APPENDIX A

JAPAN-U.S. SECURITY TREATY

8th September 1951

Japan has signed a Treaty of Peace with the Allied Powers. On the coming into force of that Treaty, Japan will not have the effective means to exercise its inherent right of self-defense because it has been disarmed.

There is danger to Japan in this situation because irresponsible militarism has not yet been driven from the world. Therefore, Japan desires a Security Treaty with the United States of America to come into force simultaneously with the Treaty of Peace between Japan and the United States of America. The Treaty of Peace recognizes that Japan as a sovereign nation has the right to enter into collective security arrangements, and, further, the Charter of the United Nations recognizes that all nations possess an inherent right of individual and collective self-defense.

In exercise of these rights, Japan desires, as a provisional arrangement for its defense, that the United States of America should maintain armed forces of its own in and about Japan so as to deter armed attack upon Japan. The United States of America, in the interest of peace and security, is presently willing to maintain certain of its armed forces in and about Japan, in the expectation, however, that Japan will itself increasingly assume responsibility for its own defense against direct and indirect aggression, always avoiding any armament which could be an offensive threat or serve other than to promote peace and security in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter.

Accordingly, the two countries have agreed as follows:

Article I

Japan grants, and the United States of America accepts the right, upon the coming into force of the Treaty of Peace and of this Treaty, to dispose United States land air and sea forces in and about Japan. Such forces may be utilized to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security in the Far East and to the security of Japan against armed attack from without, including assistance given at the express request of the Japanese Government to put down large-scale internal riots and disturbances in Japan, caused through instigation or intervention by an outside Power or Powers.

Article II

During the exercise of the right referred to in Article I, Japan will not grant, without the prior consent of the United States of America, any bases or any rights, powers or authority whatsoever, in or relating to bases or the right of garrison or of maneuver, or transit of ground, air or naval forces to any third power.
Article III

The conditions which shall govern the disposition of armed forces of the United States of America in and about Japan shall be determined by administrative agreements between the two Governments.

Article IV

This Treaty shall expire whenever in the opinion of the Governments of the United States of America and of Japan there shall have come into force such United Nations arrangements or such alternative individual or collective security dispositions as will satisfactorily provide for the maintenance by the United Nations or otherwise of inter-national peace and security in the Japan area.

Article V

This Treaty shall be ratified by the United States of America and Japan and will come into force when instruments of ratification thereof have been exchanged by them at Washington.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty.

DONE in duplicate at the City of San Francisco, in the English and Japanese languages, this eighth day of September, 1951.
APPENDIX B

TREATY OF MUTUAL COOPERATION AND SECURITY BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

19th January, 1960

ARTICLE I

The Parties undertake, as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, to settle any international disputes in which they may be involved by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered and to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations. The Parties will endeavor in concert with other peace-loving countries to strengthen the United Nations so that its mission of maintaining international peace and security may be discharged more effectively.

ARTICLE II

The Parties will contribute toward the further development of peaceful and friendly international relations by strengthening their free institutions, by bringing about a better understanding of the principles upon which these institutions are founded, and by promoting conditions of stability and well-being. They will seek to eliminate conflict in their international economic policies and will encourage economic collaboration between them.

ARTICLE III

The Parties, individually and in cooperation with each other, by means of continuous and effective self-help and mutual aid will maintain and develop, subject to their constitutional provisions, their capacities to resist armed attack.

ARTICLE IV

The Parties will consult together from time to time regarding the implementation of this Treaty, and, at the request of either Party, whenever the security of Japan or international peace and security in the Far East is threatened.

ARTICLE V

Each Party recognizes that an armed attack against either Party in the territories under the administration of Japan would be dangerous to its own peace and safety and declares that it would act to meet the common danger in accordance with its constitutional provisions and processes. Any such armed attack and all measures taken as a result thereof shall be immediately reported to the Security Council of the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of Article 51 of the Charter. Such measures shall be terminated when the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to restore and maintain international peace and security.
ARTICLE VI

For the purpose of contributing to the security of Japan and the maintenance of international peace and security in the Far East, the United States of America is granted the use by its land, air and naval forces of facilities and areas in Japan. The use of these facilities and areas as well as the status of United States armed forces in Japan shall be governed by a separate agreement, replacing the Administrative Agreement under Article III of the Security Treaty between Japan and the United States of America, signed at Tokyo on February 28, 1952, as amended, and by such other arrangements as may be agreed upon.

ARTICLE VII

This Treaty does not affect and shall not be interpreted as affecting in any way the rights and obligations of the Parties under the Charter of the United Nations or the responsibility of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security.

ARTICLE VIII

This Treaty shall be ratified by Japan and the United States of America in accordance with their respective constitutional processes and will enter into force on the date on which the instruments of ratification thereof have been exchanged by them in Tokyo.

ARTICLE IX

The Security Treaty between Japan and the United States of America signed at the city of San Francisco on September 8, 1951 shall expire upon the entering into force of this Treaty.

ARTICLE X

This Treaty shall remain in force until in the opinion of the Governments of Japan and the United States of America there shall have come into force such United Nations arrangements as will satisfactorily provide for the maintenance of international peace and security in the Japan area. However, after the Treaty has been in force for ten years, either Party may give notice to the other Party of its intention to terminate the Treaty, in which case the Treaty shall terminate one year after such notice has been given.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty.

DONE in duplicate at Washington in the Japanese and English languages, both equally authentic, this 19th day of January, 1960.
APPENDIX C

U.S.-JAPAN JOINT DECLARATION ON SECURITY:

ALLIANCE FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

17th April 1996

1. Today, the President and the Prime Minister celebrated one of the most successful bilateral relationships in history. The leaders took pride in the profound and positive contribution this relationship has made to world peace and regional stability and prosperity. The strong Alliance between the United States and Japan helped ensure peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region during the Cold War. Our Alliance continues to underlie the dynamic economic growth in this region. The two leaders agreed that the future security and prosperity of both United States and Japan are tied inextricably to the future of the Asia-Pacific region.

The benefits of peace and prosperity that spring from the Alliance are due not only to the commitments of the two governments, but also to the contributions of the Japanese and American people who have shared the burden of securing freedom and democracy. The President and the Prime Minister expressed their profound gratitude to those who sustain the Alliance, especially those Japanese communities that host U.S. Forces, and those Americans who, far from home, devote themselves to the defense of peace and freedom.

2. For more than a year, the two governments have conducted an intensive review of the evolving political and security environment of the Asia-Pacific region and of various aspects of the U.S.-Japan security relationship. On the basis of this review, the President and the Prime Minister reaffirmed their commitment to the profound common values that guide our national policies: the maintenance of freedom, the pursuit of democracy, and respect for human rights. They agreed that the foundations for our cooperation remain firm, and that this partnership will remain vital in the twenty-first century.

The Regional Outlook

3. Since the end of the Cold War, the possibility of global armed conflict has receded. The last few years have seen expanded political and security dialogue among countries of the region. Respect for democratic principles is growing. Prosperity is more widespread than at any other time in history, and we are witnessing the emergence of an Asia-Pacific community. The Asia-Pacific region has become the most dynamic area of the globe.

At the same time, instability and uncertainty persist in the region. Tensions continue on the Korean Peninsula. There are still heavy concentrations of military force, including nuclear arsenals. Unresolved territorial disputes, potential regional conflicts, and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery all constitute sources of instability.
The U.S.-Japan Alliance and the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security

The President and the Prime Minister underscored the importance of promoting stability in this region and dealing with the security challenges facing both countries.

In this regard, the President and the Prime Minister reiterated the significant value of the Alliance between the United States and Japan. They reaffirmed that the U.S.-Japan security relationship, based on the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security between the United States of America and Japan, remains the cornerstone for achieving common security objectives, and for maintaining a stable and prosperous environment for the Asia-Pacific region as we enter the twenty-first Century.

(a) The Prime Minister confirmed Japan's fundamental defense policy as articulated in its new National Defense Program Outline adopted in November, 1995, which underscored that the Japanese defense capabilities should play appropriate roles in the security environment after the Cold War. The President and the Prime Minister agreed that the most effective framework for the defense of Japan is close defense cooperation between the two countries. This cooperation is based on a combination of appropriate defense capabilities for the Self-Defense Forces of Japan and the U.S.-Japan security arrangements. The leaders again confirmed that U.S. deterrence under the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security remains the guarantee for Japan's security.

(b) The President and the Prime Minister agreed that continued U.S. military presence is also essential for preserving peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region. The leaders shared the common recognition that the U.S.-Japan security relationship forms an essential pillar which supports the positive regional engagement of the U.S.

The President emphasized the U.S. commitment to the defense of Japan as well as to peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region. He noted that there has been some adjustment of U.S. forces in the Asia-Pacific region since the end of the Cold War. On the basis of a thorough assessment, the United States reaffirmed that meeting its commitments in the prevailing security environment requires the maintenance of its current force structure of about 100,000 forward deployed military personnel in the region, including about the current level in Japan.

(c) The Prime Minister welcomed the U.S. determination to remain a stable and steadfast presence in the region. He reconfirmed that Japan would continue appropriate contributions for the maintenance of U.S. forces in Japan, such as through the provision of facilities and areas in accordance with the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security and Host Nation Support. The President expressed U.S. appreciation for Japan's contributions, and welcomed the conclusion of the new Special Measures Agreement which provides financial support for U.S. forces stationed in Japan.
Bilateral Cooperation Under the U.S.-Japan Security Relationship

5. The President and the Prime Minister, with the objective of enhancing the credibility of this vital security relationship, agreed to undertake efforts to advance cooperation in the following areas.

(a) Recognizing that close bilateral defense cooperation is a central element of the U.S.-Japan alliance, both governments agreed that continued close consultation is essential. Both governments will further enhance the exchange of information and views on the international situation, in particular the Asia-Pacific region. At the same time, in response to the changes which may arise in the international security environment, both governments will continue to consult closely on defense policies and military postures, including the U.S. force structure in Japan, which will best meet their requirements.

(b) The President and the Prime Minister agreed to initiate a review of the 1978 Guidelines for U.S.-Japan Defense Cooperation to build upon the close working relationship already established between the United States and Japan.

The two leaders agreed on the necessity to promote bilateral policy coordination, including studies on bilateral cooperation in dealing with situations that may emerge in the areas surrounding Japan and which will have an important influence on the peace and security of Japan.

(c) The President and the Prime Minister welcomed the April 15, 1996 signature of the Agreement Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Japan Concerning Reciprocal Provision of Logistic Support, Supplies and Services Between the Armed Forces of the United States of America and the Self-Defense Forces of Japan, and expressed their hope that this Agreement will further promote the bilateral cooperative relationship.

(d) Noting the importance of interoperability in all facets of cooperation between the U.S. forces and the Self-Defense Forces of Japan, the two governments will enhance mutual exchange in the areas of technology and equipment, including bilateral cooperative research and development of equipment such as the support fighter (F-2).

(e) The two governments recognized that the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery has important implications for their common security. They will work together to prevent proliferation and will continue to cooperate in the ongoing study on ballistic missile defense.

6. The President and the Prime Minister recognized that the broad support and understanding of the Japanese people are indispensable for the smooth stationing of U.S. forces in Japan, which is the core element of the U.S.-Japan security arrangements. The two leaders agreed that both governments will make every effort to deal with various issues related to the presence and status of U.S. forces. They also agreed to make further efforts to enhance mutual understanding between U.S. forces and local Japanese communities.
In particular, with respect to Okinawa, where U.S. facilities and areas are highly concentrated, the President and the Prime Minister reconfirmed their determination to carry out steps to consolidate, realign, and reduce U.S. facilities and areas consistent with the objectives of the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security. In this respect, the two leaders took satisfaction in the significant progress which has been made so far through the Special Action Committee on Okinawa (SACO) and welcomed the far-reaching measures outlined in the SACO Interim Report of April 15, 1996. They expressed their firm commitment to achieve a successful conclusion of the SACO process by November 1996.

Regional Cooperation

7. The President and the Prime Minister agreed that the two governments will jointly and individually strive to achieve a more peaceful and stable security environment in the Asia-Pacific region. In this regard, the two leaders recognized that the engagement of the United States in the region, supported by the U.S.-Japan security relationship, constitutes the foundation for such efforts.

The two leaders stressed the importance of peaceful resolution of problems in the region. They emphasized that it is extremely important for the stability and prosperity of the region that China play a positive and constructive role, and, in this context, stressed the interest of both countries in furthering cooperation with China. Russia's ongoing process of reform contributes to regional and global stability, and merits continued encouragement and cooperation. The leaders also stated that full normalization of Japan-Russia relations based on the Tokyo Declaration is important to peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region. They noted also that stability on the Korean Peninsula is vitally important to the United States and Japan and reaffirmed that both countries will continue to make every effort in this regard, in close cooperation with the Republic of Korea.

The President and the Prime Minister reaffirmed that the two governments will continue working jointly and with other countries in the region to further develop multilateral regional security dialogues and cooperation mechanisms such as the ASEAN Regional Forum, and eventually, security dialogues regarding Northeast Asia.

Global Cooperation

8. The President and the Prime Minister recognized that the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security is the core of the U.S.-Japan Alliance, and underlies the mutual confidence that constitutes the foundation for bilateral cooperation on global issues.

The President and the Prime Minister agreed that the two governments will strengthen their cooperation in support of the United Nations and other international organizations through activities such as peacekeeping and humanitarian relief operations.
Both governments will coordinate their policies and cooperate on issues such as arms control and disarmament, including acceleration of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) negotiations and the prevention of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery.

The two leaders agreed that cooperation in the United Nations and APEC, and on issues such as the North Korean nuclear problem, the Middle East peace process, and the peace implementation process in the former Yugoslavia, helps to build the kind of world that promotes our shared interests and values.

Conclusion

9. In concluding, the President and the Prime Minister agreed that the three legs of the U.S.-Japan relationship -- security, political, and economic -- are based on shared values and interests and rest on the mutual confidence embodied in the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security. The President and the Prime Minister reaffirmed their strong determination, on the eve of the twenty-first century, to build on the successful history of security cooperation and to work hand-in-hand to secure peace and prosperity for future generations.
APPENDIX D

THE GUIDELINES FOR JAPAN-U.S. DEFENSE COOPERATION

September 1997

I. THE AIM OF THE GUIDELINES

The aim of these Guidelines is to create a solid basis for more effective and credible U.S.-Japan cooperation under normal circumstances, in case of an armed attack against Japan, and in situations in areas surrounding Japan. The Guidelines also provided a general framework and policy direction for the roles and missions of the two countries and ways of cooperation and coordination, both under normal circumstances and during contingencies.

II. BASIC PREMISES AND PRINCIPLES

The Guidelines and programs under the Guidelines are consistent with the following basic premises and principles.

1. The rights and obligations under the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security between the United States of America and Japan (the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty) and its related arrangements, as well as the fundamental framework of the U.S.-Japan alliance, will remain unchanged.

2. Japan will conduct all its actions within the limitations of its Constitution and in accordance with such basic positions as the maintenance of its exclusively defense-oriented policy and its three non-nuclear principles.

3. All actions taken by the United States and Japan will be consistent with basic principles of international law, including the peaceful settlement of disputes and sovereign equality, and relevant international agreements such as the Charter of the United Nations.

4. The Guidelines and programs under the Guidelines will not obligate either Government to take legislative, budgetary or administrative measures. However, since the objective of the Guidelines and programs under the Guidelines is to establish an effective framework for bilateral cooperation, the two Governments are expected to reflect in an appropriate way the results of these efforts, based on their own judgments, in their specific policies and measures. All actions taken by Japan will be consistent with its laws and regulations then in effect.

III. COOPERATION UNDER NORMAL CIRCUMSTANCES

Both Governments will firmly maintain existing U.S.-Japan security arrangements. Each Government will make efforts to maintain required defense postures. Japan will possess defense capability within the scope necessary for
self-defense on the basis of the "National Defense Program Outline." In order to meet its commitments, the United States will maintain its nuclear deterrent capability, its forward deployed forces in the Asia-Pacific region, and other forces capable of reinforcing those forward deployed forces.

Both Governments, based on their respective policies, under normal circumstances will maintain close cooperation for the defense of Japan as well as for the creation of a more stable international security environment.

Both Governments will under normal circumstances enhance cooperation in a variety of areas. Examples include mutual support activities under the Agreement between the Government of Japan and the Government of the United States of America concerning Reciprocal Provision of Logistic Support, Supplies and Services between the Self-Defense Forces of Japan and the Armed Forces of the United States of America; the Mutual Defense Assistance Agreement between the United States of America and Japan; and their related arrangements.

1. Information Sharing and Policy Consultations

Recognizing that accurate information and sound analysis are at the foundation of security, the two Governments will increase information and intelligence sharing, and the exchange of views on international situations of mutual interest, especially in the Asia-Pacific region. They will also continue close consultations on defense policies and military postures.

Such information sharing and policy consultations will be conducted at as many levels as possible and on the broadest range of subjects. This will be accomplished by taking advantage of all available opportunities, such as SCC and Security Sub-Committee (SSC) meetings.

2. Various Types of Security Cooperation

Bilateral cooperation to promote regional and global activities in the field of security contributes to the creation of a more stable international security environment.

Recognizing the importance and significance of security dialogues and defense exchanges in the region, as well as international arms control and disarmament, the two Governments will promote such activities and cooperate as necessary.

When either or both Governments participate in United Nations peacekeeping operations or international humanitarian relief operations, the two sides will cooperate closely for mutual support as necessary. They will prepare procedures for cooperation in such areas as transportation, medical services, information sharing, and education and training.

When either or both Governments conduct emergency relief operations in response to requests from governments concerned or international organizations in the wake of large-scale disasters, they will cooperate closely with each other as necessary.
3. Bilateral Programs

Both Governments will conduct bilateral work, including bilateral defense planning in case of an armed attack against Japan, and mutual cooperation planning in situations in areas surrounding Japan. Such efforts will be made in a comprehensive mechanism involving relevant agencies of the respective Governments, and establish the foundation for bilateral cooperation.

Bilateral exercises and training will be enhanced in order not only to validate such bilateral work but also to enable smooth and effective responses by public and private entities of both countries, starting with U.S. Forces and the Self-Defense Forces. The two Governments will under normal circumstances establish a bilateral coordination mechanism involving relevant agencies to be operated during contingencies.

IV. ACTIONS IN RESPONSE TO AN ARMED ATTACK AGAINST JAPAN

Bilateral actions in response to an armed attack against Japan remain a core aspect of U.S.-Japan defense cooperation.

When an armed attack against Japan is imminent, the two Governments will take steps to prevent further deterioration of the situation and make preparations necessary for the defense of Japan. When an armed attack against Japan takes place, the two Governments will conduct appropriate bilateral actions to repel it at the earliest possible stage.

1. When an Armed Attack against Japan is Imminent

The two Governments will intensify information and intelligence sharing and policy consultations, and initiate at an early stage the operation of a bilateral coordination mechanism. Cooperating as appropriate, they will make preparations necessary for ensuring coordinated responses according to the readiness stage selected by mutual agreement. Japan will establish and maintain the basis for U.S. reinforcements. As circumstances change, the two Governments will also increase intelligence gathering and surveillance, and will prepare to respond to activities which could develop into an armed attack against Japan.

The two Governments will make every effort, including diplomatic efforts, to prevent further deterioration of the situation.

Recognizing that a situation in areas surrounding Japan may develop into an armed attack against Japan, the two Governments will be mindful of the close interrelationship of the two requirements: preparations for the defense of Japan and responses to or preparations for situations in areas surrounding Japan.

2. When an Armed Attack against Japan Takes Place

(1) Principles for Coordinated Bilateral Actions
a. Japan will have primary responsibility immediately to take action and to repel an armed attack against Japan as soon as possible. The United States will provide appropriate support to Japan. Such bilateral cooperation may vary according to the scale, type, phase, and other factors of the armed attack. This cooperation may include preparations for and execution of coordinated bilateral operations, steps to prevent further deterioration of the situation, surveillance, and intelligence sharing.

b. In conducting bilateral operations, U.S. Forces and the Self-Defense Forces will employ their respective defense capabilities in a coordinated, timely, and effective manner. In doing this, they will conduct effective joint operations of their respective Forces' ground, maritime and air services. The Self-Defense Forces will primarily conduct defensive operations in Japanese territory and its surrounding waters and airspace, while U.S. Forces support Self-Defense Forces' operations. U.S. Forces will also conduct operations to supplement the capabilities of the Self-Defense Forces.

c. The United States will introduce reinforcements in a timely manner, and Japan will establish and maintain the basis to facilitate these deployments.

(2) Concept of Operations

a. Operations to Counter Air Attack against Japan

U.S. Forces and the Self-Defense Forces will bilaterally conduct operations to counter air attack against Japan.

The Self-Defense Forces will have primary responsibility for conducting operations for air defense.

U.S. Forces will support Self-Defense Forces' operations and conduct operations, including those which may involve the use of strike power, to supplement the capabilities of the Self-Defense Forces.

b. Operations to Defend Surrounding Waters and to Protect Sea Lines of Communication

U.S. Forces and the Self-Defense Forces will bilaterally conduct operations for the defense of surrounding waters and for the protection of sea lines of communication.

The Self-Defense Forces will have primary responsibility for the protection of major ports and straits in Japan, for the protection of ships in surrounding waters, and for other operations.

U.S. Forces will support Self-Defense Forces' operations and conduct operations, including those which may provide additional mobility and strike power, to supplement the capabilities of the Self-Defense Forces.
c. Operations to Counter Airborne and Seaborne Invasions of Japan

U.S. Forces and the Self-Defense Forces will bilaterally conduct operations to counter airborne and seaborne invasions of Japan.

The Self-Defense Forces will have primary responsibility for conducting operations to check and repel such invasions.

U.S. Forces will primarily conduct operations to supplement the capabilities of the Self-Defense Forces. The United States will introduce reinforcements at the earliest possible stage, according to the scale, type, and other factors of the invasion, and will support Self-Defense Forces' operations.

d. Responses to Other Threats
   i. The Self-Defense Forces will have primary responsibility to check and repel guerrilla-commando type attacks or any other unconventional attacks involving military infiltration in Japanese territory at the earliest possible stage. They will cooperate and coordinate closely with relevant agencies, and will be supported in appropriate ways by U.S. Forces depending on the situation.
   ii. U.S. Forces and the Self-Defense Forces will cooperate and coordinate closely to respond to a ballistic missile attack. U.S. Forces will provide Japan with necessary intelligence, and consider, as necessary, the use of forces providing additional strike power.

(3) Activities and Requirements for Operations

a. Command and Coordination

U.S. Forces and the Self-Defense Forces, in close cooperation, will take action through their respective command-and-control channels. To conduct effective bilateral operations, the two Forces will establish, in advance, procedures which include those to determine the division of roles and missions and to synchronize their operations.

b. Bilateral Coordination Mechanism

Necessary coordination among the relevant agencies of the two countries will be conducted through a bilateral coordination mechanism. In order to conduct effective bilateral operations, U.S. Forces and the Self-Defense forces will closely coordinate operations, intelligence activities, and logistics support through this coordination mechanism including use of a bilateral coordination center.

c. Communications and Electronics

The two Governments will provide mutual support to ensure effective use of communications and electronics capabilities.
d. Intelligence Activities

The two Governments will cooperate in intelligence activities in order to ensure effective bilateral operations. This will include coordination of requirements, collection, production, and dissemination of intelligence products. Each Government will be responsible for the security of shared intelligence.

e. Logistics Support Activities

U.S. Forces and the Self-Defense Forces will conduct logistics support activities efficiently and properly in accordance with appropriate bilateral arrangements.

To improve the effectiveness of logistics and to alleviate functional shortfalls, the two Governments will undertake mutual support activities, making appropriate use of authorities and assets of central and local government agencies, as well as private sector assets. Particular attention will be paid to the following points in conducting such activities:

i. Supply

The United States will support the acquisition of supplies for systems of U.S. origin while Japan will support the acquisition of supplies in Japan.

ii. Transportation

The two Governments will closely cooperate in transportation operations, including airlift and sealift of supplies from the United States to Japan.

iii. Maintenance

Japan will support the maintenance of U.S. Forces' equipment in Japan; the United States will support the maintenance of items of U.S. origin which are beyond Japanese maintenance capabilities. Maintenance support will include the technical training of maintenance personnel as required. Japan will also support U.S. Forces' requirement for salvage and recovery.

iv. Facilities

Japan will, in case of need, provide additional facilities and areas in accordance with the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty and its related arrangements. If necessary for effective and efficient operations, U.S. Forces and the Self-Defense Forces will make joint use of Self-Defense Forces facilities and U.S. facilities and areas in accordance with the Treaty and its related arrangements.
v. Medical Services

The two Governments will support each other in the area of medical services such as medical treatment and transportation of casualties.

V. COOPERATION IN SITUATIONS IN AREAS SURROUNDING JAPAN THAT WILL HAVE AN IMPORTANT INFLUENCE ON JAPAN'S PEACE AND SECURITY (SITUATIONS IN AREAS SURROUNDING JAPAN)

Situations in areas surrounding Japan will have an important influence on Japan's peace and security. The concept, situations in areas surrounding Japan, is not geographic but situational. The two Governments will make every effort, including diplomatic efforts, to prevent such situations from occurring. When the two Governments reach a common assessment of the state of each situation, they will effectively coordinate their activities. In responding to such situations, measures taken may differ depending on circumstances.

1. When a Situation in Areas Surrounding Japan is Anticipated

When a situation in areas surrounding Japan is anticipated, the two Governments will intensify information and intelligence sharing and policy consultations, including efforts to reach a common assessment of the situation.

At the same time, they will make every effort, including diplomatic efforts, to prevent further deterioration of the situation, while initiating at an early stage the operation of a bilateral coordination mechanism, including use of a bilateral coordination center. Cooperating as appropriate, they will make preparations necessary for ensuring coordinated responses according to the readiness stage selected by mutual agreement. As circumstances change, they will also increase intelligence gathering and surveillance, and enhance their readiness to respond to the circumstances.

2. Responses to Situations in Areas Surrounding Japan

The two Governments will take appropriate measures, to include preventing further deterioration of situations, in response to situations in areas surrounding Japan. This will be done in accordance with the basic premises and principles listed in Section II above and based on their respective decisions. They will support each other as necessary in accordance with appropriate arrangements.

Functions and fields of cooperation and examples of items of cooperation are outlined below, and listed in the Annex.

(1) Cooperation in Activities Initiated by Either Government

Although either Government may conduct the following activities at its own discretion, bilateral cooperation will enhance their effectiveness.
a. Relief Activities and measures to Deal with Refugees

Each Government will conduct relief activities with the consent and cooperation of the authorities in the affected area. The two Governments will cooperate as necessary, taking into account their respective capabilities.

The two Governments will cooperate in dealing with refugees as necessary. When there is a flow of refugees into Japanese territory, Japan will decide how to respond and will have primary responsibility for dealing with the flow; the United States will provide appropriate support.

b. Search and Rescue

The two Governments will cooperate in search and rescue operations. Japan will conduct search and rescue operations in Japanese territory; and at sea around Japan, as distinguished from areas where combat operations are being conducted. When U.S. Forces are conducting operations, the United States will conduct search and rescue operations in and near the operational areas.

c. Noncombatant Evacuation Operations

When the need arises for U.S. and Japanese noncombatants to be evacuated from a third country to a safe haven, each Government is responsible for evacuating its own nationals as well as for dealing with the authorities of the affected area. In instances in which each decides it is appropriate, the two Governments will coordinate in planning and cooperate in carrying out their evacuations, including for the securing of transportation means, transportation and the use of facilities, using their respective capabilities in a mutually supplementary manner. If similar need arises for noncombatants other than of U.S. or Japanese nationality, the respective countries may consider extending, on their respective terms, evacuation assistance to third country nationals.

d. Activities for Ensuring the Effectiveness of Economic Sanctions for the Maintenance of International Peace and Stability

Each Government will contribute to activities for ensuring the effectiveness of economic sanctions for the maintenance of international peace and stability. Such contributions will be made in accordance with each Government's own criteria.

Additionally, the two Governments will cooperate with each other as appropriate, taking into account their respective capabilities. Such cooperation includes information sharing, and cooperation in inspection of ships based on United Nations Security Council resolutions.

(2) Japan's Support for U.S. Forces Activities
a. Use of Facilities

Based on the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty and its related arrangements, Japan will, in case of need, provide additional facilities and areas in a timely and appropriate manner, and ensure the temporary use by U.S. Forces of Self-Defense Forces facilities and civilian airports and ports.

b. Rear Area Support

Japan will provide rear area support to those U.S. Forces that are conducting operations for the purpose of achieving the objectives of the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty. The primary aim of this rear area support is to enable U.S. Forces to use facilities and conduct operations in an effective manner. By its very nature, Japan's rear area support will be provided primarily in Japanese territory. It may also be provided on the high seas and international airspace around Japan which are distinguished from areas where combat operations are being conducted.

In providing rear area support, Japan will make appropriate use of authorities and assets of central and local government agencies, as well as private sector assets. The Self-Defense Forces, as appropriate, will provide such support consistent with their mission for the defense of Japan and the maintenance of public order.

(3) U.S.-Japan Operational Cooperation

As situations in areas surrounding Japan have an important influence on Japan's peace and security, the Self-Defense Forces will conduct such activities as intelligence gathering, surveillance and minesweeping, to protect lives and property and to ensure navigational safety. U.S. Forces will conduct operations to restore the peace and security affected by situations in areas surrounding Japan.

With the involvement of relevant agencies, cooperation and coordination will significantly enhance the effectiveness of both Forces' activities.

VI. BILATERAL PROGRAMS FOR EFFECTIVE DEFENSE COOPERATION UNDER THE GUIDELINES

Effective bilateral cooperation under the Guidelines will require the United States and Japan to conduct consultative dialogue throughout the spectrum of security conditions: normal circumstances, an armed attack against Japan, and situations in areas surrounding Japan. Both sides must be well informed and coordinate at multiple levels to ensure successful bilateral defense cooperation. To accomplish this, the two Governments will strengthen their information and intelligence sharing and policy consultations by taking advantage of all available opportunities, including SCC and SSC meetings, and they will establish the following two mechanisms to facilitate consultations, coordinate policies, and coordinate operational functions.
First, the two Governments will develop a comprehensive mechanism for bilateral planning and the establishment of common standards and procedures, involving not only U.S. Forces and the Self-Defense Forces but also other relevant agencies of their respective Governments.

The two Governments will, as necessary, improve this comprehensive mechanism. The SCC will continue to play an important role for presenting policy direction to the work to be conducted by this mechanism. The SCC will be responsible for presenting directions, validating the progress of work, and issuing directives as necessary. The SDC will assist the SCC in bilateral work.

Second, the two Governments will also establish, under normal circumstances, a bilateral coordination mechanism that will include relevant agencies of the two countries for coordinating respective activities during contingencies.

1. Bilateral Work for Planning and the Establishment of Common Standards and Procedures

Bilateral work listed below will be conducted in a comprehensive mechanism involving relevant agencies of the respective Governments in a deliberate and efficient manner. Progress and results of such work will be reported at significant milestones to the SCC and the SDC.

(1) Bilateral Defense Planning and Mutual Cooperation Planning

U.S. Forces and the Self-Defense Forces will conduct bilateral defense planning under normal circumstances to take coordinated actions smoothly and effectively in case of an armed attack against Japan. The two Governments will conduct mutual cooperation planning under normal circumstances to be able to respond smoothly and effectively to situations in areas surrounding Japan.

Bilateral defense planning and mutual cooperation planning will assume various possible situations, with the expectation that results of these efforts will be appropriately reflected in the plans of the two Governments. The two Governments will coordinate and adjust their plans in light of actual circumstances. The two Governments will be mindful that bilateral defense planning and mutual cooperation planning must be consistent so that appropriate responses will be ensured when a situation in areas surrounding Japan threatens to develop into an armed attack against Japan or when such a situation and an armed attack against Japan occur simultaneously.

(2) Establishment of Common Standards for Preparations

The two Governments will establish under normal circumstances common standards for preparations for the defense of Japan. These standards will address such matters as intelligence activities, unit activities, movements and logistics support in each readiness stage. When an armed attack against Japan is imminent, both Governments will agree to select a common readiness stage that will be reflected in the level of preparations for the defense of Japan by U.S. Forces, the Self-Defense Forces and other relevant agencies.
The two Governments will similarly establish common standards for preparations of cooperative measures in situations in areas surrounding Japan so that they may select a common readiness stage by mutual agreement.

(3) Establishment of Common Procedures

The two Governments will prepare in advance common procedures to ensure smooth and effective execution of coordinated U.S. Forces and Self-Defense Forces operations for the defense of Japan. These will include procedures for communications, transmission of target information, intelligence activities and logistics support, and prevention of fratricide. Common procedures will also include criteria for properly controlling respective unit operations. The two Forces will take into account the importance of communications and electronics interoperability, and will determine in advance their mutual requirements.

2. Bilateral Coordination Mechanism

The two Governments will establish under normal circumstances a bilateral coordination mechanism involving relevant agencies of the two countries to coordinate respective activities in case of an armed attack against Japan and in situations in areas surrounding Japan.

Procedures for coordination will vary depending upon items to be coordinated and agencies to be involved. They may include coordination committee meetings, mutual dispatch of liaison officers, and designation of points of contacts. As part of such a bilateral coordination mechanism, U.S. Forces and the Self-Defense Forces will prepare under normal circumstances a bilateral coordination center with the necessary hardware and software in order to coordinate their respective activities.

VII. TIMELY AND APPROPRIATE REVIEW OF THE GUIDELINES

The two Governments will review the Guidelines in a timely and appropriate manner when changes in situations relevant to the U.S.-Japan security relationship occur and if deemed necessary in view of the circumstances at that time.
APPENDIX E

CHRONOLOGY OF JAPAN - UNITED STATES RELATIONS, 1945 - 2002

17-19 February 2002: President George W. Bush visited Japan and held summit meeting with Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi. The two leaders exchanged views on a wide range of issues including the regional situation in Asia, economic issues, security and the environment.

January 2002: Prime Minister Koizumi visited the original five ASEAN counties to explain Japan’s strategy of making maximum use of the ASEAN + 3 (Japan, China, and the ROK) and building up concrete regional cooperation.

29 October 2001: Japan passed the Anti-Terrorism Special Measures Law, opening the way for cooperation and support activities by Japan’s Self Defense Forces for U.S. and other forces.


30 June 2001: Prime Minister Koizumi engaged in talks with President Bush at Camp David. Both leaders reaffirmed the Japan-U.S. alliance as the cornerstone of Asia-Pacific peace and stability.


April 2001: Inauguration of Koizumi cabinet.

20 September 1998: Japan-U.S. Consultative Committee (the SCC, or “2+2”) met in New York.

31 August 1988: North Korea launched a ballistic missile and fallen into the Japan Sea.


23-24 March 1997: Vice-President Gore visits Japan. In his speech at the Global Environmental Action meeting, he praises the U.S.-Japan Common Agenda as being "one of the most successful examples of bilateral cooperation the world has ever seen."

15 December 1996: Conclusion of U.S.-Japan insurance consultations.

2 December 1996: A Security Consultative Committee meeting is held in Tokyo attended by Foreign Minister Ikeda, Minister of State for Defense Kyuma, Defense Secretary Perry and U.S. Ambassador to Japan Mondale at which the SACO (Special Action Committee on Okinawa) Final Report is approved. Full implementation of
the plans and measures in the Report will mean the return of approximately 21% of the total acreage of U.S. facilities and areas in Okinawa.

5 November 1996: Re-election of President Clinton.


27 June 1996: Prime Minister Hashimoto meets with President Clinton in Lyon during the G-7 summit.

17 April 1996: Upon President Clinton's visit to Japan, Prime Minister Hashimoto and the President reaffirm the importance of the Japan-U.S. security relationship and issue the Japan-U.S. Joint Declaration on Security: Alliance for the 21st Century.

23-25 February 1996: Prime Minister Hashimoto visits California, the United States, for his first summit meeting with President Clinton.

11 January 1996: Inauguration of Hashimoto Cabinet.

15 August 1995: Prime Minister Murayama issues a statement on the 50th Anniversary of the end of World War II. The statement says, "During a certain period in the not too distant past, Japan, following a mistaken national policy advanced along the road to war, only to ensnare the Japanese people in a fateful crisis, and, through its colonial rule and aggression, caused tremendous damage and suffering to the people of many countries, particularly to those of Asian nation." He also expresses "profound gratitude for the indispensable support and assistance extended to Japan by the countries of the world, beginning with the United States of America."

29 June 1995: Conclusion of Japan-U.S. Framework Talks on auto and auto parts issues.

7 November 1994: Conclusion of Japan-U.S. Framework Talks on government procurement (telecommunications equipment and services, and medical technology products and services).

11 October 1994: Conclusion of Japan-U.S. Framework Talks in the insurance sector.

30 June 1994: Inauguration of Murayama Cabinet.

10 - 26 June 1994: Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan visit the United States, the first State Guests of the United States after the inauguration of President Clinton. At the Welcoming Ceremony at the White House on the 13th, the Emperor refers to the "deplorable rupture brought about by war," and states his earnest hope that "the Pacific will become a true ocean of peace."

19 November 1993: Prime Minister Hosokawa meets with President Clinton in Seattle during a visit to the United States to attend the APEC Informal Leaders Meeting.
6 August 1993: Inauguration of Hosokawa Cabinet.

6 - 10 July 1993: President Clinton attends G-7 Summit in Tokyo and meets with Prime Minister Miyazawa on 6 July. On the 7th, during a speech at Waseda University, the President announces a new comprehensive American policy agenda for Asia, calling for a New Pacific Community and proposing a meeting of Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) leaders. On the 9th, Prime Minister Miyazawa and President Clinton announce the establishment of the Japan-United States Framework for a New Economic Partnership.

20 January 1993: Inauguration of President Clinton.


7 December 1991: President Bush speaks in Oahu, Hawaii at the Pearl Harbor Memorial Ceremony for fallen soldiers. He calls on all to move beyond rancor over the past and refers to the unfair detention of Japanese-Americans during the war.

5 November 1991: Inauguration of Miyazawa Cabinet.

30 October - 1 November 1991: All parties involved in the Middle East conflict meet under one roof for the Middle East Peace Conference in Madrid.

10 July 1991: Prime Minister Kaifu visits the United States and meets with President Bush on 11 July in Kennebunkport, Maine. They agree on coordination of assistance for the Soviet Union. President Bush stresses that Japan should, rather than restricting imports of agricultural products, apply tariffs.

11 June 1991: Conclusion of the new Japan-U.S. Semiconductor Arrangement.

3 - 6 April 1991: Prime Minister Kaifu visits the U.S. and meets with President Bush in Newport Beach, California. Prime Minister Kaifu affirms Japan's desire to cooperate in establishing a new world order. President Bush officially calls for opening of Japan's rice market.

8 March 1991: Gulf War ends in a cease-fire.

17 January 1991: Multinational forces deployed in the Persian Gulf region begin their operation against Iraqi forces in accordance with a plan named "Desert Storm." Prime Minister Kaifu expresses Japan's "firm support" for the multinational forces.

2 August 1990: The Gulf Crisis begins as Iraqi forces invade Kuwait and occupy all of its territory. On the same day, an emergency meeting of the U.N. Security Council censures Iraq and issues a resolution calling for immediate and unconditional withdrawal.
25-28 June 1990: The fifth meeting of the Structural Impediments Initiative (SII) Talks is held in Tokyo and concludes with the issuing of a final report. Japan announces it will undertake public investments worth 430 trillion yen over a ten-year period starting in FY1991. Japan also announces its intention to improve its distribution and business practices.

2 - 4 March 1990: Prime Minister Kaifu and Foreign Minister Nakayama visit the U.S. They meet with President Bush and Secretary of State Baker in Palm Springs, California.

9 November 1989: The Berlin Wall comes down.

4 - 5 September 1989: First SII meeting (in Tokyo). Both sides agree to hold consultations on establishment of a joint program to reduce Japan's trade imbalance with the United States.

30 August - 4 September 1989: Prime Minister Kaifu visits the U.S. and meets with President Bush on 1 September. The U.S. Government stresses the need for results in the SII talks. On the same day, Foreign Minister Nakayama meets with Secretary of State Baker. Agreement is reached on stepping up consultations with a view to raising the share paid by Japan of expenses incurred by U.S. military forces stationed in Japan.

10 August 1989: Inauguration of Kaifu Cabinet.

3 June 1989: Inauguration of Uno Cabinet.


24 February 1989: The Funeral Ceremony of His late Majesty Emperor Showa. U.S. President Bush attends, along with 54 other Heads of State. Representatives and delegates from 164 countries and 28 international organizations are also present.


12 - 20 January 1988: Prime Minister Takeshita visits the U.S. and Canada and meets with President Reagan on 13 January. Both leaders agree on establishing mechanisms to intervene in capital markets to prevent the devaluation of the dollar. Prime Minister Takeshita promises to open the market for large-scale projects in Japan's construction market. The U.S. demands liberalization of imports of American agricultural products, particularly beef and citrus fruits.

6 November 1987: Inauguration of Takeshita Cabinet.

26-27 October 1987: Prime Minister Nakasone visits the United States.

6 June 1987: Prime Minister Nakasone attends G-7 Summit in Venice, Italy, providing an opportunity to meet with U.S. President Reagan on the 8th. The
President announces partial relaxation of semiconductor-related sanctions against Japan, lifting 17% (equivalent to US$51 million) of the total amount of the sanctions.

3 July 1986: Japan-U.S. semiconductor negotiations achieve initial agreement in Washington. Included is agreement to establish a system to monitor prices of products shipped abroad, including products to third countries, and to facilitate U.S. semiconductor manufacturers' entry into the Japanese market.

2 May 1986: President Reagan arrives in Japan to attend G-7 Summit in Tokyo.

12 - 15 April 1986: Prime Minister Nakasone visits U.S., accompanied by Foreign Minister Abe. During their first meeting with President Reagan on the 13th at Camp David, the President requests that recommendations contained in the Maekawa Report be followed. The Prime Minister announces his determination to ensure that Japan's economy becomes import-oriented. Also on the 13th, Foreign Minister Abe and Secretary of State Schwartz confer in Washington, and agree to create opportunities for dialogue on economic structural reform. The President and Prime Minister meet a second time on the 14th.

22 September 1985: Finance ministers and central bank governors of Japan, the United States, France, West Germany and the United Kingdom countries meet in New York and adopt the Plaza Accord, calling for reductions in trade and economic imbalances among major industrialized countries, particularly Japan and the United States. Decisions are reached on setting appropriate exchange rates (i.e., having the yen rise in value vis-a-vis the dollar), and on the need for coordination of macroeconomic policies.

11 March 1985: Mikhail Gorbachev appointed General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

1 - 5 January 1985: Prime Minister Nakasone visits the U.S. and meets with President Reagan in Los Angeles on 2 and 3 January. The Prime Minister gives full support to the President's efforts to achieve positive results in the United States-Soviet Union strategic arms reduction talks. The President requests that Japan lower its tariffs on wood products. Foreign Minister Abe and Secretary of State Schwartz agree to maintain close contact with each other, in order to coordinate efforts in resolving Japan-U.S. trade issues.

6 November 1984: Re-election of President Reagan.

17 - 21 January 1983: Prime Minister Nakasone visits the United States, and meets with President Reagan on 19 January. The two leaders issue a joint declaration affirming the relationship as allies between the two countries.

14 January 1983: The comprehensive position of the Japanese Government regarding the issue of transfer to the U.S. of "military technologies," is approved by the Cabinet. The Government announces: (1) such transfer of "military technologies" will not be subject to the Three Principles on Arms Export; (2) the implementation of such transfer will be made within the framework of the relevant provisions of the
MDA Agreement; and (3) the Japanese Government will continue to maintain, basically, the Three Principles.

27 November 1982: Inauguration of Nakasone Cabinet.

4 - 10 May 1981: Prime Minister Suzuki, accompanied by Foreign Minister Ito, visits the United States to attend bilateral meetings with leaders of the U.S. and Canada. On 6 May, Prime Minister Suzuki meets with leaders of the American business community -- there is unanimous agreement on the need to maintain free trade. In Washington on 8 May, Prime Minister Suzuki and President Reagan conclude their meetings with a joint declaration affirming the relationship as allies between the two countries, and stating their agreement on Japan's share of the burden of its defense, and that Japan will play a role also in the defence.

1 May 1981: United States Trade Representative Block and Minister of International Trade and Industry Tanaka meet. They agree on the need for voluntary export restrictions on Japanese cars exported to the United States, and establish an export limit of approximately 1.68 million vehicles over a three-year period starting in FY1981.


12 June 1980: Prime Minister Ohira passes away in office during House of Councilors elections, and is replaced by Mr. Ito on 16 June.

30 April - 1 May: Prime Minister and Mrs. Ohira visit the United States, Mexico and Canada. The Prime Minister meets President Carter on 1 May in Washington.

27 December 1979: Soviet military forces advance into Afghanistan.


16 November 1979: Inauguration of the Japan-U.S. Eminent Persons Group

24 - 29 June 1979: President Carter arrives in Japan on the 24th for a state visit that lasts until 27 June. (He is accompanied by Secretary of State Vance, Secretary of the Treasury Blumenthal, and Secretary of Energy Schlesinger. President Carter meets with Prime Minister Ohira on 25 and 26 June, and remains in Japan until 29 June for the fifth G-7 Summit, held in Tokyo at the State Guest House. Leaders adopt the Tokyo Declaration calling for targets to be set by individual countries to control their imports of petroleum products and early implementation of the Tokyo Round of talks.

30 April - 6 May 1979: Prime Minister Ohira visits the United States, accompanied by Foreign Minister Sonoda and Mr. Yasukawa, a government official handling the foreign trade. Discussions in Washington between the Prime Minister and President center on eliminating trade friction. The "Productive Partnership" between the two countries is extolled. On 2 May, the two leaders issue a joint declaration calling for
elimination of the root causes of trade friction between the two countries, expansion of domestic demand in Japan, further opening of Japan's markets, promotion of U.S. exports and restraints on American oil imports. Also in Washington, Foreign Minister Sonoda and Secretary of Energy Schlesinger sign the Agreement on energy field).

7 December 1978: Inauguration of first Ohira Cabinet.

19 - 27 March 1977: Prime Minister Fukuda departs for the United States to confer with President Carter. On 22 March, two leaders issue a joint declaration affirming the importance of cooperation for the stability of Asia-Pacific.


15 November 1975: The first G-7 Summit Meeting begins, in Rambouillet.

21 October 1975: President Ford signs the United States-Japan Amity Law.

30 September - 14 October 1975: Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan visit the United States.

30 April 1975: End of Vietnam War.

7 November 1977: Re-election of President Nixon.

9 December 1974: Inauguration of Miki Cabinet.

18 - 20 November 1974: President Ford visits Japan. He is the first U.S. President in office to meet with both His Majesty the Emperor and a Prime Minister of Japan (at this time, Prime Minister Tanaka). The President and Prime Minister affirm the Japan-U.S. cooperative relationship. On the 20th, both Governments issue a Joint Summit Statement stressing that the Japan-U.S. cooperative relationship is of vital and lasting importance to Asian security.

9 August 1974: Vice-President Ford (of the Republican Party) sworn in as 38th President of the United States.

7 July 1972: Inauguration of first Tanaka Cabinet.

12 May 1972: Vice-President Agnew arrives in Japan to attend the Okinawa Reversion Ceremony as representative of President Nixon. On May 15, Okinawa is returned to Japan and becomes one of Japan's prefectures, after a period of 27 years. Secretary of State Rogers announces that Okinawa is free of all nuclear weapons.

6 January 1972: Prime Minister Sato visits the United States and meets with President Nixon in Sacramento, California. The following day the two leaders issue a
joint statement to the effect that Okinawa will be returned to Japan on 15 May 1972.


26 - 27 September 1971: Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan depart for a goodwill visit to Europe. President Nixon meets with His Majesty the Emperor in Anchorage, Alaska.

15 August 1971: In a statement broadcast throughout the United States, President Nixon announces a New Economic Program, indicating the need to reform the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and to reorganize the system determining parity of the dollar with other major currencies. Gold-dollar transactions are temporarily stopped, and an interim surcharge is levied on imports. In Japan, these measures become known as the "Nixon Shock."

15 July 1971: President Nixon announces his intention to visit China.


22 June 1970: The Japan-U.S. Security Treaty is renewed automatically. The fixed ten-year expiration period is dropped.

17 - 21 November 1969: Prime Minister Sato departs for Washington for negotiations on Okinawa’s reversion to Japan. A joint Japan-U.S. statement is issued on the 21st, indicating agreement on Okinawa’s return to Japan as an integral part of the country in 1972, free of nuclear weapons.


26 June 1968: Ogasawara Islands restored to Japan.

14 - 15 November 1967: Prime Minister Sato meets with President Johnson in Washington. On the 15th, they issue a joint declaration stating that the Ogasawara Islands will be restored to Japan within one year.

20 January 1965: Inauguration of President Johnson.

9 November 1964: Inauguration of Sato Cabinet.

3 November 1964: Lyndon Johnson, is re-elected President.


28 April 1964: Japan officially becomes an OECD member.
22 - 24 November 1963: President Kennedy assassinated in Dallas, Texas. Vice-President Johnson sworn in as President. Prime Minister Ikeda arrives in the U.S. on the 24th, to attend the funeral the following day.

20 - 22 June 1961: Prime Minister Ikeda and President Kennedy hold their first meeting in Washington. On the 22nd, both leaders emphasize that Japan is a member of the group of free nations, and issue a joint declaration extolling the "Equal Partnership," indicating both countries' intention to develop new cooperative mechanisms. Both parties agree to establish a Japan-U.S. Joint Committee on Trade and Economy, and exchange signed documents.

20 January 1961: Inauguration of President Kennedy. The President describes his vision of a "New Frontier."

27 September 1960: Their Imperial Highnesses the Crown Prince and Princess of Japan confer with President Eisenhower at the White House.


16 - 19 June 1957: Prime Minister Kishi visits the United States, and meets with President Eisenhower on the 19th.


23 December 1956: Inauguration of Ishibashi Cabinet.

12 - 18 December 1956: On 12 December, the U.N. Security Council decides unanimously to admit Japan into the United Nations. On the 18th, the U.N. General Assembly gives its unanimous approval, and Japan thus becomes the United Nation's 80th member.

6 November 1956: Re-election of President Eisenhower.


9 - 10 November 1954: Prime Minister Yoshida meets with President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles. Discussion centers on enhancing assistance for Japan's trade and economy. On the 10th, the President and Prime Minister issue a joint declaration stating their Government's intention to cooperate in maintaining and strengthening peace and prosperity in Asia. The Declaration also expresses regret for the Lucky Dragon Incident near Bikini Island.

24 - 25 December 1953: On 24 December, Japan and the U.S. sign an agreement on restoration of the Amami Islands to Japan. The islands are restored the following
2 April 1953: Signing of the Japan-U.S. Treaty of Friendship Commerce and Navigation. (The treaty is promulgated on 28 October, and comes into effect on 30 October for a period of ten years.) Treaty goals are to promote close economic and cultural ties between the peoples of both countries, to foster commercial relations, and to facilitate investment that would be advantageous to both countries.

20 January 1953: Inauguration of President Eisenhower.

4 September 1951: The San Francisco Peace Treaty Conference commences, attended by 52 countries. On the first day, President Truman gives an address and stresses the following points: (1) peace with Japan will bring further reconciliation and peace; (2) the most important thing is to ensure that Japan never resorts to aggression but rather opts for protection, while at the same time refraining from disturbing the security of other countries; (3) in the event that Japan establishes its own self-defense force, the force should be linked integrally to the forces of other countries. President Truman and Prime Minister Yoshida sign the San Francisco Peace Treaty. (The Treaty is signed by 49 countries; the Soviet Union, Poland and Czechoslovakia do not sign; China was not invited to the Conference). President Truman and Prime Minister Yoshida also sign the Japan-United States Security Treaty.


4 April 1949: North Atlantic Treaty signed, establishing NATO.

15 October 1948: Inauguration of second Yoshida Cabinet.

20 January 1949: Inauguration of President Truman

3 April 1948: The United States announces foreign assistance plans (the Marshall Plan).

1 April 1948: The Soviet Union cuts land routes to Berlin, beginning to seal off the city.

10 March 1948: Inauguration of Ashida Cabinet.

24 May 1947: Inauguration of Katayama Cabinet.

12 March 1947: While requesting that Congress authorize assistance for Greece and Turkey, President Truman announces his "Truman Doctrine." The Doctrine defines the world in bi-polar terms, with freedom-loving countries standing in opposition to those under dictatorship. The President stresses the need to assist peoples espousing freedom. This marks a changing point in American diplomacy.

22 May 1946: Inauguration of first Yoshida Cabinet.

9 October 1945: Inauguration of Shidehara Cabinet.
2 September 1945: Foreign Minister Shigemitsu, representing the Japanese Government, and General Umezu, representing Imperial Headquarters, sign the Instrument of Surrender aboard the USS Missouri. This act formalizes Japan's surrender.

30 August 1945: General MacArthur, Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers, arrives in Atsugi, near Tokyo.