

# 琉球大学学術リポジトリ

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Foreign Minister's  
Foreign Press Conference

July 15, 1957

Attendance: Foreign Press - 23  
Date : July 15, 1957  
Place : Reception Room, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

FOREIGN MINISTER: May I begin, first of all, by saying, as you know, I entered the service from private life. I have never held public office before, and now I have accepted the post of Foreign Minister under party government, and I feel that henceforth in my duties I will have much to do with you gentlemen, and I hope you will cooperate with me as we go along.

SMOULAR (Paris Match): Do you intend to make a trip to Southeast Asia?

FOREIGN MINISTER: Not at the present moment, but I would like to go some time in the future if conditions permit.

PETER KALISCHER (CBS): Does the Foreign Minister anticipate closer relations with Soviet Russia or any new policy toward Soviet Russia?

FOREIGN MINISTER: We have diplomatic relations now with the Soviet Union, and as in the case of those countries with which we have relations we will continue having such relations.

GRZEGORZ JASZUNSKI (POLAND): I would like to put, if possible, two questions. I am from Poland and, first of all, I would like to ask if the Foreign Minister foresees the nomination of a Japanese ambassador to Warsaw and, if so, when he should go to Warsaw.

FOREIGN MINISTER: Naturally we are considering now the appointment of a mission to Warsaw, but when the mission will be sent we do not know exactly.

JASZUNSKI: If it is possible, I would like to put a second question. I am interested in the attitude of the Foreign Minister towards the People's Republic of China. How do you see the development of diplomatic relations with China?

FOREIGN MINISTER: As you know, I have just accepted my post. I have only been at my desk for about two days and am clearing up my private affairs now. Of course, I have my own views on this problem, and I would like to give further study, and I am sure I will have occasion to meet you gentlemen again and discuss this matter, but at the moment there is nothing concrete. With regard to trade with Mainland China, we have already had a policy in operation with Mr. Kishi, and we intend to continue it.

EUGENE KRAMER (AP): What is the nature of the new trade policy toward China that the Cabinet is expected to announce tomorrow?

FOREIGN MINISTER: As you have said, if it is to be announced tomorrow, I am not in a position to tell you today.

MAURICE CHANTELOUP (AFP): Do you have any comment on the new Indonesian proposal?

FOREIGN MINISTER: Just Saturday I received from the Prime Minister a letter he received from the Indonesian representative. Of course, my position is that we must solve the reparations problem with Indonesia right away, but I would like to give further study at the moment.

SHELDON WESSON (Fairchild Publications): Mr. Fujiyama, your selection as Foreign Minister has widely been commented as strengthening the government policy of economic diplomacy. In what specific ways do you intend to extend this policy of economic diplomacy in order to further Japan's trade abroad?

FOREIGN MINISTER: Of course, the previous government also placed emphasis on economic diplomacy, and I feel that as my career has been in business I am qualified to carry this out. But, as you know, there are many factors involved in economic policy such as increasing trade or technical agreements and other areas where agreements are required. Therefore, I would like to study these cases individually as they come up. I would like to say -- I could say this quite definitely -- that, of course, economic diplomacy is not a one-way policy. There is the other side to be considered. Our policy will not be to only further the interest of Japan. We will give due consideration to the interests of the opposite side when we carry out this policy.

PETER KALISCHER (CBS): Is the Foreign Minister in favor of further reduction of American troops and bases in Japan?

FOREIGN MINISTER: Of course, as Japan becomes more stable and stronger economically and politically, we expect a decrease in the strength and bases of American forces you mention. Of course, this is within the limits that will not endanger Japan's security.

WILLIAM LANCE (German Press Agency): Sir, even when you were a private businessman you very much interested yourself in the question of Japan and South-east Asia. So could you say whether you believe that it will be possible for the Japanese Government to overcome any opposition or antagonism or any doubts of, for instance, India and Burma, to the plan of economic development of Southeast Asia which Prime Minister Kishi has proposed?

FOREIGN MINISTER: As I mentioned briefly before, my basic attitude towards conducting economic diplomacy, of course, is not only to give emphasis to Japan's interests but always taking into consideration the feelings and interests of the other party. Of course, anything that can be labelled as economic exploitation or aggression naturally won't do. So I feel that if the countries of Southeast Asia come to understand this basic attitude that we are interested in promoting mutual economic interests, the rest, for instance, the technical details, will follow automatically.

IGOR OGANESOFF (Wall Street Journal): In case the U.S. Congress does not approve the plan to create an Asian Development Plan, does the Foreign Minister have an alternate plan to combine American technique to develop this area?

FOREIGN MINISTER: I haven't given thought to any rejection by the American Congress of the plan as yet because it hasn't happened.

IGOR OGANESOFF: Will the details of that plan be released some time, as proposed by Mr. Kishi, that is?

FOREIGN MINISTER: I am aware to some extent of the plan which Mr. Kishi envisaged but it is not, as you know, a concrete plan setting forth in detail various actions to be taken. It only lays the foundation of the general line of thinking. The work of putting such a plan into operation is mine and I intend to give study to it. Therefore, I am not prepared to give details now.

HANS PRINGSHEIM (Basler Nachrichten): Would the Minister give his views about how Japan may be affected by the European common market plan?

FOREIGN MINISTER: The idea of the European community, of course, is a fine thing, but how it will affect Japan we do not know. We will have to wait and see how it is operated.

HANS PRINGSHEIM: Would it be correct, then, to say that the Minister does not share the alarm that is widespread in Europe that brought about such a common market plan in Europe?

FOREIGN MINISTER: Of course, we appreciate the feelings of the European nations in forming such a group, but as for the effects on Japan we will have to wait and see just how it is operated and how it will affect Japan before we can say anything.

SHELDON WESSON: It has been reported that the Government intends sending a fleet of roving ambassadors abroad to promote Japan's economic interests. Could you give us an idea of the specific functions of the roving ambassadors and approximately when you plan to put that into effect?

FOREIGN MINISTER: Of course, the idea of sending roving ambassadors, I think, will be a good thing because they would make the link between the Foreign Office here and the missions abroad much closer, and by sending able men for on-the-spot surveys the government can be better informed on what is going on, and the fact that they will meet leaders of various countries, we think, will be to the advantage of Japan. When they will be sent has not been decided yet. Budgetary limitations might prevent us from recalling our diplomatic missions abroad to Tokyo. So it might be a good idea for us to send our men out to meet these people.

SUH IN SUK (Orient Press): Could you give us your views on Japan's relations with South Korea?

FOREIGN MINISTER: Of course, South Korea is our neighbor and it is my hope that we could adjust our relations as soon as possible.

SUH IN SUK: Would you be willing to resume negotiations with South Korea on the basis of the amended proposal presented to you?

FOREIGN MINISTER: We are at the moment awaiting a proposal from South Korea, and that is all I can say at present.

BRIAN KENNEDY (Reuters): In relation to the South Korean matter, even if diplomatic matters go slowly, do you anticipate any better economic relations with that country?

FOREIGN MINISTER: For the moment I think the question of mutual release of detainees on both sides and economic questions should be given due thought.

BRIAN KENNEDY: Does the Foreign Minister consider limiting the Soviet diplomats to a 25 mile radius in Tokyo?

FOREIGN MINISTER: I haven't been informed about this question, but I would assume that it would be a mutual arrangement.

HESSELL TILTMAN (Manchester Guardian): I was only going to ask you apropos the suggestion of sending roving ambassadors. The Foreign Minister was quoted a few days ago as having said before taking office sometime ago that he thought the public relations job done by Japan could be improved and then added with a captivating smile "that means spending more money." Would the Foreign Minister care to comment on the possibility of Gaimusho being again supplied with the necessary staff and necessary funds to do as good a job as they did before the war?

FOREIGN MINISTER: Of course, I would like to improve it and make it as active as before, as you said. This is a question I will have to fight out with Mr. Ichimada, the Finance Minister.

MAURICE CHANTELOUP (AFP): Do you think there are good chances of settlement of the Vietnamese reparations question before Mr. Kishi goes to Southeast Asia next fall?

FOREIGN MINISTER: Irrespective of Mr. Kishi's visit, it is our policy to solve outstanding reparations problems as soon as possible.

EUGENE KRAMER (AP): Does the Foreign Minister intend to go to the United States in connection with the autumn session of the United Nations?

FOREIGN MINISTER: If it is possible, I would like to attend.

SHELDON WESSON: Before taking office, the Foreign Minister being a businessman probably had some views on the American policy of trade with Red China which gradually has lagged behind changes of other countries. I was wondering if we might get that impression if you care to comment on the fact that England has now changed her policy and many Western European countries have changed their policy, but the United States has not changed her policy.

FOREIGN MINISTER: Of course, I can say that when Prime Minister Kishi visited the United States recently, I am sure he expressed the views of the Japanese side of the problem very well, and it is my purpose to carry out the views of Mr. Kishi.

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# JAPAN REPORT

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## PRIME MINISTER KISHI'S FOREIGN TOURS

### EDITORIAL: A NEW CENTURY



Prime Minister Kishi

Prime Minister Kishi's visit to the United States comes at a significant period in the relations between the two nations. He arrives on the threshold of a new century of friendship.

The first century began just one hundred years ago in 1857 when the American diplomat, Townsend Harris, arrived in Tokyo to conclude the treaty that opened the doors of Japan and ended a two hundred and fifty-year period of self-imposed isolation.

The years that followed were marked by a steady development of cordial relations and mutually beneficial trade between Japan and the United States. A brief period climaxed by World War II darkened the picture. However, before the century ended, friendship and close economic relations were again established.

Today Japan and the United States have deeper and more extensive ties than ever before. They are bound together for their mutual security and in their mutual quest for world peace. They are fellow-members of the community of free and democratic nations.

As this second century gets under way, the task remains for the governments and peoples of the two countries to consolidate the bases for the new century, to see that this new era will contribute to the peaceful progress of mankind and mutual understanding among nations.

But the cordiality and closeness of the relations today do not mean that complacency would be warranted. The international situation is constantly changing, particularly in Asia of which Japan is an integral part. The two countries must be alert to these changes and ready to make the required adjustments in their relations.

Prime Minister Kishi comes to the United States for just that reason. He wishes to discuss the ways and means of making these adjustments in a manner that will strengthen the foundations for friendship and cooperation in this new century of Japanese-American relations.

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### SCHEDULE OF UNITED STATES VISIT

Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi and his party will leave Tokyo on June 16, arriving in San Francisco on the morning of the 17th to begin a ten day visit as state guests of the United States.

The party will enplane for Washington on June 18, arriving in the Capitol the following morning. During his three-day stay in Washington, Prime Minister Kishi will confer with President Eisenhower and other leaders of the United States Government.

On June 22, the Prime Minister will proceed with his party to New York where he is scheduled to deliver two major speeches.

The party will depart for Los Angeles on June 26, arriving there the same day, and then proceed to Honolulu on the 27th. Following a one-day stay at Honolulu, the Prime Minister and his party will leave for Japan on June 29, arriving in Tokyo on July 1.

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### REVIEW OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN TOUR

Prime Minister Kishi returned to Japan June 4 after completing a two weeks' visit to Burma, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Thailand and the Republic of China.

#### Summary of Joint Communiques

Following are summaries, with pertinent excerpts, from the joint communiques and statements issued at the conclusion of Prime Minister Kishi's visit to each nation:

#### Burma

Following talks with Prime Minister U Nu and other Burmese government leaders, the two prime ministers, in a joint communique May 23, stated they --

“are in complete agreement that nuclear tests should be prohibited and that efforts for disarmament including the control of nuclear weapons should be further intensified by the United Nations.”

"are agreed on the necessity for Asian countries to play a leading part in striving for the establishment . . . of peace."

"are convinced of the need for economic development in Asia as well as for raising the living standard of Asian nations in order to maintain peace in Asia and consolidate the independence of Asian countries."

"discussed the ways and means of fostering trade and commerce and promoting economic and cultural relations between the two countries."

"reaffirmed their faith that Buddhism, being their common religion, will play a most important role in the promotion of friendly relations between Japan and the Union of Burma."

The communique also stated that Prime Minister U Nu had "acknowledged that the implementation" of the reparations agreement "up to date" has "already made some positive contributions to the economy" of Burma.

#### India

In New Delhi, Prime Minister Kishi conferred with Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru as well as with the Finance Minister Morarji Desai and Commerce and Industry Minister T. T. Krishnamachari. The joint communique issued May 25 stated that the two prime ministers---

"feel satisfied that their talks . . . showed that the two countries shared a common faith in the democratic way of life."

A substantial part of the communique dealt with the discussions between Prime Ministers Kishi and Nehru on nuclear and thermonuclear weapons.

"The Prime Ministers," it said, "gave their anxious and particular consideration to one of the gravest and most urgent of problems which faces the world today. This is the threat to the whole future of mankind posed by the application of nuclear and thermonuclear power to the production of weapons of mass destruction. While they agreed that in the event of the use of such weapons in war, humanity would in all probability face the risk of total extinction, they were immediately concerned about the harmful and unpredictable effects on mankind of radiation caused by continuing explosions of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons for test purposes . . .

"The Prime Ministers make an earnest and urgent appeal for the immediate suspension of these . . . test explosions. They express the hope that the big powers concerned will reach agreement on eventual abandonment of these tests and prohibition of all kinds of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons."

The communique stated that Prime Minister Kishi had "evinced keen interest" in India's second five-year plan and "promised the full cooperation of his country in the implementation of this plan." It also said that the two prime ministers had engaged in "general discussions on economic collaboration and development of trade" between the two countries.

During Mr. Kishi's New Delhi visit, the instruments of ratification of the Japanese-India cultural agreement were exchanged. Furthermore, Prime Minister Nehru accepted the invitation extended by Prime Minister Kishi to visit Japan.

#### Pakistan

Prime Minister Kishi discussed mutual problems with Prime Minister H. S. Suhrawady, who had visited Japan last month. The joint communique of May 28 reported that the two prime ministers --

"resolved to work together to make the United Nations a strong and effective organization which would be able to enforce its decisions."

"attached particular importance to the maintenance of security in Asia, being convinced that peace and security in Asia were indispensable to world peace."

"stressed the need for universal disarmament and appealed to all concerned speedily to bring about the regulations of limitation, control and reduction of all armed forces and armaments including prohibition of the production, experimentation and use of all weapons of mass destruction and to establish a system of effective international inspection and control to this end."

"discussed ways and means of fostering trade and economic cooperation between the two countries, including the question of joint participation of industrial, economic and cultural ventures."

A Japan-Pakistan cultural agreement was signed by the two Prime Ministers during Mr. Kishi's visit in Karachi.

#### Ceylon

At Colombo, Prime Minister Kishi met with Prime Minister S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike and other Government leaders. A joint statement was issued May 28 in which the two prime ministers declared they ---

"discussed . . . ways and means of further fostering economic cooperation between their countries . . .", "attach much importance to this subject and . . . believe that even closer collaboration than now in the fields of economic development and trade and commerce will greatly conduce to the mutual benefit of their two countries."

"agree that effective disarmament is indispensable for peace and . . . are strongly of the view that, in the interests of the future of all humanity, the nuclear and thermonuclear test explosions that are being undertaken by certain nations should be abandoned without delay."

The statement noted that the two countries share "a common religion, Buddhism," and are linked by the "ties and traditions of a common Buddhist culture." The Prime Ministers affirmed "the resolve of their countries to collaborate" in the spirit of Buddha "for the common good."

#### Thailand

During his stay in Bangkok, Prime Minister Kishi held conversations with Prime Minister Pibulsonggram. The joint communique of June 2 reported that the two prime ministers . . .

"were agreed that they should contribute to the cause of world peace by upholding and enhancing the prestige of the United Nations. . ."

"discussed the ways and means of promoting trade and commerce and also fostering economic and technical cooperation between Japan and Thailand not only for their mutual benefit but for the stabilization of Asia."

"were agreed to develop their cultural relations."

#### China

Mr. Kishi's final visit was to Taipei where he conferred with President Chiang Kai-Shek, Executive Yuan President O. K. Yui and other leaders of the Chinese Government. A joint communique issued June 4 by Prime Minister Kishi and Yuan President Yui stated that --

the two Governments "resolved to work closely together" in the United Nations in support of the principles of the U.N. Charter.

"it was the common view of the leaders of both countries that, in the face of the unstable international situation, the solidarity of the free world must be enhanced in order to ensure freedom in Asia."

"the two Governments agreed to strengthen cooperation in economic and cultural fields between them as well as in conjunction with other free Asian and Pacific countries."

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Statement Upon Return to Japan

Following are excerpts from a statement issued on June 4 by Prime Minister Kishi upon his arrival at Tokyo International Airport, following his Southeast Asian tour.

"A warm reception was accorded to me everywhere I went in these countries. Furthermore, due to the thoughtful consideration of their Governments, my trip was exceedingly worthwhile."

"During my visits to these Southeast Asian countries, I held heart to heart talks and engaged in candid exchanges of views with their leaders. It is my firm belief that the talks have brought about a deepening of the understanding and a strengthening of the friendship between Japan and the various countries."

"A strongly favorable response was received from the leaders of the various countries for our foreign policy of peace, including our position on the question of prohibiting nuclear and thermonuclear tests, which we have made clear to the world. Also their full endorsement was obtained with respect to the matter of bringing about even closer economic relations."

"I was very deeply impressed, seeing these countries at first hand as they push on, each of them in a nation-wide effort, toward the consolidation of their independence and the construction of their economies."

"As a result of these visits, I keenly feel how necessary it is for our country to work for the peace of Asia through prosperity and progress by bringing about even closer collaboration with these countries in all fields: political, economic and cultural, and I have renewed my determination to work with the peoples of these countries for the building of a better world."

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ROCKEFELLER SEES U.S. FUTURE TIED TO ASIA

SEATTLE -- John D. Rockefeller 3rd spoke on the problems of United States-Asian trade at the opening banquet of the Washington State International Trade Fair here May 17. Noting that he is "convinced that the future of the United States and of Asia are inseparable," he spoke of the problems which the growing economies of the Asian area face and the developing need, both in the United States and in Asia, for an expanded economic exchange between the two regions.

Mr. Rockefeller felt that the problems and needs of the United States are mutual with the Asian region. He spoke of "our increasing need for raw materials (that) can only be met by very substantial increases in the production of raw materials around the world" and of "our need for constantly expanding foreign markets (that) can only be met by corresponding growth in the economies of all countries."

Asserting that American governmental aid programs "should be continued and expanded," Mr. Rockefeller emphasized the value of private foreign investment in supplementing local efforts. Both the recipient and the investor have anxieties about foreign investments, he said and these are a "matter of misunderstanding based on lack of information and knowledge". Mr. Rockefeller said these problems can be overcome "without infringement on each other's way of life."

Commenting on Asia's commerce, Mr. Rockefeller found it "disturbing to note that the trade of these nations has not kept pace with the growth of world trade" and that exports from the Asian area have been declining in recent years. With respect to Japan's trade, he viewed it as "a problem separate from that of other Asian countries, though it is closely linked with them."

"Before the war, Japanese exports accounted for 5.4 per cent of total world trade. This dropped to 1 per cent in 1949 during the post-war, a period when severe restrictions were placed on Japanese trade. Last year, Japan's exports had risen to 2.7 per cent of the world total. However, to continue the remarkable economic growth of the past decade, Japan must appreciably increase her export."

"Expansion of trade within Asia would mutually benefit Japan and southern Asia. Japan can supply many of the industrial goods needed for economic development programs while Asian nations can provide some of the foods and raw materials which Japan must import."

Mr. Rockefeller observed with "concern that last year the United States exported to Asia \$600 million more than was imported from the area", with foreign aid and foreign investments helping to offset this imbalance. He said: "However, for the long run, it becomes fairly obvious that these countries which buy from us so substantially will have to increase their sales to us."

Mr. Rockefeller emphasized the closeness of the United States and the Asian region, stating that "the strength and viability of the economies will depend on their ability to sell on the world market."

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#### JAPAN-PAKISTAN CULTURAL AGREEMENT SIGNED

KARACHI -- A cultural agreement between Japan and Pakistan was signed here May 27 by Prime Minister Kishi of Japan and Prime Minister Suhrawardy of Pakistan.

The agreement will foster better mutual understanding by means of publications, lectures, musical and theatrical performances, exhibitions, films and radio programs. The agreement also provides for exchange of professors and students, scholarships, and establishment of cultural courses in schools and universities.

In addition, the two governments have agreed to encourage athletic competitions between the two countries.

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U.S. CULTURAL ATTACHE AWARDED IMPERIAL HONOR

TOKYO -- Glenn W. Shaw, retiring cultural attache at the American Embassy here, has been awarded the Order of the Sacred Treasure, Third Class, by the Government of Japan. The decoration was presented in recognition of his services towards promoting Japanese-American relations.

Mr. Shaw has lived in Japan for nearly 40 years. Before the war, he taught English at the Yamaguchi High Commercial School and the Osaka Foreign Language School. He has translated many Japanese literary works into English, including "Tales Grotesque and Curious" by Ryunosuke Akutagawa and "The Priest and His Disciples", a play by Hyakuzo Kurata.

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CURRENCY EXCHANGE SIMPLIFIED FOR VISITORS

TOKYO -- A simplified procedure for the use and exchange of foreign currencies by visitors to Japan has been announced by the Ministry of Finance. The Foreign Exchange Simplification Measure was put into effect on May 15.

Under the revised system, visitors are required to declare upon entry into Japan only the total amount of cash held in foreign notes in excess of \$50 or its equivalent. Foreign coins, traveler's checks and traveler's letters of credit do not have to be declared. This declaration will be attached to the visitor's passport.

Upon leaving Japan, visitors will be allowed to take out no larger amount of foreign notes than declared at time of entry, except for those purchased through legal channels.

The special provision of the previous measure, allowing visitors to re-exchange yen into foreign notes up to \$100 or its equivalent, is being continued.

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LARGE SALES MARK JAPAN INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR

TOKYO -- Total trade contracts made during the Japan International Trade Fair here were \$18,700,000 -- more than double the total of the 1955 event, International Trade Fair officials announced.

More than one million Japanese and foreign visitors, including over 3,000 foreign buyers, attended the Fair held May 5 to 19. The United States led the list of foreign buyers with 445 representatives present.

The total value of export contracts amounted to \$9,044,000 and imports to \$2,201,000, while in 1955 exports were \$4,575,000 and imports \$1,380,555. Principal export destinations are the United States, Burma, the Philippines, Formosa, Hong Kong, Canada and Thailand, with major imports coming from the United States, West Germany, Switzerland, Britain, France and Denmark.

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NHK TECHNICAL RESEARCH LABORATORY CELEBRATES 27TH YEAR

TOKYO -- The Technical Research Laboratory of NHK (Japan Broadcasting Corporation) celebrated its 27th anniversary here on June 1st.

More than 20,000 visitors viewed telecasts of color television, transmitters and receiving sets, transistorized portable television sets, and the production of electronic music.

The Laboratory has been a leader in the development of radio and television in Japan. It is the only laboratory of its kind in the Far East.

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付屬物添付

情二合第一〇五三号

昭和三十三年七月三十日

外務大臣

藤山外相 P R 資料に関する件

貴館における啓発用として本大臣関係の左記資料を別添送付するから適宜利用されたい。

記

一 Fujiyama: Kishi's True Friend

(利用のさいはジャパン・タイムズにクレディットすること)

二 Profile of Mr. Aichiro Fujiyama

本信送付先 各在外公館長（リマ、ロンドン、ジュネーヴ総を除く）

The American Chamber of Commerce

情報文化局長  
第二課長  
第三課長



Telephone: (43) 7338  
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Masonic Bldg., Shiba, Sakae-cho, Minato-ku  
Tokyo

30 July 1957

在日米國商業會議所  
經濟局長

His Excellency, Mr. Aiichirō Fujiyama  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
2, 3-chome, Kasumigaseki  
Chiyoda-ku

Your Excellency:

As Mr. James Voss, our President, mentioned in his recent letter to you, our officers and members were delighted to learn of your appointment as the Minister of Foreign Affairs. We know that under your able leadership, foreign affairs will be successfully handled.

We were delighted to know that you could accept our Chamber's invitation to be our guest speaker at an informal Chamber luncheon on Thursday noon, August 15, to be held at the American Club. Our luncheon meetings are scheduled for 12:15 p.m. with an informal gathering previous to the luncheon, which we like to start not later than 12:30 p.m.

Our members will be pleased to hear you talk concerning the Economic Diplomacy of the present Government. Certainly, you are well-qualified for leadership in this field.

Of course, we would be delighted to have your remarks concerning plans for your visit and talks in the United States in September, both in Washington, D.C. and at the United Nations in New York City.

Other guests of honor whom we are inviting for our informal luncheon, August 15, include the American Ambassador, His Excellency, Douglas MacArthur II; Mr. Tadashi Adachi, President, Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry; and Mr. Taizo Ishizaka, President, Kei-Dan-Ren.

Thank you again for accepting our invitation. We are looking forward to having you with us as our guest speaker on August 15. During the meeting, we have a few items of Chamber business on the Agenda, but we would like for you to take from 20 - 25 minutes for your talk, which we assume you would like to give in English.

Very truly yours,

THE AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE  
IN JAPAN

*Robert C. Story*

Robert C. Story, Managing Director



RCS/cm



情報文化局長  
第二課長  
第三課長  
大塚

7/4

花

商務担当参事官

和書

The following is the text of the  
Address of Foreign Minister Fujiyama  
at Luncheon given by America-Japan Society,  
August 9, 1957

President Komatsu, Ambassador MacArthur,

ladies and gentlemen,

First of all I wish to tender on behalf of Mrs. Fujiyama and myself, our hearty thanks to the America-Japan Society for its hospitality in inviting us to this luncheon. I am very glad to have an opportunity today to meet the members and friends of the Society.

Three weeks ago, when your Society gave a welcome luncheon at this Imperial Hotel to Prime Minister Kishi on his return from the United States, I could not attend on account of an unavoidable engagement. But I have heard that the Prime Minister in his speech referred to my love of oil-painting, saying he expected that I would produce a fine picture of the new Japanese-American era out of the sketch which had been drawn up jointly by him and President Eisenhower.

I am somewhat taken aback at the publicity given to my hobby before this Society. But there is no gainsaying of the fact that in order to put the Japanese-American cooperative relationship on an enduring and unshakable foundation, the Kishi-Eisenhower sketch has to be made into a fine finished picture, and that as Foreign Minister of Japan it is my important duty to address myself to that task.

Before accepting the foreign office portfolio at the urging of the Prime Minister who is a old friend of long years, I, as a businessman, used to contemplate objectively and sometimes critically the picture of Japanese diplomacy of the past years. Now that I have to wield the brush myself I keenly realize the enormous difficulty of the job. I hope to accomplish my mission with the support and cooperation of the nation as a whole. I also feel the vital need of cooperation from my American friends -- particularly, Ambassador MacArthur who is present here.

The aims of Japan's foreign policy comprise the preservation and development of the democratic system, the elevation of the living standard through free trade and economic exchange, and the ensuring of world peace under the principles of the Charter of the United Nations. Japan is prepared to establish and develop friendly relations with any country of the world in so far as it is consonant with these basic aims. Between the United States and Japan there exists a community of ideals and purposes, which provides a solid basis for a fruitful cooperative relationship.

However, as there occur at times differences of opinion even between the most intimate friends, so will there arise divergencies of views between the friendliest nations. In such a case the key to the solution of disagreements lies in the effort on the part of those nations to understand and appreciate each other's positions through full recognition of their primary common grounds for comprehensive cooperation. Today there are issues pending between Japan and the United States. I am convinced that these can be resolved to mutual satisfaction through the firm friendship and deep understanding between the two nations.

Of the several problems that confront us, I may cite the movement in America to restrict imports from Japan. Japan today is bending all efforts to improve her balance of international payments. Needless to say, this cannot be done except through the promotion of exports. The American market accounts for 22

percent of Japan's total exports and 33 percent of her total imports. We import from America nearly twice as much as we export to America. Obviously the United States is the biggest single market for Japan, which is of vital importance to the maintenance and development of her economy. I cannot but express great concern over the recent revival of the movement in America to curtail imports of Japanese products. Our government and business circles are doing their best to improve the quality and to stabilize the prices of our merchandise. We are taking every possible measure to ensure orderly marketing and to see that our exports do not exert undue pressure upon the American market. I earnestly hope that mutual understanding of each other's position between the government authorities and business circles of the two countries will bring about a satisfactory solution of this question.

Our efforts to promote export trade are not concentrated solely on the American market. We are seeking the dispersion of our export markets on a global scale. Our government a short time ago decided to relax the trade embargo against China. Of course, as regards the commodities of strategic importance we have not altered, nor have we any intention to alter in the future, our policy to maintain the existing export ban. It is from purely economic necessity that Japan desires to expand her trade with Mainland China. Our government is planning to take the needed measures in this respect. I hope there will be no misunderstanding on the part of Americans regarding our trade policy toward Communist China.

The warm welcome and reception extended to Prime Minister Kishi on the occasion of his recent visit to the United States is a spontaneous manifestation of American friendship and goodwill. It has profoundly impressed our nation. Moreover, through his talks in Washington, much has been accomplished so that Japanese-American understanding is today broader and deeper than ever before. I am not a golfer like President Eisenhower or Prime Minister Kishi, but I know the meaning of the term "follow through." I believe it is important to follow through the move initiated in the Washington talks. That is why availing myself of the occasion of my attendance at the 12th General Assembly of the United Nations in September, I hope to visit Washington to meet Secretary of State Dulles and other leaders of the United States government.

I am by nature very fond of traveling. In this regard, I may say I possess at least one qualification for a diplomat. Of course, I have no intention of challenging the record of Mr. Dulles. But in these days when we are entering upon the jet age, I appreciate highly the role of personal diplomacy by talking directly with the leaders of other countries. In order that we may build up with all countries such relationship of amity and of understanding as we have with United States, I would like to fly all over the globe as occasion may demand. Having spent all my years so far in the business world, I know the value of personal contact, which I believe is equally important in diplomacy.

The America-Japan Society is an organization which provides opportunities for personal contact between our two nations. As such it is an important organ of people's diplomacy. I want to pay my respects to your society on its contributions to the cause of Japanese-American friendship and understanding. I wish you more success.

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Address by Mr. Aichiro Fujiyama, Minister for Foreign Affairs,  
before the Foreign Correspondents' Club of Japan  
on September 5, 1957

Mr. President, Members of the Foreign Correspondents' Club, Ladies and Gentlemen:--

I am very happy to be here today, and I wish to express my sincere appreciation to you for giving me this opportunity to say a few words to you. I understand it has become an established custom, in recent year, for successive Foreign Ministers to appear here before you members of the fourth estate and be subjected to a barrage of questions. When I stop to think that my predecessors, all veteran diplomats, did not find the going easy, I suppose it would be the better part of wisdom for an amateur such as myself to be prepared for the worst. But irrespective of how I shall fare, I assure you that I consider it an honor to be here and that I submit myself willingly, though not without some trepidation, to your test.

Perhaps there are among you a few who have come today from a feeling of curiosity to see what the new Japanese Foreign Minister looks like. But I have no doubt that all of you, as conscientious members of the working press, have come hoping to find out my thoughts and convictions, as Foreign Minister, on my country's foreign policy. And, if I may be permitted to say so, your professional instincts may prompt you to try to get something new -- something newsworthy -- out of me. I doubt very much that I shall be able to give you adequate satisfaction in this regard. I say this because I believe that continuity and integrity are the two most vital requirements in the foreign policy of any nation. Therefore, although the duties of Foreign Minister have passed on to me from Mr. Kishi, my predecessor, there has been no radical changes in policy, nor do I believe there should be.

Naturally, the direct aim of Japan's foreign policy is to promote our political and economic interests in line with the needs and aspirations of our nation and in the international environment in which our country is placed. But the pursuit of this objective does not in any way mean the sole advancement of our own selfish or exclusive interests. In a world in which interdependence and solidarity among nations have grown to the extent that they have today, it would be unrealistic and to its own disadvantage for a nation to seek to advance its own interests in disregard of those of the other nations of the world. It must be recognized that the pursuit of a self-centered diplomacy has become a thing of the past.

As one who has spent the greater part of his life in the world of business, I believe that, under the present system of market economy, one of the secrets of success in a business enterprise lies in offering to the buying public better goods or services at cheaper prices. I do not intend here to lecture to you on the secrets of business, but I do wish to point out that diplomacy, like business, cannot succeed unless, in addition to promoting the interests and welfare of a nation, it contributes also towards enhancing the interests and welfare of the entire world.

I think you will agree with me on these basic ideas of diplomacy. The problem, however, is how these basic ideas should be translated into practical measures. As you all know, various nations, because of their different historical backgrounds and geographical positions, have their own ideas on how to promote their own welfare and that of the world. In former times, when nations had similar ideologies and political systems, it was comparatively easy to reach a compromise or an adjustment whenever there occurred a conflict of policies. But today, when nations with different ideologies and systems of government exist side by side in the world, it is difficult to effect an agreement of views among them.

I am convinced, however, that, in an age which has seen phenomenal developments in transportation and communications and increasing economic and cultural intercourse among nations, the peoples of the world, although living under different ideologies, must face the fact that they must live together and must, therefore, learn how better to do so. The fact that Japan today, while adhering to her position as a member of the Free World and guarding against attempts to interfere in her internal affairs, has at the same time resumed diplomatic relations with Communist countries and is seeking to solve economic and trade problems with them stems from such a conviction. I do not feel that this is inconsistent with the fact that Japan believes in democracy and a capitalistic system and maintains close political and economic ties with the free nations which believe in the same principles.

Needless to say, a nation's foreign policy is governed by its historical background, geographical position and other factors. Thus we find Japan closely allied, politically and economically, with the United States and the countries of Western Europe. She is perhaps the one nation in Asia that has been most westernized during the past hundred years. Be that as it may, there is no question that Japan is a part of Asia; racially and spiritually the Japanese people are Asian. For instance, an oil painting by a Japanese will have something about it that will distinguish it from that by a French artist. It will retain some quality that is distinctly Japanese from which the Japanese painter cannot break away. And this Japanese quality will, in turn, contain something that is typically Asian in character. It is natural and inevitable, therefore, that Japan's foreign policy should be based on a feeling of kinship and unanimity with the Asian countries.

When we speak of Asia, however, we must guard against generalizing, as is often done. We must recognize that the various countries of Asia have different foreign policies arising from their respective historical backgrounds and political and economic positions. But there are certain problems which are common to the Asian countries. One is the rise of nationalism and the resulting resistance against colonialism in whatever form. Another is their aspirations for social and economic progress in order to ensure their newly-won independence. The same can be said for the countries of the Middle East and Africa. As a member of the Asian community, we in Japan strongly sympathize with these aims and aspirations of the peoples of the Asian and Arab countries. We hope sincerely for a peaceful and constructive solution which will make possible the attainment of these aspirations, and we, on our part, wish to contribute in every possible way to such a solution.

Never in her long history has Japan been placed under a foreign colonial rule. — Her recent unhappy experience of being placed under foreign military occupation as the result of a war she foolishly waged is, of course, another matter. — It may be for this reason that we Japanese sometimes fail to fully understand the discontent and misery of the peoples of Asia who have had to live under colonial rule for a long time. Perhaps we have not made sufficient efforts to try to understand their determination, once having won independence, to build their own future with their own hands, rejecting all outside interference. In the future development of our Asian policy, I am deeply aware that there is need for self-examination, naturally on my own part as Foreign Minister as well as on the part of the Japanese people as a whole. Without doing so, we cannot win their trust and goodwill as a true friend of Asia.

I believe that the emergence of Asia on the world political scene is an immovable fact and that the smooth conduct of world affairs is impossible if this fact is ignored. In order to make the lofty ideals of world peace and world democracy a reality, Asia's historical significance today must be recognized and

Asia's voice must be fully reflected in international affairs. It is from a desire to play a constructive part in this effort that Japan has decided to be a candidate for a seat as a non-permanent member of the Security Council at the forthcoming 12th Session of the United Nations General Assembly.

My visit to the United States this month to attend the United Nations General Assembly will, of necessity, be very brief. But I hope time will permit me to stop over in Washington and hold talks with Mr. Dulles, the Secretary of State, and other leaders of the American Government. Needless to say, one of my important duties as Foreign Minister is to place the relations between Japan and the United States on a permanent and solid basis in line with the basic understanding reached during Prime Minister Kishi's recent visit to the United States. While in Washington, I intend to state frankly my thoughts and beliefs regarding our diplomatic policies and to exchange views on some of the problems confronting our two countries. And I hope, through my visit, to establish relations of close personal friendship with Mr. Dulles and other leaders of the American Government, because I value very highly the importance of so-called "personal diplomacy" in this jet age.

Before concluding my talk, I must refer to the vital role of the press in diplomacy. Failure to do so would be showing a lack of courtesy to you members of the press here today. Diplomacy cannot work smoothly without mutual understanding, among peoples. And it is accurate news reporting by you who represent the press media of many countries that builds the basis of such understanding. One of the important duties of a diplomat is to accurately appraise the policies of the government and the sentiments of the people of the country to which he is assigned and to report these to his home government. In this sense, the foreign correspondent's role resembles that of a diplomat. And more often than not, press reports are more accurate than the official reports of diplomats.

In closing, I wish to congratulate you on the able manner in which you are performing your important task here in Japan and to thank you once again for the warm reception you have accorded me today.



藤山外務大臣の國連總會出席及び渡米に際しての對外啓発方針(案)

一 啓発方針の重点

(1) 藤山大臣の外交方針を衆知せしめる。

八月八日記者会見における大臣の発言及び「藤山外相の外交構想」に基き対アジア重点外交及び國連中心外交を強調する。

(2) 日米新時代外交の「フオロ・スルー」を對米向に解明する。

(3) 藤山大臣の経歴及び人柄を紹介する。

ニ 実施要領

(1) 日米五國聯放送及び時事通信海外通信をしてニュース及び解説を随時キアリ・セシめる。

(2) 九月五日プレス・クラブにおいて一般外交方針につき、又九月中旬國連協會其他關係団体主催の藤山大臣を國連總會に送る國民の集いにおいて國連外交について大臣に演説してはただき、これを海外に流す。

(目) 総会出発前外人記者会見を行わぬが（右プレス・クラブでの演説及び質疑応答を以つてこれにかえて）次の在京有力記者との単独会見を行う。

ニユーヨーク・タイムス　ヘイリー

ワシントン・ポスト及び  
マンチエスター・ガーディアン　テイルトマン  
（藤山大臣のプロファイルを書く  
為会見申入あり）

タイム　キアンベル　（藤山大臣総会出発前会見方希望）

ロンドンタイムス　ハイグロップ

ワイジョン※　バツク・マイヤ

ニユース・ウキーク誌　パケナム

※ワイジョンは中南米向スペイン語週刊誌

(四) ラジオ及びＴＶ

(イ) M・G・M をしてＴＶ用映画及びニユース映画を撮影させる。

（CBS・NBCも考慮する）

(ロ) スイス放送会社の申入に依じ、インタビュを録音する。

(ハ) 国連代表部をして大臣の国連本部よりの日本国及び海外向放送をアレンジさせる。

(四) 大臣紹介用パンフレット及びインフォメーション・プレテイン特輯号の発行

九月上旬紐育総領事館をして大臣紹介を兼ねて大臣の総会出席及び渡米に関してインフォメーション・プレテイン特輯号を発売せしめる。(所要経費約三千弗)

(六) 米国の主要新聞雑誌に対する工作

紐育の [redacted] をして、大臣訪米に際し、写真及び記事が広く掲載されるよう工作せしめる。

特に [redacted] には *Weekly* に日本の安理事立候補を支持する社説を掲げる様工作する。

(七) ホノルル、桑港等大臣の立寄る土地におけるPRについては関係在外公館長をして現地の報道機関と接触PR工作を行わしめる。

(イ) 大臣の写真、パーソナル・ヒストリーについては既に全在外公館に送付済

(ロ) ステートメント、演説の準備

(ハ) プレス。クラブの論説 情文局にて準備のこと

(ニ) 歓迎会での演説 国協局にて準備

(ヘ) 国連よりの放送

(コ) 各地でのステートメント

ホノルル

桑港

紐育

華府

情文局にて準備

(ケ) 国連総会における演説 国協局にて準備

WHY I BECAME FOREIGN MINISTER,  
GIST-OF AN ARTICLE BY AIICHIRO FUJIYAMA, "BUNGEI SHUNJU,"  
SEPTEMBER, 1957.

I struck up friendship with Mr. Nobusuke Kishi, the Prime Minister, years ago when he headed the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. It has turned out to be a very sustaining entente ever since. It so happened at the time that his relationship with his chief, Prime Minister General Tojo, was so restrained that the general was threatening him to throw him out of the Cabinet. Throughout the tug-of-war between the two men, I threw in my all-out support for my friend. As I knew that, besides Mr. Kishi, there were a good many navy leaders who were critical of Tojo's policy I secretly sounded their views as to who would be best qualified to clash with the Prime Minister. The consensus was in favor of Mr. Kishi. When the war came to an end it inserted a few years of blank space in his record of political activities.

Soon after his comeback in the political arena, Mr. Kishi was confronted with such weighty developments as the merger of the Conservative groups and the subsequent nomination of the president of the merged body. I did all I could as a businessman for him during his tangles with these issues because of my discerning appraisal of the man as one of the ablest political leaders of Japan.

One evening in November last, he sprang a surprise by confiding to me that, in the event he would capture the presidency of the Liberal-Democratic party, he quite naturally wanted to organize a good Cabinet and that in view of the increasing importance of the Foreign post he wondered if I would accept the job. "As you know very well," I told him, "I have been a businessman all my life. At times a friendly ally outside the government is capable of doing what no 'insiders' can. My maneuvers leading to a timely removal of stymies posed by some politicians during the critical days prior to the presidential nomination could not have been accomplished by men in the government. Really, I think it is best that I remain what I am."

For one thing, the consideration that Cabinet membership would inevitably set me running for a seat in the House of Representatives over-awed me. To any man who has enjoyed for a lifetime the ease and comfort of running well-established business firms and institutions, the mere thought of conducting whistle-stop campaign tours in an election should pose a problem.

Finally I accepted the offer, however. Here are the reasons which made me change my mind. First, the fact that I am close to Mr. Kishi has traveled abroad for some years somewhat to my embarrassment. When, for instance, the Prime Minister was reported to be casting about for a man to fill a vacancy in important diplomatic posts, I got so many callers who wanted me to recommend this or that favorite of theirs to the Prime Minister. Then I did a few things on my own initiative which had far-reaching political consequences. Now, I told myself, if the course of matters of importance to government are allowed to be shaped up by someone who holds no official or political authorization the landmarks of responsible government are liable to get blurred. Second, I have often levelled my gun of criticism in magazine articles and speeches at what I thought at the time miscarriages of government, particularly in the field of foreign policy. Now that I was given an opportunity to handle the job myself, it would be only right if I matched words with deed. Third, I know of many a man with the same background and smooth, prosperous sailing in life like mine who longs to test out his merits in lashing winds and tumbling waves. I found myself in the mood. This statement may sound fantastic but is none the less true. And fourth and last, I could not bear to see my old friend left to the suicidal strain of carrying Premiership and the post of Foreign Minister at the same time. Either one, I thought, should be enough for a single mortal.

I admit I am new to the task of running the nation's foreign policy. In addition, my life-long association with a rather wide variety of economic matters is bound to set a tone for my performances as Foreign Minister. In sum, my approach to Japan's foreign relations will be essentially identical to what the Prime Minister has been stressing -- namely, a stronger emphasis on the economic issues. In saying this, I do not propose to make light of the political aspect of our foreign program. On the contrary, I am fully alive to the mounting pressures engendered by such crucial issues as the world peace or the future of the newly independent countries of Southeast Asia and Africa all of which are calling for master-key political solutions. It may be that my awareness of the fact will give to my policy an appropriate balance against my natural bent to make the most of its economic phase.

There is no denying the fact that for a decade after the end of the last great war Japan had no foreign policy in the correct sense of the term. The same can be said of another ten years before the coming of the war since the all-powerful military usurped the powers of government. The dismal scene began to be replaced by a normal state of affairs after the signing of the Peace Treaty at San Francisco (1951) and Japan's admission to the United Nations (1956). Standing at the heartening turning point, the Foreign Office has come under a Foreign Minister who was recruited from the world of business for the first time in the history of this country.

It follows, therefore, that Japanese foreign policy under my captaincy may become impregnated with the way of thought and decision of a businessman who has specialized in economics all his life. No man, I am sure, would question the paramount importance of economic problems in the current texture of world affairs. It may be that their weight will be felt without my going out of the way to make them conspicuous. At all events, I will strive to marshal forth this country's foreign programs, be they political or economic, on the sure basis of fullest possible understanding and cooperation of the people.

By thus putting an acute accent on its economic aspect, I do not mean to make light of the political significance of diplomacy. On the contrary, I am fully aware of the enormous task ahead of dealing with the great problem of how to pave the way to the fulfilment of the burning desire of all mankind, world peace, or of making the countries of Southeast Asia and Africa come of age as independent nations, utmost political wisdom and effort should be given to these issues over any other considerations.

As I take it, now that the economic phase of Japan's foreign policy is very likely to gather strength of itself my concentration on the political side may result in setting the twin wheels in motion on an even keel. Without doubt, one of the immediate targets of our economic foreign policy is to help the peoples of the Afro-Asian area consolidate their newly won political independence. They stand in great need of stabilizing their economy and bringing about a higher standard of living without which their irrevocable sovereign rights could not be given a promise of further growth. It should be noted here that what is now commonly called the economic foreign policy of Japan is not necessarily synonymous with increased trade and profits. If needs be, Japan stands ready to extend economic assistance to the Afro-Asian nations without regard to quid pro quo considerations. It is my determination as Foreign Minister that Japan's policy in this respect should have a skein of moral principle which if steadily lived up to will prove the most effective way to banish the old bogy of her pre-war dream of empire or exploitation which appears to be still haunting the African-Asian peoples. Once they get to know us for what we are and will ever be, they will relinquish their misgivings about our intentions and better cooperate with us both economically and politically. This is the basic ingredient in my foreign program which I am set to foster and develop.

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FOREIGN MINISTER FUJIIYAMA SPEAKS ON ECONOMIC DIPLOMACY, FROM  
AN ARTICLE IN THE "CHUO-KORON," SEPTEMBER, 1957.

It seems to me that my career as a businessman gives an idea to many people that as Foreign Minister I would lay particular emphasis on economic diplomacy. However, I am well aware of the fact that the political side of diplomacy is just as important as its economic side. It is true that the economic side of diplomacy has recently been brought to a 'close-up' and that we have now to exert ourselves for it, but the vehicle of diplomacy, I believe, will not run unless both the wheels -- political and economic -- are jointly provided. Being a layman in politics, I will therefore study international politics, listen to the views of different people, and steer political diplomacy parallel with economic diplomacy.

World politics today is closely interwoven with economic factors. One can even conclude safely that every political move of a country has some sort of economic incentive in its background. Viewing the situation from this angle it must be admitted that the Gaimusho (Foreign Ministry) has so far had much to be desired in its economic mindedness. It is my conviction, therefore, that the Gaimusho's economic knowledge and sense should be strengthened. A mere increase in trade volume will certainly be short of achieving the multifold purposes of economic diplomacy. I am convinced that it is high time for us to give a moral principle to Japan's economic foreign policy.

There appeared a number of independent countries in Southeast Asia and Africa after World War II. However, having just emerged from the status of colonial dependency, they have not yet established their economic foundation firmly enough to substantiate their political independence. When I attended the International Chamber of Commerce conference last spring, I felt keenly that poverty prevailing in those countries must first be checked by all means. I believe that in order to establish world peace and true independence of those countries, economic development of Southeast Asia and Africa is urgently needed. And here I find the principle of Japan's economic diplomacy: that is to help the economic development of the area with Japan's rich experience and technical know-how. Japan's economic diplomacy in the past has often been viewed as deriving from a motive of seeking her own profit, money-making or exploitation, but if we can be successful in convincing other nations of such moral principle of our economic diplomacy, I am confident that various misunderstandings will soon be resolved and our cooperation will be greatly welcomed by those nations.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
FOR THE PRESS

AUGUST 27, 1957

NO. 480

SECRETARY DULLES' NEWS CONFERENCE OF AUGUST 27, 1957

Q. Mr. Secretary, in mid-September the Japanese Foreign Minister is going to visit you. I wonder if you could tell us, sir, some of the subjects that you would like to take up with him when he does come to Washington?

A. I do not know of any particular subjects that have been established for our talks. Of course we did have the very full and extensive talks with the Prime Minister at the time when he was also the Foreign Minister. We covered the whole gamut of the relations between the United States and Japan at that time, and had a very satisfactory series of talks. I think things are working out along the lines that we then agreed upon. So I imagine that the purpose of the new Foreign Minister in coming here is to get acquainted, to have an exchange of views as to the progress that has been made in carrying out the understandings arrived at with Prime Minister Kishi when he was here. But I do not know of any new topic that is going to be brought up.

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第一課長

アメリカ局長

總務參事官

第一課長

印

情報文化局長

第二課長

借券第六二二号

昭和十二年九月廿日

在サンフランシスコ日本領事館

總領事 西山

外務大臣臨時代理 岸信介殿

藤山外相当地訪問のPRに關し報告の件

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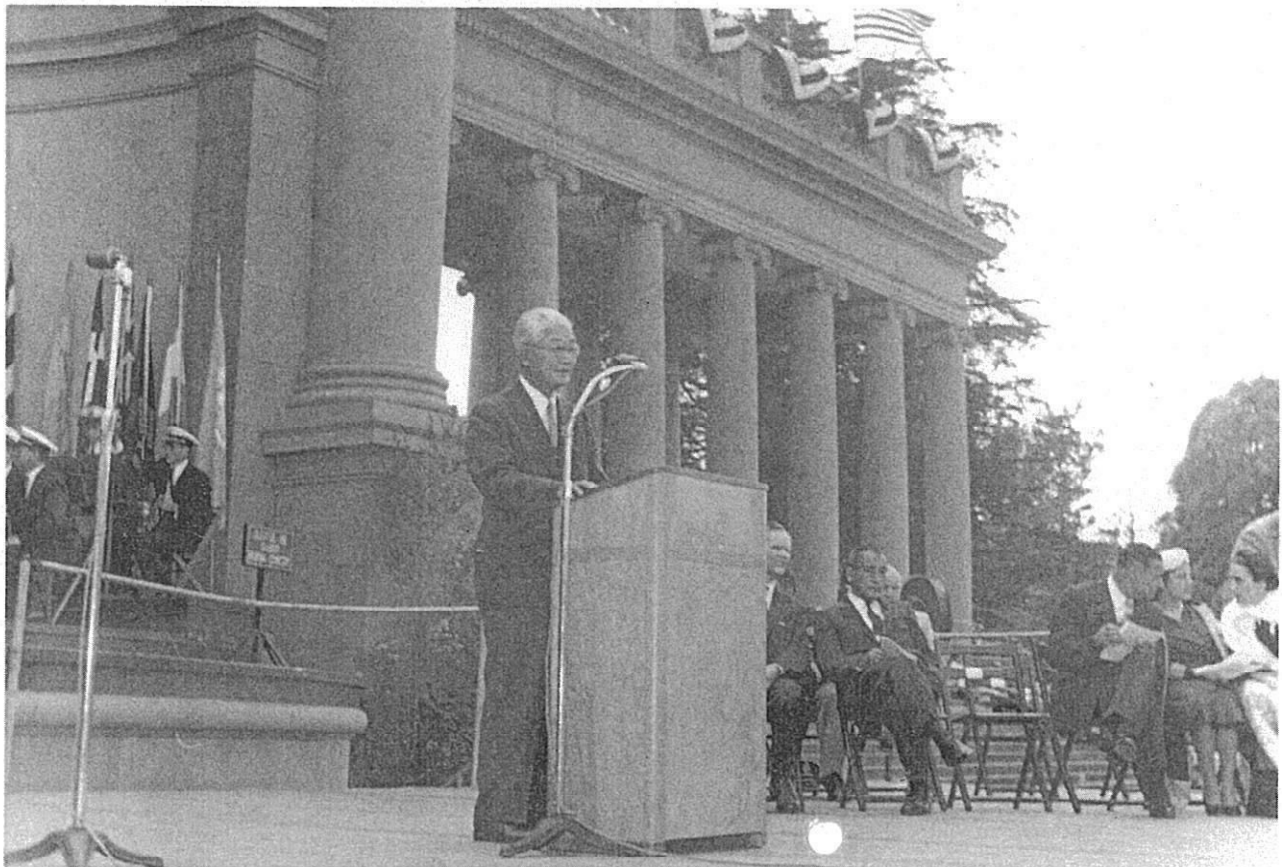


















情報文化局長

第二課長

情第 六二八号

昭和廿二年九月廿三日

駐米シネゴシシネゴ日本國總領事館

總領事

西山

總領事館

文書 32.9.27 18

第一課長

米一三三九

外務大臣臨時代理 岸信介殿

藤山外相当地訪問のPRに關する件

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本信字送付先 アメリカ

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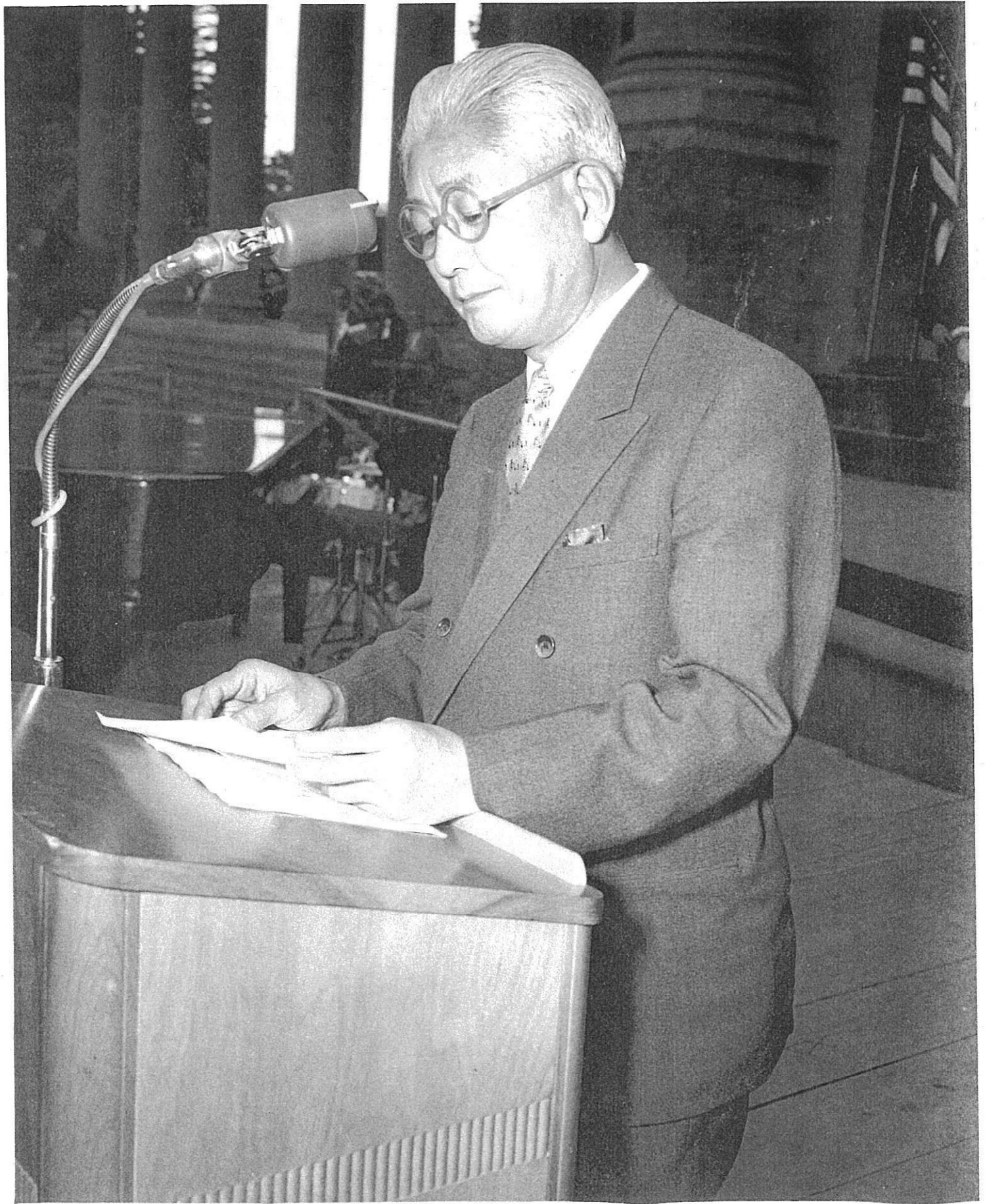
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## プレス・リリース

1959年9月24日

国務長官及び日本国外務大臣は、本日午後国務省に会合し、主として現下の国際情勢の検討を中心として、腹藏なき話し合いを遂げた。会談には朝海大使、ティロン国務次官、パーソンズ次官補及びアーウィン国防次官補が列席した。

国際情勢の討議に際し、ハーター長官は、最近のアイゼンハワー大統領の欧州訪問及びフルシチョフ議長の米国訪問について説明した。長官は、アイゼンハワー大統領とフルシチョフ議長との訪問交換が世界緊張緩和の方向になんらかの進展をもたらす機会をつくり出すことを希望してはいるが、現在世界の自由諸国にとって緊要なことは警戒を怠らず統一を維持することである旨を指摘した。藤山外務大臣は、このような訪問交換によって重要な国際問題の早急な解決がもたらされると考えることは尚早であるとする点において見解を同くしたか、同時に日本国政府としてはこのような訪問交換によって、今後交渉を行うのに都合のよいような国際的雰囲気がつくり出されることを希望している旨を述べた。長官及び大臣は、また、現下の極東情勢について討議し、同地域にある自由諸国を覆滅しようとする共産側の努力は今なお終熄していないことを認めた。

米国と日本国との関係が討議され、藤山外務大臣とハーター長官とは、両国が平等と相互依存の精神をもって緊密に協力した結果過去一年間両国関係が改善の一途を辿ったことを認め合った。藤山外務大臣は、日本国政府の要請によって開始された日米間の新しい安全保障取極の交渉がすでに顕著な進展を示していることについて満足の意を

表明した。長官及び大臣は、また、日米間に存する他の問題についても討議した。両者は、日米貿易が着実に拡大していることを認め、この貿易から生ずる諸般の問題は両国が相互に満足の中により解決し得るものであることについての確信を表明し合った。

更に、ティロン国務次官は、カリオア甚定についての米国の請求権の解決について米国の関心を有している旨を述べ、外務大臣は日本国政府が近く一つの解決案を提出する用意がある旨を述べた。