

琉球大学学術リポジトリ

日米関係（沖縄返還）10

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東郷、ふくか
10. 3. 2

極秘

大臣下

1. 次官
 2. 参事官
 PVP局長
 情文局長

条約局長
 参事官
 参事官

PM局長
 参事官
 参事官

下田大臣
 東郷、石井、公認 (10月29日午後)

① 在米本
 ② 参事官
 ③ 参事官
 ④ 参事官
 ⑤ 下田大臣局長用

44.10.29
 朱北一長

同席：大河原参事官、朱北一長、松本参事官

1. 次官 訪台説明

↓

(1) 次官 訪台の状況につき要旨
論の通し説明あり。

(2) 次官 訪台は stupid な議論を
唱へて、自分「自分」の結果と云つた

居るが、外交部次長会議人、
米側の参事官と説明同次長は之を受容
し、在米局長の。

(3) 次官 訪台は「米側の参事官は所収」

下田局長の「通報するに付、米側の参事官
が、米側は通報する趣旨に依り、米側の

評定問題につき、現在、米側と交渉中、米側が
米側比、米側問題の安全保障に

及ぼす影響につき、強い関心がある。
米側の参事官を十分説明あり。

林日新總領事の22日付の2件別紙の取
 組の必要を十分に心得て居る旨
 (exist) 22日付の別紙の
 及此の2件問題の所在を承知し居る
 旨、意識的の共同22日付の表紙に
 用いた語句に始りては、外交部の周知
 限り、納得を以て、その表現は
 いかゞの感觸を得た。
 (以) 蔣總統、蔣至子著書の了解を以て
 居る様であるが、外交部の周知限り、
 納得を得たものと見られ、外交部の
 各階級の林日新の意見具申の期程を以て
 得ると思ふ。一般的に云つて、合談は
 reassuring である。
 (以) 總領事、蔣總統著書の著書は

2の意味が極めて有益であるとの中
 蔣至子の場合、内容は22日付の
 ジエス427-1が更に重要であると思ふ。
 蔣至子については同様の日記を以て、
 創設の時期については、自令は1972年下迄
 73年とあると著者ほかにあるが
 いづれにせよ、是等は具体的なactionを
 とる前に、協談に資するものといふ
 意見を以て持つべきである。
 蔣至子著書は、首相の問題に對し、
 (先ずが合談中)
 7V-61の「蔣至子」の項が注目をされた。
 (2) 当方より總統著書の發出は法律問題に對し
 せぬかとの疑問に對し、是等法律問題は半率の
 七の(敗戦国領土の回復、ホッパの宣言等の解決)

(2) 上記に付連に、~~米米米米米米米米米米~~
米米米米 23224

△在(同)是非)在、ワントにこの徹夜交渉
は同時在と述、各均同感有と

し、自らはマヤ大使と前後に11月
10日地 ~~米~~ 帰国した。(国務省は12日
先等)

より外交工作の大詰に(了)と述べた。
府長が、当方と此は 諸般の ~~米米米米~~
[米米米米]

16日出発 同日着 19日一杯予備協
議はとが手了るが、在が研究在り

と述べた。
(在が、米 米米米 公使の ~~米米米~~ 米米米
コトト一併添一を平交した。)

3. 針轉、台 ~~米~~ 内題

(1) (4) 局長より、総理に針轉 ~~米~~ 内題を控
討在り、総理と此は在轉台 大臣が米

大飯能、総理に口頭で説明する ~~米~~
在。(書簡の内容如何に不確野是、在に「NEATO

設立の想、等々攻撃の口実を去る) 意向有る。
しかしとらに米 = 米で不足在り、相手国両首脳

に親しく大使引見を要 ~~米~~ する旨の書簡發出
考之れぬ ~~米~~ 在り ~~米~~ 在り ~~米~~ 在り 述べた。

(4) 二米に對し、在り 内題是れ分る。米に日本側
決定され ~~米~~ 在り ~~米~~ 在り、米政府と此は書簡

の形式 ~~米~~ 有 ~~米~~ 考之 ~~米~~ 在り。和見在り、唯今
承 ~~米~~ 在り ~~米~~ 在り ~~米~~ 在り ~~米~~ 在り 述べた。

(2) (4) 局長より、米米米、米米米と此は同題

10月30日 2+12-23 72

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TALKING PAPER

It is desirable to make the statesman-like character of the talks between the President and Prime Minister evident to the peoples of both nations. Apart from the Communique itself, the public statements of participants will afford opportunities to provide such evidence. This paper presents a few illustrative suggestions for points that might be stressed, consistently with the proposed agenda for the talks. In actual public use of any of these points, it would be desirable to include as many specifics as possible. The following are merely suggested general lines:

1. The Complementarity of Japanese and American Roles in Asia--
Japan has increasingly acknowledged its responsibility and its right to contribute to the development of the indigenous strengths of the free nations of Asia, in keeping with its national power and its constitutional renunciation of the right of belligerency. President Nixon has strongly reaffirmed the intention of the United States, in keeping with its existing commitments, to continue to furnish those essential elements of strength which can be supplied only from the United States, and has enunciated the principle that United States military involvement should not be used as a substitute for strengths that the Asians can properly be expected to supply for themselves. The courses that the two great Pacific powers have thus chosen are complementary. The reversion of Okinawa, an event virtually without precedent in the history of international relations, is an expression of mutual confidence that this complementary relationship will continue to constitute a mainstay of peace and progress in the Western Pacific--

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and in the world at large--for years to come. (Relates to First meeting, "Asian Policies of Japan").

2. The Increasing Importance of Economic Factors in U.S.-Japan Relations--
While there are instances of conflict in the economic relations between Japan and the United States, these are over-shadowed by the growing scope of our economic cooperation. Article II of the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security declares that Japan and the United States "will seek to eliminate conflict in their international economic policies and will encourage economic collaboration between them." This aspect of the Mutual Security Treaty will doubtless receive greater emphasis in the years ahead. Japan has already adopted as a foreign aid goal the figure of 1% of national income, with the clear implication that Japan will probably be giving \$5 billion dollars in aid by the 1980's. The United States and Japan are becoming equal partners in aid to Indonesia, and Japan has signalled its intention of participating to the full of its capabilities in the great post-war reconstruction effort in Vietnam, as well as its readiness, within its constitutional capabilities, to assume whatever appropriate United Nations peace-keeping responsibilities may be requested of it in post-war Vietnam. (Relates to First meeting - "Security Treaty" and Second meeting, "Bilateral Economic Issues").

3. The Compatibility of Our Policies toward China--
Differences of history and geography mean that the policies of the two countries toward China cannot be identical in detail. Yet both the U.S. and Japan are essentially positive and flexible in their approach. Both look forward to the ultimate peaceful resolution of the problems that have caused Peking to isolate itself from much of the rest of the world. Japan and the United States, each in its own way as well as in cooperation, will

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continue to seek feasible and effective means of advancing the common purpose of bringing about mainland China's reentry into peaceful communion with the rest of mankind. In the meantime, both countries highly value their long-established ties with the Government of the Republic of China and share an appreciation of the importance of its role in world affairs. (Relates to First meeting, "Tour d'Horizon").

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