



Japan's Entry into 18 Nations Disarmament Committee

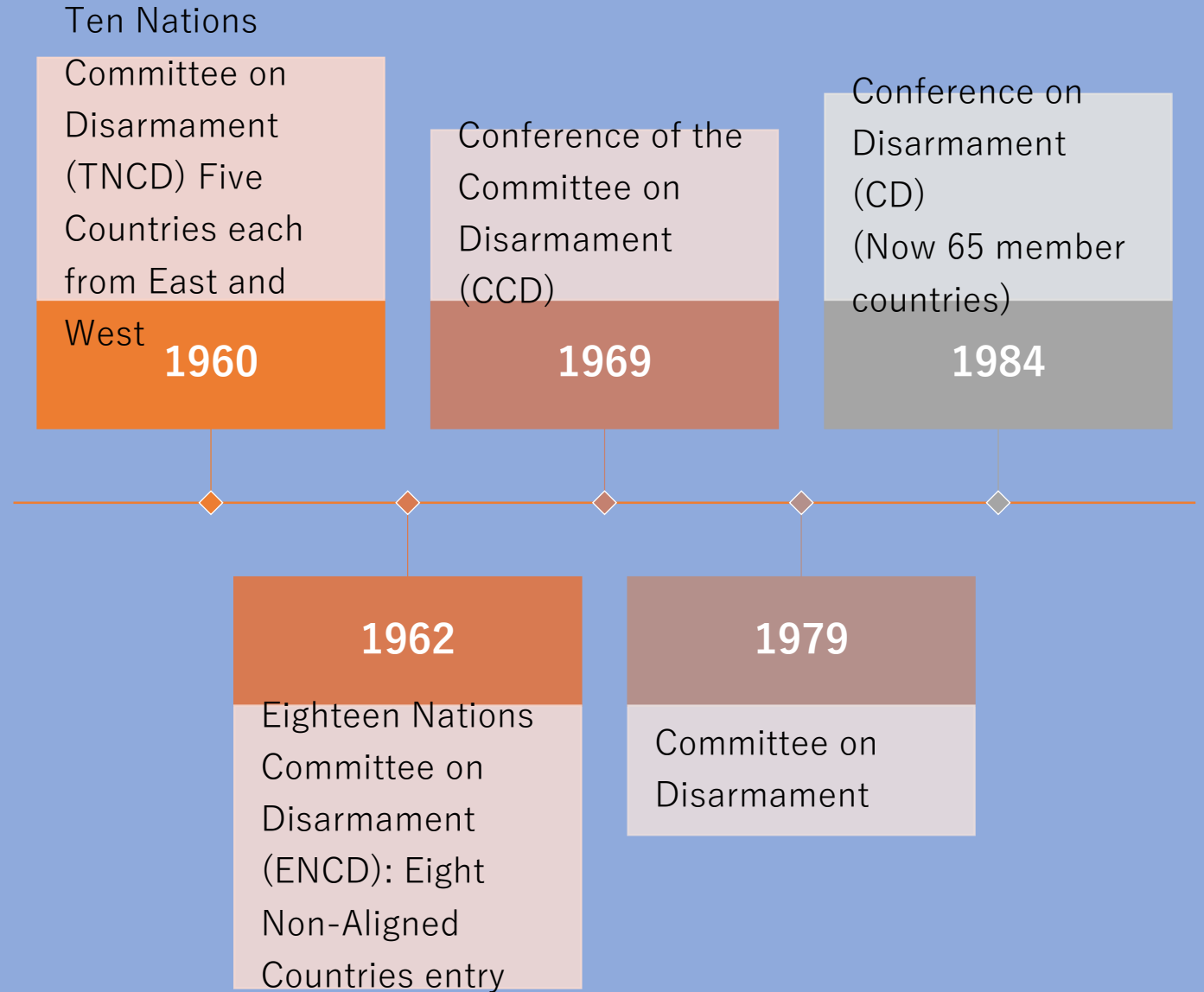
Prof. Yoko IWAMA
GRIPS International Conference
N+N Countries and the Bomb

Japan's Return to International Community after WWII

- 1945 Occupation
- 1947/5/3 New Constitution
- Peace Treaty and the US-Japan Security Treaty : signed 1951/9/8, in effect 1952/4/28 (USSR not participating)
- 1956/10/19 Soviet-Japanese Joint Declaration; restoration of diplomatic relations; no reparations; support for Japan's entry in UN
- 1956/12/18 Japan becomes a member of UN



The Evolution of Disarmament Committees in Geneva

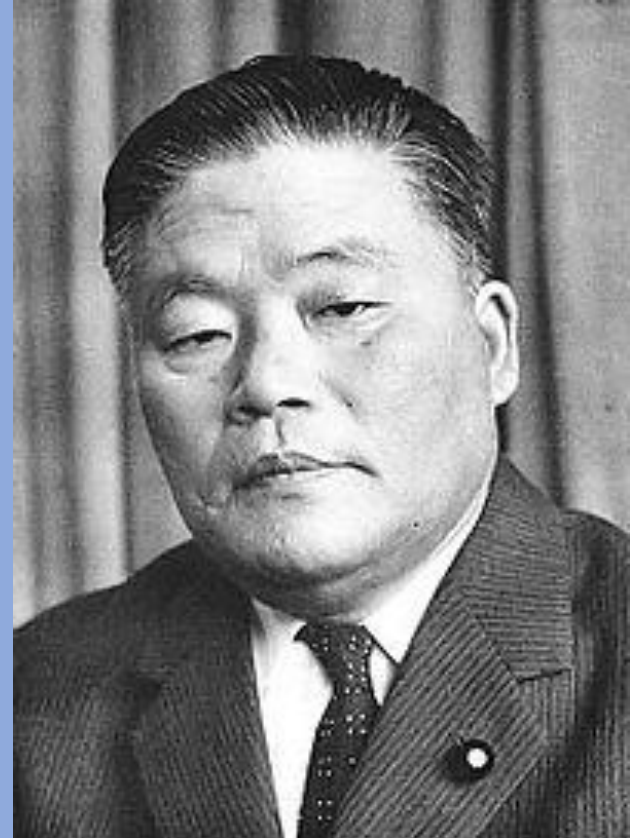
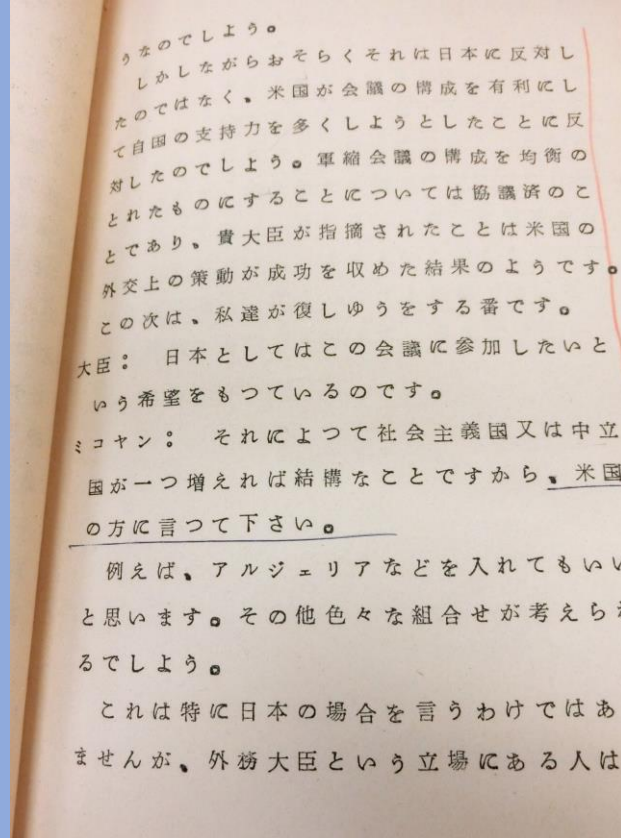
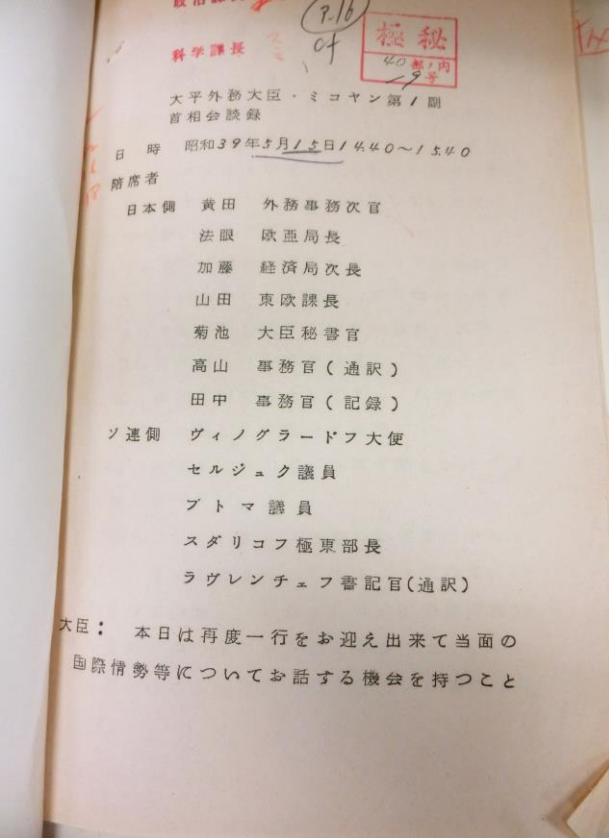


Countries in Geneve Disarmament Committees

	TNCD (10) 1960-1962	ENCD (18) 1962-1969	CCD (26) 1969-1975	CCD (31) 1975-1979	CD 1979-
East	USSR, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania		Hungary, Mongolia (added) (7 countries)	East Germany (added) (8 countries)	
West	USA, UK, France, Italy , Canada		Japan, Netherland (added) (7 countries)	West Germany (added) (8 countries)	
Non-Aligned		Brazil, Burma, Ethiopia, India, Mexico, Nigeria, Sweden, Egypt	Yugoslavia, Pakistan, Morocco, Argentina (12 countries)	Iran Peru Zaire (added) (15 countries)	

From TNCD to ENCD

- 1960/6/25 Socialist countries walk out of TNCD, continues boycotting.
- 1960/11 UN General Assembly, 15th Session: Khrushchev proposes adding neutral countries (India, Indonesia, UAR, Ghana, Mexico) to TNCD and make it 15 nations committee.
- 1961 US made several proposals, of which one was to add Japan and Pakistan (both US allies) alongside India, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Nigeria, Tunisia, UAR, Sweden in this new 'neutral' countries slot and make it 20 nations committee. Countries were selected regionally, from countries that are neither WP or NATO countries.
- USSR opposed this claiming Japan and Pakistan were US allies
- In the end the number was down to either seven or eight countries addition.
- USSR was most opposed to Japan joining so in the end compromise was struck by dropping Japan and adding 8 neutral countries India, Burma, Brazil, Mexico, Nigeria, Ethiopia, UAR, Sweden.
- 1961-62 16th Session of UN General Assembly: Adding 8 neutral countries is supported unanimously by the General Assembly. Soviet Union claimed that none of these countries were members of military alliances and therefore could make positive contributions



Japan's Moves to Enter the Committee

1964/5/15 Foreign Minister
Ohira talks to Anastas Mikoyan,
First Deputy Premier of the
Soviet Union

- Ohira: We would like to attend the Disarmament Committee and take part in the discussion, but Soviet Union is against this.
- Mikoyan: We are not against Japan joining. We are only concerned that the balance become favorable to the US. If you can name another Socialist or neutral country to join, that would be fine. How about Algeria for example, there could be other combinations.
- Mikoyan: Japan and USSR together should make a proposal on the ban of the use of nuclear weapons.



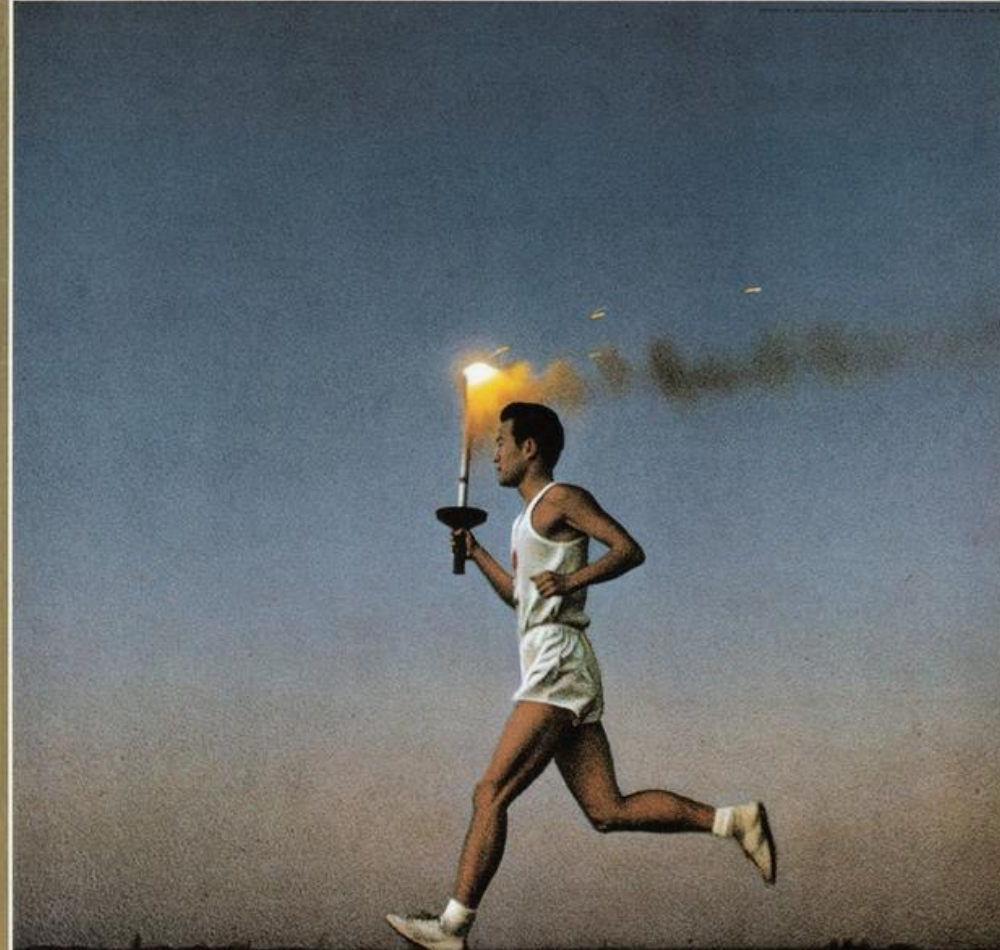
TOKYO  **1964** 



TOKYO 1964

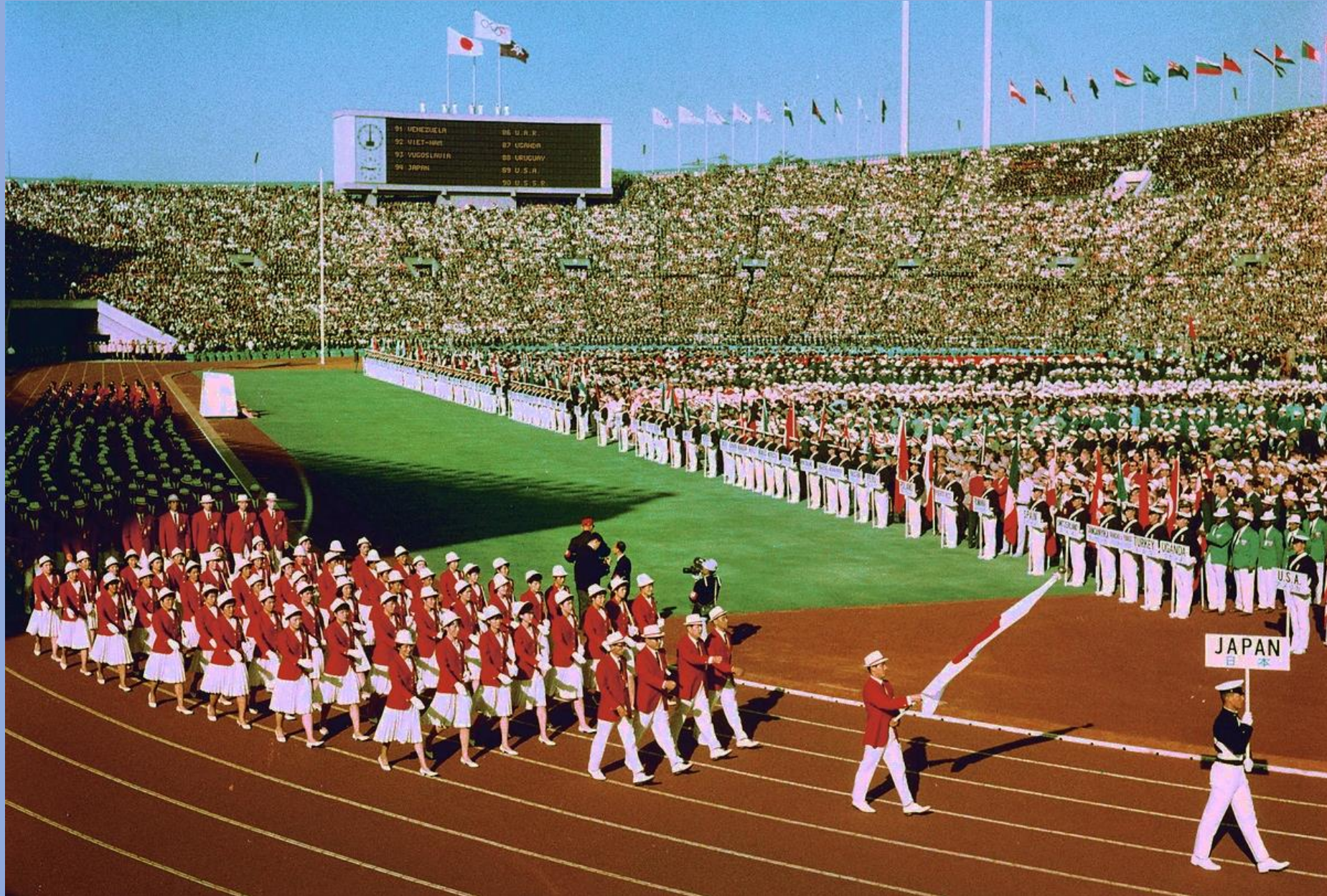


TOKYO  **1964** 



XVIII
OLYMPIC GAMES
OCT.10-24

10 October 1964, Tokyo



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China Detonates the Bomb

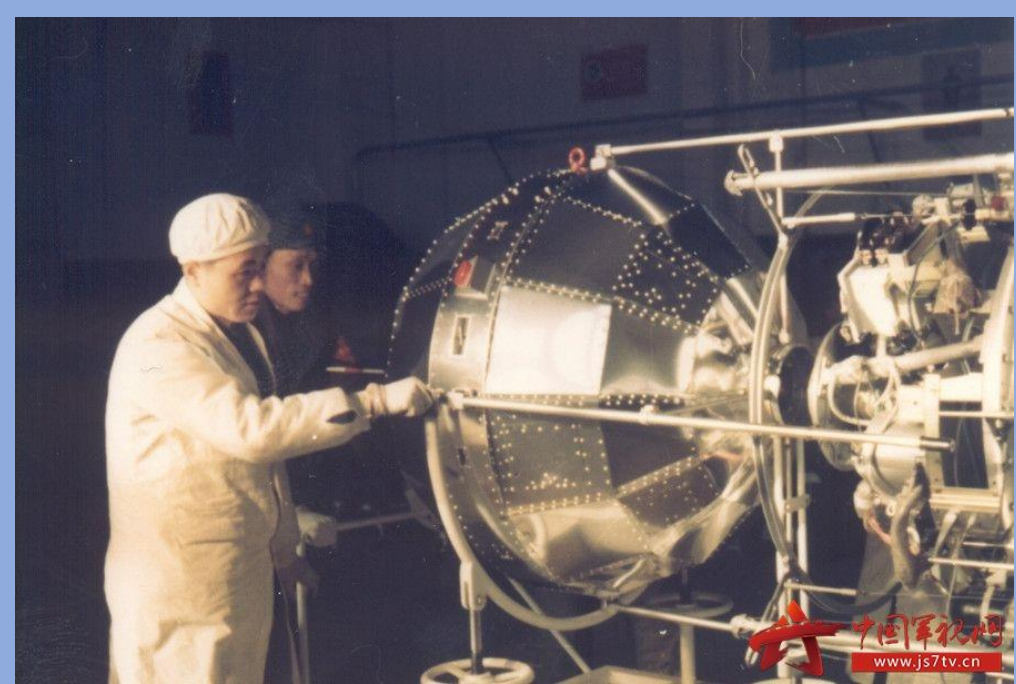
16 October 1964, Taklamakan Desert



<http://showa.mainichi.jp/news/1964/10/post-b4c5.html>







Prime Minister Eisaku SATO (1901-1975)



- In office:
9 November 1964 – 7 July 1972
- Nobel Peace Prize Laureate, 1974.
- During his administration:
1964 Tokyo Summer Olympics;
1970 Osaka Expo
1972 Sapporo Winter Olympics
1972 Okinawa Reversion.
- Longest serving PM in Postwar Japan

Japan's Choice in the 60s~70s

- Some internal studies about whether or not Japan can / should possess nuclear weapons ⇒ theoretically, technically possible. Financially, politically (domestic/foreign) very costly. Strengthening US alliance the best way.
- 1967/12/11 The 'Three Non-Nuclear Principle'

The Three Non-Nuclear Principles

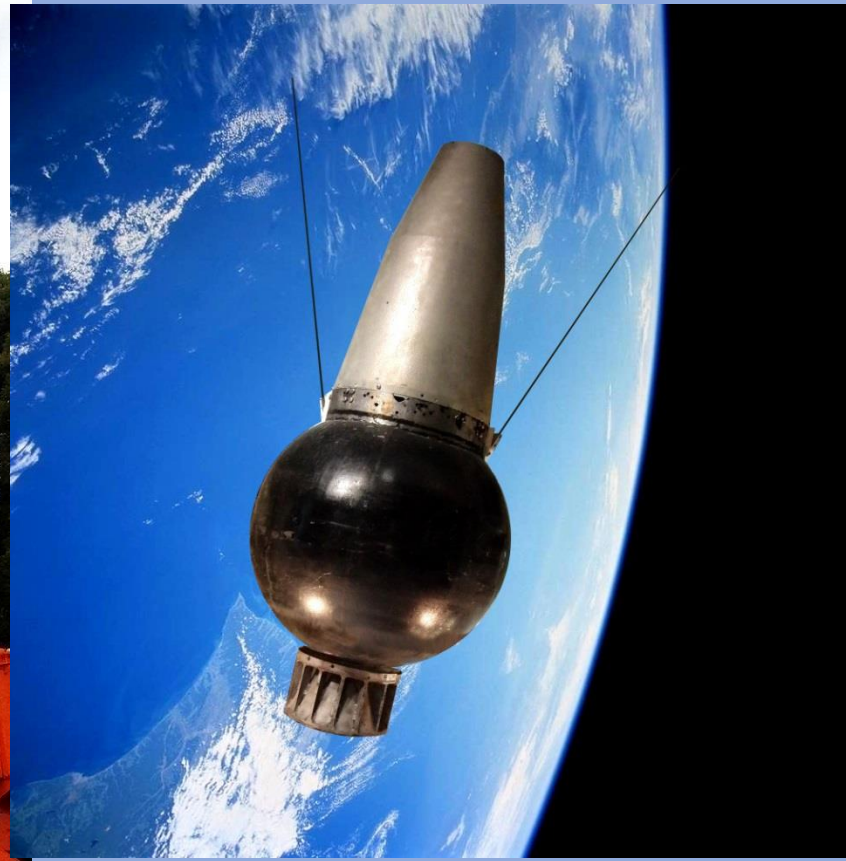
11 December 1967, Lower House Budget Committee

- December 1967, Sato announces that Japan will not produce, possess, or permit the introduction into its territory of nuclear weapons.

→ this is also applied to Okinawa which came back to Japanese administration in 1972.



Japan's First Satellite Osumi, Launched successfully on 1970 Feb 11, Rocket Launcher L-4S





1965/12/10 FM Shiina meets FM Chalfont

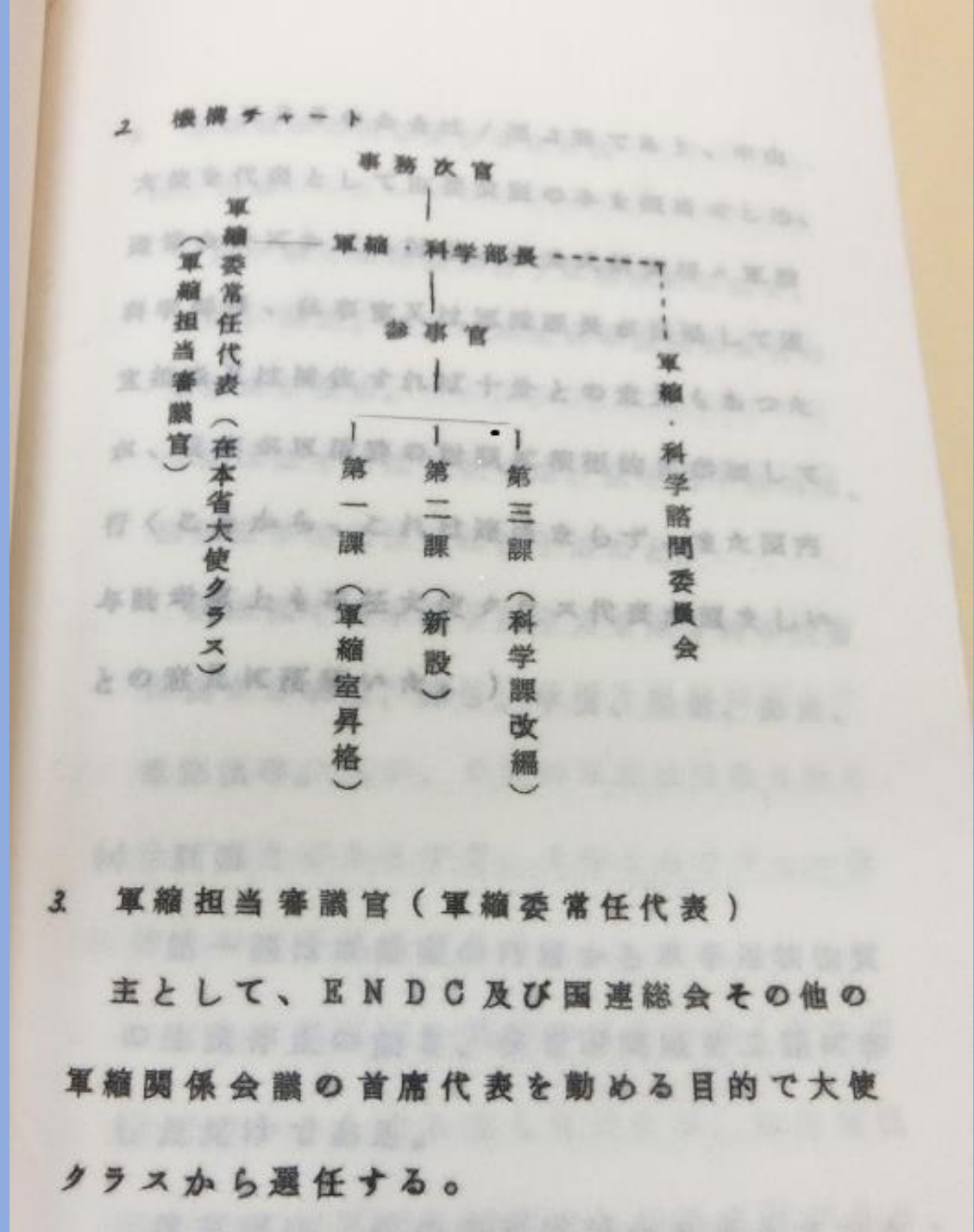
- Chalfont: Obstacles to NPT is the nuclear sharing of NATO especially West Germany's access to nuclear weapons. Wilson will visit USSR next year and talk about NPT.
- Shiina: Japan will never produce nuclear weapons as long as US-Japan Treaty is valid. We would like to attend ENCD.
- Chalfont: We have 'sympathy' to Japan's wishes but it's not simple.

Japan's effort continues: Italian Proposal

- 1965/12/13 Italian Embassy:
In New York,
proposal of Japan
and Yugoslavia
joining
simultaneously.
USSR may also want
Hungary to join. Italy
has nothing against
this.
 - Italy wants to join
the preparatory
committee of the
World Disarmament
Conference currently
being prepared.
- Concerning the
enlarging of ENDC,
how to deal with
Communist China
is the
problem.(Informati
on from Italian
Ambassador
Cassidy, 1966/1/1)

Japan deliberates joining the NPT 1968-69

- 1968 US (Johnson Admin) proposal to enlarge ENCD. No reply from USSR. Also consultation in North Atlantic Council.
- 1969 Nixon administration?
- MOFA deliberating the restructuring of disarmament section: 軍縮・科学部設置
- Spring 1969 Decision to let Japan and Mongolia join ENCD. Other countries also being discussed.



ENCD to CCD (26 countries) 1969

- Hungary, Mongolia
(added)
(7 socialist countries)
- Japan, Netherland
(added)
(7 western countries)
- Yugoslavia, Pakistan,
Morocco, Argentina
(12 N+N countries)
- Japan primarily
contacting US and USSR.
- Italy, Australia and other
western countries
contacted.
- No sign of awareness of
the importance of NAM
countries.

Japan's Choice

- Signing of NPT: Feb 1970, ratification June 1976.
- Japan-US Security Treaty extended in 1970
- 17 June 1971 Okinawa Reversion Treaty signed
- 15 May 1972 Okinawa returns to Japanese administration with no nuclear weapons stationed.