琉球大学学術リポジトリ

日米関係(沖縄返還)47

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電見至清局長、グリン公後(明四四八五)

鹤見圣洛局長とグリーン大使の 会談要旨 44, 4.15. 米北二 0 C 鹤見全滑局長は4月15日午前9時30分より 约30分間にわたリクリーン大使と会談したとう その要旨次のとおり。(当方より枝村北米十二课長 发力主义、八二、江东京半大使館公使同席) (局長): 貴使の付わりにおけるミツションか成切めの きとことに対してお祝いを申し上げをいる (グリーン):自分のが何もしないうちに事態が好転した あけてあるが、自分としてはもしろ米口のover identification \$3014 excess of presence 2117E=28 84 173 83 47817 Ete. \$15. Tribet 553

は 現地の日本国大連館とも緊定な協力内容を (半フンとかてきて喜んでいる。特に自分としては ●今回の女イントネシア援助の取扱いろくりに大いに 満足している。これに反し、甲午9×418 distressing てあった。これはイントネシア個川の問題があったかけで 昨年はアラ家は進路という問題をよく知らない 乙村題自給糾させ 人国的美国过去的冷园は内心直到 しうまく遊戯をたこともよかったと思う。日本側に おいても福田大蔵大臣、愛知外務大臣及び執外務 客議官をはじめとする事務当局の万々の時か大いに 付らいていたたいことまた大いニアプリシエートロしている。 これは米国内において議会が援助内題で思り 方何二進也傾向にあるとき半行政科の立場を大いに 助けるものであり、こういう援助性年国便川の建設的

GA 6

外務分

態度は非常に役立つものである。 (局長):わか国の東南アジアの援助は次第に

日米肉件全般以上的學歷生及任本工工艺期待前。

日米田国内の貿易面では ups and downsかあり、 トレザルス大使とも昨年末自由化同題について

全勢したが、輸入自由化にかては、2.3年内にかりなりの分野にかり自由化を行なうことに決定しており、

現在もかもってき検付を行なっている。このようを時期において線維品貿易規制の動きが高れて、低級が出り、いるとうけいないかいないのいいないは、いることには非常に国発せせるを之ない。

佐藤近理の運動の中でも自由化の問題に簡単かり られているが、あれば自由化のステップをアクセラレート する趣旨であろうか。

(仮長): 総理の演説は、山が国が自由化力距

につき一般的に前旬きてあることを述べられたものであり、 具体的にタイン・グを早めることではない。

(イリーン)を自分としては今回は東アシアを押める。 事情になるmilializeするためにきたので多方面。

の方々の方意見を聞きたいと思う。特に自分の 到幹面における国心は地域協力と中気との

を確は係といったことである。 中生との円径については 日本政治の政を分離というをえがよう後とも続く

《新地区的多的、分级力十分下中发系就证证查如证 图的之中发入多公园口华和一个和农民工工工

三とかないことは、谷路として展集日であるF1ツか中女との 質別をのはしていることからも実はまとれまう。

外務分

GA 6

外務

(局長):中央貿易については党基貿易は液っているか 心的中子友好贸易多割合は增之心分。最近对中发

電易は若干減少性的をテしたが、電ニれば 文化大革命のとち里であり、また、わか国が置り産品

外方(1)2(1)圣净约理由(=基丁~)2万人之东之る。昨年9 5億ドルのはほぼ下るところまで下った数字であるう。

(グリーン):中口の長い「史の中でも今ほど中生の態度 かかになて国難なの手展はない。これかいつまて

統人の生日、左告港半総領事と話をした際にか 费里的一致比如 结局 生紀東的死如まで現状は

発らぬりではないかと思う。米国の政策もむしろと 死後を考えているといえようらかれかれとは中女とう

はほうして何とか年を打ちたいとは思うが、双方が 豊田本学なければどうしょうもない。

(局長)日中コミコニケドクリて色々内題があることは 御彦(知りとおりである。 古井議員に歴を行した

129 \$ 1= \$ privately 1= 18. = 21174 XIRTIS #14 からは電暑電易のために中生へ行く人はためもいな

なるのではないのと述べる人のある。その間にあておき との貿易は非常に増えてきている。

(グリーン):自分は台湾に客ってその状況に大変元気 方好的本意。 现在的口层政府上的副统理主任的

タイナミソクなおら車者か多くを作物をおかで易面 て大きなが早をあけている。このことは、自由な空気を

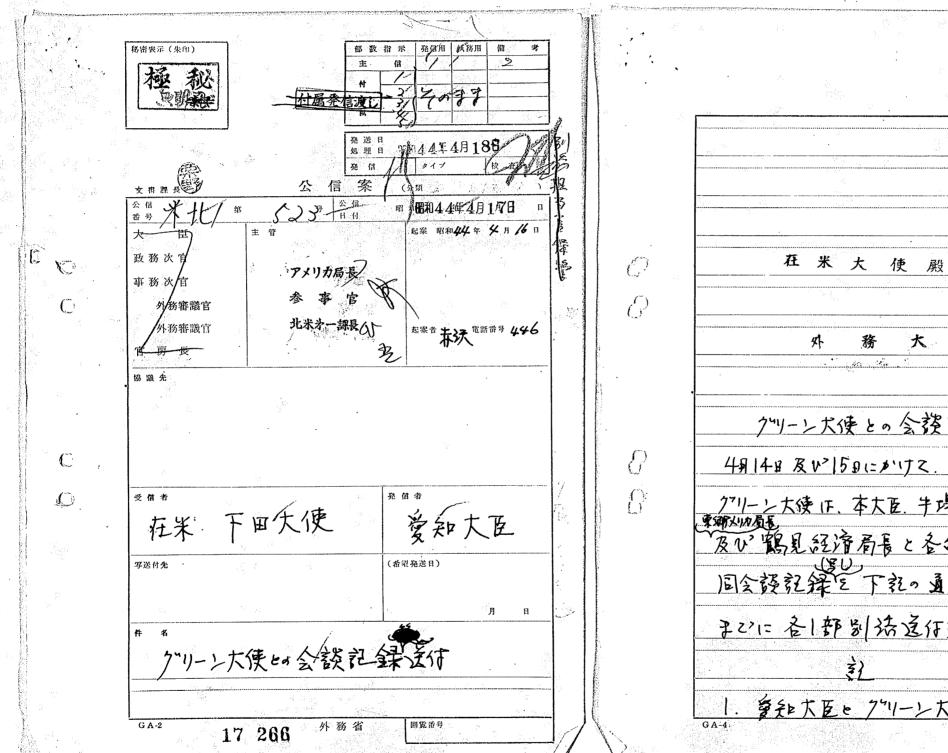
与之られれば中口人は活躍港屋な事性をあている ことを子するのであると答える。 自分とにはイデオロギー

1=進卓をありせて泛明するよりる 自由な空気というものに 進至完合世代半日日政策玄範明江行人心艺代数了

局長)二二最近では台灣との電易は代復る 1色ドルに達し、最近は本土との電易よりも必多く 民間投資もプなくらい。 (ここで口会よりの呼出しかあり、会交は中断とかる = (XX (3 1 to.) 自分字備範囲の可題とはは、纖維品質易規制の問題については、We don't like itと申し上げ (新星花110 (北半二澤是):外務省は、昨年又十19一日本部 長か、鉄鋼、自動車及び自んの問題について何とかしてくれて位配とれた格別語自なりこれらを 片文计分子的唱的上次第七面多。如约数维规制 出自新生产的从的的国际与和三反文本

でありとうての			
グリーン):自分	かはニタ	10/2012/18	旦指刊作
(米国)	1.60812	第612113	
Untripy- king	哲是(二)	いては御屋	知っとおりてある
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Mr. Carl F. St.			

小務省



臣 大

米北/木 らいろう

昭和44年4月17日

グリーン大使との会談記録送付

4月14日及び15日にかけて、次期口移事省次官補

グリーン大使は、本大臣、牛場次官、脊廉官房長、東郷以加見を 及び割見経済局長と各文仏別に会襲したかり

国全族記錄至下記。直多和學學考

まといこを1部制法達任する。

受知大臣とプリーン大使の会談録

で マ マグモ	2. 牛場次官とグリーン大使の会	発売を
	3. グリーン次期口務次官補との会	皂 (宦房系)
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(8) (1)	プリーンス部車を超当りは次な物の 車印P3加局を計ら
	章日华介分大位从14日年经30g PX加石是工场的
·	墨次不凡的如《杂溢(左。(图度大约在等)文社
	化学为一次表、安约 拉拉一一 化建大组、加州一种
·	7. mu + 9; 大性种(在方, more 面水方)
	r
3	
	7、对等的旅行中上2、上後的任命以先在了张的力势
	ちので、はなんは一切なりが果まれってかる味べ
13 <u>de</u>	いるか、治的名的動物面階とは己貴格(信息社
	と12、光子中南アンの月角王地压(建香粉金
	(32)せるのなの米関係等にっき吹りあく信念った。

1. 白羊角的, 金额 龙方好, 两任者上星的 1"1th 的起的社 在格力走往(=と4 極力避り 0美月加出 明(智特地域の話的张:多多图升至11,2 述った 1 2. 种能伤器 気方は本件 についる up do date キフツースンクル 受けていない模様で、そのを飲程在まかり起来 () 海女·他(包受生)从 在上之分。 马长25 春日 0 のからこれ、オブ・フォリン・リレーションス・対局国数世生 なんな12か92 能性の値性の神経中的 Be の食なる的にも満年も近然をみに得すってい 人女多数の國口斯町の接限的等 图印表比 周に局気の動ない集中には、まって石をはいめ当当

お前所題の重要性原急性 AW-岩も二角も がるかなっちられことは第二次ののcmg みる大阪 お女 かい kick off となり、それるひに の存的とに 就食 走大上的左(特片中心理题从管理的复数打 2 上述 後/周 (左。 才, 在地大维 · 格力; 泡的C. 特片有数描写 いかっからは 南でなる、ためなっと 8~月でいる 都路的关的上大能胜上,公果的面对了 ルーセンするからきるをお着と随くかくと 港101年。 古坊 10 H型 大烈 4 和包 212 迈达多 i为主信的维斯华格 以从 野性的 生物为(主 24を見しむ、と述べた 3. 左南土 朱军墓地的起 石玉好 好事のエンタクッララム一寿祥工多年 外務省

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まつと次とは おかか la th なかをか 銀等 (美的 第二年の動力的変奏にお 切なりたものの、分類も色などの発える 爱物长有外的场际的卷播的 (老。(为 (对核别的反称为(.) 4、ヨクロネンア内を 后表对 章2180片著名的井里安(左 to34·房屋を刺いの批准43-94E2時 - 例4の「20年音景国産」に 先ままるる之は あるをはなるなか、 えるはこのをもプリーク からいなかの大種なよりもみ、任性な 8m. 署界才数12为5 基础内部计2 工9次0 をない 延和せてるまます。その独立にある (4)公 (16)33 老是及为此). 17 百号 あるがんまを GA-6 外務省

	元·661年。
	5. 目的局际之火华生现化局部
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	より 学生水谷のめのに行の食者もそをうせ
·") (**)	在115m 人化一人工 古胡 等 25 数 有 18 以上之本
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37 37	南京 当为 to 为 内面 的数 作 (五以上
5	홍후, 레트워션, 그리 회에 경우를 하면 하는 경험이 되었다. 그리고 하는 것은 사람이 없는 것이다. 이
ξ	-38332€
9.1	さらにはままままれるとがかる。
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次期米国務次を描げた大なの車前アンア 名的年度十多月3月5元 44. 4. 14 14日午後表待の分大役がアメガる玉と感がた。 ところが多御多ろまで次のとおり。 1. 64LR 24 230355 44 18 BE ETRL9: 10 870 新かれ大役する 勢くなど 本意明然にその見解る ばいた。 ピルママルかくのかく中女がオーの月かったかったかっ マレイレア、シンガ・ル・ノントキャアでは みん/=フリス、 ハートてん、ラナスとなんで、大きなりなっきおいといた。 3. 长月月14 排版 3月20= E 走 拳 声 1 下配 546

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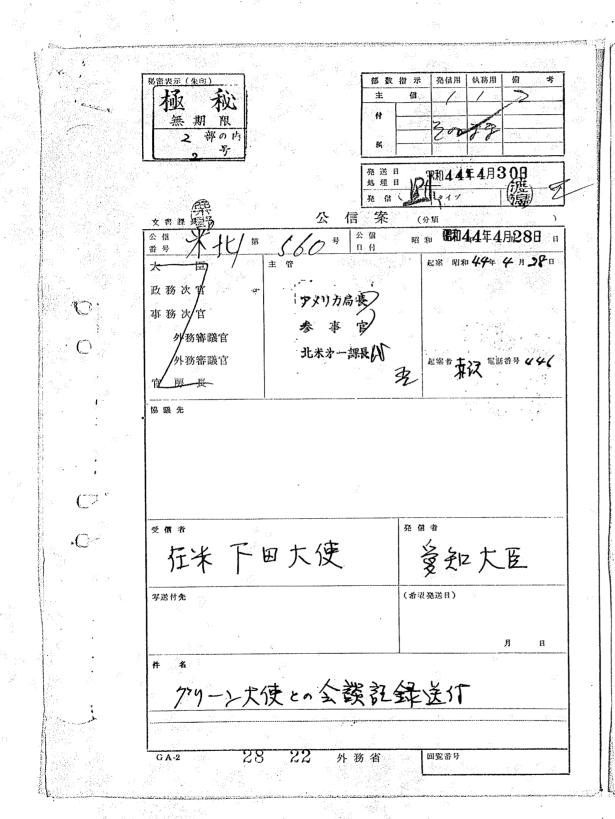
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41/70H (31/4)	グツーシ ナ モル し ひ		<u></u>	<u> </u>	连付	
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次期口 全 發記	教(号) かかま	523岁 (補`2 ⁷ L)11F)別	<u>に)打</u> リーン 、冒豆 大便も 司 会容	し, 使と 変注信 車郷 記録	李省幹舒	7 院 (t の

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D'

次下午 5年素摄记一米多型 新名号长星

共同声明の沖縄園保寺かの最終股階にあけるそ降



42.11.19 护生易长

- り別修見を母奪といっ選手はか、この事では といるお本のは幾の者以待ちと云ることになり、 列を受強し得すと述べかいた。
- 2. 同時程下院大使は経死一行主也のからこれには 主勢でれたか、同日後、およるを発記部公使任業 考示なる場路の打算、双方のおみ号がも国る運動 より対性るのと事を作成、これをこれに記 売報は、
- 3.1210 シアトルにあって大屋、下で大使及びジンンンナーで大人の大き、別後4の H―B事四を作んの成、ジョンソンナにはこれを米没方に具中することを約1点。この事は、 年間が拒否しているでもする はけ 早に时期による「双方の同夢する脈形の」と るることで、季件付きと人本社のストキのおか 音流し 易くしようとすりものでする。
 - 4. かくして双方の旅会は、半脚は返還の方针の下に 構設、(ないし Neview)することとは広院はまも

この方針、12をまるなけ早に时期は上も加りる ことには 教色を示して好きせり得 14かちゃの 升1回過程大股後会院を返りこととなった。 到了623.1410年新、龙全港口借了29最晚 打缶 (路程,大下, 下房台友, 寿鲁及女, 北部友 音中席)。客上、唇即约家庭横沟。李上 して別様ちも半例に要項引電器を示 と山下、このカノ四会だでは事件は一般海 のみにて洋畑にき入らず、大民役より撮智に YOC、更几天務、子防两台及と克引法会日先 なる上に強をもすこととはなし、とうろことで言 生的世界を見ず、根理より別様ちも生生 多春至的春星至1大的升127全港屯 然っち

5、 事博によの如くでありたので、同じラスクをなう億

年春全核、下四七段はか少元一次云神内场线的

申入れたが、事重上行的財子的年続な、月日 分割、日次元神は新年6の消季に付展会 面もお云を行うる大使に借しなる。 場外は行っていかった。

6. 米侧交易别冷台也以移程程事的别棒与在景

ひんだものであるか、2のよろに時期の日達を米的

126721 七の10分とした事は、設年の包轄的見て半例が承にすることは予想し報かりたので、前で12下収土はかかかった京補との発情での会院的、およりを12かいて別番了の事を介成に、おかかか あるにから 本知の おるになる でましている でましている でましている でましている でましている でましている でましている できしている できしている できしている できしている できしている できるか またの 高 テムの けんに できいしょく を えの まてを きか まんと は 日の 格大民役 後暑 あい 大臣の 動き 降を得る マーラン なは 日の 格大民役 後暑 あい 大臣の 動き 降を得る マーファンス

7. 1410夜大路銀燈墨の路がンデー地立神は お半る多に好し、劉修をも手まし、横沿を求めな 97、お果らをより之と引替えに場りを治、 して気がの検討を成めた。別係をは、気砲車を 復発者さとにとり入れた上大院をか条件付で 您祝事の云う概念意か生まる希望を喜いはも9 であるか、たは(イ)折角透透的電を両限局分でで 協議接対することとしたるも再か希望表かの京橋 を得るして1965年の昔日声れを抱むせしゅること、金 かに他協議接切の代集を共同声ででう見すること は形としてく道書ならずとの展あり、他方前でこの 別修りを一張したかンガー次記録はとれならず受発 の可能性あるやもちゃれずとコメントするところかっ あった。

8、かくして「513年前のお祝かろろ会族に対しては、 般がしては前に14-A(教別任7)又は14-13 事態局 (別様4)の何れがを先うに受強せしむるの他なし との飽かで配けなことをなった。太会だに於ては 最初ラスケより別信の米製では視れあり、之につ いてきなみを置きざる儘、ラスケは更に半勝た一 年ありとにて別にも持ちしてそのぬちまでし

(事ありとして別除りを掲示してその驱客を設めてした。この米事下 米事下 は前のお集合をよりハッン 元-次元補に手ませる 14-Aと 第一日一であた 若干 け後の特、恐鈍はとれを採用すること つなから に 法を これた。 なか 別 俗 10 米事下 体室は別作り よりも調子を強くしたものであるとの 没ので、あったか

- () factors とえう 子は分ずしく をきましからす、今7をの落 上事務もる限りで、持ちさることにした。
- 9. 1512年的经验产生经备为2110会设证加了 同时新发现523岁12会意义和在上前少专同声 优性研究工业方。

SECRET

Accordingly, the President and the Prime Minister agreed that the two governments should keep under joint review the status of the Ryukyu Islands,

U.S. Version

in the light of the desire of the Japanese people for reversion and of the mutual interest of both countries in maintaining and strengthening the security of the East Asian region.

Japanese Version

guided by the aim of returning the administrative rights over the Ryukyu Islands to Japan at the earliest possible

As a result of their discussion, the President and the Prime Minister agreed that the two Governments, guided by the aim of returning the administrative rights over the Ryukyu Islands to Japan as soon as the mutual interests of both countries permit, should undertake jointly through diplomatic channels to keep the status of these islands undercontinuous review.

野を受けてするとうなり)

. . . guided by the aim of early reversion of the administrative rights over the Ryukyu Islands to Japan and also in the light of the security interests of both countries in the Far East.

The President and the Prime Minister agreed that the two Governments, guided by the aim of returning the administrative rights over the Ryukyu Islands to Japan, should keep under joint review the status of those islands in the light of the desire of the Japanese people for their early reversion and of the security interests of both countries in the Far East.

11-111

こアにある大声·大阪·朱七次 格成の大半 As a result of their discussion, the President and the Prime Minister agreed that the two Governments, guided by the aim of returning the administration right over the Ryukyu Islands to Japan at the earliest possible time in accordance with arrangements to be agreed upon between the two Governments, should now undertake to keep under continuous and joint review the status of the Ryukyu Islands.

reversion of their islandes.

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"--- with a view to reaching aprenunt, aithin a few years, on a timing satisfactory to the two governments for the reversion of these Islands"

Accordingly, the President and the Prime Minister agreed that the two governments should keep under joint review the status of the Ryukyu Islands, in the light of the desire of the Japanese people for reversion and of the mutual interests of both countries in maintaining and strengthening the security of the Far East region.

Accordingly, the President and the Prime Minister agreed that the two governments should keep under joint review the status of the Ryukyu Islands, guided by the aim of returning the administrative rights over the Ryukyu Islands to Japan, as soon as grazitions consistent with the national interests of both countries.

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As a result of their discussion, the President and the Prime Minister agreed that the two governments, guided by the aim of returning the administrative rights over the Ryukyu Islands to Japan, should hold consultations through (T dplomatic channels to examine matters pertaining to the

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reversion with a view to reaching, within a few years, an agreement on a date satisfactory to the two governments for the reversion of these Islands consistent with the national interests of both countries.

D.

Accordingly, the President and the Prime Minister agreed that the two governments should keep under joint review the status of the Ryukyu Islands, guided by the aim of meturning the administrative rights over the Ryukyu Islands to Japan at the earliest possible date.

to this problem

As a result of their discussion, the President and the Prime Minister 今京和を得れる上、 agreed that the two Governments should keep under joint and continuous review the status of the Ryukyu Islands, guided by the aim of returning the administrative rights over these Islands to Japan and in the light of these discussions.

The President and the Prime Minister frankly discussed the Ryukyu

and the Bonin Islands. The Prime Minister emphasized to the President

the strong desire of the Government and people of Japan for the reversion

of these islands, and expressed his belief that an adequate solution should

promptly be sought on the basis of mutual understanding and trust between

the Governments and people of the two countries. He further emphasized

that an agreement should be reached between the two Governments within

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

security of Japan and other free nations in the Far East.

military bases on these islands continue to play a vital role in assuring the

a few years on a date satisfactory to them for the reversion of these

As a result of their discussion, the President and the Prime Minister agreed that the two governments, guided by the aim of returning the administrative rights of the Ryukyu Islands to Japan, should hold consultations through diplomatic channels to examine matters pertaining to the reversion. The Prime Minister expressed Japan's desire to reach, within a few years, an agreement on a date satisfactory to the two governments for the reversion of these islands.] The President expressed his, hope that such agreement would be possible, consistent with the national interest of both countries.

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The President and the Prime Minister frankly discussed the Ryukyu and the Bonin Islands. The Prime Minister emphasized to the President the strong desire of the Government and people of Japan for the return of administrative rights over freversion of 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 people 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 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 agreed that the mutual security interests of Japan and the United States could be accommodated within arrangements for the return of administration of the Bonin 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 Japanese Government, 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.

Guided by the aim of returning administrative rights over these Islands to Japan, and in the light of the factors discussed, the President and the Prime Minister agreed that the two Governments should keep under joint and continuous review the status of the Ryukyu Islands.

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SATO/JOHNSON COMMUNIQUE

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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.

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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

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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 Prime Minister and the President also agreed that, while it is difficult to predict at present what external posture Communist China may eventually assume, it is 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.

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The President reaffirmed the continuing United States determination to assist the South Vietnamese people in the defense of their freedom and independence. A_{t} the same time, he made it clear that he was prepared to enter into negotiations at any time to find a just and lasting

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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. The Prime Minister noted he had found widespread support during his Southeast Asian trips for free world efforts to cope with when the first and the Prime Minister expressed the view that reciprocal action should be expected of Hanoi for a cessation of the bombing. 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

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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 to peace and stability in Asia.

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VI

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 mention of Japan in meeting this need, 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 Prime Minister described the encouraging

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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 Japanese Government 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 close consultation with each other in this field.

VII

The President and the Prime Minister frankly discussed the problem of the Ryukyu and the Bonin Islands. The Prime Minister emphasized to the President the strong desire of the Government and people of Japan for the reversion of these islands, and expressed his belief that an adequate solution to this problem should promptly be sought on the basis of mutual understanding and trust between the Governments and people of the two countries. The President stated that he fully understands the desire

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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, guided by the aim of returning the administrative rights over the Ryukyu Islands to Japan at the earliest possible date, should hold consultations through diplomatic channels to examine matters pertaining to the reversion.

that, during the interim period leading to the time when with house the administrative rights over these islands would thus be restored to Japan, measures should be taken, in preparation for the reversion, 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

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SECRET Committee in Thy pinformed of the progress of its work.

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 Okinawa

and Japan, and toward minimizing the stresses which will

arise at such time as administrative rights are restored to

Japan, It was agreed that the functions of the Japanese

Government Liaison Office would be expanded as necessary to

permit consultations with the High Commissioner and the

The President and the Prime Minister also reviewed
the status of the Bonin Islands and agreed that the mutual
security interests of Japan and the United States could be
accommodated within the arrangements for the return of
administration of these islands to the 201. 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
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interest.

Japanese Government, 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 Land Hold.

Japan-United States Security Treaty such military facilities and areas in the Bonin Islands as required in the mutual security of both countries.

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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

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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. In this regard, and with a view to making possible the continuation and expansion of mutually beneficial trade and financial relationships between the 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. This subcommittee would 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.

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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 outer space treaty, a new milestone in mankind's progress towards peaceful uses of outer space. They reviewed United States-Japanese space cooperation to date, 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

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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.) 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 guch areas as agriculture, further development of man's viability under the sea, technology for control of oil pollution in the sea, and improved typhoon and Tsunami wave height research and prediction.

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 cooperative 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 plutonium and U235 to Japan.

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