

琉球大学学術リポジトリ

岸総理大臣第1次訪米関係一件 会談関係

メタデータ	言語: 出版者: 公開日: 2019-04-18 キーワード (Ja): キーワード (En): 作成者: - メールアドレス: 所属:
URL	http://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12000/44205

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第二回

岸

夕レス会谈(圣济问题)

参考資料

一 最近の日本経済

(1) 本年度の政府の経済計画は（生産増七・六%、輸出増一二・九%、設備投資増一五%）両三年来の非常な拡大に比べて極めて着実な経済発展を意図しているものであるが、現在まで生産、輸出、物価等については順調な足取りを示しているにかかわらず民間投資の増勢が政府の意図したより以上に強く、そのため輸出の伸びに比し、輸入が激増している結果国際収支の悪化—一四月支払超過一八八百万ドル—が傾に目立つて来たのでこの三月来引続く公定歩合の引上（年率約一分）及び輸入金融の引締を行い、投資増大の調整、国際収支の均衡回復のための措置をとつて来た。

日本のように過去において蓄積した資本の少ない国では国際

収支の赤字がこのように続けば現在程度の経済規模の拡大も到底長きにわたつて続けられない。あらゆる日本の経済政策にとつて国際収支の均衡維持は隣時といえども忽せに出来ない前提条件であり、「輸出か死か」のスローガンは英国以上に深く肝に銘じて置く必要がある。

(2)従つて日本経済が今後も発展を続けるためには輸出貿易の振興に一層の努力を注がなければならない。勿論国際収支の改善のためには国内における過度の消費及び投資需要を抑制し、業者の輸出意欲を増大させる政策をとることが必要であり、最近とられた一連の国内金融並びに輸入金融引締政策の意図するところも正にここにあるわけである。自分としては二十八年の金融引締政策の成功を経験している日本経済は現在開始された投資需要の調整による一時の苦痛に耐え、困難を克服し、政府の健全財政金融政策の下に再び安定した発展の道を進むことを確信している。

ただ、輸出の振興はこれだけで達成されるものでなく、他方において日本品の輸出競争力を強めることに絶えず努力する要があり、そのためには国際収支が悪いという理由だけで折角着手した設備の合理化と近代化の計画を全面的に停止してしまふわけには行かない。すなわち、輸出力の増強に役立つ産業部門に対しては重点的に投融資する政策は是非とも続けて行かなければならない。

(8) しかしこのような政策によつても相手国が日本商品を買つてくれなければ輸出振興の目的は達成されない次第であるのでこの面における障害を取除くことも国内施策と均しく重要であることは言うまでもない。具体的には、それは現在各国において日本の輸出貨易に対して課せられている諸制限を一日も早く撤廃して貰ふことであり、又日本商品を買いたくともその購買力が不足している国に対しては購買力を付与する政

策を積極的に進めることである。

(4) 日本の経済は長期的にみて健全な発展をとげつつあり、アジアの工業国として九千万人の人口をかかえつつも自立し得る経済力を次第に充実しつつあると思われる。

しかし、資源に乏しく、資本蓄積の少い日本が、戦争の混乱により立遅れた生産力を急速に恢復しつつ、先進諸国との国際競争に伍して、貿易を中心として経済発展を実現するためには、時に短期的に国際収支に問題を生ずることがあるのはやむをえない。日本自体として国際収支均衡のためあらゆる施策を講ずることは勿論であるが、日本経済の自立安定が世界の安定のためにも必要であることを考慮され、対日輸入上の諸種の障害の除去、中共貿易の制限緩和、東南アジアの経済開発について先進諸国就中米国が理解ある態度をとることが望ましい。又現在日本が一時的に直面している国際収支

上の困難を緩和するため、米国より金融上の援助、協力、あつせんを仰ぐことも必要と思われるので、今後本件につき具體的な要請がある際は好意的配慮を得たい。

ニ 日米通商

わが国としては米国内産業の立場を充分考慮して対米輸出上のオーダーリー・マーケティングに細心の注意と努力を払つていゝるが、米国の対日輸入制限運動の激化し来る傾向には外国貿易の拡大が死活の重要性を有するわが国として重大な関心を有せざるを得ない。国際的にも米国の如き自由貿易主義国におけるこのよゝうな傾向は対三国就中ガット三十五条援用国に対し好箇の撤回拒否の口実を与へることになるので、その影響するところはひとり対米貿易に止まらないことに留意して貰いたい。

この点南部二州の対日繊維製品差別州法は、通商航海条約の精神を傷けるもので是正を要望する。

わが国必要物資の入手に好意的配慮を得たい。

三 中共貿易

中共禁輸について妥結を見なかつたことは極めて遺憾とする所

である。日本としては、少しでも日本の貿易を促進する必要上、中共禁輸の合理的緩和を念願しているが、同時に、自由諸国間の協調は絶対必要であると信ずるものである。本問題は現在事実上所謂チャイナ・デフェレンシャルの廃止という方向に来てしまったと看られるが、なお今後も数量統制等技術的な面で関係国間で会議が進められると了解するので、わが国としては、この過程を通じて自由諸国間の協調の緊密化を計るよう出来るだけ努力したい所存である。

四 対東南アジア経済協力

(1) 一方で東南アの低生活水準は共産主義の好餌となる危険があることはもち論であるが、日本としても東南アジアの市場としての育成及び食料、基礎産業原料の近接且つ安定した供給源の必要を痛感している。

(2) アジア経済開発基金と米国の経済開発援助

二国間プロジェクト方式は、米側が相手側国内経済へ介入することを不可避とし、米側の判断が優先する結果、受入国との摩擦はさけられない。

これをさけるために二国間方式と並んで、アジアの回転開発基金を設け、他の自由諸国も出資し得る途を開き、これを国際的機関としてその運営にはアジア諸国を積極的に参加させた。これまで、右の基本的な考え方に基き、東南ア開発促進のための長期、中期、短期の三つの国際金融機関設置に関する構想

をマックアーサー大使を通じ貴方に提示して置いたものに多少の修正を加えたのが本案である。これらは、あくまで参考案として提示するもので決してわれわれとして細部にわたつてまで固執するつもりはないので、貴方の考え方も聞かせて頂き、よりベターなものが出来ればこれに越したことはない。今後も日米間で適当な方法で連絡検討を続けることにしたい。しかし、いずれにせよ、この種の基金が早期に実現することを切望する。

(3) 技術センター

イ、東南アジア各国に、それぞれの国の要望に基いて産業技術訓練のセンターを設置し、技術指導の面は日本が担当し、施設については米側の援助を求めると、
は特に
そうやって

ロ、日本に同様のセンターを設け各国の研修生を受入れ訓練する。既存の農業センターの拡充及び新設計画のものにつき米国の協力を求める。

三 日米間経済協力

(1)、生産性向上運動

五五年以来の援助協力を多とする。

左派の総評系労働組合は本運動に反対しているが、右派の全労系労組はこれを支持しており、企業体の能率向上のみならず労働組合内の健全分子の強化、引いては政情の安定にも資している。

(2)、特需、域外調達

数年来の特需の功績は大きいが、今後は当然減少が予想されるので、東南アジアとの協力促進をはかる上からも、又最近のわが国外貨収支の著るしい逆調傾向に対処する上からも域外調達の増加を特に希望する。

(3)、輸銀借款、及び技術導入

これまでに米国輸出入銀行よりわが国に融資された三、八〇

○万ドルは電源開発に大きな貢献をしており今後とも好意的配慮を希望する。

なお昨年末までに米国より受入れた技術の導入は四二一件（全体の六八％）に達しておりわが国重要産業の発達に大きく貢献しているが今後とも米側の協力を希望する。

この点わが国としては経済の発展に有用な外資の導入を促進する従来からの政策を今後とも堅持することを申述べる。

(4) 短期移民

(5) 移民借款

(6) 世銀借款

(7) 通貨基金より融資

CONFIDENTIAL

III. Trade and Economic Problem

(I) The Recent Japanese Economy

(1) The Government economic planning for this year aims at an extremely steady rate of economic development when compared with the rapid expansion of the past three years (increase in production, 7.6%, increase in exports, 12.9%, and increase in capital investments, 15%). Up to the present, production, exports, prices etc. have shown a favorable trend, but private investments have increased to a stronger extent than was intended by the Government, leading to a marked increase of imports over exports. The significant deterioration of the international balance-of-payments situation which resulted (Jan.-April excess of payments over receipts, 188 million dollars) has made it necessary to increase the official money rates successively since March (by one percent annual rate), to tighten import financing, to regulate increase of investments and to take other steps to regain equilibrium in international balance-of-payments.

In a country with a low level of capital reserves, such as Japan, if the deficit in the international balance-of-payments continues for long, it will become impossible to maintain even the present modest rate of economic expansion. A balanced international payments situation

is the prerequisite for all Japanese economic policies, and as such, cannot be disregarded for a moment. "Export or die" is a slogan which is as pertinent to the Japanese as it is to the British.

(2) Therefore, if the Japanese economy is to continue its present rate of expansion, it is necessary to exert even more efforts towards promoting export trade. In order to improve the international balance-of-payments situation, it will of course be necessary to restrain excessive domestic consumption and investment requirements, and also to adopt measures designed to increase the desire to export of the business circles concerned. The above purposes have been behind the series of domestic and import money-tightening policies recently adopted. For my part, I am convinced that the Japanese economy, which has already experienced the tight-money policy enforced in 1953 and noted its success, will not only bear the temporary discomforts caused by the current regulation of investment requirements, but will also conquer all difficulties and step forward once again on the road of stabilized development under the Government's sound financial and monetary policies.

However, it must be noted that promotion of exports cannot be achieved by such measures alone. Continued efforts must be made, on the one hand, to increase the export competitiveness of Japanese products, and it would not be at

all appropriate to terminate entirely the programs for rationalization and modernization that have been undertaken, merely because the international balance-of-payments situation is currently unfavorable. Therefore, policies to provide capital and financing on a priority basis to such industrial fields as those which would serve to strengthen Japan's export potential should be continued at all cost.

(3) However, the objective of export promotion will not be achieved if, even with the adoption of such measures, the countries concerned fail to purchase Japan's exports. It follows that to remove any obstacles which may stand in the way of such purchase is equal in importance to the adoption of the appropriate domestic measures. More specifically, the various restrictions which are currently imposed by some foreign countries on the export trade from Japan must be removed as soon as possible, and vigorous measures should be taken to provide purchasing power to those countries which desire to buy Japanese goods but do not have the means to do so.

(4) On a long term basis, it appears that the Japanese economy is undergoing healthy development, and that it is gradually accumulating the self-supporting economic strength necessary for an Asian industrial nation in spite of having to provide for a population of 90 million.

However,

However, it is perhaps inevitable that Japan, with its meagre resources and scarce capital reserves, should be confronted by temporary international balance-of-payments difficulties, in view of the fact that she has had to not only achieve an economic development centered on foreign trade in competition with the more advanced countries, but also to recover as rapidly as possible her productive capacity retarded by the aftermath of war. On its part, Japan will naturally take all necessary steps to balance its international payments, but it is also sincerely desired that the more advanced countries, particularly the United States, taking cognisance of the necessity of a stable and self-supporting Japan for a stable world situation, will also take an understanding attitude towards the removal of various barriers standing in the way of imports from Japan, the easing of restrictions against trade with Communist China, and the economic development of Southeast Asia. Further, as it may become necessary to ask for financial assistance, cooperation or good offices from the United States in easing the international balance-of-payments difficulties with which Japan is currently confronted, it is desired that favorable consideration may be given to any concrete requests which may be made in the future in this connection.

(II)

(II) Japan-United States Trade

Taking into full consideration the interests of United States domestic industries, Japan is paying the greatest attention and making determined efforts to achieve orderly marketing in its exports to the United States. However, in view of the vital importance that the expansion of foreign trade has for Japan, the trend of growing intensity of import restriction movements in the United States is necessarily the object of grave concern. The existence of such movements in a traditionally free-trade country such as the United States provides a convenient excuse to such countries as have invoked Article 35 of the General Agreement in their relations with Japan to refuse removal of such application; it should be noted that the effect of the above-mentioned movements is not confined to Japan-United States trade relations alone, but also, internationally, seriously affects Japan's trade relations with third countries.

In this connection, the state laws discriminating against the sale of Japanese textiles in two Southern states are requested to be repealed because of their contravention of the spirit of the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation.

Favorable consideration is earnestly desired in making available commodities essential to the Japanese economy.

(III)

(III) Trade with Communist China

It is greatly regretted that the problem of export control against Communist China was not satisfactorily settled. Because of the necessity to promote her export trade, Japan desires a reasonable reduction of the export controls against Communist China, but at the same time, believes that cooperation between the free nations is essential. The question appears to have come to the point where the so-called China Differential will practically have to be abolished, but as it is understood that discussions will be continued between the countries concerned on technical aspects of the problem such as export quotas, etc., it is Japan's intention to devote all possible effort towards strengthening the bonds of cooperation between the free nations during the above process.

(IV) Economic Cooperation with Southeast Asia

(1) While the low standards of living in the Southeast Asian countries are most tempting bait for Communism, Japan feels keenly the necessity of developing the Southeast Asia region as a market for her exports, and also as an accessible and stabilized source of supply for her requirements of food and raw material for her basic industries.

(2)

(2) With regard to the United States economic development assistance to Asia, the bilateral project formula makes United States intervention in the recipient country's domestic economic affairs unavoidable, and as this results in the judgment of the United States taking priority, friction with the recipient country is inevitable.

In order to avoid such friction, to exist concurrently with the bilateral formula, it is proposed that an Asian Revolving Development Fund be set up, allowing contributions to be made by other free nations if so desired, such Fund to be an international organization in which the Southeast Asian countries would be encouraged to actively participate.

Based on the above fundamental concept, proposals for the establishment of three separate international financing institutions for making long, medium and short term loans respectively, have been forwarded to you through Ambassador MacArthur. The above proposals, in revised form, are presented to you in this draft. The proposals made are in the nature of suggestions only; we have no intention of insisting upon the minor details; rather, we would like to hear your comments and thinking on this matter, and if better plans are forthcoming, all the better. It is desired to continue study of this matter through appropriate means

of

of cooperation between Japan and the United States. In any event, it is earnestly desired that such a fund may be put into operation as soon as possible.

(3) a. It is proposed to set up an industrial technical center in each of the Southeast Asian countries, on the basis of each country's special requirements, the technical guidance aspects to be conducted by Japan, and United States assistance to be solicited for the material installations.

b. A similar center will be set up in Japan to instruct trainees from the Southeast Asian countries. United States cooperation is desired for the expansion of the existing Agricultural Center and for projected new establishments.

(V) Japan-United States Economic Cooperation

(1) Activities relating to Productivity Drive

The assistance and cooperation rendered since 1955 is highly appreciated.

The labor unions belonging to the leftist General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo) are opposed to such activities but the labor unions of the rightist Japanese Trade Union Congress (Zenro) support them; they have contributed, not only to the increased efficiency of business enterprises, but also towards the strengthening of healthy elements

elements in the labor unions, and consequently, towards the stabilization of the political situation.

(2) Special Procurements and Offshore Purchases

Special procurements have played an important role in recent years but are naturally expected to decrease in the future. From the viewpoint of promoting cooperation with Southeast Asia, and also as a countermeasure to deal with the recent markedly unfavorable international balance-of-payments situation, an increase in offshore purchases is especially desired.

(3) Export-Import Bank Loans and Technical Investment

Washington Export-Import Bank loans to Japan up to the present time total 38 million dollars and have contributed substantially to the development of electric power sources in our country. Continued favorable consideration is desired.

Technical investments from the United States received up to the end of 1956 totalled 421 cases (68% of the total), and in view of their important contribution to the development of Japan's essential industries, continued United States cooperation in this field is desired.

In this connection, Japan reaffirms its intention to continue its existing policy of encouraging foreign investments valuable for the development of her economy.