琉球大学学術リポジトリ

沖縄関係/沖縄返還協定関係交渉:対米全般(4)

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沖繩問題に関する日米首脳者共同声明等

(1967年の佐藤、ジョンソン共同声明 を除き、他は沖縄関係部分のみ)

> - 昭和44/03/ アメリカ局北米第/課

- /. 吉田総理、アイゼンハワー大統領共同声明 (/ 9 5 4 / /. / 0)
- 2. 岸総理、アイゼンハワー大統領共同声明 (1957. 6.22)
- 3. 藤山外相、ダレス長官第 / 回会談に関する 新聞発表 (/958. 9.//)
- 4. 小坂外相、ハーター長官共同新聞発表 (/960. 9./2)
- 5. 池田総理、ケネディー大統領共同声明 (1961. 6.22)
- 6. 佐藤総理、ジョンソン大統領共同声明 (/965././3)
- 7. 佐藤総理、ジョンソン大統領共同声明 (1967./1./5)

/ 吉田総理、アイゼンハワー大統領共同声明 昭和29(/954)///0

Among other subjects reviewed were, and the status of the Ryukyu and Bonin Islands in the light of the present international situation, as well as the desire of Japan for the return to the Bonin Islands of former inhabitants.

(訳文)

2. 岸総理、アイゼンハワー大統領共同声明 昭和32(/957)&22

The Prime Minister emphasized the strong desire of the Japanese people for the return of administrative control over the Ryukyu and Bonin Islands to Japan. The President reaffirmed the United States position that Japan possesses residual sovereignty over these islands. He pointed out, however, that so long as the conditions of threat and tension exist in the Far East the United States will find it necessary to continue the present status. He stated that the United States will continue its policy of improving the welfare and well-being of the inhabitants of the islands and of promoting their economic and cultural advancement.

3. 藤山外相、ダレス長官第/回会談に関する新聞発表 昭和33.(/958)9.//

With respect to the Ryukyu Islands, Foreign Minister
Fujiyama welcomed the current discussions taking place between
the United States authorities and Ryukyuan representatives
looking toward a satisfactory resolution of the land problem.
Secretary Dulles expressed his understanding of this Japanese
interest in the Ryukyus and it was agreed that on Ryukyuan
matters the two governments would continue to exchange views
through diplomatic channels.

The Foreign Minister also touched upon specific issues among which was included the Japanese desire for compensation of former inhabitants of the Bonin Islands who are unable to return to their former homes. The Secretary assured Mr. Fujiyama that the United States was sympathetically aware of the problem and is studying it carefully in the hope of achieving a reasonable solution.

琉球諸島に関し、藤山外務大臣は、土地問題の満足な解決のため、現在米国政府当局と琉球代表との間で行なわれている討議を歓迎した。 ダレス長官は、琉球に対する日本の利益に関する理解を表明し、琉球問題について両国政府が引き続き外交チャネルを通じ、意見の交換を行なりことに意見の一致をみた。

藤山外務大臣は、また帰島できない小笠原諸島の前住民の補償に対する日本側の要望を含め、具体的な懸案についてもふれた。グレス長官は、藤山外務大臣に対し、米国は、上記補償問題については同情的であり、妥当な解決に到達するより慎重に研究中である旨保証した。

4. 小坂外相、ハーター長官共同新聞発表 昭和35.(/960)9./2

Matters of mutual interest concerning the Ryukyu Islands were also discussed.

(訳文)

琉球韶島に関する相互利益の諮問題についてもまた討議された。

5. 池田総理、ケネディー大統領共同声明 昭和36(/96/)6.22

The President and the Prime Minister exchanged views on matters relating to the Ryukyu and Bonin Islands, which are under United States administration but in which Japan retains residual sovereignty. The President affirmed that the United States would make further efforts to enhance the welfare and well-being of the inhabitants of the Ryukyus and welcomed Japanese cooperation in these efforts; the Prime Minister affirmed that Japan would continue to cooperate with the United States to this end.

大統領と総理大臣は、米国の施政下にあるが、同時に日本が潜在主権を保有する琉球及び小笠原諸島に関連する諸事項に関し、意見を交換した。大統領は、米国が琉球住民の安寧と福祉を増進するため一層の努力を払う旨確言し、さらに、大の努力に対する日本がこの目的のため米国と引き続き協力する旨確言した。

6 佐藤総理、ジョンソン大統領共同声明 昭和40(1965)/./3

The President and the Prime Minister recognized the importance of United States military installations on the Ryukyu and Bonin Islands for the security of the Far East. The Prime Minister expressed the desire that, the administrative control over these islands will be restored. to Japan as soon as feasible and also a deep interest in the expansion of the autonomy of the inhabitants of the Ryukyus and in further promoting their welfare. Appreciating the desire of the government and people of Japan for the restoration of administration to Japan, the President stated that he looks forward to the day when the security interests of the Free World in the Far East will permit the realization of this desire. They confirmed that the United States and Japan should continue substantial economic assistance to the Ryukyu Islands in order to advance further the welfare and well-being of the inhabitants of these islands. They expressed their satisfaction with the smooth operation

States and Japan concerning assistance to the Ryukyu Islands. They agreed in principle to broaden the functions of the existing Japan-United States

Consultative Committee so as to enable the committee to conduct consultations not only on economic assistance to the Ryukyu Islands but also on other matters on which the two countries can cooperate in continuing to promote the well-being of the inhabitants of the islands. The President agreed to give favorable consideration to an ancestral graves visit by a representative group of former residents of the Bonin Islands.

大統領と総理大臣は、琉球及び小笠原諸島に おける米国の軍事施設が極東の安全のため重要 であることを認めた。総理大臣は、これらの諸 島の施政権ができるだけ早い機会に日本へ返還 されるようにとの顧望を表明し、さらに、 諸島の住民の自治の拡大及び福祉の一層の向上〜 に対し深い関心を表明した。大統領は、施政権 返還に対する日本の政府及び国民の願望に対し て理解を示し、極東における自由世界の安全保 **瞳上の利益が、この願望の実現を許す日を待望** していると述べた。両者は、琉球諸島の住民の 福祉と安寧の向上のため、今後とも同諸島に対 する相当規模の経済援助を続けるべきととを確 認した。両者は、琉球諸島に対する援助に関す る日米間の協力体制が円滑に運営されていると とに満足の意を表明し、現存する日米協議委員 会が、今後は琉球諸島に対する経済援助の問題 にとどまらず、引き続き琉球諸島の住民の安寧

の向上を図るために両国が協力しうる他の問題 についても協議しうるように、同委員会の機能 を拡大することについて、原則的に意見の一致 をみた。大統領は、旧小笠原島民の代表の墓参 を好意的に検討することについて同意した。

7. 佐藤総理、ジョンソン大統領共同声明 昭和42(1967)///5

Joint Communique
between President Lyndon B. Johnson and
Prime Minister Eisaku Sato of Japan
following talks in Washington
November 14 and 15, 1967

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President Johnson and Prime Minister Sato met in Washington on November 14 and 15, 1967, to exchange views on the present international situation and on other matters of mutual interest to the United States and Japan.

II.

The President and the Prime Minister declared that the United States and Japan, guided by common democratic principles of individual dignity and personal freedom, will continue to cooperate closely with each other in efforts to bring about world peace and prosperity. They took note of the importance of reinforcing the authority and role of the United Nations as a peace-keeping organization, of promoting arms control and a reduction of the arms race, including the early conclusion of a Non-Proliferation Treaty, as well as of rendering effective assistance to the developing countries, particularly those in Southeast Asia.

III

The President and the Prime Minister exchanged frank views on the recent international situation, with particular emphasis on developments in the Far East. They noted the fact that Communist China is developing its nuclear arsenal and agreed on the importance of creating conditions wherein Asian nations would not be susceptible to threats from Communist China. The President and the Prime Minister also agreed that, while it is difficult to predict at present what external posture Communist China may eventually assume, it is

essential

essential for the Free World countries to continue to cooperate among themselves to promote political stability and economic prosperity in the area. Looking toward an enduring peace in Asia, they further expressed the hope that Communist China would ultimately cast aside its present intransigent attitude and seek to live in peace and prosper alongside other nations in the international community.

IV

The President reaffirmed the continuing United States determination to assist the South Vietnamese people in the defense of their freedom and independence. At the same time, he made it clear that he was prepared to enter into negotiations at any time to find a just and lasting solution to the conflict. The Prime Minister expressed support for the United States position of seeking a just and equitable settlement and reaffirmed Japan's determination to do all it can in the search for peace. He also expressed the view that reciprocal action should be expected of Hanoi for a cessation of the bombing of North Vietnam. The Prime Minister noted that he had found widespread support during his Southeast Asia trips for Free World efforts to cope with communist intervention and infiltration. The President and the Prime Minister agreed that it is important that the new government in South Vietnam continue its progress toward stable democratic institutions and the social and economic betterment of its people.

V

The President and the Prime Minister exchanged views frankly on the matter of security in the Far East including Japan. They declared it to be the fundamental policy of both countries to maintain firmly the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security between the United States and Japan in order to ensure the security of Japan and the peace and security of the Far East. The President and the Prime Minister recognized that maintenance of peace and security rests not only upon military factors, but also upon political stability and economic development. The Prime Minister stated that Japan is prepared to make a positive contribution to the peace and stability of Asia in accordance with its capabilities. The President stated that such efforts on the part of Japan would be a highly valued contribution.

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VI

Referring to his recent visits to the Southeast Asian countries, the Prime Minister explained the efforts these nations are making in a spirit of self-help toward achievement of greater welfare and prosperity for their peoples, but noted their continued need for assistance in their efforts. The Prime Minister stated that it is the intention of the Government of Japan, in meeting this need, to continue its efforts to provide more effective bilateral and multilateral assistance to the Southeast Asian region particularly in the fields of agriculture, fisheries, transportation and communication, by increasing the amount of assistance and liberalizing its conditions. The Frime Minister described the encouraging trends which he had observed particularly in Southeast Asia toward greater regional cooperation and he cited the promising prospects for the Asian Development Bank and its special funds. He further stated that it is the intention of the Government of Japan to make greater use of these institutions by assisting in further expanding their operations. Recognizing the need to strengthen economic assistance to the developing areas, particularly to the Southeast Asian countries, the President and the Prime Minister agreed to maintain closer consultation with each other in this field.

VII

The President and the Prime Minister frankly discussed the Ryukyu and the Bonin Islands. The Prime Minister emphasized the strong desire of the Government and people of Japan for the return of administrative rights over the Ryukyu Islands to Japan and expressed his belief that an adequate solution should promptly be sought on the basis of mutual understanding and trust between the governments and peoples of the two countries. He further emphasized that an agreement should be reached between the two governments within a few years on a date satisfactory to them for the reversion of these islands. The President stated that he fully understands the desire of the Japanese people for the reversion of these islands. At the same time, the President and the Prime Minister recognized that the United States military bases on these islands continue to play a vital role in assuring the security of Japan and other free nations in the Far East.

As a result of their discussion, the President and the Prime Minister agreed that the two governments should keep under joint

<u>and</u>

and continuous review the status of the Ryukyu Islands, guided by the aim of returning administrative rights over these islands to Japan and in the light of these discussions.

The President and the Prime Minister further agreed that. with a view toward minimizing the stresses which will arise at such time as administrative rights are restored to Japan, measures should be taken to identify further the Ryukyuan people and their institutions with Japan proper and to promote the economic and social welfare of the Ryukyuan residents. To this end, they agreed to establish in Naha an advisory committee to the High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands. The Governments of Japan and the United States of America and the Government of the Ryukyu Islands will each provide a representative and appropriate staff to the committee. The committee will be expected to develop recommendations which should lead to substantial movement toward removing the remaining economic and social barriers between the Ryukyu Islands and Japan proper. The existing United States-Japan Consultative Committee in Tokyo will be kept informed by the High Commissioner of the progress of the work of the advisory committee. It was also agreed that the functions of the Japanese Government Liaison Office would be expanded as necessary to permit consultations with the High Commissioner and the United States Civil Administration on matters of mutual interest.

The President and the Prime Minister also reviewed that the status of the Bonin Islands and agreed that the mutual security interests of Japan and the United States could be accommodated within arrangements for the return of administration of these islands to Japan. They therefore agreed that the two governments will enter immediately into consultations regarding the specific arrangements for accomplishing the early restoration of these islands to Japan without detriment to the security of the area. These consultations will take into account the intention of the Government of Japan, expressed by the Prime Minister, gradually to assume much of the responsibility for defense of the area. The President and the Prime Minister agreed that the United States would retain under the terms of the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security between the United States and Japan such military facilities and areas in the Bonin Islands as required in the mutual security of both countries.

The Prime Minister stated that the return of the administrative rights over the Bonin Islands would not only contribute to solidifying

the ties of friendship between the two countries but would also help to reinforce the conviction of the Japanese people that the return of the administrative rights over the Ryukyu Islands will also be solved within the framework of mutual trust between the two countries.

VIII

The President and the Prime Minister exchanged views on trade and economic policies following the successful conclusion of the Kennedy Round negotiations. They considered that a continued expansion of world trade would be in the best interests of both countries and pledged continued close cooperation in pursuit of this objective. They reaffirmed their support for policies which would lead to a freer flow of trade and further liberalization of other international transactions. They agreed that their two governments should continue to consult closely regarding trade and economic problems between the two countries with a view to finding mutually satisfactory solutions. They noted that early restoration of balance in each of the two countries worldwide international payments was of basic concern to both and agreed to assist each other toward this end. regard, and with a view to making possible the continuation and expansion of mutually beneficial trade and financial relationships between the two countries and promoting the development and stability of the Asia-Pacific area, they agreed to enhance the usefulness of. the Joint United States-Japan Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs by establishing at an early date a subcommittee. subcommittee will be a forum for consultation on economic and financial matters of importance to both countries, including the short and longer-range balance of payments problems of the two countries.

IX

The President and the Prime Minister expressed their satisfaction with the active and expanding scientific cooperation between Japan and the United States. They especially recognized the contributions made by the United States-Japan Cooperative Medical Science Program which was established as a result of their last meeting in January 1965, and the continuing achievements of the United States-Japan Committee on Scientific Cooperation.

The President and the Prime Minister discussed the peaceful exploration and use of outer space, and noted with satisfaction the recent entry into force of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, a new milestone in mankind's progress towards peaceful uses of outer space. They reviewed space cooperation to date between the United States and Japan, and surveyed possibilities for future cooperation. They agreed that the two governments should look more closely into such possibilities, focusing on the development and launching of earth satellites for the scientific research and peaceful utilization of outer space.

The President and the Prime Minister, aware of the increasing importance of the oceans as a source of food for the world's growing population and as a source of minerals, have agreed to seek ways of greatly expanding United States-Japan cooperation in research and in development of technology for the utilization of marine resources through the United States-Japan Conference on Development and Utilization of Natural Resources. For this purpose they have agreed that as part of the United States-Japan Natural Resources Program, there should be prepared a report and recommendations to the two governments looking to cooperation between the two countries in this field.

The President and the Prime Minister recognized that the promotion of peaceful uses of atomic energy has immense possibility of furthering the welfare of mankind and noted with satisfaction that there exists a close ecoperative relationship between the two countries in this field. In this connection, the two leaders expressed satisfaction with the smooth progress of the current negotiations to conclude a new agreement for cooperation in this field. The Prime Minister welcomed in particular the intention of the United States Government to increase the supply of such nuclear fuel as U235 and plutonium to Japan.

X

The President and the Prime Minister were satisfied with their second meeting which was extremely useful and expressed their desire that close personal contact continue in the future.

1967年11月14日及び15日のワシントンにおける会談後の佐藤栄作総理大臣とリンドン・B・ジョンソン大統領との間の共同コミュニケ

- / 佐藤総理大臣とジョンソン大統領は、/ / 月/4日及び/5日の両日ワシントンにおいて会談し、現下の国際情勢及び日米両国が共 酒の関心を有する諸問題に関し意見を交換した。
- 2 総理大臣と大統領は、日米両国が、ともに 個人の尊厳と自由という民主主義の辞の辞を 指針として、世界の平和と繁栄をもととも緊密に協力してをを め、今後とも緊密に協力して活体を かにした。両者は、平和維持総合ことである が連合の権威と役割りを高めること。 の早期締結を含め、軍の民籍 なび軍備拡大競争の緩和を促進するの開発途上の国に対して効果的な援助を与えることの 上の国に対して効果的な援助を与えることの

重要性に留意した。

総理大臣と大統領は、最近の国際情勢、特 に極東における事態の発展について隔意なく 意見を交換した。両者は、中共が核兵器の開 発を進めている事実に注目し、アジア諸国が 中共からの脅威に影響されないような状況を 作ることが重要であることに意見が一致した。 また総理大臣と大統領は、中共が究極的にい かなる対外姿勢をとつて行くかは現在のとこ ろ予想し難いが、自由諸国としては、アジア 地域の政治的安定と経済的繁栄の促進のため、 引続き努力することが肝要であることに意見 が一致した。さらに両者は、アジアにおける 持続的な平和確立の見地から、中共が現在の 非妥協的態度を捨てて国際社会において共存 共栄を図るに至るようにとの希望を表明した。 大統領は、米国が南ヴィエトナム人民の自 4. 由と独立を擁護するため、引続き援助を続け

る決意であることを再確認した。同時に、大

統領は、紛争の正当かつ永続的な解決を見出 すため、いつでも話合いに入る用意のあるこ とを明らかにした。総理大臣は、紛争の正当 かつ公正な解決を求めるという米国の立場に 対する支持を表明するとともに、できる限り 平和探求に努力するとの日本の決意を再確認 した。総理大臣は、また、北爆の停止にはハ ノイによるそれに対応した措置が期待される べきであるとの見解を表明した。総理大臣は、 東南アジア訪問において、共産主義の干渉と 浸透に対処するための自由世界の努力に対し、 広範な支持のあることを見出した旨を述べた。 総理大臣と大統領は、南ヴィエトナムの新し い政府が、安定した民主的諸制度と住民の社 会的、経済的な同上に向つて前進を続けると とが重要であることに意見が一致した。

5. 総理大臣と大統領は、日本を含む極東の安全保障の問題について、隔意なく意見を交換した。両者は、日本の安全と極東の平和及び

安全の確保のため、日本国とアメ約を堅持のため、日本国とアメ約を堅明互際を登録を登録を登録を受けるという。総理大臣のおよるのであるが、単にの発展によるのであるが、単にの発展には、なってのでは、ののでは、ののでは、ののでは、ののでは、ののでは、ののでは、ないのであるが、できるのであるが、できるのである。と述べた。

6. 総理大臣は、最近の東南アジア諸国訪問に 言及し、これら諸国が自助の精神に立即して 自国民の福祉と繁栄の増進に努力して とを説明するとともに、このような対 し引続き援助の必要があることを指摘した。 総理大臣は、日本政府としては、この条件を緩 たえるため、援助量を拡大し、その条件を緩 和することにより、特に農業、漁業、運輸、

7. 総理大臣と大統領は、沖縄及び小笠原諸島 について隔意なき討議をとげた。総理大臣は、 沖縄の施政権の日本への返還に対する日本政 府及び日本国民の強い要望を強調し、日米両 国政府及び両国民の相互理解と信頼の上に立

計議の結果、総理大臣と大統領は、日米両国政府が、沖繩の施政権を日本に返還するとの方針の下に、かつ、以上の計議を考慮しつつ、沖繩の地位について共同かつ継続的な検討を行なうことに合意した。

総理大臣と大統領は、さらに、施政権が日本に回復されることとなるときに起るであろう 定議を最小限にするため、沖縄の住民とそ

の制度の日本本土との一体化を進め、沖繩住 民の経済的及び社会的福祉を増進する措置が とられるべきであることに意見が一致した。 両者は、この目的のために、那覇に琉球列島 高等弁務官に対する諮問委員会を設置するこ とに合意した。日米両国政府及び琉球政府は、 こ の 委 員 会 に 対 し 各 / 名 の 代 表 者 と 適 当 な 要 員を提供する。この委員会においては、沖繩 と日本本土との間に残存している経済的及び 社会的障壁を除去する方向への実質的な進展 をもたらすような勧告を案出することが期待 される。東京の日米協議委員会は、諮問委員 会の事業の進捗について高等弁務官から通報 を受けるものとする。さらに、日本政府南方 連絡事務所が高等弁務官及び米国民政府と共 選の 関心 事項について 協議 しりるようにする ため、その磯能が必要な範囲で拡大されるべ きことにつき意見の一致をみた。

総理大臣と大統領は、小笠原諸島の地位に

総理大臣は、小笠原諸島の施政権の返還は、 単に両国の友好関係の強化に貢献するのみで なく、沖繩の施政権返還問題も両国の相互信 額関係の砕の中で解決されるであろうとの日 本国民の確信を強めることに役立つであろうと述べた。

8. 総理大臣と大統領は、ケネディー・ラウン ド交渉が成功裡に終結した後の貿易及び経済 政策について意見を交換した。両者は、世界 貿易の継続的な拡大が両国の利益に最もかな うものであると認め、この目的のため引続き 緊密に協力することを約した。両者は、 自由な貿易をもたらし、また、他の国際取引 の一層の自由化をもたらす諸政策を支持する ととを再確認した。両者は、両国政府が、両 国間の貿易及び経済問題に関して相互に満足 すべき解決策を見出すため、引続き緊密に協 鬣すべきであることに意見の一致をみた。両 者は、さらに、両国それぞれの全般的な国際 収支の均衡を早期に回復することが両国の基 本的関心事であることに注目し、この目的を 達成するため、相互に支援すべきことに意見 が一致した。この点に関連し、かつ、相互に

9 総理大臣と大統領は、日米両国間の科学分野における協力が活発であり、かつ、拡大しつつあることに満足の意を表明した。両者は、特に、1965年1月の前回の会談の結果設立された日米医学協力計画によつてなされた貢献及び科学協力に関する日米委員会が引続き業績を挙げていることを認めた。

総理大臣と大統領は、宇宙空間の平和的探査と利用について討議し、宇宙空間の平和利用に向つての人類の進歩の過程における新た

府に対する報告及び勧告を準備すべきことに 意見が一致した。

総理大臣と大統領は、原子力平和利用の促進が人類の福祉の増進のための無限の可能性を含むものであり、この分野において日意をいることに満足のの分野にあることに満足の分野にあることを表した。第年に満足の意を表した。第十年に満足の意を表した。

/ 0. 総理大臣と大統領は、今回の第2回目の会談がきわめて有意義であつたことに満足し、今後とも緊密な個人的接触を続けるべきであるとの希望を表明した。