Appendices
Appendix-1

CONSTITUTION OF JAPAN

PREAMBLE AND ARTICLE 9

PREAMBLE

We, the Japanese people, acting through our duly elected representatives in the National Diet, determined that we shall secure for ourselves and our posterity the fruits of peaceful cooperation with all nations and the blessings of liberty throughout this land, and resolved that never again shall we be visited with the horrors of war through the action of government, proclaim that sovereign power resides with the people and do firmly establish this constitution. Government is a sacred trust of the people and do firmly establish this constitution. Government is a sacred trust of the people, the authority for which is derived from the people, the powers of which are exercised by the representatives of the people, and the benefits of which are enjoyed by the people. This is a universal principle of mankind upon which this constitution is founded. We reject and revoke all constitutions, laws, ordinances, and prescript herewith.

We, the Japanese people, desire peace for all time and are deeply conscious of the high ideals controlling human relationship, and we have determined to preserve our security and existence, trusting in the justice and faith of the peace-loving peoples of the world. We desire to occupy an honored place in an international society striving for the preservation of peace, and the banishment of tyranny and slavery, oppression and intolerance for all time from the earth. We recognize that all peoples of the world have the right to live in peace, free from fear and want.

We believe that no nation is responsible to itself alone, but that laws of political morality are universal; and that obedience to such laws in incumbent upon all nations who would sustain their own sovereignty and justify their sovereign relationship with other nations.

We, the Japanese people, pledge our national honor to accomplish these high ideals and purposes with all our resources.

Article 9

Aspiring sincerely to an international peace based on justice and order, the Japanese people forever renounce war as a sovereign right of the nation and the threat or use of force as means of settling international disputes.

In order to accomplish the aim of the preceding paragraph, land sea and air forces, as well as other war potential, will never be maintained. The right of belligerency of the state will not be recognized.
APPENDIX: 2

POST-WAR PRIME MINISTERS OF JAPAN

Higashikuni Naruhiko 17 August 1945 to 9 October 1945.
Shidehara Kijuro 9 October 1945 to 22 May 1946.
Yoshida Shigeru 22 May 1946 to 24 May 1947.
katayama Tetsu 24 May 1947.
Katayama Test 24 May 1947 to 10 March 1948 to 15 October 1948.
Ashida Hitoshi 10 March 1948 to 15 October 1948.
Yoshida Shigeru 15 October 1948 to 16 February 1949.
Yoshida Shigeru 16 February 1949 to 30 October 1952.
Yoshida Shigeru 30 October 1952 to 10 December 1954.
Hatoyama Ichiro 22 November 1955 to 23 December 1956.
Ishibashi Tanzan 23 December 1956 to 25 February 1957.
Kishi Nobusuke 25 February 1957 to 19 July 1960
Ikeda Hayato 19 July 1960 to 9 November 1964
Sato Eisaku 9 November 1964 to 7 July 1972
Tanka Kakuei 7 July 1972
Tanaka Kakuei 7 July 1972 to 9 December 1974
Suzuki Zenko 17 July 1980 to 27 December 1983
Nakasone Yasuhiro 27 November 1983 to 15 August 1986
Nakasone Yashuhiro 15 August 1986 to 6 November 1987
Takeshita Noboru 6 November 1987 to 3 June 1989
Uno Sosuke 3 June 1989 10 August 1989
Kaifu Toshiki 10 August 1989 to 5 November 1991
Miyazawa Kiichi 5 November 1991 to 9 August 1993
Hosokawa Morihiro 9 August 1993 to 28 April 1994
Murayama Tomiichi 30 June 1994 to 11 January 1996
Hashimoto Ryutaro 11 January 1996
Hashimoto Ryutaro 11 January 1996 to 30 July 1998
Obuchi Keizo 30 July 1998 to 5 April 2000
Mori Yoshiro 5 April 2000 to present.
APPENDIX: 3

SECURITY TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN

8 September 1951

Japan has this day 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 the United States of America and Japan. 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 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 an about Japan. Such forces may be utilized contribute to the maintenance of the international peace and security in the Far East and to the security of Japan against 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 though 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, power, 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 international 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.
The United States of America and Japan. Desiring to strengthen the bonds of peace and friendship traditionally existing between them, and to uphold the principles of democracy, individual liberty, and the rule of law.

Desiring further to encourage closer economic cooperation between them and to promote conditions of economic stability and well-being in their countries.

Reaffirming their faith in the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and their desire to live in peace with all peoples and all governments.

Recognizing that they have the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense as affirmed in the Charter of the United Nations.

Considering that they have a common concern in the maintenance of international peace and security in the Far East.

Having resolved to conclude a treaty of mutual cooperation and security.

Therefore agree as follows:

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 better understanding of the
principles upon which these institutions are founded, and by
promoting conditions of stability and well-being. They seek to
eliminate conflict in their international economic policies and
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 terminate 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 the United States armed forces in Japan shall be governed by a separate agreement, replacing the administrative Agreement under Article II of the Security Treaty between the United States of America and Japan, 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 of the responsibility of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security.

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

**Article IX** The Security Treaty between the United States of America and Japan 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 the United States of America and Japan 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 English and Japanese languages, both equally authentic this 19th day of January, 1960.
Appendix-5

BILATERAL VISITS BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES

JAPAN TO UNITED STATES

November 1954 Prime Minister Yoshida visits the United States
June/July 1957 Prime Minister Kishi visits the United States
July 1961 Prime Minister Ikeda visits the United States
November 1967 Prime Minister Sato visits the United States
November 1969 Prime Minister Sato visits the United States
August 1975 Prime Minister Miki visits the United States
March 1977 Prime Minister Fukuda visits the United States
May 1979 Prime Minister Fukuda visits the United States
May 1979 Prime Minister Ohira visits the United States
January 1983 Prime Minister Nakasone visits the United States
January 1985 Prime Minister Nakasone visits the United States
April 1986 Prime Minister Nakasone visits the United States
January 1988 Prime Minister Takeshita visits the United States
February 1994 Prime Minister Hosokawa visits the United States
April 1997 Prime Minister Hashimoto visits the United States
September 1998 Prime Minister Obuchi visits the United States
May 1999 Prime Minister Obuchi visits the United States.

UNITED STATES TO JAPAN

November 1974 President Ford visits Japan
November 1983 President Reagan visits Japan
January 1992 President Bush visits Japan
April 1996 President Clinton visits Japan
November 1998 President Clinton visits Japan.
1. Today, the Prime Minister and the President celebrated one of the most successful bilateral relationship 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 Japan and the United States 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 Japan and the United States 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 Prime Minister and the President expressed their profound gratitude to those who sustain the Alliance, especially those Japanese communities that host US 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 conducted an intensive review of the evolving political and security environment of the Asia-Pacific region and of various aspects of the Japan-US
security relationship. On the basis of this review, the Prime Minister and the President 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 JAPAN-US ALLIANCE AND THE TREATY OF MUTUAL COOPERATION AND SECURITY

4. The Prime Minister and the President underscored the importance of promoting stability in this region and dealing with the security challenges facing both countries. In this regard, the Prime Minister and the President reiterated the significant value of the Alliance between Japan and the United States of America, 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 Prime Minister and the President agreed that the most effective framework for the defense of Japan is close defense cooperation of appropriate defense capabilities for the self-defense Forces of Japan and the Japan-US security arrangements. The leaders again confirmed that US deterrence under the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security remains the guarantee for Japan's security.

(b) The Prime Minister and the President agreed that continued US military presence is also essential for preserving peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region. The leaders shared the common recognition that the Japan-US security relationship forms an essential pillar
which supports the positive regional engagement of the US. The President emphasized the US 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 US forces in the Asia-Pacific region since the end of the Cold War. On the basis of a through assessment, the United States reaffirmed that meeting 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 US determination to remain a stable and steadfast presence in the region. He reconfirmed that Japan would continue appropriate contribution for the maintenance of US 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 US appreciation for Japan's contributions, and welcomed the conclusion of the new Special Measures Agreement which provides financial support for US forces stationed in Japan.

**BILATERAL COOPERATION UNDER THE JAPAN-US SECURITY RELATIONSHIP**

5. The Prime Minister and the President, 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 Japan-US Alliance, both governments agreed that