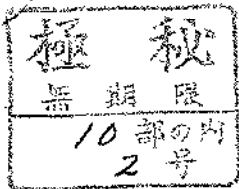


琉球大学学術リポジトリ

沖縄関係 沖縄返還交渉Ⅱ-1（対内）

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大正カリフ (1912)



SECRET

(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 ^{Japanese} people, of ^{both} ~~the mainland~~ 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.

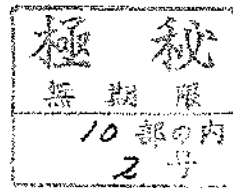
7. The Prime Minister described in detail the particular sentiment of the Japanese people against nuclear weapons and the policy of the Japanese Government reflecting such sentiment. The President expressed his understanding of the position of the Japanese Government and assured the Prime Minister of 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.



総理発言案

昭和四四・八・二五

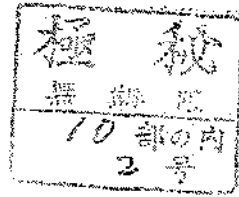
現実の国際社会において、わが国の安全は、極東における国際の平和と安全なくしては十分に維持することはできない、ということ、は私が常に述べているところであり、したがって、極東の諸国の安全は、わが国の安全のため、われわれの重大な関心事であります。ここに安保条約第六条の意味があるのであり、また事前協議に ついても、日本を含む極東の安全の確保の必要という見地に立つて 諸否を決めることがわが国の国益に合致するゆえんであります。

特に韓国に対する武力攻撃が発生するようなことがあれば、これ

はわが国の安全に重大な影響を及ぼすものであります。したがつて、
万一韓国に対して武力攻撃が発生し、これに対処するため、米軍が
日本国内の施設区域を戦闘作戦行動の発進基地として使用しなければ
ならないような事態が生じた場合は、事前協議に対して、前記の
認識に立つて迅速に態度を決定するというのが政府の方針でありま
す。

台湾地域における平和と安全の維持も、わが国の安全にとつて重
要な要素であります。私は、この点で、米国の中華民国に対する条
約上の義務遂行の決意を十分に評価しなくてはならないと考えます。
もつとも、万一外部からの武力攻撃に対して現実にこの義務が発動
されなくてはならない事態が生ずれば、それは、わが国を含む極東

の平和と安全を脅かすことになりましが、幸いにして、現在のところ、このような事態が生ずるとは予測されません。政府としては、引き続き台湾地域の情勢を注視しつつ、わが国益に即してこれに対処していく方針であります。

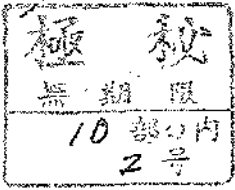


昭和四四・八・二五

(總理發言案—ヴィエトナム)

ヴィエトナムにおける事態も、極東における平和と安全に關係のある現下の重要な問題の一つであります。政府としては、従来より、南ヴィエトナム人民の自由と獨立を擁護せんとする米國の基本政策を支持し、また、在日施設・區域をこのための米國の軍事行動上必要な支援のために使用せしめるべき安保條約上の義務を誠実に履行してきた次第であります。今後とも、平和的解決の達成せられるまでは、この日本政府の立場は変更さるべきでなく、また、変更するなんらの意圖も有しません。幸いにして、和平の話し合いはその緒につき、遅々としてながら継続されております。私は、この話し合い

が一日も早く成功をみ、ヴェトナム戦争が沖縄返還前に終結に至ることを衷心念願するものであります。私は、今回ニクソン大統領より正当なる平和的解決達成のための米国及び与国の真摯な努力につき十分の説明を得てまいりました。よつて、他の関係当事者にしてこれに対応する誠意を示すにおいては、沖縄返還時に現在の態様の米国の軍事行動がヴェトナムについて依然継続さるべき必要はなく、したがつて、今回ニクソン大統領との間に合意をみた沖縄の返還はヴェトナム戦争に関連する米国の軍事行動に影響を及ぼすことはないというのが私の確信であります。



SECRET

(August 25, 1969)

Draft Statement by the Prime Minister

As I have always stated in the past, the security of Japan in the world in which we live today cannot be adequately maintained without international peace and security in the Far East. Thus, the security of countries in the Far East cannot but be a matter of serious concern for Japan's security. Herein lies the significance of Article VI of the Security Treaty. And it would be in accord with our national interest to determine our response to prior consultation in the light of the need to maintain the security of the Far East including Japan.

In particular, if an armed attack against the Republic of Korea were to occur, the security of Japan would be seriously affected. Therefore, should an occasion arise for U.S. forces in such an eventuality to use facilities and areas in Japan as bases for military combat operations to meet the armed attack, the policy of the Japanese Government towards prior consultation would be to decide promptly its position on the basis of the foregoing recognition.

The maintenance of peace and security in the Taiwan area is also an important factor for the security of Japan.

I believe in this regard that the determination of the United States to uphold her treaty commitments to the Republic of China should be fully appreciated. However, should a situation ever occur in which these treaty commitments would actually have to be invoked against an armed attack from outside, it would be a threat to the peace and security of the Far East including Japan, though, I am glad to say, such a situation cannot be foreseen today. The policy of our Government is to continue to keep a close watch on the situation in the Taiwan area and to deal with it as our national interest requires.