る 大 統 領 自 身 及 W. 米 **T** 政 府 \oslash 深 V 関 心 を 披 瀝 L ح

Ø 地 域 Ø 垭 和 ع 繁 栄 Ø た Ø. Ħ 米 声 国 が 相 協 .力 じ て 鬒 ᄻ す ~ き 7 あ

る ح Ø 信 念 を 述 べ. た 0 総 理 大 臣 は 大 統 領 Ø 見 解 を 麥 Ł l 日 本

は ァ ** ア Ø 平 和 بح 繁 栄 0 た め 今 後 P 積 極 的 K 賃 憱 る 考 え 7 あ る

ح と を 述 ベ た 0

総 瓔 大 臣 ځ 大 統 領 は 現 下 0 王 際 愶 勢 特 \mathcal{K} 極 東 K む け る 事 邈

0 発 展 K つ Ŋ. 7 隔 意 *ts* < 惫 見 を 交 換 L た o 大 統 領 は ح Ø 地 域 Ø

さ あ 極 安 Ø 水 ح 同 3 平 膏 る 辟 定 総 Ø 東 ح VC和 K Ø 理 地 及 VC. 大 域 ځ ځ 米 た * し 臣 現 安 を 分 玉 め Ø た ځ 安 在 .全 竁 確 は 域 る 大 定 VC 域 内 Ø 務 言 玉 統 Ø 懤 ځ を L 際 内 誻 領 大 米 Ø K 玉 勢 つ た 含 O 国 平 C は Ø て \$ ` *t*s 下 重 総 け そ が 和 朝 Š 要 _<u>-</u>_-理 ځ 3 Ø さ 繅 大 自 t で 分 安 防 半. 炙 臣 全 主 ぁ K Va 衛 ځ τ る 杲 は 的 島 \oslash 条 3 縋 簩 VCは ح た 約 な う لح 持 力 米 上 * L H K Ē て 米 を ĝ 0 M 軍 期 τ 引 5 強 る Ø 義 依 る 讇 á 待 Ø 决 務 態 然 ع L **营** 意 続 は <u>-</u>} 極 رِي دي ځ き 必 東 \mathcal{K} を \sim た 9 O L あ 终 貢 雪 팀 K 認 総 논 滷 守 7,0 7 る * り、 緊 重 識 け L 強 理 ح を る 張 大 ځ 調 3 述 状 存 臣 大 P P が し た 在 は 統 態 極 Ø 9 た。 が、 τ が 办 東 \mathcal{C} 儨

存 Ø た 在 Ø 重 Ø る 国 ځ 際 չ 連 K 合 特 Ø 1 努 留 力 意 L を 高 た < 0 郛 総 価 理 大 臣 は Ø 朝 安 鮮 全 半 は 島 囯 Ø 本 平 自 和 身 維 持 Ø

安 全 K չ 2 7 緊 要 で *5* る ځ 述 ペ た o 総 理 大 臣 ٤ 大 統 領 は ~ मूंग 共 が

そ Ø 対 外 関 係 K で. お V 7 ľ b Ļ 拹 調 的 か づ 建 設 的 *ተ*ኗ 態 ○他度 しちを لح る ľ 9 期

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大 統 領 は 中 共 'nΣ 米 玉 ځ と 6 KI 台 湾 地 域 \mathcal{K} \$ け る 武 力: K ţ る 爀

又 は 武 力 Ø 行 使 ż 放 棄 予 る Հ չ \mathcal{K} 同 意 を 示 **→** \mathbb{C} 至 つ 7 Ÿ *t*t Va ح اع

米 围 は ح n 2 を 癔 4 米 寸 る Ą. 華 Ø で あ る 対 لح 述 す べ 条 た 0 約 総 上 理 大 義 臣 務 は V` 誓 及 台 湾 地

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域 \mathbb{C} な け る · 24z 和 չ 安 全 \oslash 維 持 雹 H 本 Ø 安 全 K ح つ 7 à b め て 重 要

な 要 素 Ť あ る ځ 述 ベ た o 大 統 領 は ヴ 1 工 ŀ ナ A 問 蕸 0 平 和 的 か

չ つ 大 Œ 統 当 領 *ts* は 解 決 ヴ Ø 才 た 工 \aleph ŀ Ø 米 ナ Д 玉 戦 0 争 誠 Z); 意 帲 あ る 繩 Ø 簩 施 力 政 を 権 說 が 明 日 し 本 た K 0 返 総 還 理 3 大 臣 .n

四

ŧ ŀ 誸 玄 還 る 縬 れ I. į る ŀ 予 総 述 重 \mathcal{N} Ø シ 定 7 理 べ 返 機 ナ 関 ナ る 還 슾 畤 大 た 地 ح Д 連 \mathbb{C} O 域 Ł 終 臣 が を 入 \mathcal{N} し 10 結 չ K 実 確 民 至 τ し 保 大 安 意 現 る 7)š て・ 定 覓 ₹ · 🕏 外 壱 統 両 る 骆 耆 顀 չ Ø. れ 実 S 現 復 る は る た 7)4 は 舆 致 ľ め 6 ح չ を 5 万 Ø て Ø Ø 極 干 を 米 b. 東 77 み K め た 国 ヴ 強 情 渉 75 ₹ 果 0 そ Z 勢 Ø V 1 受 婸 希 た Ø 簩 Ø 総 エ け 現 L 遻 ځ 力 合 ŀ 홑 状 Ġ す . 大 ŧ K \mathbb{C} ナ . 及 る 臣 影 K は る Ø 4 Œ 役 そ • 님 は 響 M 情 を 見 割 勢 を Ø 両 お を Е 及 け 明 通 K \overline{x} 政 墚. 照 IT. 治 政 る し 本 6 · 求 + 的 府 չ 6 平 Vか ج 粉 は し L し K か 和 ځ 来 ん 7 τ τ が L は Ť 涳 南 শ Vs *t*c た

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和 通 互 を て Ø と 明 Ø M 安 接 る ら 縮 繿 役 触 全 か 割 を \mathcal{C} \mathbb{Z} Ø 繈 影 し 基 を 鑾 ح 礎 持 た **-**}∼ を 0 CP べ 及 立 \mathcal{K} 両 F 耆 含 つ 高 ح 寸 は < 7 安 評 と 寋 保 項 価 \mathcal{K} 奎 意 及 条 た 見 約 \mathcal{C}^{*} 安 を 相 \oslash 而 保 堅 互 玉 粂 持 信 致 政 - 約 府 玄 蘈 7/3 لح み \bigcirc る た 実 日 لح 王 0 甝 本 Ø 際 情 \mathcal{C} を 両 含 関 玉 勢 む 败 L \mathcal{C} 絜 府 対 極

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五 覦 Ø K 日 総 M 返 本 た 邐 理 0 大 巫 L ` 民 臣 大 統 祌 は ,0 強 繩 領 は V を 日 米 顣 正 友 総 窐 常 . 好 理 \mathcal{M} な 大 姿 ح 関 臣 , VC た 係 充 復 Ø Ø 見 雪 る 基 解 べ る 礎 VCĖ ľ N 対 Ì 時 立 す 期 M つ る չ が 7 理 到 Ø 帲 繩 解 来 日 を L 本 Ø 示. 本 施 た չ L 土 政 及 Ø 権 た 0 見 \mathcal{C}^{s} を 解 沖 日 総

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努 ح n 両 臣 め ح が 権 耆 力 は る ځ 仓 VC0 闋 Н Ø 伤 ح は 致 鱃 ٤ 本 復 < L L * 帰 帲 環 を を 並 た K 0 ٤ 法 後 ,促 両 繩 返 条 は 件 府 国 遷 進 ľ し の 帲 す 政 Н K Ø 寸 7 つ ~ 干 る 徐 繩 必 府 本 τ 徐 호 要 た \emptyset が 九 1/7 ح 局 百 15 直 め Ø 両 չ 耆 地 支 ち ح 七 早 \bigcirc 持 \mathcal{C} n 防 \mathcal{N} + 期 は・ 取 ٦. 会 _ を 衛 を 協 復 決 久 繿 帰· 負 0 意 年 H め 本 5 賮 中 7 VCK し を 入 لح 務 た \mathcal{K} 前 達 を \$ 0 神 る 含 Ø は 記 成 Va 日 ح · - } - \exists ح 繩 t 7 Ø る 極 本. 本 れ Ø 具 ځ 冼 K 政 自 K 復 体 東 た た 府 闋 体 帰 的 合 \emptyset Ø し 惫 安 9 連 Ø Ø を 取 Ø. 決 意 防 し 達 し 具 全 る 体: ح 図 衛 て 成 ϕ 75 を * 0 そ ح を \oslash す が 的 \tilde{z} る 縮 な。 ح 総 明 た \mathcal{K} Ĝ 1 理 5 結 取 **7**c 意 め

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共 通 Ø 安 全 保 障 上 必 褏 仄 霓 亀 上 Ø 施 設 及 $\mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{r}}$ 区 域 奁 H 米 安 侠 Ż. 瘹 \mathcal{N}

基 づ W. 7 保 捋 + る ۲. ይ \mathbb{C} つ Š 薏 見 が 좿 し た・

六 総 璭 大 ·Ε ځ 大 統 領 は 尴 政 権 返 選 K あ た .0 7 は 日 米 K 僫

条

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及 Q, ۲ ħ K 闋 連 寸 る 譇 取 决 b洂 変 頹 な し K 沖 鱦 Vζ 適 用 3 九 る ح ځ

 \mathcal{K} 意 見 Ø 致 を み た 0 ے 2 17 鹳 遙 し τ 総 理 大 臣 は EĪ 沵 \oslash 鉂

は 極 東 \mathcal{M} \$ *.*t る 鰶 0 平. 和 لح 夫 绘 た ζ. し 7 は <u>-</u> 分 \mathcal{U}_{-} 繿 掎 ج る ح لح

が 飞. 含 な V F Ø T ぁ ŋ し た・ が つ て 極 東 Ø 豁 国 Ø 安 全 は 日 本 Ø 重

大 な 闋 心 葎 C あ る ځ 0 H 本 政 府 Ø 認 飜 を 明 b か \mathcal{C} し た 0 総 理 大 臣

は . 日. 本 政 府 Ø . D> か る 認 箷 K 厭 5 世 ば 前 記 の ቷ う **ጎ**ድ 態 様 K ľ る

狆 繩 Ø 箷 政 榁 返 還 は Ħ 本 を 含 ŧ. 極 東 Ø 諸 玉 Ø 防 衠 Ø た め K 米 玉

7/\$ 負 つ て M る 国 際 춇 務 Ø 歾 果 的 遂 行 Ø 妨 げ ځ ts る ļ 5 な 毡 Ø 7(* は

あ た M る 旨 ځ Ø を 見 述 解 べ を た 衰 О 明 L た 大 統 領 は 総 璭 大 臣 Ø 見 解 と 同 意 見 ٦

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七 総 理 大 臣 は 核 兵 器 \mathcal{K} 汝 · } る 日 本 \pm 民 Ø 特 殊 な 感 情 及 $\Omega_{\mathbf{r}}$ ح れ

背 景 لح 中 る ·Ħ 本 政 府 Ø 政 策 K つ V τ 籍 細 \mathcal{C} 説 明 L た ٥ 大 統 頟 は

総 理 大 臣 \mathcal{C} 対 L 米 困 政 府 بح し τ は H 米 安 保 条 約 Ø 罋 前 拹 繑 制

废 1 関 7 る 7 0 立 婸 を 害 1 る ح ځ な < 右 Ø 日 本 政 府 Ø 政 策 \mathcal{C} οj

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纙 K お け る .. 米 · 玉 企 業 Ø 利 益 K 闋 す. る 闁 題 独包 含 t ಄ が あ **季**3 ح と K

磂 意 そ Ø 解 決 K つ V て Ø 具 体 的 な 話 合 M を -} み \$ カユ \mathcal{C} 關. 始 寸

る ح ટ \mathcal{C} 意 見 O. 皶 を み た

九 総 璭 大 臣 ٤ 大 統 領 は ` 狆 縋 Ø 復 帰 K 伴 5 髂 問 顋 Ø 複 雑 性 숦 謡 め

呵 国 政 府 が ` 相 互 K 合. 意 z ħ る べ È 返 還 取 決 め ·K 従 5 \mathcal{T} 施 政 権 が

円· 滑 V日 本 政 府 K 移 転 5 れ る ľ 5 K -}-る た **W** K 必 要 な 諮 措 置 K 2

á 濕 密 な 協 瀫 を 行 な M ` 協 力 寸 べ き ح ځ K 意 見 Ø 致 朰 み た 9 耐

耆 は を. 東 京 K ぁ る 日 米 協 議 委 員 会 7/5 خ Ø 準 傭 作 業 VC. 対 垂 る 全 般 的

 \mathbb{C} 濆 対 任 重 る 負 必 5 要 ベ ts き 助 ح 力 ځ 仑 \mathbb{C} 合 含 意 む L 施 政 た 権 総 Ø 移 理 転 大 臣 \emptyset لح 準 備 大 10 統 闋 領 は 歺 る 琉 豁 球 搢 置 政 K. 府

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つ ablaて \oslash 現、 地 W. な け る 拹 議 及 \mathcal{O}^{r} 譋 整 Ø た め 現 存 \bigcirc 琉 球 列 岛 高

弁 務 官 \mathcal{K} 対 7 る 諮 問 委 員 会 K 代 Ż 7 • 冲. 繩 K 準 傏 委 員 会 を 設 置 重

る ح ځ ٤. た 0 準 觽 委 員 会 付 ` 大 筻 級 Ø 日 本 政 府 代 表 及 Œ. 琉 球 列

高 等 弁 蓩 官 か 6 成 ŋ 17 れ ぞ 九 適 当 ts 要 員 7 補 佐 Z れ ₹ 5

玈 琘 政 府 行 政 主 席 が 委 員 会 Ø 顧 問-15 る O 可

委 負 会 は . 日 米 協 灔 委 員 会 を 通 ľ て 両 \mathbb{K} 政 府 10 烗 辦 告 及 0 勧

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0 総 理 大 臣 と 大 統 領 は 狆 繩 Ø 施 政 権 Ø H 本 Ø 返 還 は

双 方 K ح b 満 足 な 解 決 は 友 好 ૃ 相 互 信 頼 VC 基 ゔ 7 日 米 舆 係 を

層 固 · 85 る 妫 , 克 'n で あ ŋ 極 東 Ø 平 和 と 安 全 Ø た め K 貢. 熽 \$ る ٤. ري ا

ろ B 大 な る ė ح ع を 確 信 す る 旨 披 瀝 L た