

No. 3109

**UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
and
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

**Joint declaration concerning relations with Japan. Signed
at Peking, on 12 October 1954**

Official texts: Russian and Chinese.

Registered by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on 3 January 1956.

**UNION DES RÉPUBLIQUES SOCIALISTES
SOVIÉTIQUES
et
RÉPUBLIQUE POPULAIRE DE CHINE**

**Déclaration commune concernant les relations avec le
Japon. Signée à Pékin, le 12 octobre 1954**

Textes officiels russe et chinois.

Enregistrée par l'Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques le 3 janvier 1956.

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

No. 3109. JOINT DECLARATION¹ BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH JAPAN. SIGNED AT PEKING, ON 12 OCTOBER 1954

It was provided in the Potsdam Agreement that after the conclusion of the Second World War Japan was to be accorded full national independence, establish its own democratic institutions and develop an independent peaceful economy and national culture.

But the United States of America, as the principal occupying Power in Japan having basic responsibility for the implementation of the Potsdam decisions, grossly violated those decisions and, scorning the interests of the Japanese people, forced on Japan the San Francisco "peace treaty" and other agreements which run counter to the aforesaid agreements between the Powers.

Nine years after the end of the war Japan has not been accorded independence and remains in the position of a semi-occupied country. Its territory is covered with numerous United States military bases, established for purposes entirely unrelated to the task of maintaining peace and ensuring the peaceful and independent development of Japan. Japan's industry and finances have been made dependent on United States military contracts and its external trade has been fettered, with disastrous consequences for its economy and especially for the peaceful branches of industry.

All this cannot fail to offend the national feelings of the Japanese people, imbues the Japanese with a sense of uncertainty and shackles the many, varied abilities of the Japanese people.

The present position of Japan arouses among the peoples of the Asian and Far Eastern countries justifiable apprehensions that Japan may be used to further aggressive designs foreign both to the interests of the Japanese people and to the maintenance of peace in the Far East.

The peoples of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China express deep sympathy for Japan and the Japanese people, who have been placed in a painful situation as a result of the aforesaid "treaty" and agreements dictated by foreign interests. They believe that the Japanese people will find sufficient strength to embark on the emancipation from foreign dependence and the regeneration of their country and the establishment of normal relations of broad economic co-operation and cultural ties with other States, and primarily with their neighbours.

¹ Came into force on 12 October 1954 by signature.

The Governments of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China base their policy with respect to Japan on the principle of the peaceful co-existence of States regardless of social structure, in the conviction that this is in accordance with the vital interests of all peoples. They favour the development of broad commercial relations with Japan on mutually advantageous terms and the establishment of close cultural ties with that country.

They likewise state that they are prepared to take steps to restore their relations with Japan to normal, and that Japan will receive full support in its desire to establish political and economic relations with the USSR and the People's Republic of China and in any action it may take to create the necessary conditions for its peaceful and independent development.

12 October 1954.

(Signed) A. I. MIKOYAN
CHOU EN-LAI