

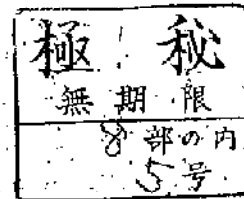
琉球大学学術リポジトリ

沖縄関係 沖縄返還交渉（共同声明・総理演説）

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四四年七月から十月までの間の交渉
の各段階において合意に達した
修正点を折り込んだコミュニケーション案

SECRET



Draft Communique

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

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

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

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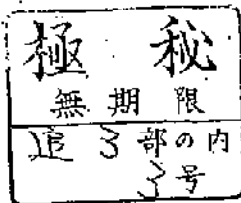
obligation had particular relevance to the situation in the Republic of Korea where United Nations forces are still stationed. The Prime Minister also made clear the basic recognition of his Government that an armed attack against the Republic of Korea would seriously affect the security of Japan, and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

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

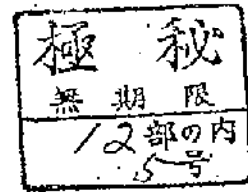
The Prime Minister stated the intention of the Government of Japan following reversion gradually to assume the same responsibility for the immediate defense of what will then be the Prefecture of Okinawa as it has for the defense of other areas of Japan.

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

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



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(August 12, 1969)

Draft Joint Communiqué

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

earnest hope for a substantial progress towards peace based on justice. He further stated that Japan was exploring what role she could play in bringing about stability and reconstruction in the Indo-China area.

4. In the light of the present situation in the Far East, the Prime Minister and the President highly valued the role played by the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security in maintaining the peace and security of the Far East, including Japan, and mutually affirmed the intention of the two Governments to maintain firmly the Treaty on the basis of mutual trust and the common evaluation of the international situation. They further agreed that the two Governments should maintain closer and constant contact with each other on the implementation of the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security.

5. The Prime Minister emphasized the need to have the administrative rights over Okinawa returned to Japan on the basis of the friendly relations between Japan and the United States and thereby to restore Okinawa to its normal status. The President expressed due appreciation of such need. The Prime Minister and the President also recognized the vital role played by U.S. forces in Okinawa in the present situation in the Far East. As a result of their discussion, it was agreed that the mutual security interests of Japan and the United States could be accommodated within arrangements for the return of the administrative rights over Okinawa to Japan. They therefore agreed that the two Governments would enter immediately into consultations regarding specific arrangements for the early reversion of Okinawa without detriment to the security of the Far East, including Japan. They further agreed to expedite the consultations with a view to accomplishing the reversion by 1972. In this connection, the Prime Minister made clear the intention of his Government to assume gradually the responsibility for the immediate defense of Okinawa as part of Japan's defense efforts for her own territories. The Prime Minister and the President also agreed that the United States would retain under the terms of the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security such facilities and areas in Okinawa as required in the mutual security of both countries.

6. The Prime Minister and the President agreed that, upon reversion, the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security and

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

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

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

9. (pre-reversion arrangements)

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

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(August 19, 1969)

Draft Joint Communiqué (資料修正後記入)

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.

area. The President, while emphasizing that the countries in the area were expected to make their own efforts for the stability of Asia, assured that the United States would continue to honor her treaty commitments in the Far East, *for the defense of countries which contribute to the maintenance of peace and security in the area.*

3. The Prime Minister and the President noted the continuing tension over the Korean peninsula. The Prime Minister highly appreciated the peace-keeping efforts of the United Nations in the area and stated that the security of the Republic of Korea was essential to Japan's own security. The Prime Minister and the President shared the hope that Communist China would adopt a positive and constructive attitude toward cooperation with the peace-loving nations of the world in regard to such matters as arms control and disarmament, and to reflect this attitude in its relations with its neighbors. 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

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 Taiwan area with close attention and concern. The President described

the earnest efforts made by the United States for a peaceful settlement of the Vietnam problem, and reviewed

the prospects for an honorable peace in that area. The

(and the President) Prime Minister expressed *their* *(that peace based on justice in Vietnam would be achieved before reversion.)* ~~his~~ earnest hope for a substantial progress towards that end. (He further stated that

Korea or Taiwan would be dangerous to the peace and security of the Far East including Japan.

Japan was exploring what role she could play in bringing about stability and reconstruction in the Indo-China area.

4. 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.

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 has ^{now} 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 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.

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~~They~~ They further agreed to expedite the consultations, with the necessary legislative support, with a view to accomplishing the reversion - 5 - during 1972.

to Japan. They therefore agreed that the two Governments would enter immediately into consultations regarding specific arrangements for the early reversion of Okinawa without detriment to the security of the Far East, including Japan. They further agreed to expedite the consultations with a view to accomplishing the reversion

reaching agreement on these specific arrangements, ~~with~~ ^{with the necessary legislative support,} ~~the~~ ^{to accomplish} reversion ^{concluding} by ^{during reversion} 1972. In this connection, the Prime Minister made clear the intention of his Government to assume gradually the responsibility for the immediate defense of Okinawa as part of Japan's defense efforts for her own territories. The Prime Minister and the President also agreed that the United States would retain under the terms of the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security such facilities and areas in Okinawa as required in the mutual security of both countries.

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

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

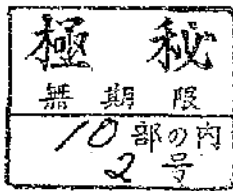
8. The Prime Minister and the President agreed that with respect to financial questions which could arise in connection with the return of the administrative rights over Okinawa to Japan, a mutually satisfactory solution should be found by the time of the reversion.

9. The Prime Minister and the President, highly valuing the past achievements of the Advisory Committee to the High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands, exchanged views on measures to be taken for the preparation for the reversion of Okinawa. As a result of their discussion, in view of the magnitude and complexity of the problems relating to reversion, they recognized the need for close local cooperation between the two Governments on preparatory measures necessary for successful reversion in all fields of the administration, while further promoting the welfare and interests of the Ryukyuan people. To this end, it was agreed to establish in Naha, 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.

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The membership of the Mixed Commission would be, on the Japanese side, a Governmental Representative of Ambassadorial rank, and on the United States side, the High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands, both assisted by appropriate staff, while the Chief Executive of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands would be expected to participate as Advisor. 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 agreed that the Government of the Ryukyu 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.

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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(August 23, 1969)

Draft Joint Communiqué

1. The Prime Minister and the President had a broad exchange of views on Japan-U.S. relations as well as on the respective positions of the two countries in the present international situation. The President expressed the deep interest of his Government and his own in Asia and stated his belief that Japan and the United States should cooperate in contributing to the peace and prosperity of the region. The Prime Minister, appreciating the view of the President, made it clear that Japan would make further active contributions befitting her capabilities to the peace and prosperity of Asia.

2. The Prime Minister and the President exchanged frank views on the recent international situation, with particular attention to developments in the Far East. The Prime Minister expressed his recognition that, in the light of the present situation, the presence of U.S. forces in the Far East constituted a mainstay for the stability of the area. The President, while emphasizing that the countries in the area were expected to make their own efforts for the stability of Asia, 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 treaty obligations for defense of countries in the area.

3. The Prime Minister and the President noted the continuing tension over the Korean peninsula. The Prime Minister highly appreciated the peace-keeping efforts of the United Nations in the area and stated that the security of the Republic of Korea was essential to Japan's own security. Referring to the accelerated development of nuclear arsenal by Communist China, the President expressed his concern over the future trends of its foreign policy. The Prime Minister and the President shared the hope that Communist China would eventually assume a more cooperative external posture. 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. 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 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.

4. 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. 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 facilities and areas in Okinawa as required in the mutual security of both countries.

6. The Prime Minister and the President agreed that, upon reversion, the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security and its related arrangements would apply to Okinawa without 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.

9. 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 overall 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-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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(August 25, 1969)

Draft Joint Communiqué

1. The Prime Minister and the President had a broad exchange of views on Japan-U.S. relations as well as on the respective positions of the two countries in the present international situation. The President expressed the deep interest of his Government and his own in Asia, and stated his belief that Japan and the United States should cooperate in contributing to the peace and prosperity of the region. The Prime Minister, appreciating the view of the President, made it clear that Japan would make further active contributions befitting her capabilities to the peace and prosperity of Asia.

2. The Prime Minister and the President exchanged frank views on the recent international situation, with particular attention to developments in the Far East. The Prime Minister expressed his recognition that, in the light of the present situation, the presence of U.S. forces in the Far East constituted a mainstay for the stability of the area. The President, while emphasizing that the countries in the area were expected to make their own efforts for the stability of 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 treaty obligations for defense of countries in the area.

3. The Prime Minister and the President noted the continuing tension over the Korean peninsula. The Prime Minister highly appreciated the peace-keeping efforts of the United Nations in the area and stated that the security of the Republic of Korea was essential to Japan's own security. Referring to the accelerated development of nuclear arsenal by Communist China, the President expressed his concern over the future trends of its foreign policy. The Prime Minister and the President shared the hope that Communist China would eventually assume a more cooperative external posture. 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. 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 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.

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 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 accomplishing the reversion during 1972 by concluding 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 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.

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

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

9. 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 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.

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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(August 27, 1969)

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Draft Joint Communiqué

1. The Prime Minister and the President had a broad exchange of views on Japan-U.S. relations as well as on the respective positions of the two countries in the present international situation. The President expressed the deep interest of his Government and his own in Asia and stated his belief that Japan and the United States should cooperate in contributing to the peace and prosperity of the region. The Prime Minister, appreciating the view of the President, made it clear that Japan would make further active contributions befitting her capabilities to the peace and prosperity of Asia.

2. The Prime Minister and the President exchanged frank views on the recent international situation, with particular attention to developments in the Far East. The Prime Minister expressed his recognition that, in the light of the present situation, the presence of U.S. forces in the Far East constituted a mainstay for the stability of the area. The President, while emphasizing that the countries in the area were expected to make their own efforts for the stability of 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 treaty obligations for defense of countries in the area.

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3. The Prime Minister and the President noted the continuing tension over the Korean peninsula. The Prime Minister highly appreciated the peace-keeping efforts of the United Nations in the area and stated that the security of the Republic of Korea was essential to Japan's own security. 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 use of force in the Taiwan area, and referred to the treaty commitment of his country 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 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.

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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 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 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} by concluding 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 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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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

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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. 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

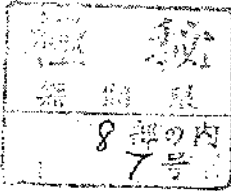
The Prime Minister and the President agreed that in Japan, a mutually satisfactory solution should be found by the time of the reversion.

The Prime Minister and the President, recognizing the complexity of the problems involved in the reversion of 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.

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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(September 1, 1969)

Draft Joint Communiqué

1. The Prime Minister and the President had a broad exchange of views on Japan-U.S. relations as well as on the respective positions of the two countries in the present international situation. The President expressed the deep interest of his Government and his own in Asia and stated his belief that Japan and the United States should cooperate in contributing to the peace and prosperity of the region. The Prime Minister, appreciating the view of the President, made it clear that Japan would make further active contributions befitting her capabilities to the peace and prosperity of Asia.

2. The Prime Minister and the President exchanged frank views on the recent international situation, with particular attention to developments in the Far East. The Prime Minister expressed his recognition that, in the light of the present situation, the presence of U.S. forces in the Far East constituted a mainstay for the stability of the area. The President, while emphasizing that the countries in the area were expected to make their own efforts for the stability of 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 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 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.

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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 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 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 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.

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

8. The Prime Minister and the President agreed that with respect to financial questions which could arise in connection with the return of the administrative rights over Okinawa to

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

9. 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.

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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.

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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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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Downgraded at 12-year intervals;
not automatically declassified.

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 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. 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.

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. GOJ Version. 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.S. Version: 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.

(Not Agreed)

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 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.

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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Redraft of Joint Communiqué, 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 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. 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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not automatically declassified.

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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. The 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 Indochina area.

4. In the light of the situation and the prospects in the Far East, the Prime Minister and the President highly

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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 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 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. 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.

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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 contemplates 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 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)

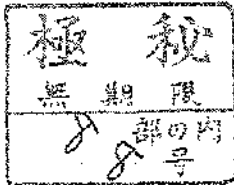
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8. (Not agreed) The Prime Minister and the President agreed that with respect to financial questions which could arise in connection with the return of the administrative rights over Okinawa to Japan, a mutually satisfactory solution should be found by the time of reversion.

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 Islands. The preparatory commission will be composed of a representative of the Japanese Government with ambassadorial rank and the High Commissioner for 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.



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(September 17, 1969)

Draft Joint Communiqué^{1/}

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.

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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

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

security in the Far East by honoring its defense treaty obligations in the area. /The Prime Minister agreed that the United States 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 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. 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 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 hostilities in Vietnam 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 Vietnam /to assure the South Vietnamese 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 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 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 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 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 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.

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 /contemplates 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. 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.

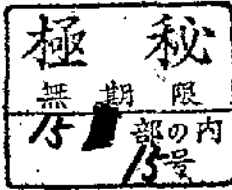
9. The Prime Minister and the President, recognizing the complexity of the problems involved in the reversion of Okinawa, agreed that the two Governments should consult closely and cooperate on the measures necessary to assure a smooth transfer of administrative rights to the Government

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 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.

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.



SECRET

(October 16, 1969)

Draft Joint Communiqué^{1/}

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 ^{his and his O's} (the) deep ~~and that~~ 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, ^{stated} 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 ^{current} (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.

3. The Prime Minister and the President specifically noted the continuing tension over the Korean peninsula. The Prime Minister ^{deeply} (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 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.

4. In ^{correct} (the) light of the situation and the prospects in the Far East, the Prime Minister and the President ^{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} (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 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 (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

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 Prime Minister and the President ^{agreed} 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.

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 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.

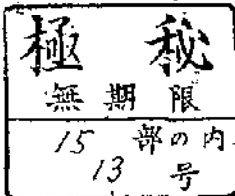
7. The Prime Minister described in detail the particular sentiment of the Japanese people against nuclear weapons and the policy of the Japanese Government reflecting such sentiment. The President assured the Prime Minister of the intention of the U.S. Government to ensure, without prejudice to its position 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)

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 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.

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



SECRET

(October 23, 1969)

Draft Joint Communiqué^{1/}

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 (~~be fitting her capabilities~~) to the peace and prosperity of Asia.

2. 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.

3. 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. 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 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.

5. 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.

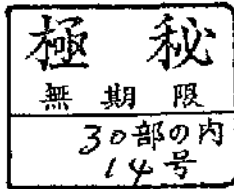
7. The Prime Minister described in detail the particular sentiment of the Japanese people against nuclear weapons and the policy of the Japanese Government reflecting such sentiment. The President assured the Prime Minister of the intention of the United States Government to ensure, without prejudice 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 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 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.

10. 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 Communiqué^{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.

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

3. 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 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.

5. 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 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.

7. 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.

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 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 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.

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. 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. The 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.

和文

極 秘
無 期 限
30部の内
14号

共 同 声 明 案

昭和四四・十一・十五

(傍線部分は未合意、二重括弧内は米案)

- 一 佐藤総理大臣とニクソン大統領は、十一月十九日、二十日及び二十一日にワシントンにおいて会談し、現在の国際情勢及び日米両国が共通の関心を有する諸問題に関し意見を交換した。
- 二 総理大臣と大統領は、各種の分野における両国間の緊密な協力関係が日米両国にもたらしてきた利益の大なることを認め、両国が、ともに民主主義と自由の原則を指針として、世界の平和と繁栄の不断の探求のため、とくに国際緊張の緩和のため、協力を強化していくことを明らかにした。大統領は、アジアに対する大統

領自身及び米國政府の深い關心を披瀝し、この地域の平和と繁榮のため日米兩國が相協力して貢獻すべきであるとの信念を述べた。總理大臣は、日本はアジアの平和と繁榮のため今後とも積極的に貢獻する考えであることを述べた。

三 總理大臣と大統領は、現下の國際情勢、特に極東における事態の發展について隔意なく意見を交換した。大統領は、この地域の安定のため域内諸國にその自主的努力を期待する旨を強調したが、同時に米國は域内における防衛條約上の義務は必ず守り、もつて極東における國際の平和と安全の維持に引き続き貢獻するものであることを確言した。總理大臣は、米國の決意を多とし、大統領が言及した義務を米國が十分に果たしうる態勢にあることが極東

の平和と安全にとつて重要であることを強調した。総理大臣は、さらに、現在の情勢の下においては、米軍の極東における存在がこの地域の安定の大きなささえとなつてゐるという認識を述べた。

四 総理大臣と大統領は、朝鮮半島に依然として緊張状態が存在することに特に注目した。総理大臣は、朝鮮半島の平和維持のため、国際連合の努力を高く評価し、韓国の安全は日本自身の安全にとつて緊要であると述べた。総理大臣と大統領は、中共がその対外関係においてより協調的かつ建設的な態度をとるよう期待する点において双方一致していることを認めた。他方、大統領は、米国の中華民国に対する条約上の義務に言及し、米国はこれを遵守するものであると述べた。総理大臣は、台湾地域における平和と

安全の維持も日本の安全にとつてきわめて重要な要素であると述べた。大統領は、ヴェトナム問題の平和的かつ正当な解決のため、米国の誠意ある努力を説明した。総理大臣と大統領は、ヴェトナム戦争が沖縄の施政権が日本に返還されるまでに終結していることを強く希望する旨を明らかにした。これに関連して、両者は、万一ヴェトナムにおける平和が沖縄返還予定時に至るも実現していない場合には、両国政府は、南ヴェトナム人民が外部からの干渉を受けずにその政治的将来を決定する機会を確保するため、米国の努力に影響を及ぼすことなく沖縄の返還が実現されるように、そのときの情勢に照らして十分協議することに意見の一致をみた。総理大臣は、日本としてはインドシナ地域の安定

と復興のため果たしうる役割を探索している旨を述べた。

五 総理大臣と大統領は、極東情勢の現状及び見通しにかんがみ、日米安保条約が日本を含む極東の平和と安全の維持のため果たしている役割をともし高く評価し、相互信頼と国際情勢に対する共通の認識の基礎に立つて安保条約を堅持するとの両国政府の意図を明らかにした。両者は、また、両国政府が日本を含む極東の平和と安全に影響を及ぼす事項及び安保条約の実施に関し緊密な相互の接触を維持すべきことに意見の一致をみた。

六 総理大臣は、日米友好関係の基礎に立つて沖縄の施政権を日本に返還し、沖縄を正常な姿に復するようにとの日本本土及び沖縄の日本国民の強い願望にとたえるべき時期が到来したとの見解を

説いた。大統領は、総理大臣の見解に対する理解を示した。総理大臣と大統領は、また、現在のよ様な極東情勢の下において、沖繩にある米軍が重要な役割を果たしていることを認めたと。討議の結果、両者は、日米両国共通の安全保障上の利益は、沖繩の施政権を日本に返還するための取決めにおいて満たしうることに意見が一致した。よつて、両者は、日本を含む極東の安全をそこなうことなく沖繩の日本への早期復帰を達成するための具体的な取決めに関し、両国政府が直ちに協議に入ることに合意した。さらに、両者は、立法府の必要な支持をえて前記の具体的取決めが締結されることを条件に千九百七十二年中に沖繩の復帰を達成するよう、この協議を促進すべきことに合意した。これに関連して、総理大

臣は、復帰後は沖繩の局地防衛の責務は日本自体の防衛のための努力の一環として徐徐にこれを負うとの日本政府の意図を明らかにした。また、総理大臣と大統領は、米国が、沖繩において両国共通の安全保障上必要な軍事上の施設及び区域を日米安保条約に基づいて保持することにつき意見が一致した。

七 総理大臣と大統領は、施政権返還にあつては、日米安保条約及びこれに関連する諸取決めが変更なしに沖繩に適用されることに意見の一致をみた。これに関連して、総理大臣は、日本の安全は極東における国際の平和と安全なくしては十分に維持することができないものであり、したがつて極東の諸国の安全は日本の重大な関心事であるとの日本政府の認識を明らかにした。総理大臣

は、日本政府のかかる認識に照らせば、前記のような態様による沖繩の施政権返還は、日本を含む極東の諸国の防衛のために米国が負つてゐる国際義務の効果的遂行の妨げとなるようなものではないとの見解を表明した。大統領は、総理大臣の見解と同意見である旨を述べた。

八 総理大臣は、核兵器に対する日本国民の特殊な感情及びこれを背景とする日本政府の政策について詳細に説明した。大統領は、総理大臣に対し、米政府としては、日米安保条約の事前協議制度に関するその立場を害することなく、右の日本政府の政策に背馳ちすることなきよう沖繩の返還を図る意図である旨を確約した。

九 総理大臣と大統領は、沖繩の施政権の日本への移転に関連して

兩國間において解決されるべき諸般の財政及び經濟上の問題（沖縄における米國企業の利益に関する問題も含む）があることに留意して、その解決についての具体的な話し合いをすみやかに開始することに意見の一致をみた。

十 總理大臣と大統領は、沖縄の復歸に伴う諸問題の複雑性を認め、兩國政府が、相互に合意されるべき返還取決めに従つて施政権が円滑に日本政府に移転されるようにするために必要な諸措置につき緊密な協議を行ない、協力すべきことに意見の一致をみた。兩者は、東京にある日米協議委員会がこの準備作業に対する全般的責任を負うべきことに合意した。總理大臣と大統領は、琉球政府に対する必要な助力を含む施政権の移転の準備に関する諸措置に

ついでに現地における協議及び調整のため、現存の琉球列島高等弁務官に対する諮問委員会に代えて、沖縄に準備委員会を設置することとした。準備委員会は、大使級の日本政府代表及び琉球列島高等弁務官から成り、琉球政府行政主席が委員会の顧問となる。同委員会は、日米協議委員会を通じて両国政府に対し報告及び勸告を行なうものとする。

十一 総理大臣と大統領は、沖縄の施政権の日本への返還は、第二次大戦から生じた日米間の主要な懸案の最後のものであり、その双方にとり満足な解決は、友好と相互信頼に基づく日米関係を一層固めるゆえんであり、極東の平和と安全のために貢献するところも大なるべきことを確信する旨披瀝^{れき}した。

十二 經濟問題の討議において、總理大臣と大統領は、兩國間の經濟關係の著しい成長に注目した。両者は、また、兩國は世界經濟において指導的地位を占めていることから國際貿易及び國際通貨の制度の維持と強化についてそれぞれ重要な責任を負っていることを認めたと。《したがつて、両者は、貿易及び國際收支の大幅かつ恒常的な不均衡が國際收支の調整過程において深刻な問題を提起することを認識した。》これに関連して、大統領は、米國におけるインフレーションを抑制する決意を強調した。また、大統領は、より自由な貿易の漸進的促進の原則を米國が堅持すべきことを改めて明らかにした。總理大臣は、日本の貿易及び資本についての制限の縮小を促進するとの日本政府の意図を示した。(具体

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的には、総理大臣は、かなりの分野の品目につき日本の残存輸入数量制限を一九七一年末までに撤廃し、また、残余の品目の自由化を促進するよう最大限の努力を行なうとの日本政府の意図を表明した。）（総理大臣は、対米収支の黒字を含め、貿易と国際収支における日本側の異常に大幅な黒字を縮小するための努力の一環として、日本の貿易及び資本についての制限の縮小と撤廃を急速に促進するとの日本政府の意図を示した。具体的には、総理大臣は、一九七一年末までに実質的にすべての輸入数量制限を撤廃するよう努力するとの日本政府の意図を表明した。）（総理大臣と大統領は、このような両国のそれぞれの方策が日米関係全般の基礎を一層強固にするであろうということに意見の一致をみた。）

総理大臣と大統領は、米國への纖維品の輸入（輸出）の問題について、（輸出）の問題についても討議した。この討議において、総理大臣と大統領は、纖維産業及び衣料産業が兩國の經濟において重要な役割を果たしていることに注目した。大統領は、米國への纖維品輸入の最近の増加につき懸念を表明し、この問題の國際的な解決を図ることの必要性を強調した。大統領は、この目的のためにガットの枠内において主要纖維品輸出國の會合を早期に招集したいとの米國政府の意図を表明した。総理大臣は、日本政府はかかる會合に参加する用意があると述べた。（総理大臣と大統領は、この問題の國際的な解決を図ることが望ましいことに意見の一致をみた。両者は、さらに、兩國の利益を考慮に入れた取決めについて交渉を行なう

ために両国の代表団が近く会合することに意見が一致した。〕

十三 総理大臣と大統領は、開発途上の諸国の経済上の必要と取り組むことが国際の平和と安定の促進にとつて緊要であることに意見の一致をみた。総理大臣は、日本政府としては、日本経済の成長に依りて、そのアジアに対する援助計画の拡大と改善を図る意向であると述べた。大統領は、この総理大臣の発言を歓迎し、米政府としても、アジアの経済開発に引き続き積極的に寄与するものであることを確認した。

十四 総理大臣は、大統領に対し、アポロ十二号が月への着陸に成功したことについて祝意を述べるとともに、宇宙飛行士たちが無事地球に帰還するよう祈念を表明した。総理大臣と大統領は、宇

宙の探査が科学の分野における平和目的の諸事業についての協力関係をすべての国の間において拡大する広範な機会をもたらすものであることに意見の一致をみた。これに関連して、総理大臣は、日米両国が本年夏に宇宙協力に関する取決めを結んだことを喜びとする旨述べた。総理大臣と大統領は、この特別な計画の実施が両国にとって重要なものであることに意見の一致をみた。

十五 総理大臣と大統領は、~~核不拡散条約を含む~~軍備管理の促進と、軍備拡大競争の抑制の見通しについて討議した。大統領は、最近ヘルシンキにおいて緒についたソヴィエト連邦との戦略兵器の制限に関する討議を開始することについての米国政府の努力の概要を述べた。総理大臣は、日本政府がこの討議の成功を強く希望

する旨述べた。総理大臣は、嚴重かつ効果的な国際的管理の下に
おける全面的かつ完全な軍縮を達成するため効果的な軍縮措置
を実現することについて日本が有している強い伝統的な関心を指
摘した。

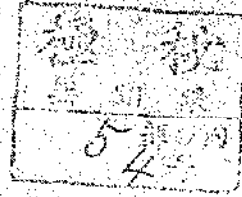


英 岡 声 明 案

一 佐藤総理大臣とニクソン大統領は、十一月十九日、二十日及び二十一日にワシントンにおいて会談し、現在の国際情勢及び日米兩國が共通の関心を有する諸問題に関し意見を交換した。

二 藤澤大臣と大統領は、各々の分野における兩國間の緊密な協力が、ともに民主主義と自由の原則を指針として、世界の平和と繁栄の不断の増進のため、とくに極東地域の平和のため、協力を強化していくことを明らかにした。大統領は、アジアに対する大統領自身及び米國政府の深い関心を強調し、この地域の平和と繁栄のため日米兩國が相協力して貢献すべきであるとの信念を述べた。

総理大臣は、日本はアアアの平和と繁栄のため今後も積極的に関与する事を決定した。

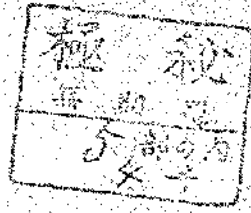


十三 經濟問題の討論に於いて、務理大臣と大統領は、兩國間の經濟關係の著しい成長に注目した。而して、また、兩國は世界經濟に於いて指導的地位を占めていることから國際貿易及び國際通貨制度の維持と強化についてそれぞれ重要な責任を負っていることを認められた。これに關連して、大統領は、米國におけるインフレーションを抑制するとの決意を強調した。また、大統領は、より自由な貿易を漸進的に促進するとの原則を堅持するとの米國の立場を再度明らかにした。總理大臣は、日本の貿易及び資本についての制限の縮小を促進するとの日本政府の意圖を示した。(具體的には、總理大臣は、一九七一年末までにかなりの分額の減目につき日本の残存輸入数量削減を撤回し、また、残余の減目の自由化を促進

するより最大限の努力を行なうとの日本政府の意図を表明した。総理大臣と大統領は、このような兩國のそれぞれの方策が日米関係全般の基礎を一層鞏固にするであろうということに意見の一致をみた。

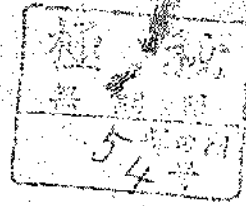
十四 総理大臣と大統領は、米國への繊維品の輸入の問題についても討議した。この討議において、総理大臣と大統領は、繊維産業及び衣料産業が兩國の経済において重要な役割を果たしていることに注目した。大統領は、米國への繊維品輸入の最近の増加に関する懸念を表明し、この問題の國際的な解決を図ることの必要性を強調した。大統領は、この目的のためにガットの枠内わくうちにおいて主要繊維品輸出國の会合を早い時期に招集するとの米國政府の意

図を表明した。総理大臣は、日本政府はかかる会合に参加する用意を有するであろうと述べた。



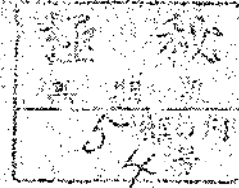
(援助問題)

十五 總理大臣と大統領は、開發途上の諸國の經濟上の必要と取り
組むことが國際の平和と安定の達成に就て喫緊であることに意
見の一致をみた。總理大臣は、日本政府としては、日本經濟の成
長に応じて、そのアジアに対する援助計画の拡大と改善を図る意
向であると述べた。大統領は、この總理大臣の發言を歓迎し、米
國政府としても、アジアの經濟開發に引き続き積極的に寄与する
ものであることを確認した。



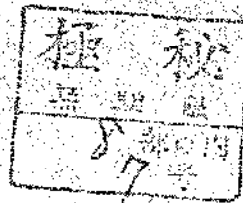
(宇宙協力)

十六 総理大臣は、大統領に対し、アポロ十二号が月への着陸に成功した事について祝意を表明するとともに、宇宙飛行士たちが無事地球に帰還することを希望した。総理大臣及び大統領は、宇宙の探査が、科学の分野における平和目的の諸計画において、すべての國の間の協力を推進するための広範な機会をもたらすものであることに意見の一致をみた。これに関連して、総理大臣は、日米兩國が本年夏に宇宙協力に関する協定を締結したことを喜びとする旨述べた。総理大臣と大統領は、この独特な計画の実施が兩國にとって重要なものであることに意見の一致をみた。



(軍 縮)

十七 總理大臣及び大統領は、軍備管理の促進と軍備擴大競争の抑
制の見とあしについて討議した。大統領は、最近ヘルシンキにお
いて締についたソ連邦との戦略兵器の制限に関する討議の開始の
ための米國政府の努力の概要を述べた。總理大臣は、この討議の
成功に対する日本政府の強い希望を述べた。總理大臣は、嚴格か
つ有効な國際的管理の下での全面的かつ完全な軍縮を実現するた
めに有効な軍縮措置を達成することについて日本が有している強
い伝統的を關心を指摘した。



英 聞 声 明 案

一 佐藤總理大臣とニクソン大統領は、十一月十九日、二十日及び二十一日にワシントンにおいて会談し、現在の國際情勢及び、沖繩の日本への復帰を含み、日米兩國が共通の關心を有する諸問題に關し意見を交換した。

二 總理大臣と大統領は、各種の分野における兩國間の緊密な協力關係が日米兩國にもたらしてきた利益の大なることを認め、兩國が、ともに民主主義と自由の原則を指針として、世界の平和と繁榮の不斷の擧究のための兩國の有効な協力を強化していくことを明らかにした。大統領は、アジアに對する大統領自身及び米國政府の深い關心を敘述し、この地域の平和と繁榮のため日米兩國

本報協力して買収すべきであるとの信念を述べた。陸軍大臣は、大艦領の見解を要とし、日本はアジアの平和と繁栄のため今後も積極的に買収する考えであることを述べた。

秘 極
無 期 限
8 部の内
2 号

747-107

10

共同声明案

昭和四四・八・

~~三~~
一

一 総理大臣と大統領は、日米両国間の関係並びに国際政局における日米両国の立場について、広く意見を交換した。大統領は、アジアに対する米国政府及び大統領自身の深い関心を披瀝し、この地域の平和と繁栄のため、日米両国が相協力して貢献すべきであるとの信念を述べた。総理大臣は大統領の見解を多とし、日本はアジアの平和と繁栄のため、その国力に相応して一層積極的に貢献する考えであることを明らかにした。

二 総理大臣と大統領は、最近の国際情勢、特に極東における事態の発展について隔意なく意見を交換した。総理大臣は、現在のよ

總理大臣と
 大統領は
 極東の諸國、
 特に日本周辺
 地域
 に対する、
 以ては日本を
 含む極東の
 平和維持の
 有眼である
 ことに志見り
 一致をみた。

うな情勢の下においては、米軍の極東における存在が、この地域

の安定の大きさをさえとなつていふという認識を明らかにした。

大統領は、アジアの安定のため域内諸國の自助の努力に期待する

旨を強調したが、同時に米國は域内諸國に対する条約上の約束は

必ず守るものであることを確言した。

三 總理大臣と大統領は、朝鮮半島において依然として緊張状態が

存在することとに留意した。總理大臣は、朝鮮半島の平和維持のため

の国際連合の努力を高く評価するものなることを明らかにし、

韓国の安全は日本自身の安全にとつて不可欠であると述べた。大

統領は、中共が核開発を促進している事実を言及し、中共の今後

の対外政策の動向に関する~~他~~を表明した。總理大臣と大統領は

自

總理大臣と大統領は

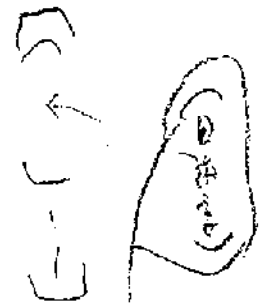
決意

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前記より長く

中共が対外的に協調的な姿勢に転ずるより期待する点に於いて双
方一致してやるべきことを要する。大統領は、台湾に関する武力不行

使の提案を中共が受け入れていないことを想起しつつ、米国の台
湾に対する条約上の約束に言及した。総理大臣は、米国の立場を充分に
理解する旨を明らかにし、日本政府としては台湾海峡における安
全保障上の情勢に大なる関心を払っている旨を述べた。大統領は、
ヴェトナム問題の平和的解決のための米国の誠意ある努力を説
明した。總理大臣は、公正なる和平に向かつて實質的進展がみら
れることと在り。日本としてはインドシナ地域の安定と復興の
ため果しうる役割を探求している旨を述べた。



四 總理大臣と大統領は、現在のような極東情勢の下において、日米安保条約が日本を含む極東の平和と安全のため果たしている役割りを高く評価し、日米両国の相互信頼と国際情勢に対する共通の認識の基礎に立つて、安保条約を堅持する意図を相互に確認した。両者は、また、日米両国政府が安保条約の実施に関し常時一層緊密な相互の接触を維持すべきことに意見の一致をみた。

五 總理大臣は、日米友好関係の基礎に立つて沖縄の施政権を日本に返還し、沖縄を正常な姿に復することの必要なるゆゑを説いた。大統領はこれを正しく評価した。両者は、また現在のような極東情勢の下において、沖縄にある米軍がきわめて重要な役割りを果たしていることを認めた。討議の結果、両者は、日米両国の

返還し、沖縄を正常な姿に復することの必要なるゆゑを説いた。大統領はこれを正しく評価した。両者は、また現在のような極東情勢の下において、沖縄にある米軍がきわめて重要な役割りを果たしていることを認めた。討議の結果、両者は、日米両国の

安全保障上の利益は、沖縄の施政権を日本に返還するため
の取決めに
めにおいて満たしうること
に意見が一致した。よつて、両者は、
沖縄の日本への早期復帰を、日本を含む
東の安全を損うことな
く達成するための具体的な取決めに
関し、両国政府が直ちに協議
に入ることに合意した。さらに両者は、
沖縄の施政権を一九七二
年までに日本に返還しうること
に合意した。

これに関連して、総理大臣は、
沖縄の局地防衛の責任は、日本
自身の防衛の一環として、
これを徐々に引き受ける意図を
明らかにした。また、総理大臣と
大統領は、米国が、沖縄にお
いて両国共通の安全保障上必要
な軍事施設及び区域を日米安
保条約に基づ

いて保持すべきことに意見が一致した。

六 総理大臣と大統領は、施政権返還にあつては、日米安保条約

及びこれに関連する諸取決めが何らの追加的取決りもなしに沖繩に

適用されることに意見の一致をみた。これに関連して、総理大臣

は、日本の安全は極東における国際の平和と安全なくしては維持

することができないものであり、したがつて極東の諸国の安全は

日本の重大な関心事であるとの日本政府の認識を確認した。総理

大臣は、日本政府のかかる認識に照らせば、前記のよ様な態様

による沖繩の施政権返還は、日本を含む極東の諸国の防衛のために

米国が負つてゐる国際義務の效果的遂行と両立しうべきものであ

るとの見解を表明した。大統領は、総理大臣の見解と同意見であ

る旨を述べた。

七

総理大臣は、核兵器に対する日本国民の特殊な感情、並びにこれを背景とする日本政府の政策についてくわしく説明した。大統領は、日本政府の立場に対する理解を示し、この日本政府の政策に背馳することなきよう沖縄の施政権返還を図る旨の米国政府の意図を確約した。

八 総理大臣と大統領は、沖縄の施政権返還にあたり生ずることあるべき財政問題については、返還時まで日米双方の満足する解決を図ることに意見の一致をみた。

九

（返還に至る間の措置）

米朝と協定中

以上は米朝と未定

以上は米朝と未定

米朝と未定

以上は米朝と未定



一〇 総理大臣と大統領は、沖縄の施政権返還は、第二次大戦に關連して日米間に残された最大の懸案であり、これが双方の満足するより円満に解決することは、日米間の友好と信頼の關係を一層固めるゆえんであり、極東の平和と安全のために貢獻するところも大なるべきことを確信する旨披瀝ひれきした。

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共同声明案

昭和四年・八・二一

一 總理大臣と大統領は、日米兩國間の關係並びに國際政局における日米兩國の立場について、広く意見を交換した。大統領は、アジアに対する米國政府及び大統領自身の深い関心を披瀝し、この地域の平和と繁榮のため、日米兩國が相協力して貢獻すべきであるとの信念を述べた。總理大臣は大統領の見解を多とし、日本はアジアの平和と繁榮のため、その国力に相應して一層積極的に貢獻する考案であることを明らかにした。

二 總理大臣と大統領は、最近の國際情勢、特に極東における事態の發展について、隔意なく意見を交換した。總理大臣は、現在および今後情勢の下に於いては、米軍の極東における存在が、この地域

の安定の大きなきさえとまつていふと、いふ證據を明らかにした。
大統領は、アジアの安定のため域内諸國の自助の努力に期待する
旨を強調したが、同時に米國は極東における域内諸國防衛の義務
上の約束は必ず守り、もつて極東の國際平和と安全の維持に貢
献し続けるものであることを確言した。

三 總理大臣と大統領は、極東の諸國、特に日本周辺地域に対する
武力攻撃は、日本を含む極東の平和を脅すものであることに意見
の一致をみた。總理大臣と大統領は、特に朝鮮半島において依然
として緊張状態が存在することに留意した。總理大臣は、朝鮮半
島の平和維持のための國際連合の努力を高く評價するものなるこ
とを明らかにし、韓國の安全は日本自身の安全にとつて不可欠で

あると述べた。大統領は、中共が核開発を促進している事実に言及し、中共の今後の対外政策の動向に関する関心を表明した。大統領は、台湾に関する武力不行使の提案を中共が受け入れていないことを懸念しつつ、米国の台湾に対する条約上の約束に言及した。総理大臣は、米国の立場を十分に理解する旨を明らかにし、日本政府としては台湾海峡における(安全保障上の)情勢に大なる注意と関心を払っている旨を述べた。総理大臣と大統領は、中共が対外的に協力的な姿勢に傾ずるよう期待する点において異方一致していることを認めた。大統領は、ウイナム問題の平和的解決のための米国の誠意ある努力を説明した。「(日本案) 総理大臣は、公正なる和平に向かつて實質的進展がみられることを望む

（ウイナム問題）

し」。一（米英）総領大臣は、エドナム和平に対する米國の努力に理解を示し、沖繩返還が予定されている時期までに韓国が終ぞくしていないうるを場合にも、エドナムに於ける軍事協力の力が返還のために妨げられることなき旨日本政府は保証すると述べた。「日本としてはインドシナ地域の安定と復興のため果しうる役割りを果たしている旨を述べた。

四 総領大臣と大統領は、現在のよりの極東情勢の下において、日米安保条約が日本を含む極東の平和と安全のため果たしている役割りを高く評価し、日米兩國の相互信頼と国際情勢に対する共通の認識の基礎に立つて、安保条約を堅持する意圖を相互に確認した。両者は、また、日米兩國政府が安保条約の実施に關し常時一層緊

密に相互の諒解を維持すべきことに意見の一致をみた。

五 総理大臣は、日米友好関係の基礎に立つて沖縄の施政権を日本に還渡し、沖縄を正常な姿に復するようにとの日本本土及び沖縄の日本国民の強い願望に両國政府がこたえるべき時期が到来したとの見解を説いた。大統領はこれを正しく評価した。両者は、また現在のよりな極東情勢の下において、沖縄にある米軍がきわめて重要な役割りを果していることを認めた。討議の結果、両者は、日米兩國の安全保衛上の利益は、沖縄の施政権を日本に還渡しするための取決めに於いて満たしうることに意見が一致した。よつて、両者は、沖縄の日本への早期復帰を、日本を含む極東の安全を損うことなく達成するための具体的を取決めに請し、兩國政府が直

ちの協定に入ることに合意した。さらに両者は、沖縄の施政権を一九七二年までに日本に返還しうるよう、これも具体的に取決めについて、必要を立法府の支持をえて、合意に達するため、この協定を促進すべきことに合意した。これに關連して、総理大臣は、沖縄の周辺防衛の責任は、日本自身の防衛の一環として、これを後援に引き受ける態度を明らかにした。また、総理大臣と大蔵大臣、米國が、沖縄に對して兩國共通の安全保障上必要を軍事施設及び区域を日米安保條約に關づいて保持すべきことに意見が一致した。

六 総理大臣と大蔵大臣は、施政権返還にあつては、日米安保條約及びこれに關連する諸取決めが沖縄に適用されることに意見の一

發表された。これに關連して、總理大臣は、日本の安全は極東に於ける國際の平和と安全をなくしては維持することができないものであり、したがつて極東の諸國の安全は日本の重大な關心事であるとの日本政府の認識を強調した。總理大臣は、日本政府のみある國際に感らせば、前記のよきな國際による沖繩の施政權返還は、日本を含む極東の諸國の防衛のために米國が負つてゐる國際義務の効率的遂行と兩立しうべきものであるとの見解を表明した。大藏大臣は、總理大臣の見解と同意見である旨を述べた。

一七 總理大臣は、核兵器に対する日本國民の特殊な感情、並びにこれを背景とする日本政府の政策についてくわしく説明した。大藏大臣は、日本政府の立場に對する理解を深し、この日本政府の政策

に警備することなきより沖繩の施政権返還を固る旨の米國政府の
意圖を秘約した。(以上は米側と未合意)

「八 總理大臣と大統領は、沖繩の施政権返還にあたり生ずることあ
るべき財政問題については、返還時まで日米双方の満足する解
決を固ることに意見の一致をみた。(以上は米側と未合意)」

「九 (返還に至る間の措置 - 米側と協賛中)」

一〇 總理大臣と大統領は、沖繩の施政権返還は、第二次大戦に關
連して日米間に残された最大の問題であり、これが双方の満足す
るより円満に解決することは、日米間の友好と信頼の關係を一層
固めるゆえんであり、極東の平和と安全のために賛成するところ
も大なるべきことを確信する旨披露した。

極 秘
無 期 限
109 号の内

美 國 声 明 案

昭 和 四 四 。 八 。 二 三

一 總 理 大 臣 と 大 統 領 は、日 米 兩 國 間 の 関 係 並 び に 國 際 政 局 に かけ
る 日 米 兩 國 の 立 場 に つ い て、広 く 意 見 を 交 換 し た。大 統 領 は、ア
ジ ア に 対 す る 米 國 政 府 及 び 大 統 領 自 身 の 深 い 関 心 を 披 瀝 し、この
地 域 の 平 和 と 繁 榮 の た め、日 米 兩 國 が 相 協 力 し て 貢 獻 す べ き で あ
る と の 信 念 を 述 べ た。總 理 大 臣 は 大 統 領 の 見 解 を 多 と し、日 本 は
ア ジ ア の 平 和 と 繁 榮 の た め、そ の 國 力 に 相 應 し て 一 層 積 極 的 に 貢
獻 す る 考 え で あ る こ と を 明 ら か に し た。

二 總 理 大 臣 と 大 統 領 は、最 近 の 國 際 情 勢、特 に 極 東 に かけ る 事 態
の 發 展 に つ い て 國 意 な く 意 見 を 交 換 し た。總 理 大 臣 は、現 在 の よ
う な 情 勢 の 下 に お い て は、米 軍 の 極 東 に かけ る 存 在 が、この 地 域

の安定の大きさをさえとなつていふ認識を明らかにした。大統領は、アジアの安定のため域内諸國の自助の努力に期待する旨を強調したが、同時に米國は極東における域内諸國防衛の条約上の約束は必ず守り、もつて極東における國際の平和と安全の維持に貢献し続けるものであることを確言した。

三 總理大臣と大統領は、朝鮮半島において依然として緊張状態が存在することに留意した。總理大臣は、朝鮮半島の平和維持のため國際連合の努力を高く評価するものなることを明らかにし、韓國の安全は日本自身の安全にとつて不可欠であると述べた。大統領は、中共が核開発を促進している事実に言及し、中共の今後の對外政策の動向に対する関心を表明した。總理大臣と大統領は、

中英が対外的に協調的を姿勢に転ずるより期待する点にかいて双方一致していることを認めた。しかしながら、大統領は、台湾地域における武力による威嚇又は武力の行使を相互に行なわないと合衆国の提議を中英が受け入れていないことを強調しつつ、米国の中華民国に対する条約上の約束に言及した。総理大臣は、米国の立場を十分に理解する旨を明らかにし、日本政府としても台湾地域における情勢に引き継ぎ大なる注意と関心を払っている旨を述べた。大統領は、ウイエトナム問題の平和的かつ公正な解決のための米国の誠意ある努力を説明した。総理大臣は、この目的に向かつて実質的進展がみられることを切望し、日本としてはインドシナ地域の安定と復興のため果たしうる役割を探索している旨を述べた。

四 總理大臣と大統領は、現在の上りな極東情勢の下において、日米安保条約が日本を含む極東の平和と安全のため果たしている役割を高く評価し、日米兩國の相互信頼と国際情勢に対する共通の懸念の基礎に立つて、安保条約を堅持する意図を相互に確認した。両者は、また、日米兩國政府が極東の平和と安全に影響を及ぼす事項及び安保条約の実施に関し常時一層緊密な相互の接触を維持すべきことに意見の一致をみた。

五 總理大臣は、日米友好関係の基礎に立つて沖縄の施政権を日本に返還し、沖縄を正常な姿に復するようにとの日本本土及び沖縄の日本国民の強い願望にとたえるべき時期が到来したとの見解を述べた。大統領はこれを正しく評価した。両者は、また、現在の

よりの戦東情勢の下において、沖縄にある米軍が重要な役割を果たしていることを認めた。討議の結果、両者は、日米両国共通の安全保障上の利益は、沖縄の施政権を日本に返還するための取決めに於いて満たしうることに意見が一致した。よつて、両者は、沖縄の日本への早期復帰を日本を含む戦東の安全をそとまうことなく達成するための具体的な取決めに關し、兩國政府が直ちに協議に入ることに合意した。さらに、両者は、一九七二年中に沖縄の復帰を達成するためのこれら具体的な取決めに立法府の必要なる支持をえて締結するよう、この協議を促進すべきことに合意した。これに關連して、総理大臣は、沖縄の島地防衛の責任は、返還後は日本自身の防衛の一環としてこれを餘餘に引き受ける意図を明

らかにした。また、総理大臣と大蔵領は、米國が、沖繩に於いて兩國共運の安全保障上必要な施設及び区域を日米安保条約に基づいて保持すべきことに意見が一致した。

六 総理大臣と大蔵領は、應政權返還にあつては、日米安保条約及びこれに関連する閣取決めが変更を行ふことを全く沖繩に適用されることに意見の一致をみた。これに関連して、総理大臣は、日本の安全は極東における國際の平和と安全なくしては維持することができまいものであり、したがつて極東の諸國の安全は日本の重大な関心事であるとの日本政府の認識を確認した。総理大臣は、日本政府のかかる認識に照らせば、前記のよきな態様による沖繩の應政權返還は、日本を含む極東の諸國の防衛のために米國

が負つてゐる國際義務の務果的遂行と両立しうべきものであるとの見解を表明した。大統領は、總理大臣の見解と同意見である旨を述べた。

「七 總理大臣は、禁兵器に対する日本國民の憎惡を感情、並びにこれを背景とする日本政府の政策についてくわしく説明した。大統領は、日本政府の立場に対する理解を示し、この日本政府の政策に賛成することなきよう神羅の憲政権運轉を圖る旨の米國政府の意圖を確約した。(以上は米領と未合意)」

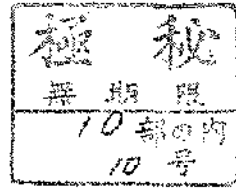
「八 總理大臣と大統領は、神羅の憲政権運轉にあまり坐することあるべき財政問題については、返還時までには米双方の満足する解決を圖ふことに意見の一致をみた。(以上は米領と未合意)」

九 總理大臣と大統領は、沖縄の復帰に伴う諸問題の複雑性を認め、日米両國政府が、施政権が兩政府間に合意されるべき返還取決めに従つて円滑に日本政府に移転されるようにするため必要を誰か措置につき、緊密な協議を行ない、協力すべきことに意見の一致をみた。両者は、東京にある日米協議委員会がこの準備作業に対する全般的責任を遂行すべきことに合意した。

大統領と總理大臣は、琉球政府に対する必要を援助をきめて施政権の移転の準備に関する諸措置についての現地における協議及び調整のため、現存の琉球列島高等弁務官に対する諮問委員会に代えて、沖縄に準備委員会を設置することに合意した。準備委員会は、大使級の日本政府代表及び琉球列島高等弁務官から成り、

それぞれ適當な要員で補佐され、さらに琉球政府行政主席が委員会の顧問として行動することとなる。同委員会は、日米協働委員会を通じて両政府に対し報告及び勧告を行なうものとする。

一〇 總理大臣と大統領は、沖繩の施政權返還は、第二次大戦に關連して日米間に残された最大の問題であり、これが双方の満足をるよう円満に解決することは、日米間の友好と信頼の關係を一層固めるゆえんでもあり、東洋の平和と安全のために貫徹するところも大なるべきことを確信する旨發議した。



共同声明書

昭和四年。八。二五

一 總理大臣と大統領は、日米兩國間の關係並びに國際政局に於ける日米兩國の立場について、広く意見を交換した。大統領は、アジアに対する米國政府及び大統領自身の深い関心を披瀝し、この地域の平和と繁榮のため、日米兩國が相協力して貢獻すべきであるとの信念を述べた。總理大臣は、大統領の見解を多とし、日本はアジアの平和と繁榮のため、その国力に相應して一層積極的に貢獻する考えであることを明らかにした。

二 總理大臣と大統領は、最近の國際情勢、特に極東に於ける事態の發展について、隔座を多く意見を交換した。總理大臣は、現在のよ

うな情勢の下に於いては、米軍の極東に於ける存在が、この地域

の表定の大きさをさえとまづていといふ認識を明らかにした。
大統領は、この地域の安定のため域内諸国の自助の努力に期待する旨を強調したが、同時に米国は域内諸国防衛の条約上の約束は必ず守り、もつて極東における国際の平和と安全の維持に引き続き貢献するものであることを確言した。

三 総理大臣と大統領は、朝鮮半島において依然として緊張状態が存在することに留意した。総理大臣は、朝鮮半島の平和維持のため国際連合の努力を高く評価し、韓国の安全は日本自身の安全にとつて緊要であると述べた。大統領は、中共が核開発を促進している事実を言及し、中共の今後の対外政策の動向に対する関心を表明した。総理大臣と大統領は、中共が対外的に協力的な姿勢

に頼ずるより期待する点において双方一致していることを認めた。
しかしながら、大統領は、台湾地域における武力による威嚇又は
武力の行使を相互に行なわないとの合衆国の提案を中共が受け入
れていないことを懸念しつつ、米国の中華民国に対する条約上の
約束に言及した。総理大臣は、米国の立場を十分に理解する旨を
明らかにし、日本政府としても台湾地域における情勢に大なる注
意と関心を払っている旨を述べた。大統領は、グイエトナム問題
の平和的かつ正当な解決のための米国の誠意ある努力を説明した。
総理大臣は、この目的に向かつて実質的進展がみられることを切
望し、日本としてはインドシナ地域の安定と復興のため最大しよ
る役割を擔求している旨を述べた。

四 總理大臣と大藏領は、極東情勢の現状及び見通しにかんがみ、日米安保条約が日本を含む極東の平和と安全の維持のため果たしている役割を高く評価するとともに、相互信頼と国際情勢に対する共通の認識の基礎に立つて安保条約を堅持するとの意圖を相互に確認した。両者は、また、日米兩國政府が^{日本を含む}極東の平和と安全に影響を及ぼす事項及び安保条約の実施に関し常時一層緊密な相互の接触を維持すべきことに意見の一致をみた。

五 總理大臣は、日米友好關係の基礎に立つて沖縄の施政權を日本に返還し、沖縄を正體を確立するようたとの日本本土及び沖縄の日本國民の強い願望にとたえるべき時期が到来したとの見解を述べた。大藏領はこれを正しく評価した。両者は、また、現在の

よりを極東情勢の下に於いて、沖縄にある米軍が重要な役割を果
たしていることを認められた。討議の結果、両者は、日米両国共通の
安全保障上の利益は、沖縄の施政権を日本に返還するための取決
めにおいて満たしうることに意見が一致した。よつて、両者は、
沖縄の日本への早期復帰を日本を含む極東の安全をそこなうこと
なく達成するための具体的な取決めに關し、兩國政府が直ちに協
議に入ることに合意した。さらに、両者は、これら具体的な取決
めを立法府の必要を支持をえて締結することにより千九百七十二
年中に沖縄の復帰を達成するよう、この協議を促進すべきことに
合意した。これに關連して、総理大臣は、沖縄の局地防衛の責任
は、復帰後は日本自身の防衛の一環としてこれを徐徐に引き受け

る意圖を喪ら¹かにした。また、總理大臣と大統領は、米國が、沖
繩にかいて兩國共通の安全保障上必要な軍事施設及び區域を日米
安保條約に基づいて保持すべきことに意見が一致した。

六 總理大臣と大統領は、施政権返還にあつては、日米安保條約
及びこれに関連する體取決めが変更なしに沖繩に適用されること
に意見の一致をみた。これに関連して、總理大臣は、日本の安全
は極東における國際の平和と安全をくしては十分に維持すること
ができな^いものであり、したがつて極東の國際の安全は日本の重
大な關心事であるとの日本政府の認識を確認した。總理大臣は、
日本政府のかかる認識に照らせば、前記のよ^うな懸念による沖繩
の施政権返還は、日本を含む極東の國際の防衛のために米國が負

つてゐる國際義務の効果的遂行と兩立しうべきものであるとの見解を表明した。大統領は、總理大臣の見解と同意見である旨を述べた。

十七 總理大臣は、核兵器に対する日本国民の特殊な感情、並びにこれを背景とする日本政府の政策についてくわしく説明した。大統領は、日本政府の立場に対する理解を示し、この日本政府の政策に背馳することなきよう沖縄の施政権返還を願ふ旨の米國政府の意圖を確約した。(米側と未合意)

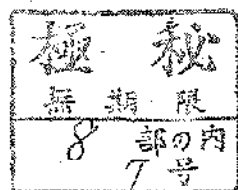
十八 總理大臣と大統領は、沖縄の施政権返還にあたり生ずることあるべき財政問題については、返還時までに日米双方の調整する辦法を固ることに意見の一致をみた。(米側と未合意)

九 總理大臣と大統領は、沖縄の復讐に伴う諸問題の復讐性を認め、日米兩國政府が、應政府が兩政府間に合意されるべき迅速取決めに従つて円滑に日本政府に移転されるようにするために必要を諸措置につき、緊密な協議を行ない、協力すべきことに意見の一致をみた、所者は、東京にある日米協議委員会がこの準備作業に対する全般的責任を遂行すべきことに合意した。

總理大臣と大統領は、琉球政府に対する必要な助力を含む諸種の移転の準備に關する諸措置についての現地に於ける協議及び調整のため、残存の琉球列島高等弁務官に対する諸問題委員会に代えて、沖縄に準備委員会を設置することに合意した。準備委員会は、大使級の日本政府代表及び琉球列島高等弁務官から成り、そ

れぞれ遠慮を要員で補佐され、さらに琉球政府行政主席が委員会の顧問として行動することとなる。同委員会は、日米協議委員会を通じて両政府に対し報告及び勧告を行なうものとする。

一〇 總理大臣と大藏大臣は、沖縄の施政の日本への返還は、第二次大戦に關連して日米間に残された最大の懸案であり、これが双方の満足するよう円満に解決することは、日米間の友好と信頼の關係を一層固めるゆえんであり、極東の平和と安全のために貢献するとともに大なるべきことを確信する旨披露した。



共同声明案

昭和四年。九。一

一 總理大臣と大統領は、日米兩國間の關係並びに國際政局における日米兩國の立場について、広く意見を交換した。大統領は、アジアに対する米國政府及び大統領自身の深い関心を披瀝し、この地域の平和と繁榮のため日米兩國が相協力して貢獻すべきであるとの信念を述べた。總理大臣は、大統領の見解を多とし、日本はアジアの平和と繁榮のためその国力に相應して一層積極的に貢獻する考案であることを明らかにした。

二 總理大臣と大統領は、最近の國際情勢、特に極東における事態の發展について留意なく意見を交換した。總理大臣は、現在のよりの情勢の下に於いては、米軍の極東における存在がこの地域の

安定の大きなささえとなつてゐるといふ認識を明らかにした。大統領は、この地域の安定のため域内諸國の自防の努力に期待する旨を強調したが、同時に米國は域内における防衛条約上の義務は必ず守り、もつて極東における國際の平和と安全の維持に引き続き貢獻するものであることを確言した。

三 總理大臣と大統領は、朝鮮半島において依然として緊張状態が存在することにとくに留意した。總理大臣は、朝鮮半島の平和維持のための國際連合の努力を高く評価し、韓國の安全は日本自身の安全にとつて重要であると述べた。總理大臣と大統領は、中英がその對外國係においてより協同的かつ建設的を態度をとるより期待する点において双方一致してゐることを認めた。しかしなが

ら、大統領は、中共が台湾地域における武力による威嚇又は武力の行使を相互に行なわないとのことにつき米國に同調していないことを想起しつつ、米國の中華民國に対する条約上の義務に言及し、米國はこれを遵守するものであると述べた。総理大臣は、米國の立場を十分に理解する旨を明らかにし、日本政府としても台湾地域における情勢に大なる注意と関心を払っている旨を述べた。大統領は、グイエトナム問題の平和的かつ正当な解決のための米國の誠意ある勢力を説明した。総理大臣は、この目的に向かつて實質的進展がみられることを切望し、日本としてはインドシナ地域の安定と復興のため果たしうる役割を探求している旨を述べた。

四 総理大臣と大統領は、極東情勢の現状及び見通しにかんがみ、

日米安保条約が日本を含む極東の平和と安全の維持のため果たしている役割を高く評価するとともに、相互信頼と国際情勢に対する共通の認識の基礎に立つて安保条約を堅持するとの意圖を相互に確認した。両者は、また、日米両国政府が日本を含む極東の平和と安全に影響を及ぼす事項及び安保条約の実施に關し常時一層緊密な相互の接續を維持すべきことに意見の一致をみた。

五 總理大臣は、日米友好關係の基礎に立つて沖繩の施政權を日本に返還し、沖繩を正常な姿に復するようにとの日本本土及び沖繩の日本國民の強い願望にと対応すべき時期が到来したとの見解を説いた。大統領は、これを正しく評価した。両者は、また、現在のような極東情勢の下において、沖繩にある米軍が重要な役割を

果たしていることを認めた。討論の結果、両者は、日米兩國共通の安全保障上の利益は、沖縄の施政權を日本に返還するためのものであることに意見が一致した。よつて、両者は、沖縄の日本への早期復帰を日本を含む極東の安全をそとなうことなく達成するための具体的取決めに關し、兩國政府が直ちに協議に入ることに合意した。さらに、両者は、立法府の必要を支持をえて前記の具体的取決めに關する事項に千九百七十一年中に沖縄の復帰を達成するより、この協議を促進すべきことに合意した。これに關連して、總理大臣は、沖縄の局勢防衛の責任は、復帰後は日本自身の防衛の一環としてこれを後援に引き受けるとの意圖を明らかにした。また、總理大臣と大統領は、米國

が、沖縄において両国共通の安全保障上必要を軍事施設及び区域を日米安保条約に基づいて保持すべきことに意見が一致した。

六 総理大臣と大統領は、施政権返還にあつては、日米安保条約及びこれに関連する諸取決めが変更なしに沖縄に適用されるところに意見の一致をみた。これに関連して、総理大臣は、日本の安全は極東における国際の平和と安全なくしては十分に維持することができないものであり、したがつて極東の諸国の安全は日本の重大な関心事であるとの日本政府の認識を確認した。総理大臣は、日本政府のかかる認識に照らせば、前記のような態様による沖縄の施政権返還は、日本を含む極東の諸国の防衛のために米國が負っている国際義務の効率的遂行と両立しうべきものであるとの見

解を表明した。大統領は、総理大臣の見解と同意見である旨を述べた。

七 総理大臣は、核兵器に対する日本国民の特殊な感情及びこれを背景とする日本政府の政策についてくわしく説明した。大統領は、日本政府の立場に対する理解を示し、この日本政府の政策に背馳することなきよう沖縄の返還を図る旨の米國政府の意圖を強調した。(米側と未合意)

八 総理大臣と大統領は、沖縄の施政権返還にあたり生ずることあるべき財政問題については、返還時までに日米双方の満足する解決を図ることに意見の一致をみた。(米側と未合意)

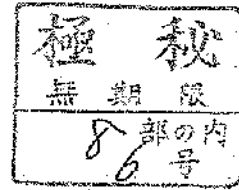
九 総理大臣と大統領は、沖縄の復帰に伴う諸問題の複雑性を認め、

日米兩國政府が、兩政府間に合意されるべき返還取決めに従つて、艦政權が円滑に日本政府に移転されるようにするために必要な諸措置につき、緊密な協議を行ない、協力すべきことに意見の一致をみた。両者は、東京にある日米協議委員会がこの準備作業に対する全般的責任を負うべきことに合意した。

總理大臣と大連領は、琉球政府に対する必要を助力を舍む艦政權の移転の準備に關する諸措置についての現地における協議及び調整のため、現存の琉球列島高等弁務官に対する諮問委員会に代えて、沖繩に準備委員会を設けすることに合意した。準備委員会は、大連領の日本政府代表及び琉球列島高等弁務官から成り、それぞれ適當な要員で補佐され、さらに琉球政府行政主席が委員会

の顧問として行動することとなる。同委員会は、日米協議委員会を兼じて両政府に対し報告及び勧告を行なうものとする。

一〇 総理大臣と大統領は、沖繩の施設権の日本への返還は、第二次大戦に因進して日米間に残された最大の懸案であり、これが双方の満足するより円満に解決することは、日米間の友好と信頼の關係を一層固めるゆえんであり、極東の平和と安全のために貢献するところも大なるべきことを確信する旨披露した。



共同声明案

昭和四四・九・十七

(傍線部分は未合意、括弧内は米案)

一 總理大臣と大統領は、日米兩國間の關係並びに國際政局における日米兩國の立場について、広く意見を交換した。大統領は、アジアに対する米國政府及び大統領自身の深い関心を披瀝し、この地域の平和と繁榮のため日米兩國が相協力して貢獻すべきであるとの信念を述べた。總理大臣は、大統領の見解を多とし、日本はアジアの平和と繁榮のためその国力に相応して一層積極的に貢獻する考えであることを明らかにした。

二 總理大臣と大統領は、最近の國際情勢、特に極東における事態の發展について隔意なく意見を交換した。總理大臣は、現在のと

りを情勢の下において、米軍の極東における存在がこの地域の安定の大きなささえとなつてゐるといふ認識を明らかにした。大統領は、この地域の安定のため域内諸國の自助の努力に期待する旨を強調したが、同時に米國は域内における防衛条約上の義務は必ず守り、もつて極東における國聯の平和と安全の維持に引き続き貢献するものであることを宣言した。(總理大臣は、米國が日本を含む極東の諸國の防衛のための國際義務を効果的に遂行しうべきものであることに同意した。)

三 總理大臣と大統領は、朝鮮半島において依然として緊張状態が存在することにとくに留意した。總理大臣は、朝鮮半島の平和維持のための國際連合の努力を高く評価し、韓國の安全は日本自身

の安全にとつて緊要であると述べた。総理大臣と大統領は、中共がその対外関係においてより協力的かつ建設的な態度をとるよう期待する点において双方一致していることを認めた。しかしながら、大統領は、中共が台湾地域における武力による威嚇又は武力の行使を相互に行なわないとのことにつき米國に同調していなことを遺憾しつつ、米國の中華民国に対する条約上の義務に言及し、米國はこれを遵守するものであると述べた。総理大臣は、台湾地域における平和と安全の維持も日本の安全にとつてきわめて重要な要素であると述べた。大統領は、ヴェトナム問題の平和的かつ正当な解決のための米國の誠意ある努力を説明した。総理大臣と大統領は、ヴェトナム戦争が沖繩の施政権が日本に返還

されるまでに終結していることを希望するものである旨を明らかにした。これに関連して、両者は、もし不幸にしてヴェトナムにおける平和が沖縄返還予定時に至るも実現していないう場合には、^{自衛隊行方} ヴィエトナムにおける平和の達成のための（南ヴェトナム人民に外部からの干渉を受けずにその政治的将来を決定する機会を確保するための）米国の努力が沖縄の復帰により影響されることがないように両国政府が十分協議することに意見の一致をみた。総理大臣は、さらに、日本としてはインドシナ地域の安定と復興のため果たしうる役割を探求している旨を述べた。

四 総理大臣と大統領は、極東情勢の現状及び見通しにかんがみ、日米安保条約が日本を含む極東の平和と安全の維持のため果たし

ている役割を高く評価するとともに、相互信頼と国際情勢に対する共通の認識の基礎に立つて安保条約を堅持するとの意図を相互に確認した。両者は、また、日米両国政府が日本を含む極東の平和と安全に影響を及ぼす事項及び安保条約の実施に関し常時一層緊密な相互の接触を維持すべきことに意見の一致をみた。

五 総理大臣は、日米友好関係の基礎に立つて沖縄の施政権を日本に返還し、沖縄を正常な姿に復するようにとの日本本土及び沖縄の日本国民の強い願望にとたえるべき時期が到来したとの見解を説いた。大統領は、これを正しく評価した。両者は、また、現在のような極東情勢の下において、沖縄にある米軍が重要な役割を果たしていることを認めたと。前記のよりの討議の結果、両者は、

日米兩國共通の安全保障上の利益は、沖縄の施政権を日本に返還
するための取決めにおいて満たしうることに意見が一致した。よ
つて、両者は、沖縄の日本への早期復帰を日本を含む極東の安全
をそとなりことなく達成するための具体的を取決めに関し、兩國
政府が直ちに協議に入ることと合意した。さらに、両者は、立法
府の必要な支持をえて前記の具体的取決めが締結されることを条
件に千九百七十二年中に沖縄の復帰を達成するよう、この協議を
促進すべきことに合意した。これに関連して、総理大臣は、復帰
後は沖縄の局地防衛の責務は日本自身の防衛の一環として徐々に
これを負うとの日本政府の意図を明らかにした。また、総理大臣
と大統領は、米國が、沖縄において兩國共通の安全保障上必要を

軍事上の施設及び区域を日米安保条約に基づいて保持すべきことに意見が一致した。

六 総理大臣と大統領は、施政権返還にあつては、日米安保条約及びこれに関連する諸取決めが変更なしに沖縄に適用されることに意見の一致をみた。これに関連して、総理大臣は、日本の安全は極東における国際の平和と安全なくしては十分に維持することができないものであり、したがつて極東の諸国の安全は日本の重大な関心事であるとの日本政府の認識を確認した。総理大臣は、日本政府のかかる認識に照らせば、前記のよりの態様による沖縄の施政権返還は、日本を含む極東の諸国の防衛のために米国が負つてゐる国際義務の効果的遂行と両立しうべき一を想定するしも

のであるとの見解を表明した。大統領は、総理大臣の見解と同意見である旨を述べた。

七 総理大臣は、核兵器に対する日本国民の特殊な感情及びこれを背景とする日本政府の政策についてくわしく説明した。大統領は、日米安保条約の下における事前協議制度に関する米國政府の立場を容許することなく、この日本政府の政策に背馳することなきより沖縄の返還を図る旨の米國政府の意図を確約した。

八 総理大臣と大統領は、沖縄の施政権返還にあたり生ずることあるべき財政問題については、返還時まで日米双方の満足する解決を図ることに意見の一致をみた。

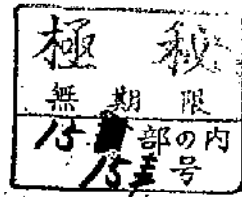
九 総理大臣と大統領は、沖縄の復帰に伴う諸問題の複雑性を認め、

日米兩國政府が、兩政府間に合意されるべき返還取決めに従つて施政權が円滑に日本政府に移転されるようにするために必要な諸措置につき、緊密な協議を行ない、協力すべきことに意見の一致をみた。両者は、東京にある日米協議委員会がこの準備作業に対する全般的責任を負うべきことに合意した。

總理大臣と大統領は、琉球政府に対する必要を助力を含む施政權の移転の準備に関する諸措置についての現地における協議及び調整のため、現存の琉球列島高等弁務官に対する諮問委員会に代えて、沖縄に準備委員会を設置することに合意した。準備委員会は、大使級の日本政府代表及び琉球列島高等弁務官から成り、それぞれ適當な要員で補佐され、さらに琉球政府行政主席が委員会

の顧問として行動することとなる。同委員会は、日米協議委員会を通じて両政府に対し報告及び勧告を行なうものとする。

一〇 総理大臣と大統領は、沖縄の施政権の日本への返還は、第二次大戦に關連して日米間に残された最大の懸案であり、その双方にとり満足な解決は、日米間の友好と信頼の關係を一層固めるゆえんであり、極東の平和と安全のために貢獻するところも大なるべきことを確信する旨被瀝した。



共同声明案

昭和四四・十・十六

(傍線部分は未合意)

一 総理大臣と大統領は、日米両国間の関係並びに国際政局における日米両国の立場について、広く意見を交換した。大統領は、アジアに対する米国政府及び大統領自身の深い関心を披瀝し、この地域の平和と繁栄のため日米両国が相協力して貢献すべきであるとの信念を述べた。総理大臣は、大統領の見解を多とし、日本はアジアの平和と繁栄のためその国力に相応して一層積極的に貢献する考えであることを明らかにした。

二 総理大臣と大統領は、最近の国際情勢、特に極東における事態の発展について隔意なく意見を交換した。大統領は、この地域の

安定のため域内諸国の自助の努力に期待する旨を強調したが、同時に米国は域内における防衛条約上の義務は必ず守り、もつて極東における国際の平和と安全の維持に引き続き貢献するものであることを確言した。総理大臣は、米国の決意を多とし、大統領が言及した義務を米国が十分に果たしうる態勢にあるべきことが極東の平和と安全にとつて重要であることを強調した。総理大臣は、さらに、現在の情勢の下においては、米軍の極東における存在がこの地域の安定の大きなささえとなつてゐるという認識を明らかにした。

三 総理大臣と大統領は、朝鮮半島において依然として緊張状態が存在することにとくに留意した。総理大臣は、朝鮮半島の平和維

持のための国際連合の努力を高く評価し、韓国の安全は日本自身の安全にとつて緊要であると述べた。総理大臣と大統領は、中共がその対外関係においてより協調的かつ建設的な態度をとるよう期待する点において双方一致していることを認めた。しかしながら、大統領は、中共が台湾地域における武力による威嚇又は武力の行使を相互に行なわないとのことにつき米国に同調していないことを想起しつつ、米国の中華民国に対する条約上の義務に言及し、米国はこれを遵守するものであると述べた。総理大臣は、台湾地域における平和と安全の維持も日本の安全にとつてきわめて重要な要素であると述べた。大統領は、ヴェトナム問題の平和的かつ正当な解決のための米国の誠意ある努力を説明した。総理

大臣と大統領は、ヴェトナム戦争が沖縄の施政権が日本に返還されるまでに終結していることを強く希望するものである旨を明らかにした。これに関連して、両者は、万一ヴェトナムにおける平和が沖縄返還予定時に至るも実現していない場合には、両国政府は、南ヴェトナム人民に対し外部からの干渉を受けずにその政治的将来を決定する機会を確保するための米国の努力に影響を及ぼすことなく沖縄の返還が実現されるように、そのときの情勢に照らして十分協議することに意見の一致をみた。総理大臣は、さらに、日本としてはインドシナ地域の安定と復興のため果たしうる役割を探求している旨を述べた。

四 総理大臣と大統領は、極東情勢の現状及び混同しにかんがみ、

日米安保条約が日本を含む極東の平和と安全の維持のため果たしている役割を高く評価するとともに、相互信頼と国際情勢に対する共通の認識の基礎に立つて安保条約を堅持するとの意図を相互に確認した。両者は、また、日米両国政府が日本を含む極東の平和と安全に影響を及ぼす事項及び安保条約の実施に関し常時一層緊密な相互の接触を維持すべきことに意見の一致をみた。

五 総理大臣は、日米友好関係の基礎に立つて沖縄の施政権を日本に返還し、沖縄を正常な姿に復するようにとの日本本土及び沖縄の日本国民の強い願望にこたえるべき時期が到来したとの見解を説いた。大統領は、これを正しく評価した。両者は、また、現在のような極東情勢の下において、沖縄にある米軍が重要な役割を

果たしていることを認めた。前記のような討議の結果、両者は、日米両国共通の安全保障上の利益は、沖繩の施政権を日本に返還するための取決めにおいて満たしうることに意見が一致した。よつて、両者は、沖繩の日本への早期復帰を日本を含む極東の安全をそこなうことなく達成するための具体的な取決めに関し、両国政府が直ちに協議に入ることに合意した。さらに、両者は、立法府の必要な支持をえて前記の具体的取決めが締結されることを条件に千九百七十二年中に沖繩の復帰を達成するよう、この協議を促進すべきことに合意した。これに関連して、総理大臣は、復帰後は沖繩の局地防衛の責務は日本自身の防衛の一環として徐徐にこれを負うとの日本政府の意図を明らかにした。また、総理大臣

と大統領は、米國が、沖繩において兩國共通の安全保障上必要な軍事上の施設及び区域を日米安保条約に基づいて保持すべきことに意見が一致した。

六 総理大臣と大統領は、施政権返還にあつては、日米安保条約及びこれに関連する諸取決めが変更なしに沖繩に適用されることに意見の一致をみた。これに関連して、総理大臣は、日本の安全は極東における國際の平和と安全なくしては十分に維持することができないものであり、したがつて極東の諸國の安全は日本の重大な関心事であるとの日本政府の認識を確認した。総理大臣は、日本政府のかかる認識に照らせば、前記のような態様による沖繩の施政権返還は、日本を含む極東の諸國の防衛のために米國が負

つてゐる国際義務の効果的遂行の妨げとはならざるべきであるとの見解を表明した。大統領は、総理大臣の見解と同意見である旨を述べた。

七 総理大臣は、核兵器に対する日本国民の特殊な感情及びこれを背景とする日本政府の政策についてくわしく説明した。大統領は、総理大臣に対し、米國政府としては、日米安保条約の事前協議制度に関するその立場を害することなく、この日本政府の政策に背馳することなきよう沖縄の返還を図る意図である旨を確約した。

八 (財政問題)

九 総理大臣と大統領は、沖縄の復帰に伴う諸問題の複雑性を認め、日米兩國政府が、両政府間に合意されるべき返還取決めに従つて

施政権が円滑に日本政府に移転されるようにするために必要な諸措置につき、緊密な協議を行ない、協力すべきことに意見の一致をみた。両者は、東京にある日米協議委員会がこの準備作業に対する全般的責任を負うべきことに合意した。総理大臣と大統領は、琉球政府に対する必要な助力を含む施政権の移転の準備に関する諸措置についての現地における協議及び調整のため、現存の琉球列島高等弁務官に対する諮問委員会に代えて、沖縄に準備委員会を設置することに合意した。準備委員会は、大使級の日本政府代表及び琉球列島高等弁務官から成り、それぞれ適当な要員で補佐され、さらに琉球政府行政主席が委員会の顧問として行動することとなる。同委員会は、日米協議委員会を通じて両政府に対し報

告及び勸告を行なうものとする。

一〇 総理大臣と大統領は、沖縄の施政権の日本への返還は、第二次大戦に関連して日米間に残された最大の懸案であり、その双方にとり満足な解決は、日米間の友好と信頼の関係を一層固めるゆえんであり、極東の平和と安全のために貢献するところも大なるべきことを確信する旨披瀝した。

極 秘
無 期 限
内 部 15
号 13

共同声明案

昭和四四・十・二十三

(傍線部分は未合意)

一 総理大臣と大統領は、日米両国間の関係及び現在の国際政局における日米両国の立場について広く意見を交換した。大統領は、アジアに対する大統領自身及び米国政府の深い関心を披瀝し、この地域の平和と繁栄のため日米両国が相協力して貢献すべきであるとの信念を述べた。総理大臣は、大統領の見解を多とし、日本はアジアの平和と繁栄のためその国力に相応して 積極的に貢献する考えであることを明らかにした。

二 総理大臣と大統領は、現下の国際情勢、特に極東における事態の発展について留意なく意見を交換した。大統領は、この地域の

安定のため域内諸国の自助の努力に期待する旨を強調したが、同時に米国は域内における防衛条約上の義務は必ず守り、もつて極東における国際の平和と安全の維持に引き続き貢献するものであることを確言した。総理大臣は、米国の決意を多とし、大統領が言及した義務を米国が十分に果たしうる態勢にある外、東の平和と安全にとつて重要であることを強調した。総理大臣は、さらに、現在の情勢の下においては、米軍の極東における存在がこの地域の安定の大きなささえとなつていふという認識を述べた。

三 総理大臣と大統領は、朝鮮半島において依然として緊張状態が存在することに特に留意した。総理大臣は、朝鮮半島の平和維持のための国際連合の努力を高く評価し、韓国の安全は日本自身の

安全にとつて緊要であると述べた。総理大臣と大統領は、中共がその対外関係においてより協調的かつ建設的な態度をとるよう期待する点において双方一致していることを認めたと。しかしながら、大統領は、台湾地域における武力による威嚇又は武力の行使を相互に行なわないことにつき中共が米国に同調していないことを想起しつつ、米国の中華民国に対する条約上の義務に言及し、米国はこれを遵守するものであると述べた。総理大臣は、台湾地域における平和と安全の維持も日本の安全にとつてきわめて重要な要素であると述べた。大統領は、ヴェトナム問題の平和的かつ正当な解決のための米国の誠意ある努力を説明した。総理大臣と大統領は、ヴェトナム戦争が沖繩の施政権が日本に返還されるま

でに終結していることを強く希望するものである旨を明らかにした。これに関連して、両者は、万一ヴェトナムにおける平和が沖繩返還予定時に至るも実現していない場合には、両国政府は、南ヴェトナム人民が外部からの干渉を受けずにその政治的将来を決定する機会を確保するための米国の努力に影響を及ぼすことなく沖繩の返還が実現されるように、そのときの情勢に照らして十分協議することに意見の一致をみた。総理大臣は、日本としてはインドシナ地域の安定と復興のため果たしうる役割を探求している旨を述べた。

四 総理大臣と大統領は、極東情勢の現状及び見通しにかんがみ、日米安保条約が日本を含む極東の平和と安全の維持のため果たし

ている役割をともに高く評価し、相互信頼と国際情勢に対する共通の認識の基礎に立つて安保条約を堅持するとの両国政府の意図を明らかにした。両者は、また、両国政府が日本を含む極東の平和と安全に影響を及ぼす事項及び安保条約の実施に関し緊密な相互の接触を維持すべきことに意見の一致をみた。

五 総理大臣は、日米友好関係の基礎に立つて沖縄の施政権を日本に返還し、沖縄を正常な姿に復するようにとの日本本土及び沖縄の日本国民の強い願望にこたえるべき時期が到来したとの見解を説いた。大統領は、総理大臣の見解に対する理解を示した。総理大臣と大統領は、また、現在のようない極東情勢の下において、沖縄にある米軍が重要な役割を果たしていることを認め、討議の

結果、両者は、日米両国共通の安全保障上の利益は、沖縄の施政権を日本に返還するための取決めにおいて満たしうることに意見が一致した。よつて、両者は、沖縄の日本への早期復帰を日本を含む極東の安全をそこなうことなく達成するための具体的な取決めに関し、両国政府が直ちに協議に入ることに合意した。さらに、両者は、立法府の必要な支持をえて前記の具体的取決めが締結されることを条件に千九百七十二年中に沖縄の復帰を達成するよう、この協議を促進すべきことに合意した。これに関連して、総理大臣は、復帰後は沖縄の局地防衛の責務は日本自~~身~~^身の防衛の一環として徐々にこれを負うとの日本政府の意図を明らかにした。また、総理大臣と大統領は、米國が、沖縄において両国共通の安全保障

上必要な軍事上の施設及び区域を日米安保条約に基づいて保持することにつき意見が一致した。

六 総理大臣と大統領は、施政権返還にあつては、日米安保条約及びこれに関連する諸取決めが変更なしに沖縄に適用されることに意見の一致をみた。これに関連して、総理大臣は、日本の安全は極東における国際の平和と安全なくしては十分に維持することができないものであり、したがつて極東の諸国の安全は日本の重大な関心事であるとの日本政府の認識を明らかにした。総理大臣は、日本政府のかかる認識に照らせば、前記のような態様による沖縄の施政権返還は、日本を含む極東の諸国の防衛のために米国が負つている国際義務の効果的遂行の妨げと^{あるよう}なるべきもの

であるとの見解を表明した。大統領は、^{付あ}総理大臣の見解と同意見である旨を述べた。

七 総理大臣は、核兵器に対する日本国民の特殊な感情及びこれを背景とする日本政府の政策について詳細に説明した。大統領は、総理大臣に対し、米政府としては、日米安保条約の事前協議制度に関する地位を害することなく、この日本政府の政策に背馳することなきよう沖縄の返還を図る意図である旨を確約した。

八 (財政問題)

九 総理大臣と大統領は、沖縄の復帰に伴う諸問題の複雑性を認め、両国政府が、相互に合意されるべき返還取決めに従つて施政権が円滑に日本政府に移転されるようにするために必要な諸措置につ

き緊密な協議を行ない、協力すべきことに意見の一致をみた。両者は、東京にある日米協議委員会がこの準備作業に対する全般的責任を負うべきことに合意した。総理大臣と大統領は、琉球政府に対する必要な助力を含む施政権の移転の準備に関する諸措置についての現地における協議及び調整のため、現存の琉球列島高等弁務官に対する諮問委員会に代えて、沖縄に準備委員会を設置することとした。準備委員会は、大使級の日本政府代表及び琉球列島高等弁務官から成り、それぞれ適当な要員で補佐され、さらに琉球政府行政主席が委員会の顧問として行動することとなる。同委員会は、日米協議委員会を通じて両国政府に対し報告及び勧告を行なうものとする。

一〇 総理大臣と大統領は、沖縄の施政権の日本への返還は、第二次大戦から生じた日米間の主要な懸案の最後のものであり、その双方にとり満足な解決は、日米間の友好と信頼の基礎を一段固めるゆえんであり、極東の平和と安全のために貢献するところも大なるべきことを確信する旨披瀝した。

極 秘
無 期 限
20 部の内
11 号

共同声明（案）

昭和四四・十一・十二

（傍線部分は未合意）

一 総理大臣と大統領は、日米両国間の関係及び現在の国際政局における日米両国の立場について広く意見を交換した。大統領は、アジアに対する大統領自身及び米国政府の深い関心を披瀝し、この地域の平和と繁栄のため日米両国が相協力して貢献すべきであるとの信念を述べた。総理大臣は、大統領の見解を多とし、日本はアジアの平和と繁栄のため今後も積極的に貢献する考えであることを述べた。

二 総理大臣と大統領は、現下の国際情勢、特に極東における事態の発展について隔意なく意見を交換した。大統領は、この地域の

安定のため域内諸国にその自主的努力を期待する旨を強調したが、同時に米国は域内における防衛条約上の義務は必ず守り、もつて極東における国際の平和と安全の維持に引き続き貢献するものであることを確言した。総理大臣は、米国の決意を多とし、大統領が言及した義務を米国が十分に果たしうる態勢にあることが極東の平和と安全にとつて重要であることを強調した。総理大臣は、さらに、現在の情勢の下においては、米軍の極東における存在がこの地域の安定の大きなささえとなつてゐるという認識を述べた。

三 総理大臣と大統領は、朝鮮半島において依然として緊張状態が存在することに特に留意した。総理大臣は、朝鮮半島の平和維持のための国際連合の努力を高く評価し、韓国の安全は日本自身の

安全にとつて緊要であると述べた。総理大臣と大統領は、中共がその対外関係においてより協調的かつ建設的な態度をとるよう期待する点において双方一致していることを認めた。^{他方}（しかしながら、大統領は、中共が米国とともに台湾地域における武力による威嚇又は武力の行使を放棄することに同意を示すに至っていないことを想起しつつ）米国の中華民国に対する条約上の義務に言及し、米国はこれを遵守するものであると述べた。総理大臣は、台湾地域における平和と安全の維持も日本の安全にとつてきわめて重要な要素であると述べた。大統領は、ヴェトナム問題の平和的かつ正当な解決のための米国の誠意ある努力を説明した。総理大臣と大統領は、ヴェトナム戦争が沖縄の施政権が日本に返還され

るまでに終結していることを強く希望する旨を明らかにした。これに關連して、両者は、万一グイエトナムにおける平和が沖繩返還予定時に至るも実現していない場合には、両国政府は、南グイエトナム人民が外部からの干渉を受けずにその政治的将来を決定する機会を確保するための米国の努力に影響を及ぼすことなく沖繩の返還が実現されるように、そのときの情勢に照らして十分協議することに意見の一致をみた。総理大臣は、日本としてはインドシナ地域の安定と復興のため果たしうる役割を探求している旨を述べた。

四 総理大臣と大統領は、極東情勢の現状及び見通しにかんがみ、日米安保条約が日本を含む極東の平和と安全の維持のため果たし

ている役割をとにも高く評価し、相互信頼と国際情勢に対する共通の認識の基礎に立つて安保条約を堅持するとの両国政府の意図を明らかにした。両者は、また、両国政府が日本を含む極東の平和と安全に影響を及ぼす事項及び安保条約の実施に関し緊密な相互の接触を維持すべきことに意見の一致をみた。

五 総理大臣は、日米友好関係の基礎に立つて沖縄の施政権を日本に返還し、沖縄を正常な姿に復するようにとの日本本土及び沖縄の日本国民の強い願望にこたえるべき時期が到来したとの見解を説いた。大統領は、総理大臣の見解に対する理解を示した。総理大臣と大統領は、また、現在のような極東情勢の下において、沖縄にある米軍が重要な役割を果たしていることを認めたと。討議の

結果、両者は、日米兩國共通の安全保障上の利益は、沖繩の施政権を日本に返還するための取決めにおいて満たしうることに意見が一致した。よつて、両者は、日本を含む極東の安全をそこなうことなく沖繩の日本への早期復歸を達成するための具体的な取決めに関し、兩國政府が直ちに協議に入ることに合意した。さらに、両者は、立法府の必要な支持をえて前記の具体的取決めが締結されることを条件に千九百七十二年中に沖繩の復歸を達成するよう、この協議を促進すべきことに合意した。これに関連して、総理大臣は、復歸後は沖繩の局地防衛の責務は日本自体の防衛のための努力の一環として徐徐にこれを負うとの日本政府の意図を明らかにした。また、総理大臣と大統領は、米國が、沖繩において兩國

共通の安全保障上必要な軍事上の施設及び区域を日米安保条約に基づいて保持することにつき意見が一致した。

六 総理大臣と大統領は、施政権返還にあつては、日米安保条約及びこれに関連する諸取決めが変更なしに沖縄に適用されることに意見の一致をみた。これに関連して、総理大臣は、日本の安全は極東における国際の平和と安全なくしては十分に維持することができないものであり、したがつて極東の諸国の安全は日本の重大な関心事であるとの日本政府の認識を明らかにした。総理大臣は、日本政府のかかる認識に照らせば、前記のような態様による沖縄の施政権返還は、日本を含む極東の諸国の防衛のために米國が負っている国際義務の效果的遂行の妨げとなるようなものでは

ないとの見解を表明した。大統領は、総理大臣の見解と同意見である旨を述べた。

七 総理大臣は、核兵器に対する日本国民の特殊な感情及びこれを背景とする日本政府の政策について詳細に説明した。大統領は、総理大臣に対し、米國政府としては、日米安保条約の事前協議制度に関するその立場を害することなく、右の日本政府の政策に背馳することなきよう沖繩の返還を図る意図である旨を確約した。

八 総理大臣と大統領は、沖繩の施政権の日本への移転に関連して兩國間において解決されるべき諸般の財政及び經濟上の問題（沖繩における米國企業の利益に関する問題^モを含む）がある^ルことに留意し、その解決についての具体的な話し合いをすみやかに開始す

ること意見の一致をみた。

九 総理大臣と大統領は、沖縄の復帰に伴う諸問題の複雑性を認め、
両国政府が、相互に合意されるべき返還取決めに従つて施政権が
円滑に日本政府に移転されるようにするために必要な諸措置につ
き緊密な協議を行ない、協力すべきことに意見の一致をみた。両
者は、東京にある日米協議委員会がこの準備作業に対する全般的
責任を負うべきことに合意した。総理大臣と大統領は、琉球政府
に対する必要な助力を含む施政権の移転の準備に関する諸措置に
ついての現地における協議及び調整のため、現存の琉球列島高等
弁務官に対する諮問委員会に代えて、沖縄に準備委員会を設置す
ることとした。準備委員会は、大使級の日本政府代表及び琉球列

島高等弁務官から成り、それぞれ適当な要員で補佐され、さらに琉球政府行政主席が委員会の顧問として行動することとなる。同委員会は、日米協議委員会を通じて両国政府に対し報告及び勧告を行なうものとする。

一〇 総理大臣と大統領は、沖縄の施政権の日本への返還は、第二次大戦から生じた日米間の主要な懸案の最後のものであり、その双方にとり満足な解決は、友好と相互信頼に基づく日米関係を一層固めるゆえんであり、極東の平和と安全のために貢献するところも大なるべきことを確信する旨披瀝した。