

ДОДАТКИ

(мовою документів)

ДОДАТОК Б

АРХИВ
РАС. СЕКЦИОНА Ум-020
19 г.
СОВ. СЕРЕТНО.
Секретариат ЕД. ХР. "15" января 1945 года.
№ 19-Л.

НАРОДНОМУ КОМИССАРУ ИНОСТРАННЫХ ДЕЛ
тов. В. М. МОЛОТОВУ.

Настоящим направляю Вам докладную записку
"Англо-американские планы о войне СССР против
Японки".

Приложение: Упомянутое.

ЗАМЕСТИТЕЛЬ НАРОДНОГО КОМИССАРА
ИНОСТРАННЫХ ДЕЛ

(Подпись)
(С. С. Соловьевский)

С-т Секретна
НКИД
СЕРЕТНО
158 1945

ДОДАТОК В

TOP SECRET

-2-

of the Soviet Union shall be safeguarded and that China shall retain full sovereignty in Manchuria;

3. The Kuril islands shall be handed over to the Soviet Union.

It is understood, that the agreement concerning Outer-Mongolia and the ports and railroads referred to above will require concurrence of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek. The President will take measures in order to obtain this concurrence on advice from Marshal Stalin.

The Heads of the three Great Powers have agreed that these claims of the Soviet Union shall be unquestionably fulfilled after Japan has been defeated.

For its part the Soviet Union expresses its readiness to conclude with the National Government of China a pact of friendship and alliance between the USSR and China in order to render assistance to China with its armed forces for the purpose of liberating China from the Japanese yoke.

February 11, 1945.

I. G. Smith
Franklin D. Roosevelt
Winston Churchill

Остання сторінка Узгодження, підписаного Й. Сталінім, Ф. Рузвельтом, У. Черчиллем 11 лютого 1945 року (Крим).

Доложено
Громыко
Утв. 20 VIII
135

СССР
УТВЕРЖДЕНО

СССР. секретно.

УКАЗАНИЯ ДЕЛЕГАЦИИ СССР
НА КОНФЕРЕНЦИИ В САН-ФРАНСИСКО.

В своей работе на конференции, в соответствии с утвержденными директивами, Делегация должна руководствоваться следующим:

- × 1. По вопросу о председательствовании на конференции активности не проявлять.
- × 2. По вопросу о приглашении Китайской Народной Республики Делегация заблаговременно должна стремиться договориться, кроме делегаций Польши и Чехословакии, с такими делегациями как делегации Индии, Индонезии и Бирмы, о поддержке этими делегациями советского предложения по данному вопросу.

Делегация должна также выяснить возможность договориться с теми же делегациями о поддержке ее предложений относительно прекращения оккупации Японии иностранными войсками и выводе этих войск, а также о недопустимости сохранения на территории Японии военных баз какого-либо иностранного государства.

Выяснить возможность договориться с указанными выше делегациями, а также с делегацией Филиппин о поддержке с их стороны советского предложения о репарациях с Японии, не разглашая без необходимости нашей формулировки этого пункта.

В указанных выше случаях иметь в виду также возможность внесения соответствующих предложений одной из указанных де-

Вказівки делегації СРСР на конференції у Сан-Франциско. (На документі рукою А. Вишинського написано: "Доложено в ЦК т. Громыко с моим уч(астием) 20 VIII. Утв(ерждено) для исп(ользования) без оформлення (с поправками в п. 4)).

ДОДАТОК Е

**АМЕРИКАНСЬКО-ЯПОНСЬКИЙ ДОГОВІР БЕЗПЕКИ,
8 ВЕРЕСНЯ 1951**

**SECURITY TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA AND JAPAN, 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 the 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 at present 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 1. 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 2. During the exercise of the right referred to in Article 1, 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 3. The conditions that 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.

Джерело: Raymond Dennett and Katherine D. Durance, eds., *Documents on American Foreign Relations*. – Vol. IX, 1951 (Boston: World Peace Foundation, 1953).

ДОДАТОК Ж

**АМЕРИКАНСЬКО-ЯПОНСЬКИЙ ДОГОВІР,
ВСТУПИВ У СИЛУ 23 ЧЕРВНЯ 1960 РОКУ**

**TREATY OF MUTUAL COOPERATION AND SECURITY,
1960**

(a) Excerpts from the Treaty

ARTICLE 2. 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 collaboration between them.

ARTICLE 3. 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 provision, their capacities to resist armed attack.

ARTICLE 4. 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 5. 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.

Джерело: U.S. Department of State, *United States Treaties and Other International Agreements*. – Vol. 2. – P.2 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1961). P 1633 – 35.