

琉球大学学術リポジトリ

沖縄返還交渉資料第4巻

メタデータ	言語: 出版者: 公開日: 2019-02-07 キーワード (Ja): 総理訪米, 米国人記者との会見, 総理, 愛知外相, ニューヨーク・タイムズ, 愛知外相・ロジャーズ長官会談, 統合局長・スナイダー会談, 記者会見, 外相, 官房長官, 米国下院歳出委員会対外活動分科委非公開聴聞会, スナイダー国務省日本部長 キーワード (En): 作成者: - メールアドレス: 所属:
URL	http://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12000/43630

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北米一課長

プレスガイダンス資料

(日米関係、ヴェトナム問題、中国問題、
経済協力、アジアの安全保障と地域協力)

昭和44年5月
(情) 報道課

日本関係の首脳は日加協定締結の経緯を整理して所定の作成したものを
本資料に添付する
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本資料は、愛知大臣が日英定期協議に出席の
ため訪英される際の記者会見資料として英文で
作成したものの一部であるが、わが国の主要
外交案件に関し報道機関との応接のための参考
資料として利用しうると思われるので在外公館
に配布することとした。

報道課長

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1. Japan-U.S. Relations

(1) The Question of the Return of Okinawa

(a) The question of the return of Okinawa is one of the most important issues between Japan and the United States.

The situation wherein a part of Japanese territory and of the Japanese people continue to remain under the administration of a foreign power is a most unnatural one. It is the unanimous wish of both our Government and our people to end this situation as soon as possible. At the same time, we fully understand the important role which the U.S. bases in Okinawa ^{are} playing in ensuring not only the security of Japan, but also the security of free nations in the Far East. Therefore, the talks with the United States will probably center in seeking some balance between these two elements.

(b) Japan and the United States have agreed in principle that the administrative power of Okinawa will be returned in due course and discussions from various angles on this problem have been maintained between the two governments. Prime Minister Sato is planning to visit the United States later this year to hold talks with President Nixon on the return of Okinawa.

(2) Japan's Security Policy

(a) One of the most important bases of our foreign policy is the maintenance and promotion of our close relationship with the

United

United States in the political, economic and other fields. I believe this partnership between Japan and the United States will be continued for a long time.

With the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty as the pillar of our security policy, Japan has enjoyed security and freedom and has achieved a remarkable economic progress. The security of our country cannot be separated from the question of peace in the Far East. It is therefore essential to our security to maintain peace and security in the Far East including Japan.

For the security of Japan, we have energetically pursued a foreign policy aimed at relaxation of international tensions, and in the present circumstances where the United Nations has not yet succeeded in establishing a system of international security, Japan has maintained a self-defence force which would meet our needs and which will be within our capacity to possess and practicable size. Furthermore, Japan has maintained the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty with the aim of securing peace in Japan and the Far East.

(b) The Treaty provides that each contracting party may, if it so desires, terminate the Treaty upon one year's notice after June, 1970. In the light of the present international situation, we intend to continue to maintain the Security Treaty after 1970, and we feel that the United States shares this view.

2. Vietnam

(1) The Situation in Vietnam

(a) We welcome the developments since last year which are moving in the direction of a peaceful solution of the war in Vietnam. The Paris Talks seem to be making little progress at the moment due to fundamental differences in the position of both sides.

However, since neither side would like to face a breakdown in the Paris Talks and both sides recognize that it is impossible to achieve any decisive military victory, we expect that ultimately some kind of agreement leading to a peaceful settlement will be reached through patient and sustained negotiations among all the parties concerned.

(2) Japan's Role

(a) When the fighting in South Vietnam is brought to an end, there is a possibility that a new international machinery for peace-keeping might be established.

Although the type of machinery that will be finally established has yet to be discussed, my Government has already made known its intention that it would, if requested, willingly participate in such organization and would readily contribute to it so far as our internal system would permit.

Some possible ways of Japanese contribution to such an international machinery would include the dispatch of civilian personnel, the

supplying

supplying of equipment and sharing expences.

(b) From the viewpoint of achieving prosperity in Asia, Japan is deeply concerned with the problem of bringing relief and rehabilitation to the countries in that area which have been affected by the war.

We feel that co-operative efforts on the broadest possible international basis are required for the rehabilitation from war damages of all the countries in this area, and for this purpose we are prepared to make a contribution commensurate with our capacity. We are presently studying possible means for such international cooperation.

3. China

(1) The Situation in Communist China

(a) Communist China fully convened the Ninth Congress of the Chinese Communist Party from April 1 to 24 this year.

The Chinese aim to hold the Ninth Congress at this time was probably to show to its own people and to peoples abroad that China has now cleared up the confusion brought about by three years of the Cultural Revolution. The other and possibly stronger reason for holding the Conference was, I think, to show to the world that Communist China is the home of the International Communist Movement by convening the Ninth Congress before the opening of the World Communist Parties' Congress, scheduled for June 5.

(b) It is of particular interest to learn what kind of new policies, organs and personnel have been determined in the Party Congress. However, it is difficult at this time to know the outcome of the Congress in detail.

It seems that the basic tone of the new Chinese policy is strongly flavoured with the absoluteness of Maoism.

The Mao-Lin group appears to be aiming at the reconstruction of the party and the government organs, which have been severely damaged in the course of the Cultural Revolution, mainly with the help of the working class. In this connection, it is of particular

interest

interest to follow how the relationship between the reconstructed party and the army will develop in the future.

Chinese diplomacy is expected gradually to resume its normal functions after the Ninth Party Congress. There is little possibility, however, that Chinese diplomacy will gain a greater degree of flexibility. (The rigidity of the Chinese foreign policy has been well expressed in (a) their notice of the suspension of the Sino-American talks at the ambassadorial level, (b) their tough attitude towards the Soviet Union with regard to the armed clash with the Soviets, (c) their appeal for allout resistance in respect to the war in Vietnam, and (d) their bitter denunciations of the Japanese Government.)

(2) Japanese Policy towards China

(a) With its sheer size and with its huge population Communist China will continue to exert a strong influence upon the situation in Asia. The major aim of Japan's foreign policy is directed towards bringing about relaxation of tensions in Asia. Consequently, we are particularly eager for a better relationship between Mainland China and the other countries of Asia.

(b) We are following with deep interest the moves of such countries as Canada and Italy towards the recognition of Mainland China, and we have been studying all possible options to deal with future developments regarding the question of China.

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However, we are of the view that for the time being not many countries will follow Canada and Italy and that international situation will remain basically uncharged with respect to China.

(c) In the present situation in Asia, therefore, we consider that it would be both in our own interest and in the interest of detente and security in Asia for us to continue the present policy of maintaining diplomatic relations with the Republic of China and to continue our efforts to improve our relations with Communist China with patience and over a sustained period under the policy of separating political and economic matters.

(On this basis, Japan is maintaining exchanges over a wide field including the economic and cultural with mainland China at non-governmental levels. Our trade with the Republic of China amounted to 620 million dollars last year while that with Communist China reached 550 million dollars.)

4. Economic Cooperation

As the only industrially advanced nation in Asia, Japan has always considered it her duty to promote economic development in Asia, particularly in such neighbouring countries as Korea and the Republic of China as well as countries in Southeast Asia and thereby contribute to the economic prosperity and political stability in this area.

The total of official bilateral aid given by Japan over the past ten years has amounted to about 1,810 million dollars, of which nearly 1,600 million dollars has been given to the Asian countries east of Burma. This means 90% of Japan's bilateral aid on the governmental basis has been directed toward these Asian countries.

Noting that for the economic development of Asian countries it is necessary to strengthen regional cooperation as well as to assist those countries in their efforts for self-help and promote development on a planned and well-balanced basis, my government is making a positive contribution through consultations in such forums as the Ministerial conference for Economic Development of Southeast Asia which was first convened in Tokyo in April, 1966 upon Japan's initiative as well as through the cooperation with the Asian Development Bank and through cooperation in the activities of the

ECAFE

ECAFE and the Mekong Committee. Last year, Japan made a contribution of 20 million dollars as the Agricultural Special Fund ahead of any other donor country, and is considering another contribution in the same amount in the course of this fiscal year.

We are also resolved to promote vigorously the development of Asia through the 1970's and are presently considering concrete measures to achieve this objective. At the Ministerial Conference for the Economic Development of Southeast Asia held recently in Bangkok, I introduced a tentative estimate which indicates that our Gross National Product might well reach the level of 500 billion dollars around 1980 if Japan would maintain the fast economic growth rate of the past several years. In proportion to such growth of our national economy, we intend actively to pursue our overseas economic cooperation. At the General Session of the Asian Development Bank held recently at Sydney immediately after the Ministerial Conference in Bangkok, my colleague Mr. Fukuda, our Finance Minister, expressed his desire to double the present flow of Japan's aid to the Asian region within the coming five years.

Both of these statements reflect the positive attitude of my Government in regard to increase of aid to Asia.

5. Security in Asia and Regional Cooperation

(1) (After the withdrawal of British forces from the Far East or when the Vietnam war is over,) The question of security of non-communist Asia and the measures to deal with it should be studied mainly with two possible forms of threats in mind, namely, the threat of direct aggression from the outside powers, and the threat of indirect invasion such as infiltration or subversive activities carried out under the direction of such powers.

(2) Today, the security problem of non-communist countries in Asia is how to deal with the threat of indirect rather than direct aggression.

(3) In order to cope with the threat of indirect aggression, it is necessary to strengthen the power of resistance of each of these countries by enhancing this ability to maintain their national security and by promoting their political stability and economic prosperity. It would be necessary also to strengthen the political position of the region as a whole by promoting regional cooperation and by deepening the sense of solidarity and cooperation among the nations within the region.

From such a viewpoint, Japan will continue to extend assistance to the extent of our capacity towards the efforts at self-help on the part of these countries through increased economic and technical cooperation and thus continue to play a positive role in the

Promotion

promotion of regional cooperation.

(4) I do not think that the threat of direct aggression is imminent. With respect to measures to counter such a threat, I would expect the countries of this region to continue to depend upon the American military presence.

(5) We welcome the decision of Australia and New Zealand to continue to station their forces in Malaysia and Singapore since the political and psychological effect of such action would be quite considerable.