

琉球大学学術リポジトリ

米国管理下の南西諸島情況雑件 沖縄関係第四卷

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八、琉球問題に対する諸外国の態度

第五課長

神鏡朝日新聞

一九五三年一月三日

太平洋の無人島

事評

共同通信の伝えるところによると、極東の米軍基地を視察中の米下院軍事委員一行五名は、神鏡民政府主席の將校晩餐会にのみその席上トルロイ・ジョンソン委員長は「米國は当分の間神鏡を牛鞭さげでめりう」と発言し、「米國は過去数年間神鏡に数億ドルの軍事費を投じ、今後また巨額の金を注入する立場にある」と語り、神

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鏡は米國の世界安全保障のためは戦略的にきわめて重要な立場にある」と強調して述べた。これは、米國の政府の責任のある首脳部の見解として注目すべきである。わがわがの過去数年機会ある度に聞かされたアメリカ流の論説である。その論理の構造はオーストリア米國の世界安全保障の爲めに戦略的にきわめて重要であること、次に米國は過去数年間神鏡に数億ドルの軍事費を投じ、今後また巨額

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鏡を舟放す可らざるやうという結論を出してゐる。

オ一の英は、すでに嘗てのビートル副長官が、沖縄を「太平洋のジブラルタル」と想定し、米国の軍事界の不動の見解のようであり、記者の如き常人でも、もし米ソ両陣営間の戦争が起るとすれば、沖縄基地は重要であることは想像のつく、然しオ一の英については、沖縄の人間としては疑問と不協の旨、わけはなほ疑問といふのは、一九四五年の沖縄占領と現在の沖縄保持との間には、占領目的の本

質的転換の行われざるを恐るべきことである。

当初の沖縄占領は、日本を降伏させるためであり、すでに一九四五年に日本は降伏してゐるから、その後には軍事基地を構築するに必要である筈であり、ましてや数億ドルの恒久的な軍事施設は、全く不必要に帰してゐるであろう。ところが、現実には恒久的施設が、つづつあるから、日本降伏以後の新しい占領目的の設定があつた筈である。これは無論常識的には對し陣営戦であることは、今更に筆

有の疑問とするのは、このような目的転換による既成事実の集積が、神
縄を祖國に遷す旨の理由に在るのと同じことである。

また不服とする所は、云々の中のように、教徳ドルの軍事費が、教
徳として、神縄の住民の生活程度に、そむに比例して向上して、い
ことである。

神縄の住民は、この教徳ドルの分配機構の末端に、漸くレバネツソ
ドリである。教徳ドルの工事費の大部分は、外国の土木建築業者の懐

に入り、ドリで、神縄の土地を、合資会社が、人々を、提供する。最下級の一般
務と、神縄に駐留する軍人、非軍人の外国人を、とり、接客業者のサ
ービスとが、この極大ドル資金の神縄への合前である。さらに、軍事基地の作り
か、土地の接収に、対する補償は、現に、大く人々の意識に、刻み込ま
れる。この様に、政治問題化している。軍事費の分配という経済問題で、こ
神縄の住民は、無視でき、不当に要求が、迫り、ら、す、こ、る。
さらに、このように、経済的に、不当な分配を、可能ならしめ、こ、る、統
治の

形勢に到るはあり厚衣らしきこと公然と行わけて神境の人々も人々
々は不逞に正義の自由の美しきばうに指に痛いとけをさ之感じ出して
いるのである。アメリカの本國では到底あり得ないようなら、またアメリカの
ために今後も獨裁制度の陣營と較りようは正義と自由は、神境
ではもう窒息しかつていゝのである。
若し、米國の過去に数億ドルを投じて今後にも巨額の金を注ぎ込
むべきならば、その注ぎ込め方は、土地の使用については正當な補償を與え

神境の經濟全体にはその分前のあるようにすべきではなからうか。
巨額の金の注ぎ込め方の反面に、神境の教育の力や華で、被教育者と會
ひの力の犯罪が増えるなら、神境の人間は、政治的にはこの島に存在し
てないのと同然であらう。
現状の神境は、記者に云わすれば、「太平洋の無人島」である。ジョンソン
議員の出した結論も、やはりアメリカ流である。それは神境の内部の
問題に全然おぼつかないこと、亦二者の場合と同様である。然し神境の人

向は、この結論は、沖縄が祖国に帰るその憲法の保護下に生るる
 場合と比べて、どのような米国の立場を困難にするかを説明して
 もうかがひければ、非常に飛躍があること云々云々はなりませぬ。
 ジョーンソン委員の発言は、アメリカ流の論理ではあるが、沖縄の人に
 はピンと来ないものがあり、わやわやの一日も早く祖国に復帰して、この
 懸念をさますものを望む。復帰と云ふは、この太平洋の無人島の地理的
 位置の変更もものをほすのである。

外務省

28.10.2
 時事新報

米沖繩保持は長期
 下院軍事委員長談

【米州日A.P. 訊】米下院軍事委員
 長ジョーンソン、米沖繩保持の長期に及
 ぶことについて述べた。
 沖繩米国の世界安全保障計画
 上の重要な一環地である
 り、われわれはこれを沖繩に
 数億の米を投入して、米田
 はつる相場の開拓に

BRIT. CRICLES APPROVE OF U.S. MOVE ON E. GERMAN
FOOD ISSUE

LONDON, Aug. 4--(AFP)--Authorized sources said tonight that the British Government approved the action of Dr. James Conant, United States High Commission in Germany, in asking his Soviet opposite number Vladimir Semenov to suggest ways of using East German dollar holdings to buy food.

Conant made this proposal to Semenov earlier in the day. British observers dismissed any notion that Conant's offer was made for propaganda purposes. They characterized it as an adroit and well-timed "diplomatic maneuver" and thought it would be very difficult for the communists to reject the suggestion out of hand.

BONN GOVT. OFFERS TO SELL 25 BILLION MARKS FOOD TO
E. GERMANY

BONN, Germany, Aug. 4--(AP)--The Bonn Government has offered to sell Communist East Germany 25 billion marks (\$5,879,000) worth of food to help ease the hunger crisis there, West German authorities announced Tuesday. The East German regime has plenty of West German currency and can quickly take advantage of the Bonn offer, these authorities said.

Although West Germany would prefer to receive goods in exchange for any food sales to the East, the East Germans have been unable to maintain promised deliveries of goods under the interzonal trade agreement, it was said.

Franc Thedieck, State Secretary of the Ministry for All-German Affairs, and Henrich Vockel, the Bonn Government's Representative in Berlin, told a news conference that plans are being made to continue the free food program in West Berlin.

- ht -

7 JOHOBUNKA 2-ka 5.8.53
The Bonn Government's offer was made at a news conference Tuesday. The East German regime has plenty of West German currency and can quickly take advantage of the Bonn offer, these authorities said.

BONN GOVT. OFFERS TO SELL 25 BILLION MARKS FOOD TO
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TAIPEH PRESS DEMANDS OKINAWA, RYUKYU TO HAND OVER
TO NATIONALIST CHINA

TAIPEH, Oct. 22--(UP)--An independent but pro-Nationalist newspaper demanded today that Okinawa and the other Ryukyu Islands be handed over to Nationalist China.

Japan, which ruled the islands for fifty years until handed over to United States Trusteeship at the end of World War Two, also has requested possession of the strategic group.

But the Chinese-language newspaper, Kung Lun Pao, said the Ryukyus ethnically, culturally and politically are more Chinese than Japanese and claim the island people favor reunion with China, for many centuries the former protectorate of the islands.

The newspaper, however, did not insist on outright Nationalist annexation. It favored either annexation or independence.

TAIPEH, Oct. 22--(AP)--The Kung Lun Daily News, published by Formosan interests, Thursday demanded that the strategic Ryukyus, between Formosa and Japan, should be returned to China.

The demand followed Washington Press reports saying that the United States was thinking of eventually returning the Ryukyus to Japan.

The newspaper said Japan had seized the Ryukyus without benefit of international agreement.

It claimed that technically, politically and culturally, the islands formed part of the old Chinese empire. The newspaper appealed to the Government here to inform the United States that it would strongly object to any future return of the Ryukyus to Japanese control.

WONGSONEGORO SAYS JAPAN PREPARES TO INVEST CAPITAL
IN INDONESIA

JAKARTA, Oct. 22--(UP)--Deputy Premier Wongsonegoro told a press conference in Semarang, 3 -more- JOHOBUNKA 2-ka 23.10.53

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アジヤ局長 第二課長

台秘第六五六号

昭和二十八年十一月六日

アジヤ局長 第二課長

28.11.10

記帳済

アジヤ局長 第五課長

情報文化局長

第一課長

第二課長

アジヤ局長 第五課長

外務大臣 岡崎勝男殿

沖繩帰属問題に対する中国新聞論調及び中口
政府の態度に関する件

一、沖繩の帰属問題に關し、当地新聞公論報は、十月
二十日その社説において、沖繩は中国に帰属すべきもの

日本國大使館

秘

である。大要左の如き見解を發表した。

「米國側においては、沖繩、小笠原等の諸島を日本に
返還する意向がある由傳えられている。中国は日本
が戦争によつて疲弊した国力を恢復する機會をもつこ
とには決して反対しない。しかし領土の帰属についてはその
領土の宗属關係法的根拠及び人民の意思を絶対
に見逃してはならない。」

宗属關係については云之ば、沖繩は明清兩時代五百
余年にわたつて中国對正式な藩属關係を続け、その人
民は我國時代から中国民族の血統を受けており、今
日なお中国の文化と習慣を保持している。

また法律的に云つても、日本は何等正式條約の根拠な
くして、沖繩を取得したものであり、従つて日本の敗戦の

日本國大使館

結果、沖繩は長く宗属関係のあった中国に復帰するべきである。

更に人民の意思について云うも、沖繩又は日本の統治時代においても多く中口に渡つてその求援を求め、現在も台湾における琉球革命同志會は絶えず中国への復帰運動を続けている。

以上の諸要素を米國当局は考慮に入小なければならぬ。同時はわれごとくとも沖繩の帰属が決定される場合には、中口としての意思表示をせざるをえない。中國政府は沖繩問題に關する態度を明かにすべく、また米口に対しては、事前には本問題についてわが國に諮るよゝ要求すべきである。但し沖繩人の自由意思を尊重し、その自由選択によつて沖繩の去就を決定すべきである。

日本國大使館

ある。云々。

二、また十月三十一日の当地新聞聯合版によれば、本問題に關し、中口華民国發現人は左の如く發表した。

「二十九日のUPI台北電は、葉外交部長が沖繩の『自治訓練期間』中同島を日本に移管することに反対し、いと表明した旨報し、右は同部長のUPI記者に對する談話の趣旨を致し、同部長は、沖繩が日本に移管されることには反対であるが、これを門連の信託統治に移すことには反対しないと語つたのであり、部長は目前琉球が共産黨の手中に落ちることを防止すべきであること、強調したものである。なお、UPI社はすでに三十日修正電報發出済である云々。

三、なお右に關し、公論報李万居社長は當館職員

日本國大使館

が沖繩の中口帰属を主張するは不合理極まる旨指摘
せるに對し、沖繩に關する同新聞の主張は当地中口側
の一致したと論を代表するものである旨強調して左
由であり、前記ニの如く葉外部長の日本帰属賛成
説を訂正せざるを之するが如き当地一般の空気をある
ことは、わか方として注意に値するものと思料する。
右御参考まで報告する。

注

公論報	——	台北市康定路二三号
日刊紙	社長	李萬居
社員	には	日本研究者多く
報	の	任務とす
もの	の	由
台北	に	おいては
中央	日報	——
新生	報	——
民族	報	——
か	す	。

友
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注

中華	聯合	新	報	社	（	社	長	章	品	平	）								
台北	市	發行	「	中華	聯合	新	報	」	（	ニ	ニ	ス	）						
各	新	聞	社	」	ニ	ス	を	提	供	す	。	お	と	ら	く	本	報	社	の
ニ	ス	版	を	提	供	す	も	と	認	め	ら	れ	り	。					

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アジア二

(昭和三〇三、三一受)

台秘第二二九号 昭和三〇三、二八付

重光 大臣

在 中華民國 芳沢 大使

琉球問題に関する中国政府の見解に関する件

本件に関し本月十二日宮崎公使が許米州司長を往訪し九日の立法院における琉球問題に関する質疑応答につき政府回答の全文を要求したのに対し、先方が早速調製送付する旨を約したことについては先に電報したとおりであるが、右につきその後本月二十五日外交部条約司長は宮崎に対し本月十日付中央日報に掲載された本件に関する行政院の書面答弁は政府の公式発表であるから右にて了承ありたい旨述べた処右記事切抜き並びに訳文別添送付するにつき委細右にて御了承相成たく、なお先方に対し当方より更に何等申入等をなす要あらば折返し御回訓願いたい。

配布先

大臣、顧問、兩次官、参事、官房長、各局長、各局次長、
 総人電會、養、五、陸、六、経、一、条、一、協、一、情、二、三、
 吉田参事官、研、

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記帳了

訳文

行政院は、先きに立法委員李文齊が琉球問題に関して行つた質問に対し、書面による回答を提出したが、その原文は左の通りである。

目下の我が対琉球政策の主旨は、一は琉球が共産政權の手中に陥ることを阻止し、一は琉球人民の自治の願望を早期に実現せしめることである。

米國務長官ダレスは昨年十二月二十四日声明を發表して琉球諸島は太平洋地域の防衛体制の重要な一環をなしていることを認め、極東方面の脅威の継続的存在にかんがみ、自由国家は武装警戒を保持する必要がある、よつて米國は依然琉球諸島管理の任務を担当している。米國のこの政策は、本年一月米國のラドフォード大将と日本の鳩山首相が日本において舉行した会談においても變更されていない。本年一月六日ワシントン発ロイター電の報道によれば、鳩山首相はラドフォード氏に対し、日本が戦前領有せる各島嶼の返還方を要求したが、米國政府においてこれに同意し

た形跡はない。且つ、共産党の脅威が日毎に増大する折から、米
国は予見しうべき将来において各該島嶼を日本に返還する可能性
はない。以上は米側の態度より見て云つたことであるが、実際上
は我方の立場と重要な距りはないようである。

琉球の自治を促進する点に至つては、我政府は一再ならず米側
に意志表示を行い、外交部も昨年十二月二十四日声明を発表して
我方は「琉球諸島住民の自治の願望を逐次実現せしめることを希
望する」旨を強調した。今後我政府は一貫した主張に基き、右を
継続的に推進するであろう。

李委員は米国の琉球に対する如何なる処置も我国を度外視して
なさるべきでないと言つたが、本院はこれに深く同感する。我政
府は過去において屢次口頭又は書面をもつて米側に対し、米側は
今後琉球に対する如何なる決定にも事前に我政府と協議すべき旨
を表明した。我政府は今後琉球関係問題の発展に対し充分な注意
を払い、必要なる場合には我方の立場を重ねて表明するであろう。

(一切抜省略)

(了)

琉球應速交聯合國託管 漱石

近來日本朝鮮對琉球問題，仍不放鬆，力主其主權者，最為顯明之證據也。日本既欲將琉球併吞，其目的固在使琉球為其附庸，而後由琉球以行其侵略之舉，此固日本之老謀深算也。吾人固不願見此，故對琉球問題，吾人應速交聯合國託管。此固吾人之本心也。...

五五九十三 聯合報



A'3.0.0.7-1

第五九五号

昭和三十年四月十二日

外務大臣 重光 葵

在中華民國
特命全權大使 芳沢謙吉 殿

琉球問題に關する中國政府の見解に關する件

三月二十八日付貴信台秘第二二九号本件については左記当方見解を含むの上、適當な機会をとらえて先方にてその趣旨を説明しおかれたら。

記

一 沖繩等平和条約第三條の地域については、同条約第二條によつてわが國がすべての権利、権原及び請求権を放棄した諸地域と

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記帳了

は異り、なわが國が主權（所謂殘存主權）を保有している。これらの地域はわが國の領土であり、又その住民は日本國國民を保有している。

右わが方の殘存主權に關しては、一九五一年九月五日英港對日講和會議第二回全體會議においてダレス米全權及びヤンガー英全權が説明しており、又平和條約發効後わが國が英國、デンマーク、オランダ、ノルウエー、スウェーデン、タイ等と締結した航空協定においても、各國は、「沖繩における行政上、立法上及び司法上の権能が日本國との平和條約第三條に基き當分の間沖繩における合衆國当局に帰屬することを承認するが、その承認は、沖繩に対する殘存主權について日本國が有する請求権を害するものではない」ことを認めている。

ニ これら地域に關し、アメリカ合衆國が平和條約第三條に基き有しているすべての権利及び利益の全部又は一部は、アメリカ合

外務省

衆國の單獨意見によりわが國のために放棄することが可能であり、一九五三年十二月二十四日の「奄美群島に関する日本國とアメリカ合衆國との間の協定」に基きわが國は奄美群島の領域及び住民に対する行政、立法及び司法上のすべての権力を再び行使するに至つたのもその現れである。

電信写

昭和三〇 七七三三 平 ワシントン 六月二〇日一九五一発 丑五
暗 本 省 二一日一、三七着

重 光 大 臣 井 口 大 使

(琉球統治に関する基本法案照会の件)

第八一三号

往電第五五〇号ニ関し

「本件法案は上院においては、未だ小委員会の公聴会も予定されお
らず、下院においては第三小委員に付託されおるも何等の措置も
執られていない。

(以下略号)

「右に關し議案筋は陸軍が must bill と主張せざる限り審議未了の情
勢にありと述べあり、陸軍係官は本件がマストビルであるかとの
質問に対し not presented in such terms と答え、私見として土
地問題に關する調査団派遣もあり、本件も現地情勢調査の上考慮

記帳済

外務省

極秘

電信写

(第八一三号の二)

するということとなるのではないかと述べた。

(了)

配布先 大臣、谷顧問、次官、官房長、局長、次長、総、亜一五

欧、二条約、三、三、国協、情文、二審、亜協

外務省

文書課長 アジア五

情第二〇五〇号(至急情報) 昭和三〇六二〇付

重光大臣

在アメリカ合衆国 井口大使

(昭和三〇六二八受)

沖繩問題に関するタイムズ社説

六月十八日付ニューヨーク・タイムズ掲載の「沖繩における人権」と題する社説要旨左のとおり。

米国政府は沖繩住民の人権を侵害しているとの日本弁護士連合会の非難を在り来たりに否認し去つてはならない。

沖繩諸島返還運動が日本で行われているが、沖繩人は言語的、文化的に日本人である。

沖繩島嶼は目下米国政府の信託統治下にあるけれども小さな沖繩の自治、独立は非現実的であり、日本人にとつては受容し難い。

問題は沖繩が西太平洋防衛の重要拠点であるという事実により複雑化している。日本自身沖繩にある米軍により防衛されている。

米田は沖繩から撤退することは考えられなことを明らかにして

公信写

A 2007-1

記帳済

いる。右理由により、沖縄におけるアメリカの統治権行使の性格
や方法に何らのコンプレイントもないことが要請される。もし日
本人の非難が偽りであれば、それは明らかになるべきであり、ま
た単なる宣伝であれば、それは暴露されるべきである。しかしもし
そこに一粒の真理があれば、それは十分に検討されねばならぬ。
右社説切抜別添何ら御参考までに報告する。

(切抜省略)

配布先 大臣、顧問、両次官、官房長、各局長、各局次長、

総、人、電、会、審、

重、一、欧、一、六、経、一、条、一、三、協、一、情、一、二、研、

公信写

電信写

昭和三〇 七九二七 暗
七九二八 本 省

ワシントン 六月二十四日一九一九
二五日一〇二四着

重光 大臣

井口 大使

五五

(琉球諸島統治に関する基本法に関する対米申入の件)

第八四一号

貴電第五〇一号に関し

一、本件公式申入れを行う前に米政府の意向を打診すること然るべし
と思考し國務省事務局と非公式に話合を行い同省は国防省と協
議中であつたが二十三日フィンより非公式見解として左の通り回
答し來つた。

二、貴電一及び三に関しては既に米政府の立場は明らかにされてあり
問題はない。但し潜在主権及び国籍の問題は平和条約第三条によ
り米國が all and any powers を有することの関連において (in the
light of) 考えられなければならない。

記帳済

外務省

電信写

(第八四一号の二)

三、第三項については米國政府としては沖縄に対して自由世界防衛の
ため莫大なる戦略的インベストメントを行つており且つ國際緊張
は今後長く継続するとの見解であり緊張緩和を仮定して返還の約
束をなすことは将来緊張が緩和されたか否かについての日米間の
判断の相違をも生ずべく、斯かる措置を執ることを useful と考え
ない。又米國政府としては現在のところ沖縄を信託統治下に置く
意図はないが必ずしも将来におけるその可能性を否定してはいな
い。以上の考慮の結果日本政府より返還声明に関し公式に要請が
あつてもその期待するが如き回答を行うことは困難と思考する。
四、右に對し館員より本件米政府部内の協議において将来における返
還の方針を明らかにすることにより沖縄島民の積極的協力を得、
且つ日本の対米國感情に好影響を生ずると云う政治的考慮が行わ
れたかと質したところ、右考慮は行われたが返還の約束を為すこ
とから生ずる影響が米國にとつては必ずしも好ましいもののみと

外務省

電信写

(第八四一号の三)

は言い得ないと言うのが多数の意見であつたと答え、次いで当方より日ソ交渉に関連し日米間の領土問題の調整と言う観点より本件に考慮が払われたかと質問せるところ、その点も一応は考慮されたが有力な見解となるに至らざりし状況であつたと述べた。更に当方より沖繩統治法案が可決されるが如きことあればその際米國政府として第二及び第三項の確認又は沖繩の國際的地位につき何等変化なき旨の声明等なし得るやと質したところ、私見として右は可能と思考する旨述べた。

本件第二項を承諾することは米國政府としては相当重要な政治決定を行ふ要あるべく且つ現在の空氣より見て右は極めて困難なりと見られ、今後在京米大使、極東軍首脳等を含む米國政府關係部内に不断の工作を続け日本内外の情勢の進展と睨み合せ機を見て解決を図る他なきものと思考せられるところ右四末尾の点と共に何分の儀御回示ありたい。

配布先 大臣、谷顧問、次官、官房長、局長、次長、総、亜、兵、歐、三、條、三、協、二、情、一、三、條

外務省

電信写

昭和三〇 九〇三〇 略 ワシントン 七月二〇日二、五一發 一五

本省 二一日一、一五着

重光 大臣 井口 大使

(琉球統治に関する基本法案につき照会の件)

第九六四号

往電第八一三号に關し

沖繩統治法案に關し、二十日国防省係官の内話左の通り
本法案の今会期中通過は困難と思われるが国防省は特にこれが通過を促進する意向はない。従つて現在のところは今秋の下院軍事委員會による沖繩統治問題調査の副次的効果として明年一月よりの会期において何らかの本法案に關する議會側の發展あるものと期待して
いる。

配布先 大臣、谷顧問、次官、官房長、局長、次長、総、ア、一、五

歐米、一、條、二、三、三、協、二、情、文、一、三、條

外務省

記帳済

電信写

昭和三〇 九七〇一 平
ワシントン 八月三日一七四三発 ア五
本省 四百〇八五四着

重光大臣

井口大使

(琉球統治に関する基本法案につき照会の件)

第一〇四三号

往電第九六四号に關し

沖縄統治法案は今会期審議未了となつた。

(了)

配布先 大臣、谷顧問、次官、官房長、局長、次長、総、ア、

五、欧、二、三、条、一、二、三、三、国協、下、情文、下、三、審

外務省

記帳済

13007-1

アジア局第二課長

アジア局長

第五課長

総南連才七十七号

昭和三十一年一月二十六日

総理府南方連絡事務局長

外務省アジア局長 殿

「日本国民は行過ぎ」と題する新聞報道について
 琉球政府立法院においては目下教育基本法案を審議中であるが、
 その前文にうたわれている「われらは日本国民として言々」に関し
 米民政府連絡官は「沖繩の地位はまだ不確実であり、……」
 こういふ不確定なときにはつきり「日本国民」と打ち出すことは行
 きすぎである」と指摘した旨現地新聞は報道しているが、米側の態
 度が推測されると思うので、御参考までに新聞報^切紙^紙を送付します。

総理府

31.1.21

31.1.21

31.1.28

31.1.31

31.1.28

191

記帖了

1956年1月11日

沖 縄 の 日 本 人

「日本国民」は行過ぎ

民政府が文社委に指摘

島崎トリス連帯は十日午 定方針の「日本国民」としては 富樫 邦来の子孫の改めたる 後「新」民、立法部文社委員 につき規定するのを海陸した に「日本国民」は然るべから ざるべきだ。

「日本国民」の地位は、 依然として「日本国民」 として認められ、日本国民 として入籍の権利を有する。 同時に「日本国民」の地位 保持の義務も負わなければならない。 日本国民としての地位は、 日本国民としての地位を 保持する義務を負う。 日本国民としての地位は、 日本国民としての地位を 保持する義務を負う。

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委員会は既

定方針で...

これらについて、島崎連帯は十日 午、立法部文社委員の指摘に 対して、委員から指摘の通り 意見を述べ、トリス連帯の意 向にかかわらず委員会では既



情報文化局長
第一課長

A'30.0.7-

アジア局長
次長
第五課長

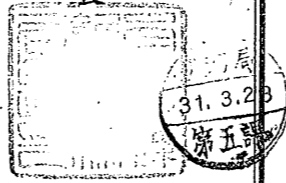
総南連才二五一号

昭和三十一年三月二十日

総理府南方連絡事務局長

外務省アジア局長 殿

モーニング・スター紙の社説について
標記新聞情報御参考までに送付します。



了此記

総理府

Morning Star
2 Feb. 56

IN MEMORIAM

On Monday, a group of wilful men legislated away the rich Ryukyuan heritage of post war academic freedom for a pot of political porridge. In unanimous hysteria, the Legislature destroyed that which they had not created and which they could not as politicians control. Refusing to recognize that their university has under an independent board of regents grown in 5½ years from nothing to an institution recognized both in the United States and Far East they have enacted legislation which if allowed to become law will dissolve the board of regents and place responsibility for policy and administration in the hands of a university faculty council reporting not to the president (whose dismissal they can recommend) but to a Ministry of Education a la Japan. Seeking action, any action right or wrong, which they could report to their constituents as qualification for re-election they have written the death sentence for the university--their only symbol of 20th century culture and pride. By their actions they have doomed the institution whose perpetuation is assured only by intellectual incest---removing it from control of the representatives of the people.

History repeats itself, the intrigue of Ryukyuan deceit destroyed the Golden Era. In days and years to come Ryukyuan will speak of 1955 as the Golden Year of Academic Freedom--the last year of the university's control by an independent board of regents. It is strange that politicians both in the executive and legislative branches, who wished so much to control it because it was successful would band together to destroy the very independence of control which guaranteed its success.

Small brave school that it has been -- it lies prostrate beneath the politicians' hand. The question arises as to what thinking groups or individuals will now find this product of legislative prostitution worthy of further supports? Japan we are sure will sit on the side lines and laud the actions which so to the letter imitate their own, but will the Ryukyuan whose birthright has been sold return these men to office?

Morning Star
8 Feb. 56

OKINAWA CAN BE PROUD

Okinawa can take honest pride in the fact that Naha has been at last named the capital city of the Ryukyus.

Now for the first time since the kings of Shuri ruled their own land, the Ryukyus have their own capital city.

Action was taken to name Naha capital of the Ryukyus by the seventh extraordinary session of the Ryukyuan legislature which met on January 31. The reaction to the legislature's action has been mixed.

Significant is the fact that the Japanese communist controlled Okinawa Peoples Party objects to the move. In analyzing the action of the OPP, or any communist dominated group, a simple yard stick can be used.

The communists are against those things which tend to strengthen the free world, things which protect the free world from the inroads of the communist conspiracy.

The Okinawa legislators, excluding of course the one member of the OPP who still occupies a legislative seat, can congratulate themselves for having strengthened Okinawa by their own action.

Morning Star
12 Feb. 56

KEEP EDUCATORS AT HOME

If local press reports can be relied upon, Okinawa's education system is in danger of falling under the influence of the communist run Japan Teachers Union.

During a recent Japan wide conference for "educational research" the Japan Teachers Union played host to several delegates from the Okinawa Teachers Union.

As dutiful guests of this red run union, the Okinawa delegates said exactly what their hosts wanted to hear. With a fine disregard for accuracy the local delegates told the Japanese that "the actual condition of Okinawa education under occupation of the U.S. forces in dark, but we have been making every effort for the educational reconstruction with the passwords, "direct connection with education in Japan."

In relating the "actual conditions" the Okinawa delegates overlooked the fact that Okinawa now has 3,987 modern, concrete and steel class rooms. During the pre-war years Okinawa had a peak number of 2,132 thatch and wood schoolrooms.

In physical plant space the Okinawa school child is better off than the Tokyo child. In no Okinawa school is it necessary to run double schedules due to lack of school rooms. Tokyo press reports indicate that in at least 27 schools in that city pupils may attend class during only a part of the day because the school buildings must accommodate two and three shifts of pupils.

The Okinawan delegates ignored completely the fact that for the first time in its history Okinawa has its own university. They also avoided the fact that it is easier for an Okinawan undergraduate to transfer from the University of the Ryukyus to an American university than it is to a Japanese University due to the jealousy and prejudice which Japan maintains against the schools here.

Another fact which the dutiful delegates to Japan failed to report to their hosts is that the American government still picks up the tuition tab which allows Okinawa school teachers to improve their own scholastic standing by attending summer courses at the University of the Ryukyus.

In case there is any question about the Japan Teachers Union being communist run, let's recall some of the union's recent activity. Not to confuse communism with

anti-Americanism we'll forgive the Japan teachers their slanderous party line movies such as "Red Line Base" in which all Americans are drunken slob and all Japanese men are heroic. It goes without saying, of course, that all Japanese women are virtuous until they are finally tempted too much by the drunken slob in the first act.

The Japanese government itself has had to take action against the Japan Teachers Union for its communist party activity. There was, for example, the Kyoto school strike which begun when parents withdrew their children from one public school because the teacher's union teachers were telling the children that obedience to parents was "feudalistic" and that the communist party was the true parent to all Japanese children.

The Japanese government has been challenged more recently by the Japan teachers union on the matter of text books. The teachers demand the right to throw out all books which do not suit the political motives of the Japan Teachers Union.

Because of the Japan Teachers Union the Japanese government passed a law which prohibits teachers from engaging in politics.

Perhaps Okinawa could use a bit of similar legislation. If not, we could at least keep some of our more gullible "educators" at home.

Morning Star
24 Feb. 56

EDITOR SAKUMOTO AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Okinawa's champions of human rights have been strangely silent lately.

Time was when you couldn't read a translation from the local press without hearing the piteous tale of how the human rights of some segment of society were being violated. It is unnecessary to add that the violations were universally the fault of the American.

Today the Okinawans have the finest example of the violation of human rights that it is possible to find and there has not been a murmur from the local press or the political bodies who, in the past, have specialized in ferreting questionable underdogs to champion against the Americans.

Takeo Sakumoto, an obscure Okinawan editor of an even more obscure weekly paper, is in jail charged with having violated an Okinawan election law which is itself so confusing that even its sponsors can't fully interpret the letter of the law.

Sakumoto was ordered held at the request of a politician and the request was allowed by a low echelon magistrate whose standing in the legal world is akin to that of the lowly police court judge.

The Morning Star is not championing Sakumoto because of its great love for him. The editors of the Morning Star were not aware of Sakumoto's existence until he landed in jail. Moreover, neither were the editors of the Morning Star aware of the laws under which Sakumoto was jailed.

Whether or not Sakumoto was jailed legally is a matter for the courts to decide. Whether or not Sakumoto is being retained in jail legally is something the courts can look into also.

Legal or not, Sakumoto's human rights are being violated and there is apparently not one of his own people who will raise his voice in protest.

The Okinawans themselves will admit that the "case of Sakumoto-san is very difficult."

What is apparent from the whole mess is the Okinawans don't understand the meaning of "human rights." If American and Okinawan interests conflict the case becomes one of human rights. When Okinawan interests conflict with other Okinawa interests there are no appeals to the human rights committee. When dealing with one

another or their own government the Okinawans apparently have no human rights.

The Morning Star has taken an interest in this case because a genuine case of human rights violation exists.

If the Okinawan courts can interpret the amazing can of legal worms which they have inherited from Japan as the right to jail an editor over a difference of opinion, then freedom of the press has ceased to exist. When freedom of the press is absent so are human freedom and human rights.

The Okinawan editors could well take an interest in Sakumoto because they could be next.

The Americans, also can take an interest in the law on Okinawa because, after all, the Okinawa Peoples Party and the Socialist Masses Party have both promised the voters that if they are elected they will see to it that military and civilians with the U.S. government on Okinawa will be placed under Okinawan criminal jurisdiction also.

Morning Star
25 Feb. 56

SOMETHING FOR NOTHING

The Okinawan voter is now taking his semester examination in the study of democracy. How he reacts to the offers of the political parties will give some indication of his progress as a citizen of a democratic state.

Confidentially, from reading the political platforms which have been offered him, it would seem that neither the voter or the aspiring office holder have made much progress as students of democracy.

The election platforms of the three leading political parties would indicate that to an Okinawa democracy is something like a never diminishing horn of plenty. . . with him on the receiving end, of course.

The three platforms differ only in degree on the major issues which they are offering the voting public.

Each of the political parties offers the voters reversion of Okinawa to Japan. In effect each party offers the voters more money, more privilege, less work, less responsibility.

The Socialist Masses party would accomplish these miracles without disturbing Okinawa's arrangement with the United States. In fact, it seems unlikely that they would even notify the U.S. as the changes took place.

The Democratic party offers the customary reversion theme with some specialties including the transfer of jurisdiction over U.S. military and civilian personnel to the Ryukyuan courts. They also offer "100 percent supplementation of GRI grant in aid". Under this last the Democrats apparently have become so democratic that they are prepared to vote themselves a new "loan" from the United States.

The promises of the Okinawan People's party however enter into the realm of the spectacular. While following its parent, the Japanese communist party, in party line matters such as "opposition to nuclear warfare" and the "opposition to colonial, subservient politics" the OPP really gets down to cases.

The OPP calls for the "democratic control of the dollar funds and the bank of the Ryukyus; opposition to USCAR control over trade plan and to any other oppressive legislation."

The OPP also calls for the "Payment of military-used land rentals as demanded by the landowners." It doesn't hint of any restrictions the landlord's part.

Each of the parties has borrowed from the good works of USCAR and each offers as its own programs which USCAR has long been fostering over Okinawan objections for the good of the Ryukyus in general.

The political parties have each laid claim to movements to aid the farmer and the fishermen, to improve crops and livestock, to assist in road building and housing.

The Okinawan voter is being asked to participate in a give away program sponsored by a pauper. In effect the voter himself is giving away the most. He is giving away his hopes for freedom and political maturity by listening to the politicians who offer something for nothing with a bonus thrown in.

Mornint Star
29 Feb. 56

JAPANESE BUSINESS MEN GIVE DEVIL ITS DUE

Fifteen businessmen from Kagoshima have just departed Okinawa after a trade survey tour of the island. The views that these trade ambassadors take back with them to Japan will no doubt surprise many Japanese who have been led to believe that Okinawans are living in poverty and misery as the result of the presence of the American military here.

The Japanese press and many Japanese officials have conducted a calculated campaign to discredit American and Ryukyuan progress in rebuilding Okinawa. The motives of this campaign can be easily recognized and are a part of the overall program aimed at the reversion of Okinawa to Japan. For political reasons many Okinawans have assisted Japanese reversionists in the general deception that the Ryukyus are islands of hardship due to American presence here.

Perhaps trade delegates who visit here and view the island as a source of trade rather than as a political objective can carry back to Japan a less biased picture of Okinawa to-day.

All of the members of the trade delegation expressed themselves as being "surprised" at Okinawa's modern appearance after drab descriptions of the place in Japanese newspapers.

The director of Kagoshima's business bureau expressed admiration of Okinawa's highway system and the number of new automobiles which appear on the highways here. He was generous in his praise and added with considerable accuracy that Okinawa's roads are better than those in Japan.

Business on Okinawa seems to be very active,"another delegate said.

The chief of commerce and industry from the Kagoshima city government said that the welfare of the people of Okinawa seems to be "much better than descriptions in Japanese newspapers would indicate."

This same person added that he was most impressed by the appearance of Makishi street in Naha adding that the street appeared "foreign" or at least "international." He admitted that his own city of Kagoshima did not look nearly as attractive.

Industrial establishment on Okinawa came in for a bit of rare praise also. The visitors said that with one of two exceptions Okinawan operated factories were more modern and efficient and produced better products than did the factories in Japan.

Although the visitors didn't visit any of Okinawa's schools they declared that from the outside at least, Okinawa's schools also were superior to those in Japan.

All of this is no surprise to people who have visited both Japan and Okinawa but it comes as a refreshing change from the usual refrain that is heard from Japan.

Okinawa can take an honest pride in any praise it earns from Japan. This praise was a long time in coming.

アジア局長 長 第一課長 別紙添附 南方班

情才一四三五号(至急情報)

昭和三十一年四月十四日

次 長 左米

第一課長

特命全權大使 谷正之

外務大臣 重光 葵殿



情報文化局長 第一課長 第二課長

沖繩の現状を伝えるニューヨーク・タイムズ記事

ニューヨーク・タイムズ紙トランブル記者は四月十四日付同紙に沖繩の現状を伝える記事を掲載しているが、その中で、米軍の沖繩における飛行場、道路、港湾、補給品備蓄等は總額約五億九千万ドルの投資により著しく整備拡充されており、全島が反共の一大軍事拠点となりつつある旨報じている。

在米日本大使館

記帖 31.4.20

回覧番号 一 126

31.4.24

31.4.19 123

右記事切抜別添何ら御参考考までに報告する。
本信早送付先 ニューヨーク (除付属)

在米日本大使館

APR 14 1956

BASE ON OKINAWA IS U. S. KEYSTONE

Pacific Bastion Vital Land-Sea-Air Center—Built at Cost of \$588,600,000

By ROBERT TRUMBULL

Special to The New York Times.

NAHA, Okinawa, April 13—

In civil airlines planes approaching Okinawa en route to or from Japan the curtains are drawn long before the island is in sight. They are opened only when the plane is again far at sea.

Only carefully screened and authorized civilians see what the United States military has on the island beyond the long runways at Naha Airport.

The amazing Okinawa story hidden from the ordinary traveling public is told in essence in four words embossed on every automobile license plate issued by the United States Army provost marshal: "Keystone of the Pacific."

That isn't a Chamber of Commerce slogan. The legend reminds the military here that this 467-square-mile island, held on definite loan from Japan, not only is a formidable United States base in Asia but it also is located on politically stable ground.

It's Now a 'Garden' Post

A look into the automotive statistics tells a lot more about the island's fabulous transformation in five years from a despised "rock" where Army people once hated to come, into a garden post where three-year assignments today are coveted.

Five years ago hardly 1,000 motor vehicles were present. Today nearly 11,000 private vehicles, about equally divided between American and Okinawan owners, spin at a sedate, controlled thirty miles an hour over excellent four-lane highways.

The presence of nearly 40,000 Americans, including Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, and civilians employed by the Department of Defense, the local civil government and other capacities has made the island a "Little America" within a Japanese setting.

As seen from a liaison plane lent by Lieut. Gen. James E. Moore, the Military Commander and Deputy Governor, the pretty sub-tropic island is an impressive panorama of neat military installations with here and there a crowded Okinawan city, green rice paddies, and forbidding patches of empty jungled hills.

There Are Many Barracks

Where soldiers and Marines fought through mud and dust to capture the island eleven years ago, service men now live with their families in extensive barracks and neat, more or less self-contained miniature cities that are plentifully inhabited by happy children. Most roofs have sprouted television aerials since the Air Force began operating a video station six hours each evening with a filmed program from the United States.

Some of the landscape is a forest of radio masts. On many of the hilltops, radar-controlled anti-aircraft guns point skyward in twenty-four-hour alert. Some little roads lead into the wild ridges apparently going nowhere, but actually stopping at great

doors in the base of the hills where vast stocks of ammunition are stored underground.

There is a burgeoning dusty city of Naha, the capital, with a bustling port built by the Americans. Around it are the tremendous warehouse areas, where all the things an army needs are stored in huge supply. Mountains of wooden cases containing field rations are covered with green and brown tarpaulins, looking from the air like the miniature mountain landscapes the Japanese make for window sills.

Guided Missile Sites Planned

The island is criss-crossed with roads, many built by the military, others by the government of the island people that functions under the immediate direction of General Moore and his civil administrator, Brig. Gen. Vonna F. Burger, with a staff of United States Army and civilian personnel.

Some of the hilltops that now are empty will be armed, in another eighteen months or less, with the Army's deadly Nike, the guided missile that, radar-directed, seeks out hostile aircraft at supersonic speed.

Among the installations that the Nike will protect is the big Kadena Air Base, where the longest runways in the Far East lie in two broad 10,000-foot ribbons of white concrete. They'll soon be lengthened to 12,000 feet.

There are four other Air Force strips and a fifth on Ie, the tiny off-shore island that from a distance in the air looks as flat and round as a pancake. Ernie Pyle, the war correspondent, was killed there by a sniper's bullet just eleven years ago this Sunday.

Home of Naval Command

The United States Navy also has air facilities at Naha and at a quoted "stand-by" strip tucked away in a corner of the island. Okinawa also is the home of the Navy's Taiwan (Formosa) Strait Command under Rear Admiral George W. Anderson.

The Marine Corps is represented in force by the Third Marine Division, which has a \$42,000,000 building program. There seems to be no end of construction, with bare concrete shells of new housing arising all around.

Big Communications Center

At Kadena, youthful Brig. Gen. William J. Hipps commands the island's air striking force; the 313th Air Division, with the Fifty-First Fighter Interceptor Wing and the Eighteenth Bombardment Wing, plus \$10,000,000 worth of communications equipment.

Okinawa is the home of a gigantic communications net. And here also blows are exchanged with the enemy each day in the radio war for men's minds. Experts at powerful receivers analyze Communist propaganda broadcasts, while another crew manning a 1,000,000-watt Voice of America transmitter, can send the United States message as far as Poland.

In the military build-up, which went into high gear with the Korean war, have come crowded acres of clubs, post exchanges, movies, theatres, an eighteen-hole golf course and a \$900,000 sports plant, the finest in Asia. It has a field house whose first floor contains three basketball courts.

Not counting payrolls for service men and Defense Department civilian employes, the base on Okinawa represents to the American taxpayer an investment in security of \$588,600,000.

三ノ高總務長官

歐米局長

第一課長

情才一四七号

昭和三十年四月十七日

在米

特命全權大使 谷 正之



外務大臣 重光葵 殿

沖繩問題に関するニューヨークタイムズ論評の件

往電才七六八号をもつて報告した本件記事切抜
別添送付する。

次 長 第一課長

別紙添附

南方班

在米日本大使館

記帖了

回覧番号
ア一 152

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APR 15 1956

OKINAWANS SEEK RETURN TO JAPAN

Eventual Transfer Accepted in Principle but U. S. Will Hold Area Indefinitely

By ROBERT TRUMBULL

Special to The New York Times.

NAHA, Okinawa, April 14—Two facts are immediately plain on Okinawa. One is that the United States plans to keep the island as a key military base for a long time. The other is that the 800,000 inhabitants of the Ryukyus Islands, the chain of which Okinawa is a part, are unanimous in wanting to see the area returned to Japan.

Few if any Americans here would dispute these conclusions, and eventual reversion of the

islands of all shades of political coloration share a desire for a greater voice in the government of their islands, even if it must be subject to a United States Army general's veto.

Tatsubin Yogi, a Democratic party leader and Speaker of the Legislature, wants the Ryukyuan Government to be given full powers immediately to function with the "assistance and advice" of the United States civil administration.

"But mature Ryukyuan realize that the reconstruction of the islands cannot be carried out without United States help," he added in an interview. "That is why the Democratic party won the election."

U. S. Picks Top Civil Official

At present the principal functionary in the Ryukyuan Government, called the Chief Executive, is appointed by the United States civil administration. Most Okinawans would like to make this an elected office.

"We had a military government under the Japanese too, and we are tired of it," Sumich-

thorities here, favors immediate reversion to Japan. But in the future, he said, the party's program will exploit the popular feeling among Ryukyuan that the United States administration infringes on basic political rights.

Mr. Owan produced many accusations against the American military and civil authorities of interference in the recent elections. He said his party would have obtained more of the popular vote—it got 6 per cent—if the Americans had not brought all sorts of pressure to bear against a free choice of leftist candidates.

The Army admits it advised voters not to support Communists. And the paying out of certain aid funds during the campaign was a coincidence, at least, that was thought not to have harmed the standing of the more pro-United States candidates.

Shuhei Higa, the present Chief Executive, said it "could not be denied that a sentimental tie bound Ryukyuan to Japan."

Ryukyus to Japan is accepted in principle by the United States. The peace treaty with Japan, states in Article 3 that the Tokyo Government retains "residual" sovereignty over the islands although they shall remain under United States administration indefinitely.

Elections held last month for the Ryukyuan Legislature, a law-making body that functions under the United States Governor's veto power, indicated, however, that at least half the island voters were not anxious for a reversion to Japan immediately, or at least were not in favor of agitating for it now.

Pro-U.S. Party Is Strong

The Ryukyuan Democratic party, with a platform favoring cooperation with the Americans and soft-pedaling reversionist sentiment, won 47 per cent of the popular vote and a clear majority in the Legislature. Some of the more moderate opposition in the somewhat misleadingly named Socialist Masses party may feel much the same. Nevertheless, Ryukyuan poli-

tyo Asato, Chairman of the Socialist Masses party and leader of the legislative opposition, said. "It would be better for our relations with the United States administration if we could elect our chief executive."

Mr. Asato remarked, however, that "Ryukyuan have more freedom and liberty under the United States military than they had under the Japanese."

But United States interest in the Ryukyus, he added, is accentuated too heavily on the side of military considerations. However, the opposition leader said he was willing that the American military voice should be supreme on all matters affecting defense.

Kisaburo Owan, the only member elected to the legislature by the red-tinted Okinawa Peoples' party, said that "the 800,000 Ryukyuan people live in a state of intimidation" by the military.

Party Called a Red Front

His party, called Communist front by the United States au-

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アジア局長

次

長

第一課長

総南連第三四九号

昭和三十一年四月十八日

総理府南方連絡事務局長

外務省アジア局長 殿

新聞情報について
モーニング・スター紙の社説、新聞情報として、別添のとおり送
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南方文書課
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Morning Star
14 March '56

OKINAWA'S ELECTION DEALS
BLOW TO REVERSIONISTS

Sunday's smashing victory for the elements on Okinawa favoring Ryukyuan-American cooperation deals a stunning blow to the busy groups of reversionists who insist that the Okinawa people "really want to belong to Japan."

Eighty-one percent of the people of Okinawa participated in the election which was won by the democrats. It is significant that the only communist candidate from the Okinawa People's party to be elected will represent Oroku where only 57 percent of the voters exercised their right to vote. It is possible that had all the residents of Oroku voted, they would have elected a communist candidate anyway. It's possible, but not likely, because the communist party enjoys its best opportunity to win elections where the voting public stay away from the polls and allows the election to go by default to the well disciplined communist apparatus.

The fact that the democrats gained four seats in the legislature while the pro-reversionist socialists lost four makes one thing quite apparent.

It is apparent that the majority of the Okinawans feel that they are better off living in a "military base economy" than they would be living in whatever doubtful economy the Japanese could provide.

It is also apparent that the lugubrious seers in Japan who regularly announce that the picture in Okinawa is "black" are colorblind. The Okinawa voters have shown they prefer things the way they are.

Morning Star
16 Mar. '56

'STATUS QUO' FORCES WIN
IN OKINAWA ELECTION

Okinawans and Americans alike have been studying the results of last Sunday's general election, the first to be held on Okinawa under the Ryukyus' newly enacted election laws.

Complete objectivity is difficult in any analysis of the election results because of the wide variety of factors which were present to influence Okinawa's 400,000 voters in the casting of their ballots.

One thing seems clear, however, in any analysis of the decisive democratic party victory. The forces which favored the "status quo" of Okinawa were victorious; those favored a drastic change were defeated. A number of editorials have appeared in Japanese language newspapers, each explaining the results of the election to the author's own satisfaction.

The Morning Star is happy to reprint for its American readers representative editorials from local Japanese newspapers on the subject.

Morning Star
20 Mar. '56

MR. DULLES' LATEST REQUEST

During his long and hard working career as U.S. Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles has been the object of a wide variety of ardent requests from institutions and individuals of every hue of political coloration.

It is doubtful, however, if during his career he has received many petitions which equalled the one which awaited him in Japan for sheer clumsily contrived misinformation. We refer, of course, to the one which started with the familiar refrain "we petition for the early, realization of Okinawa's return to Japan. . ." and followed with the crocodile tear refrain "we can hardly close our eyes to the spiritual and material sacrifice and pain which the Okinawans have suffered as the result of being administratively separated from the mainland."

That's a nice beginning but the rest of the petition doesn't keep up the pace.

"Industrial rehabilitation on Okinawa is far behind the mainland because there is no free exchange of information," the petition adds.

Anyone who has been in both Japan and Okinawa will recognize this as pure rot. Okinawa had no industry to rehabilitate until the Americans began developing the potential of the Okinawans as mechanics, builders and businessmen. Okinawa's industrial techniques have advanced further in the 10 years the Americans have been here than they did in the entire stultifying period when Japan controlled and progressively killed off Okinawa's industrial life in favor of its own.

Japanese fishing boats caught the fish the Ryukyans ate, Japanese ships carried them to and from the processing plants in Japan and Japanese businessmen collected whatever profit was accrued. This was the way Japan developed Okinawa industrially.

"Compensation for military used lands is lower than 10 percent of its proper price," the petition said.

The petitioner should be reminded that the basic land values on Okinawa were set by one of Japan's leading banks and that the Americans have several times increased these values.

From there on the petition becomes downright silly. The crocodile tears flow like wine as the petitioners explain that the Okinawans can hardly wait to be enveloped again in the vast embrace of the Japanese bureaucrat.

Amami Oshima is a fine example of how Japan can help others. Since Japan took over the operation of that island, the natives have been so happy about arrangements that they stowaway in canoes and any other Okinawa bound craft just to tell people here how well things are going back under the Japanese. The petition points out that if Okinawa were under Japanese management it would be easier to travel back and forth. It would be easier for the Japanese middleman and tax collector to get his arm back in Okinawa's pocket, that is.

Morning Star
17 Mar. '56

AND OKINAWA'S NEVER HEARD OF HIM, EITHER!

After having printed the entire text of the remarks of E. B. J. Rose in the lack of a free press on Okinawa, the Morning Star takes exception to squire Rose on several counts.

First, if there weren't a free press on Okinawa, Rose's remarks wouldn't have been printed here.

Second, after committing Okinawa forever to the benighted area where there is no free press, Rose admitted his complete ignorance of the subject upon which he had been so authoritative. He blandly admitted that he didn't know that there was any press of any kind on Okinawa.

Whatever Rose's journalistic background, he allowed himself to be used as a patsy by a person who was identified only as "an Okinawan reporter." This person first put the "no free press" remarks in Rose's mouth by asking a loaded question. Rose should have learned this gimmick at his first press conference and should have recognized that the loaded question routine is one of the things which keeps the press from being free in some of the areas which he and his International Press Institute have condemned.

Perhaps the Morning Star should suffer from wounded pride since its presence was unknown to Rose and the International Press Institute. However, it doesn't. Several of us on the Morning Star have spent 20 or more years in the newspaper business, belong to some of the more convivial press clubs and subscribe to Editor and Publisher and we've never heard of Rose and the IPI. That makes us even.

Morning Star
21 Mar. '56

GAILEY DEPARTS, SAYS NO REVERSION

By predicting future close cooperation between the U.S. and the Ryukyus, Maj. Gen. Charles K. Gailey, chief of the U.S. civil affairs -- military government, removed any doubt which may have been entertained about the early reversion of Okinawa to Japan.

At an airport interview following a week's orientation study on Okinawa and the southern islands, Gen. Gailey was enthusiastic about accomplishments which have resulted thus far due to American-Ryukyuan cooperation.

"I can't help but be impressed with the improvements which have been made on all three islands (Okinawa, Yae-yama and Miyako)," the general told American and Okinawan newspapermen.

"Okinawa has its sugar mills, its industries and its new construction. Everywhere I went, I was impressed with the earnestness and the enthusiasm of the Okinawans and the Americans alike who are rebuilding Okinawa. I was especially impressed with the schools which have been built here," he said.

"On Miyako I was particularly impressed with the people who were adding new farm lands to the islands by carving farming areas out of underbrush and forest areas. Everywhere I went I saw well-dressed people and happy, well fed children. This is not the result of chance. The improvement here is the result of lots of hard work by the people involved.

"Progress on Okinawa has been the result of good planning by USCAR and enthusiastic execution by both the Okinawans and the Americans. Continued fine results can be expected in the future through U.S. and Ryukyuan cooperation," Gen. Gailey said.

Gen. Gailey left Naha airport by commercial airline for Japan and Korea where he will continue his studies of areas in which U.S. civil administration is in operation.

Morning Star
22 Mar. '56

TAX GOOD FOR OKINAWA, BAD FOR
JAPAN, NIPPON MAG COMPLAINS

While grudgingly admitting that Okinawa's recently enacted commodity tax modifications are good for the Ryukyus, the March 10 issue of the Japanese economic magazine Keizai Shimpo charges that the new tax law is "fantastic" and a great obstacle to Japan, Ryukyuan trade.

A USCAR spokesman said that Okinawa's present import and commodity laws "are as fair to Japan as they are to any other nation. They were created to protect and develop the Ryukyuan economy and there is no national discrimination resulting from the bill."

The Japan magazine comments that the import law "tightens" the import of daily necessities by Okinawa. It specifically names flour, tea, bean paste, lard, vegetable oil and fish paste.

A USCAR authority said that there was no tax on flour, tea and bulk fish and that a five percent tax had been placed upon canned fish, lard and vegetable oil to protect local industries. A 20 percent tax protects local bean paste industries, it was explained.

The magazine complains that the Japanese export to Okinawa has been gradually diminishing during the past five years while imports from the United States have been increasing.

The USCAR spokesman pointed out that the Ryukyans are free to buy where they get the most for their money.

The magazine article comments that "at a time when the Japanese industry is dwindling, Okinawa's tax law places an added obstacle" in the way of exports.

The article says that Okinawa is moving away from Japanese influence and is approaching American influence and adds that the "long range limitation of the Okinawan economy is a good indication how things will move next."

The USCAR spokesman said that it was likely that the Japanese article did not take a "completely objective" look at the situation and that the Japanese could not be expected to. The spokesman pointed out that 17 percent of the annual budget of the GRI last year came from USCAR subsidiary funds and that the new set of commodity laws were designed to lessen the need for American funds by making Okinawa more self sufficient.

アジヤ局長

次 長

第一課長

アジヤ局長 31.5.1 総務室

別紙添付

31.4.24

31.5.1

アジヤ局長

次 長

第一課長

外務大臣 重光 葵殿

特命全權大使 谷 正

31.4.24

31.5.1

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情才(五三〇号(至急情報))
 昭和三十一年四月二十日
 在米
 往電才七六八号に因り、ニューヨークタイムズ紙トランプル記者はその後引續き(四月十六日及び十八日)沖繩の現状並びに諸問題に關する報道を行つてゐるが、その中で沖繩人は米軍の全耕地の約二十一パーセントに於て土地收用には諦めてゐるが当局は、水と更に倍額拡張する計畫を有してゐる。

外務省

回覧番号 アー 151

回覧番号 政 223

して、一方沖繩農民は買上げ、貸貸料、支拂方法その他不満を有してゐる。米軍は土地問題解決のため沖繩の農業から近代生産業への転換を図つており、これに將來の日本との關係に影響を及ぼすものと見られる。多少の相違はあれ、彼らは日本に対し基本的親近感と有し、政治的將來の不安定性は彼らと惱まされてゐる旨述べてゐる。

右記事切抜別添何れ御参考までに報告す。
 本信専送付先 ニューヨーク(除付属)

外務省

THE NEW YORK TIMES, MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1956.

U.S. OKINAWA RULE WATCHED BY ASIA

So Far Treatment of Land Problem Seems to Satisfy Only the Communists

By ROBERT TRUMBULL

Special to The New York Times.

NAHA, Okinawa, April 14—

Here in the tiny overcrowded Ryukyu Islands the United States has a chance to demonstrate what American techniques can do to solve the ancient oriental problem of too many people on too little land. What Washington does is being watched throughout Asia.

So far, after eleven years of United States rule, the American contribution to a typical land situation has provided more satisfaction to Asian Communists than to the underprivileged Okinawan farmer.

Americans and Okinawans alike are eagerly awaiting the recommendations of a Congressional subcommittee that studied the problem on the ground last fall. Their findings, and subsequent action by Congress, will have an effect on United States prestige, particularly in

Japan, which holds "residual sovereignty" over these islands.

Since United States forces took Okinawa in battle eleven years ago this month, American actions affecting the land problem in the public mind have made a historic situation worse in spite of widely admitted improvement to the over-all economy of the islands under United States military rule.

Population Has Soared

After Japan's surrender, occupation authorities brought about 200,000 Okinawans back to the already overcrowded islands from other former Japanese possessions in the Pacific. Today's population, swollen by an extraordinary natural increase rate of 2.65 per cent a year, is approximately 800,000, or about double what it was in 1945.

While the population was increasing, United States military needs for living and working space depleted cultivable areas. Over strong protests by Okinawans and Japanese, and to the benefit of Communist propaganda, the armed forces' requirements will soon double the military area. The Okinawans are more or less reconciled to the occupation's present land use, if not to the scheduled future acquisitions, but they complain bitterly that the United States is grossly underpaying them for the acreage already taken over.

The military authorities here

acknowledge that there is some justice in the Okinawans' complaint, and have recommended at least a threefold increase in the valuation for compensation purposes. The final terms are up to Congress. United States services and agencies, chiefly the Army and Air Force, now hold 42,953 acres. Settling the Third Marine Division, a recent arrival still only partly transferred, will require nearly 40,000 acres more, and additional requirements for other services will bring the eventual United States holdings to 85,843 acres.

Most of this area is hilly and unsuitable for cultivation. Even so, military expansion has already taken 21 per cent of the arable acreage of the island, and will eventually cover 27.5 per cent, by the military's own estimate.

Half of Army Land Tilled

Up to half of the arable land held by the military but not actually occupied by physical installations may still be tilled, and much of it is being farmed today, though a system of rental to the natives has not yet been devised.

The conflicting views on compensation can be summed up about as follows: Rentals are now set at 6 per cent of the registered value of the land, which generally is equal to the gross income on one year's crop. United States authorities

here believe a fairer base would be three times the annual crop value.

The Okinawans are demanding the full value of the annual crop as rental, plus damages and resettlement compensation. Yielding to such claims would cost the United States taxpayer \$8,000,000 a year in rentals alone, instead of \$1,000,000 as at present, plus \$14,000,000 "outright compensation for damages, resettlement and other costs."

Whatever valuation is decided upon, the United States side would like to pay it out in a lump sum. Congress has already appropriated \$30,500,000 for this purpose, of which something more than \$5,000,000 would be for resettlement expenses.

The Okinawans prefer a steady income to outright payment, contending that the scope for re-investment of lump sum settlement is too limited and that the money in many cases would dribble away, leaving the displaced farmer with nothing.

A compromise plan taking root in American thought here would pay the displaced farmer a lump sum which, if he did not use it to buy another tract of land, would be held in the form of bonds until a sound investment opportunity arose. The United States would also pay resettlement compensation and would provide equal facilities, such as electric power, at new sites.

OKINAWA TESTING CURE FOR OLD ILLS

U. S. Aims to Turn Liability Into Asset by Treating People as Producers

By ROBERT TRUMBULL

Special to The New York Times.

NAHA, Okinawa, April 15—The United States administrators here are looking for this island's principal asset in what has long seemed to be Asia's greatest liability—people.

Okinawa and the other islands of the Ryukyu chain, which belong to Japan, have suffered for centuries from the Asian cancer of overpopulation.

But Lieut. Gen. James E. Moore, youthful Deputy Governor of the islands under the Far East Command at Tokyo, believes this cancer can be cured.

"The mere presence of people means wealth when their efforts and talents can be utilized for economically productive results," he told the Ryukyuan Legislature the other day.

General Moore's proposed remedy is all-out conversion of the Ryukyus from an ancient agrarian to a modern industrial economy. Under the Army-directed Administration that General Moore now heads, an impressive start has been made in this direction.

History of the Islands

"Although historically the Ryukyus have depended upon an agrarian economy, which was a deficit one even before World War II, there is just not sufficient land to support by farming the 800,000 inhabitants, who are increasing at the rate of 200,000 a year," General Moore said.

The emigration and resettlement projects now under way "can at best merely alleviate the situation," he declared. Rapid industrialization is the answer, he advised.

Centuries ago Okinawa, then three independent kingdoms, prospered as an entrepot for the exchange of goods among neighboring Asian countries. With the Japanese penetration that culminated in annexation in 1879, this commerce ceased and the Ryukyus became a pastoral area for Japanese exploitation.

The United States, administering the islands through the Army, has charted a historic change in the Ryukyuan economy, one that seems bound to affect the relations of this former Japanese prefecture with Tokyo when the Ryukyus are returned to Japanese rule in the probably distant future.

Despite a 21 per cent reduction in the area of land under cultivation because of United States military expansion in this key Pacific base, agricultural production has increased significantly, according to figures compiled by the United States Civil Administration.

Wider Fishing Range

Under the direction of a colorful fisheries expert named George Taggart, new horizons have been opened to Ryukyuan fishermen. Whereas the Japanese authorities confined Ryukyuan boats to inshore waters, the fleet today in vessels up to 150 tons range as far as 2,000 miles for mackerel and tuna.

Fish exports last year amounted to about \$1,000,000, more than twice the 1952 value. Mr. Taggart's Fisheries Department has fostered modern cold storage, canning and processing plants, to which new whaling and oyster industries contribute.

Today, a locally-owned shipping company was taking delivery from Japan of the 1,600-ton Okinawa Maru, queen of a growing Okinawa merchant marine.

The capital city of Naha, growing daily, is a bustling center of trade and manufacturing with a developing export market that sold \$7,722,946 worth of goods abroad last year. The economy fattened on a local income of better than \$4,000,000 a month from expenditures by the United States armed forces.

Unemployment is down to a negligible 5,900. The average family income is reckoned at \$45 a month, which would be extraordinarily high in an oriental

setting if it were not for the fact that the Okinawans are beginning to acquire American ideas as to living standards.

Sophisticated Okinawans, of whom there are now many more than "The Teahouse of the August Moon" suggests, find no cause for comfort in the fact that the United States military is by far the No. 1 industry of the islands, providing employment directly for 50,000.

What Okinawa Needs

What Okinawa now needs, in the opinion of one United States official here, is a program of industrial development on a challenging scale, under the direction of a specialist with political and economic imagination.

Some believe more might be done to develop Okinawa industry along lines that would serve the American military, who are obviously planning to be here many years. American private enterprise, it is said, might show the way and teach Okinawans to produce, manufacture or process materials and consumer goods for the military that must now be imported all the way from the States.

Many private American concerns among the sixty-five licensed here have seen their example in merchandising followed by alert Okinawans. Like their Japanese kin, the Okinawans have a demonstrated capacity for learning advanced skills and techniques.

NEW YORK TIMES
APR 18 1956

RYUKYUANS LOOK TO JAPANESE TIES

Yet Most Leading Residents
of the Islands Advocate Full
Cooperation With U. S.

By ROBERT TRUMBULL

Special to The New York Times.

NAHA, Okinawa, April 16.—As wards of the United States, while still subjects of Japan's Emperor, the 800,000 natives of the Ryukyu Islands find themselves in an anomalous and uncomfortable political situation.

There are elements in their ambivalent position that suggest in the long view a potential parallel to embattled Cyprus, where Britain holds an uneasy guardianship over a people whose cultural ties lie predominantly with Greece.

Here many basic affinities bind the islanders to Japan. In principle their political allegiance is not in question, for the treaty between Japan and the United States signed in 1951 states that the Tokyo Government retains "residual sovereignty" over the islands.

Yet five years later, the United States occupation of the Ryukyus, particularly this fortress island of Okinawa, shows increasing indication of permanence every day with each bucket of concrete poured into the mushrooming American military installations.

Most leading Ryukyans advocate the fullest cooperation with the United States authority here for a variety of reasons. Yet they all admit sentimental ties to Japan.

Most Loyal to Japan

Among the bulk of the population, according to all accounts, some want reunion with Japan immediately, others prefer indefinite postponement, but the basic loyalty to Japan is virtually unanimous.

Ceaseless Japanese propaganda, coupled with uncertainty as to the United States' ultimate intentions, deters the Okinawans from expressing anti-reversionist sentiment, even if they wished to do so.

There is always the possibility, as the Ryukyans see it, that Washington will one day have a change of mind about retention of the islands "for the foreseeable future," as Secretary of State Dulles has expressed it.

The theory behind continued United States occupation of the Ryukyus, also the Bonins, is that the American military bases here are vital to the pro-

tection of the Far East. Japanese interests diligently spread the idea that relaxation of tension in this theatre will speed the United States' departure.

Constantly reminded that under the treaty Japan will regain these islands sooner or later, the Ryukyans hesitate to express ideas that may be used against them by their future rulers from Tokyo.

Most leaders and many of the

general populace recognize and duly appreciate the enormous economic improvement in the islands under the United States Army's civil administration.

There also has been rapid political advancement. Under Tokyo, the Ryukyans were ruled both politically and economically by outsiders from Japan. Today, under American guidance, they are receiving advanced training in all aspects of government for the first time.

Acts Subject to Veto

The twenty-nine-member legislature is freely elected, but its acts are subject to a United States veto. The chief executive, whose office would correspond to that of governor if the United States military administration were not superimposed on the Ryukyuan Government, is appointed by the American authority.

With these limitations, the Ryukyans have less self-government, at least in principle, than the reformed prefectures of post-war Japan. Pro-Japanese interests, including Communists, both here and in Japan, see that the public never forgets this.

However, many older Ryukyans concede that the influence

of eleven years under United States rule has brought many changes in the character and outlook of the islands. They doubt that the Ryukyans would tolerate a renewal of the com-

plete domination of their political and economic life once exercised by Japan.

A number of leaders interviewed here, including the chief executive, Shuhei Higa, wish

that Washington would set at least a tentative time limit, perhaps in the far future, for United States jurisdiction.

"Then we could concentrate on rehabilitation, without our political future always being in the back of our minds as a constant distraction," he said.

Many United States officials here share this view.

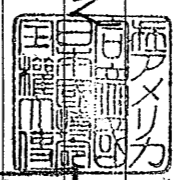
アジア局長 次 長 第五課長

情事一五九八号(至急情報)

昭和三十一年四月二十五日

在米

特命全權大使 谷正之



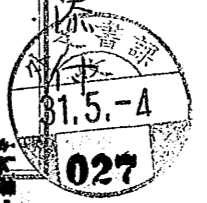
外務大臣 重光 葵 殿

沖繩の現状に關するニューヨークタイムス報道

四月二十四日付ニューヨークタイムス紙トランプル記者は数年前から
米軍將校により「太平洋のゴミ捨場」と呼ばれ嫌われ
ていた沖繩も住居、厚生福祉、娯樂その他諸施設の
完備により現在では此處に在勤する希望者の数が多
く、一人宛の在勤期限を三年に制限せねばならなくな

歐米局長
次 長
第一課長
情報文化局長
第一課長

外務省



ア一 196

記帖了

つこいるほどである旨伝えている。
右記事切抜別添何ら申参考までに報告する。

本信を送付先 ニューヨーク (除付属)

外務省

Okinawa's Charm and Comforts Make Troops Vie for Duty There

By ROBERT TRUMBULL
Special to The New York Times

FORT BUCKNER, Okinawa, April 16—United States Army men used to call Okinawa "the dumping ground of the Pacific" and "The Rock." Today, most officers and non-coms

depart with regret at the end of their three-year service on this farthest west outpost of the United States in the Pacific.

Assignments in Okinawa can no longer be extended because of the demand for duty on this pleasant, semi-tropical island, it is stated at the Ryuku Command headquarters. After a man has been here three years he has to "give someone else a chance."

Why is the former "Rock" such a desired post today? The change seems to have begun in 1950, when the Korean war caused the Pentagon to reassess the value of United States positions on the fringes of the Far East. It was then that the Army began substituting first-class typhoon-proof buildings for the rusting Quonset huts that had housed personnel and many activities.

All the Comforts of Home

Today, many officers said, housing on Okinawa is the best the United States Army affords anywhere in the world. That, the schools and excellent post exchange and recreation facilities have made Okinawa an enviable assignment for career servicemen, among the more than 38,000 stationed here in the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marines.

The average family man is assigned a suburban-style cottage of concrete construction and tiled roof. Each unit has first-class heating and kitchen equipment, including a refrigerator. Extras like deep freezers and

television sets are available in the post exchanges at cut-rate prices. American products that the "PX" lacks can probably be obtained at one of the modern air-conditioned shops along "Miracle Mile," on Highway Five outside Naha, center of American civilian enterprise on the island.

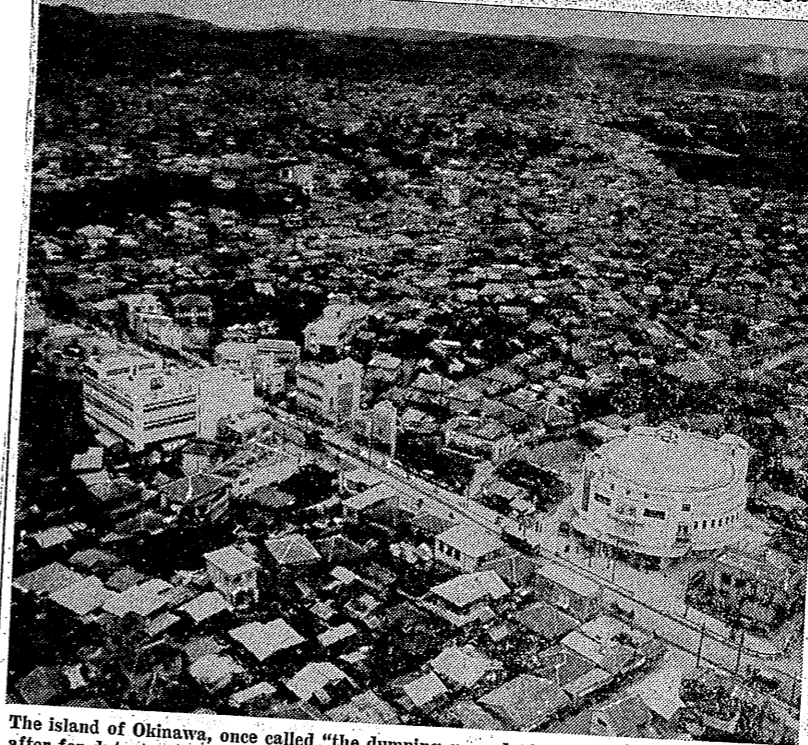
Service residents are particularly enthusiastic about the American-staffed schools for their children, including a high school with full United States accreditation.

Shore Resorts Provided

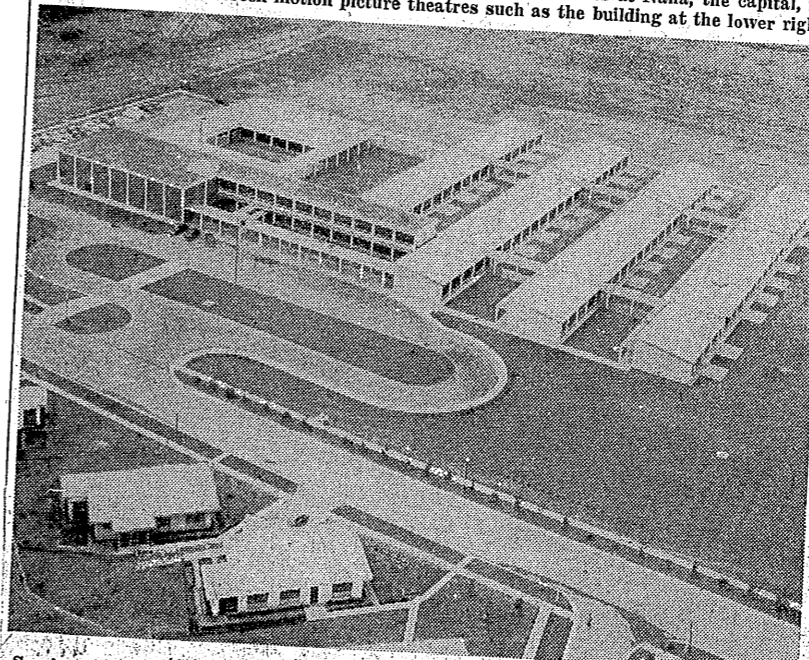
For health-building recreation, hardly anything is lacking, from bowling to deep-sea fishing. The island is ringed with 200 miles of excellent beaches, and there are two seaside resorts for family vacations.

The frequent typhoons, that may come at any time, are not regarded as a drawback by everyone on Okinawa. To enlisted men, the big blows simply mean long, lazy hours to kill relaxing behind the storm curtains.

Okinawa Becomes One of the Army's Desirable Posts



The island of Okinawa, once called "the dumping ground of the Pacific," today is sought after for duty tours by service personnel. Amusement facilities at Naha, the capital, include modern wide-screen motion picture theatres such as the building at the lower right.



Service families point with enthusiasm to the new schools, fully accredited and staffed by teachers from the U. S. Housing, according to officers, is the best anywhere in the Army.

情報文化局長

第二課長

別紙添付

情第二八四四号(至急情報)

昭和三十一年七月二十四日

在米

特命全権大使 谷

正

第一課長

外務大臣 重光

葵 殿

アジア局長

沖繩問題を繞る米弘報部の活動に関する新聞
論調

次 長
第一課長

七月十九日付ワシントン・デイリー・ニュース社説は東京駐在米弘報部の活動を批判して要旨次のごとく論じているので、何ら御参考までに切抜別添の上、御報告する。

東京駐在の米弘報部や米陸軍弘報部は、老大な職員と予算を擁しながら、沖繩問題を繞り日毎に高まる反米感情を前にして、無為無策の態である。東京在留の一米人は、国務省や陸軍は一度声

公信写配付済

在外公館

記帳済

情二

明を發しておけばすべての日本人がそれを半年も記憶しているかのごとき錯覚に陥つてゐると非難してゐる。米国は繰返し米国の態度を明らかにし、非難に対してはその都度正確な報道を提供して、これに答えるべきである。沖繩の生活水準が如何に向上されたか、如何に莫大な援助を日本は米国から受けているか、或いはもし日本が対米侵略戦に敗れていなければ沖繩に米軍が駐留するといふような事態は生じなかつたであろうし、もし現在米軍が引揚げれば、日本は共産側の侵略にあつて再び屈する外ないであらうといつた事を何故宣伝しないのか。海外に米国を代表するものは、米国の利益が害される危険にさらされたときは、強硬且つ大胆に防衛に當るべきであると、戦時、平時のいずれかを問わぬ筈である。

一切移す

在外公館

LOSING BY DEFAULT

WHY have we taken such a propaganda clobbering in Japan on the Okinawa issue?

Why must we get our ears knocked down daily over the radio, in newspapers, on movie screens and in huge synthetic rallies calculated to whip up anti-American sentiment?

The United States Information Agency and the U. S. Army Public Information sections have fantastic and high-paid staffs in Tokio, and obviously ample budgets. Yet they sit on their hands and cover their typewriters in the face of daily barrages from rabble rousers.

"Neither the State Department nor the Army here realizes," complains an American in Tokio, "that they've got to keep answering and keep putting out correct information. They seem to think that if they make a statement, everybody in Japan remembers it for six months. They seem to have no idea about public relations, or propaganda."

While Japanese indignation mounts over Okinawa—as reflected in the July 8 national elections—the USIA in Tokio feeds out innocuous, travel-type films to TV stations. Meanwhile commie broadcasts paint lurid, lying word pictures of Okinawa girls being molested daily by Americans; of starving farmers forced to sell their daughters into prostitution.

Why doesn't USIA—or the Army—come up with some news-reel films showing the truth of the Okinawa situation and presenting the United States side?

Why doesn't the USIA point out that Americans wouldn't be on Okinawa today if Japan hadn't lost a war of aggression against America—and might lose another to communist aggression if we weren't there to defend the area?

Why doesn't USIA point out how living standards have risen on Okinawa to an incredible degree under American administration? And why not set forth what Japan's army was paying for Okinawa land when it was in Okinawa?

And for good measure, our agencies might gently remind the Japanese occasionally how much aid and material help the United States has been giving Japan.

We could jog their memories on the fact that we immediately returned Japanese prisoners of war when the fighting ended, whereas Russia and communist China are still holding thousands of Japanese.

When our country is being hurt is no time to be soft or bashful. Our official representatives stationed in Japan are just as obligated to defend their country in Cold War battles as they are in a hot war.

They should not forget that—and if they're renegeing on the job, we think Congress would like to know about it.

The Okinawa fight, or any other propaganda battle, cannot be won with infrequent news releases distributed from here. It has to be fought and won in the field where lies must be challenged daily, where false charges must be denied with vigor and truth, reiterated incessantly.

政第三七七〇号

昭和三十一年十月十二日

在米 特命全權大使 谷 正

外務大臣 重光 葵 殿

沖繩問題に関するニューヨーク・ヘラルド・トリビュン紙記事送付の件

十月十一日付往信政第三七五四号により報告した記事後、更に十一月一日付ニューヨーク・ヘラルド・トリビュンは沖繩の人口問題は米國を悩ませていると題して要旨左のとおり報道している。右記事切抜相添え報告する。沖繩における米國の弱点は、沖繩人の全面的な支持を受けていないことである。米國としても各なレンタルも寛大に、且つ

情報文化局長
第一課長
第二課長

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アジア局長 次

長 第一課長 別紙添付

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記帖了

1256

適及的に支払うよう調整措置を講じ又現地米側は本国政府の政策の枠内で最善をつくしている。しかしこの政策が全般の情勢に十分適応するものでないことは素人眼にも明らかである。米國の矛盾は必要以上の憤りを生ずることなく如何にして多くの土地を接収するか、又過剩人口の長期にわたる脅威に対し如何に対策を講ずるかにある。米國がこの人口問題と真正面から取り組まぬ限り米國の頭痛はますますひどいものとなる。那覇は戦前の二倍以上の人口に膨れ、又甘藷より米食への切替え等に明らかなどく生活水準は改善されている。しかしながら年に二萬人の人口増加には安心が出来ない。現在五萬一千人の米軍の直接、間接雇用労務者は四、五年で軍工事が減れば減少することになる。

これが解決の最も普通の示唆としては米國が真の友情の証として少しでも沖繩人の米國移住に対し門戸を開放することであるが、実際には戦後マリアナ諸島から引揚げた六萬人の沖繩人

在外公館

の同島帰島を米海軍が拒んだため沖縄人は米海軍を恨んでおりこれはひいては、米国は米国管理下にある地域以外ならば何処へでも移住に力をかさんとしているかの印象を与え、好個の反米材料を提供している。現在までのところ、ポリビア移住者は少く、琉球内部での再配置には限度があり、沖縄の主たる希望は軽工業の発展にあるが、これとても米国からの補助を必要とし、且つ民間投資家は沖縄の将来が不確定なるがため投資を控えている。これが解決方法として日米両国が米国の沖縄管理の最短期間についてある合意に到達し、その結果沖縄人及び投資家に安定感を与え得るよう試みる事が示唆されている。

Crowding In Okinawa Vexes U. S. Population Up 20,000 a Year

By A. T. Steacie
By Wireless to the Herald Tribune
© 1956, N. Y. Herald Tribune Inc.

NAHA, Okinawa, Oct. 10.—This is an island of American strength and weakness. Its strength lies in its power-packed military facilities. Its weakness derives from the American failure to win the whole-hearted support of the Okinawan people.

Although the United States has brought substantial economic aid to the Ryukyus and has helped rehabilitate the war-wrecked economy, the record is not one to brag about. A great deal of good will was wasted during the early post-war years by clumsy handling of the land question and delay or inaction on matters of vital concern to the Okinawans.

Some Errors Rectified

To be sure, some of these mistakes have been rectified. For example, the piggardly rentals paid for lands taken over by the American Armed Forces have been readjusted on a generous and retroactive basis. Talking with the military and civilian administrators here, one feels they are doing the best they can for the people within the framework of American policy.

Even to the casual observer, however, it is evident that this policy falls short of meeting the needs of the situation. The American dilemma is two-pronged: how to acquire more land without stirring up more resentment than necessary, and what to do about the long-range threat of overpopulation.

Population Problem

The conclusion is inescapable that, unless the United States comes to grips with the population problem and takes other steps to gain the confidence of the Ryukyu Islanders, its headaches here will multiply. The Ryukyus, with only 1,800 square miles and poor resources, have a population of 800,000. Of these, 600,000 live on Okinawa's 467 square miles.

Since the war, Naha, the capital, has grown from ashes to a thriving city of 75,000—more than double its pre-war size.

Living standards are up, as evidenced by the change in the basic food from sweet potatoes to rice. But, with the population growing at a rate of 20,000 a year, there is no cause for complacency.

One thing that keeps the economy going is the fact that 51,000 civilians are employed directly or indirectly by the Armed Forces. This number, however, will decline when military construction tapers off, probably in four or five years.

Emigration Suggested

One of the most common of many suggestions put forward here on how to improve American policy toward the Ryukyus is to open the door at least a little to Okinawan emigration to the United States as a proof of America's sincere friendship.

Okinawans are bitter, too, over the United States Navy's refusal to permit any of them to return to the Mariana Islands, 1,200 miles to the southeast, from which 60,000 were repatriated after the war. Listed as ready to pay their own way to the Marianas are 21,000 persons here. It looks to Okinawans as if the United States is ready to help them emigrate almost anywhere except to areas under American control—a point that provides anti-Americans with fine propaganda.

Subsidies Seen Necessary

Emigration so far, mainly to Bolivia, has been too small to make a real dent on the population. Resettlement within the Ryukyus has limited possibilities. The main hope for Okinawans is to develop light industries. The United States has helped in that direction, but observers here say they are doing the best they can for the people within the framework of American policy.

Private investors have been deterred because of the uncertainty of Okinawa's future. It has been suggested that the United States and Japan should try to agree on a fixed minimum period for American control here, thus giving Okinawans and potential investors an idea where they stand.

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アジア局長

次長

別紙添付

政第一二三号

昭和三十一年一月十日

在米

特命全權大使 岩正

外務大臣 山岸 信介 殿

欧米局長

次

第一課長

情報主任局長

第一課長

第二課長

沖繩の地位に關する紐育タイ4ス
 社説送付の件
 一月十日付紐育タイ4スは "Our Okinawa Position" と題する社説を掲げ、今回の那覇市長選挙に現はれぬ及米の動きは沖繩人に対するPRが未だ充分行はれていない、この傾向に

在外公館

アジア局 32.1.18 局長附

文書 32.1.16 586

班 32.1.17 第一課

記帖了 アー 18

見えず。沖繩における我々の地位は良く見ても幾分曖昧である。我々は日本の潜在主権をみとめると述べたが同時に西太平洋防衛の爲に必要限り沖繩を軍事基地として保持し之を管理するつもりである。かかる基地管理は若干の点に於て沖繩人の利害と衝突する。彼等は沖繩防衛が長期的に見て如何に重要であるかを理解している様子は見えないうが、然し我々の沖繩管理が差支つては彼等に有利であることは知つてゐる。之らの利害齟齬はある程度和らげられねばならぬ。我々は自ら求めて沖繩に居る訳ではなく、米軍はなほ速かに撤退しなす。我々は琉球との日本の紐帯を恨みたり又之に

北月

在外公館

逆らつたりはしなり。然し現在、我々は沖繩に
とどまらねばならず、この爲には沖繩の人々に何
故その必要があるかを良く知らせねばならず、
と述べている。

関係記事切抜別添送付する。

本信寫送付芝 紐育（除付属）

NEW YORK TIMES

JAN 10 1957

OUR OKINAWA POSITION

A local election in Okinawa has again brought out some demonstration of anti-Americanism, although Naha's City Council has refused to go along with the new anti-American Mayor. This election seems to us to be a sign that a job in public and human relations has not yet been well enough done.

Our Okinawa position is, at best, somewhat equivocal. We have stated that we recognize Japan's "residual sovereignty." At the same time we propose to hold and operate a military base there so long as the defense of the Western Pacific requires it. At some points the operation of such a base conflicts with the local interests of the Okinawans. It is not likely that they understand the long-range implications of their defense. They do understand, however, that our operation is of some immediate benefit to them.

These conflicts of interest must somehow be reconciled. We are not in Okinawa because of our own choosing and we will get out as soon as it is possible to do so. We do not resent or resist the ties of the Ryukyu island chain to Japan. But for the time being we have to stay there. It is obvious that we must do a better job of telling Okinawa's people why this is the case.

アジア局長
次
第一課長
別紙添附
32.1.17
第一課

政第一二二号

昭和三十一年一月十一日

在米

特命全權大使 谷正



外務大臣 岸 信 介 殿

沖繩問題に関する「エコノミスト」誌

第一課長

記事送付の件

客年十二月八日付「エコノミスト」誌は「Americans on Okinawa」と題する一特派員の記事を掲げているが右は英國人の見と沖繩問題として興味あると思ふ。少々の要約左の通り報告する。(記事字)

情報主任局長

第一課長

第二課長

在外公館

貼了
ST JUN 28

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別添)

コロニアリズムは necessary evil であるが或時は時により evil necessity であるから、若しその能力のな
い人達のためは明らかに良いことをしてはくばその人達
のうちの誰かが出て行けと言つた場合去るべきであら
うから、又出て行けぬと思ふ場合その批判に対して
如何にするか？ 沖繩駐留の有能な米軍人は最
近之等の問題を自由自答せねばならなかつた。
アメリカ人としてこの彼等の本能はコロニアリズムに対
してはそれ程が如何に變容したものであつても極めて
苦しい顔をする。然し現実の行政官として彼等の或
るものは最近の経験から沖繩人は權威を尊敬する

在外公館

が民主主義を殆んど理解しきつてもない政治的にお
くれた子供であること述べる程である。

沖縄に關し吾等定出来ぬことが二つある。その一は
米國は島民の福祉増大のため莫大な時間と苦勞
と金をかけたことであり第二は沖縄の政治構造は
未だ完全に自治力を得ない英國の *self-governing*
colony と酷似している点である。米國は沖縄に對
し約六千二百萬ポンドの純経情援助を行ひ毎年
約一千八百萬ポンドの軍建設工事を行つてゐる。
總て建設のためには三百萬ポンド以上を支出し
沖縄実業界に對し五百萬ポンドの回轉見込費
金を貸与し戦前には主として甘蔗と甘藷の栽培
に頼つていた同経済界から驚きの眼を以て見られ

た。他方企業心旺盛な大工上りの男の一族が建
設工事、倉庫、食品、運輸、木材、映画等の新事業
の半數を支配してゐる。島民の生活水準は急激
に上昇し死亡率は戦前、四割以下でユカコラの
年間消費は四軒半に上る。以上の様な事
は米國の沖縄軍事基地化なかりせば起らなかつた
事であろう。相當な *bucaocracy* も不可避的な
もので、沖縄人は米國の *deputy governor* が主席を
任命することを不満に思ひパスなして軍事基地
に立入れぬ事に不平をこぼし米軍使用土地に
ついて文句を言つてゐる。

沖縄は人口六十八万で一平方マイルを占めて二百
七十人の稠密さであるが、四万人の米人が住み八万

エーカーの可耕地を占拠して三万四千家族の島民を立退かせたと言はれてゐる。この立退補償に對する米側の申出は拒絶され、島民は当初の米側提案の地代の七倍に上げ、及び莫大な一括拂を要求してゐる。

本件土地問題に關し米側は「立退」家族は既に戦争により立退かされておられ、彼等の大部分は既に仕事を見付け、同島を済南奔に伴うより高い生活水準を享受してゐることを指摘して来た。人口増加は年二萬人を米國の介入なくとも土地を移すことは不可避となつてゐるが、偶々米軍が介入、沖繩人に対する大規模移民が或いはマルサス理論による飢饉の何れか二者択一の問題を

在外公館

提供した。而も米國は沖繩を援助してゐると云ふよりは無情にも奪取してゐると云ふことを一般に信ずべき筋がある。

行政関係官は嘗て大學の學生が共產党の指導する「ヤンキー・ゴリ・ホリム」デモに参加した時に最初の苛烈な試練に直面した。日本統治下に於ては沖繩に大學は無かつたのに及し米軍は大學を一つ建設し、二十万ドルの立派な図書館を設けた。大學の寄贈基金からの圧力のため沖繩人校長は學生のうち六名を放逐処分にした。其産党員が同様な事態に置かれた場合、日本兵又は米兵がその目的を武器を使用したが、あるうか

果してこんな事もつと過激な手段に訴へたて、在外公館で

して
（そのことを悼む）
我々が向するに躊躇もなかつた。然しアメリカ
人達はこの議論をすべしを憚りせず、却つて氣
がたにめぐり、議論を用いる。

日本は沖繩に深い関心を持ち日本の新南は
島民の対米不満に激しく調子を合せこつる。
日本の社会主義者達は保守主義者の一部と
組んで米國が沖繩から撤退すれば日本はソ連
から他の島々を取り返せよより良し是迄が充分
あると言つてゐる。大部分とは云えなくとも多
くの沖繩人はおそらく沖繩の日本復歸を歓迎
するであらう。尤も日本の統治は決して明瞭に
情深いものではなかつたけれども。沖繩は將來に
めなつて軍事基地であるとの理由により米國人

は以上の議論に同意する事が出来た。右軍
事的なもの以外に更に一つの議論がある。戦前
沖繩の輸入は約四百万ポンド、輸出は約三百万ポ
ンドで不足分は日本が賄つてゐた。今日では沖
繩の輸出は約六百万ポンドに上昇したが二千百万
ポンドの割に輸入してゐる。換言すれば戦後沖
繩経済は完全に増加人口の雇用と云う意味に於て
のアメリカの費消に向ける。植民地行政
に矛盾はつきものだが、沖繩を管理するアメリカ人
のある者は事態の真相の頑固な歪曲と云うべき
ものに怒らされ、又少数の煽動者、仕業による不
穩に文句を言つたくなる。彼等は、我々は野良
の百姓から好かれこつる」と主張し又瓊地人に

好かれることを特に何とも思つていない他の者は
彼等の駐留は役に立つていないと眞面目に思つて
いる。彼等は個人的経験の結果、本文冒頭の疑
問に對しては傳統的、独断的なアメリカ人の返事
をしないであらうところの少數ではあるが次第
にその數を増してあるアメリカ人に屬してゐる。

Indonesia's Restive Soldiers

FROM A CORRESPONDENT IN DJAKARTA

CONFUSED, but persistent reports that a group of army officers was trying to stage a military coup have recently been keeping Djakarta in a state of suspense; the political temperature became as hot as the local equatorial climate when Major Djuhro, the commander of the Djakarta garrison, used a loud speaker to order troops who had gone to the Kada Stadium, to return to barracks. But this proved to be only a precautionary measure, "to keep an umbrella open in case of rain," in the Indonesian phrase, and nothing more happened.

According to the newspapers the coup was originally planned for last August when on the orders of Colonel Kawilarang, who was then commanding in West Java, an attempt was made to arrest the foreign minister, Mr Abdulgani, on charges of corruption. Officers came to his house at six o'clock in the morning, a few hours before he was due to leave for London to head the Indonesian delegation to the first Suez Canal conference. Only the intervention of the prime minister, Dr Sastramidjojo and the army chief of staff, General Nasution, prevented the arrest, and, according to the newspapers, simultaneously foiled the coup. Further attempts, said to have been planned for October 5th and November 20th, never materialised.

Colonel Lubis, the former deputy chief of staff, and General Nasution's principal rival, was summoned three weeks ago to account for disobedience to military orders, but he disappeared from Djakarta and so far has not been found. Several other high-ranking officers from the army headquarters have been arrested. Their object, if the newspaper allegations against them are true, was to overthrow the government and establish a military dictatorship to deal with the "steadily deteriorating internal situation." Neutral observers believe that the opposing faction in the army has similar aims. This group is led by General Nasution, who at the moment is supporting President Soekarno (the president dismissed him after a military rebellion in 1952), and who exercises wide powers, including control of the recently established press censorship. General Nasution advocates fighting corruption through the legal government. In a recent nationwide broadcast he said that "dissatisfaction and disappointment were prevailing in Indonesia," and in some cases had led to "slackness, passivity and even despair." But he added that Indonesians must continue to strive for improvement; and now that a government based on the results of last year's general elections has been installed they could work for improvements in all fields.

A Risky Dream

Dissatisfaction with corruption, mismanagement and red tape is not confined to the army: it is to be found throughout Indonesian society. President Soekarno recently suggested that the solution lay in a "guided democracy" without parties. The vice-president, Dr Mohammed Hatta, has warned the country that it would go the way of Chiang Kai-shek and China if corruption was not stamped out. The pro-government Nationalist party newspaper, *Suluh Indonesia* said that some people, apparently inspired by the Egyptian revolution, were dreaming of a military junta to put an end to red tape and corruption. But it warned that it might also put an end to the Indonesian republic and there was a

danger that there would be not one, but many, military juntas. "Let us therefore forget this risky dream and try to find other means to improve our country." The independent *Indonesia Raya*, which has been crusading against corruption for months, has called on the prime minister and his government to resign if they cannot solve the complicated problem of the army nor find out the real cause of "the present bad conditions." Certainly the arrest of a few officers has done nothing to solve the dissensions within the army or remove the causes of the widely felt dissatisfaction with present conditions.

Americans on Okinawa

FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

IS colonialism necessarily evil, or sometimes an evil necessity? If you are doing an obviously good job for people not yet able to do it themselves, should you quit when some of them tell you to? And, if you feel you can't quit, what do you do about your critics?

Some able American military officers on the Pacific island of Okinawa have recently had to ask themselves these questions. As Americans, their instinct is to frown heavily on colonialism in whatever disguise. As practical administrators, however, they know differently. Indeed, some of them have been so moved by their recent experiences as to describe the Okinawans as politically backward children who respect authority but can hardly be expected to understand democracy—terms that would rejoice the hearts of any surviving Blimps.

Two things about Okinawa are undeniable: first, that the United States has devoted enormous amounts of time, trouble and money to increasing the islanders' welfare; second, that Okinawa's political structure very closely resembles that of a not quite self-governing British colony. The United States has spent some £62 million on purely economic aid to Okinawa, and is spending some £18 million a year on military construction. Over £3 million has been spent on building schools for island children; £5 million of American counterpart funds are loaned on a revolving basis to Okinawa businessmen, with some startling results in a community which, before the war, mainly occupied itself with growing sugar-cane and sweet potatoes: one enterprising middle-aged ex-carpenter and his four brothers now control half the island's new business, including construction, warehouses, a food company, shipping, lumber, and cinemas. The islanders' standard of living has risen rapidly. Their death-rate is less than 40 per cent of the prewar figure, and they spend \$400,000 a year on Coca-Cola.

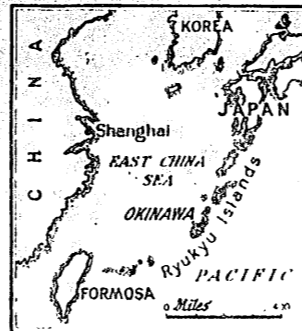
It is of course true that probably none of this would have happened if the United States had not decided to turn Okinawa into a military base. There is inevitably a good deal of bureaucracy. RYCOM (the Ryukyu Islands Command) dominates USCAR (the US Civil Administration of the Ryukyus) which in turn undoubtedly dominates GRI (the Government of the Ryukyu Islands). Okinawa has a legislature, with 29 members, but the chief executive is appointed by the American deputy governor. Okinawans grumble about this. They grumble about people having to carry passes to enter military areas. Above all, they grumble about the land which the Americans occupy.

There are 680,000 Okinawans, and the density of population is 1,270 per square mile. On Okinawa there are

40,000 Americans, and they occupy 10,000 of the island's 80,000 arable acres and are alleged to have displaced 34,000 local families. Financial compensation has been offered but indignantly refused: the islanders are demanding seven times more rent than the Americans initially offered, plus large lump sum payments.

On this land issue, the Americans have pointed out that the "displaced" families had in fact already been displaced by the war, and that most of them have found employment, and enjoy a standard of living considerably higher than their former subsistence level, as a result of the impetus given to the island's economic development.

The population is increasing at the rate of 20,000 a year, and a shift from the land was becoming inevitable without American intervention, which came in time to offer the Okinawans an alternative to large-scale emigration or Malthusian starvation. Yet there is a general readiness to believe that far from aiding Okinawa the United States is ruthlessly exploiting it.



Japan's Interest

The administrators faced their first severe test when some students of the university defiantly joined in communist-sponsored "Yankee Go Home" demonstrations. Under Japanese rule, Okinawa never had a university. The Americans provided one and equipped it with a magnificent \$200,000 library. Under pressure from the university's endowment fund, the Okinawan principal expelled six of the students. The students did not pause to ask what severer weapons either Okinawa's former Japanese masters, or the communists, would have employed in similar circumstances. But the Americans have disdained to use this argument. On the contrary, they are conscience-stricken.

Japan takes a deep interest in Okinawa and the Japanese press vigorously plays up the islanders' grievances against the Americans. Japanese Socialists and even some conservatives argue that if the Americans got out of Okinawa, Japan would stand a better chance of getting other islands back from Russia. Many if not most Okinawans would probably welcome a reversion to Japanese rule, though it was never conspicuously benevolent. The Americans cannot accede to these arguments, and not only because Okinawa is a military base and is likely to remain so for years to come. There is another argument besides the military one. Before the war, Okinawa's imports were valued at about £4 million and its exports at about £3 million: Japan financed the deficit. But today, while Okinawa's exports have risen to some £6 million, it is importing at the rate of £21 million. In other words, its new postwar economy is completely geared to American spending, with all that that means in the way of employment for the island's rapidly increasing population.

The dilemma is not unfamiliar to colonial administrators. Some Americans are angered by what they feel to be per-

sistent distortions of the facts of the situation, and are moved to mutter darkly about unrest on the island being all the work of a handful of agitators. "The simple chap down there in the rice paddy," they insist, "likes us." Others, while not entertaining any illusions about being especially liked, sincerely feel that their presence is beneficial. They belong to the small but growing number of Americans who, as a result of personal experience, would no longer return the traditional and dogmatic American answers to the questions with which this article began.

Hungarian Refugees in Austria

FROM AN AUSTRIAN CORRESPONDENT

THE number of Hungarian refugees has now passed the 100,000 mark and—though at considerably reduced speed—several hundred are still daily crossing the Austrian frontiers. The grave problems presented by this mass exodus, both material and moral, are obvious. So heavy has been the demand for accommodation that in Vienna many schools have had to be handed over to provide temporary shelter with the result that at other schools lessons have had to be spread well over into the evening hours. Many difficulties arise in trying to make arrangements to send the refugees on to those countries willing to accept them. Some of them seem reluctant to move too far away from their country while others will only agree to go overseas in order to be "far enough from the Russians." The foreign selection commissions have very naturally tried to pick the best workers from the crowd. This has caused some anxiety among Austrians lest they should eventually be left with too many of the more undesirable elements.

Probably a minority of the refugees have fled their country because of a direct danger of persecution. By far the greater part have either been victims of panic or have taken the first chance to leave a country that offers no prospects of an easier or better life. The proportion of conscious opponents and active fighters is naturally highest among the young people. I have met some who fled because of attempts to coerce them into fighting against their own people with a Russian soldier on each side. A young archaeologist from the National Museum in Budapest said that he had decided to leave chiefly because he was afraid of being deported. He maintained that there was no system in the deportations. A few days earlier a friend of his had been queuing for bread when a group of Russian soldiers jumped off a truck and seized a number of young people from the crowd. By sheer accident his friend had managed to escape. Another young scientist gave a very convincing account of the peaceful and disciplined first rising by the students and their moderate demands. He had no doubt that had these been fulfilled there would have been no bloodshed in Hungary.

There are plentiful supplies of clothes, food and money not only from Austrian homes but from countries all over the world. Unfortunately there are some among the refugees who are ready to make the most of a life without work, some who trade their gifts for money and others who through various channels manage to get hold of enough money to buy on a large scale. To be sure, such people are only a minority but experience shows that they may easily do damage to the great majority of refugees who fully deserve every consideration and help.

アジア局長 〇次

第一課長 〇次 別紙添付

政第一九一号

昭和三十三年一月十六日

在米

特命全權大使 谷

正

外務大臣 岸 信介 殿

欧米局長 〇次

第一課長 〇次

第二課長 〇次

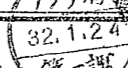
件 沖繩問題に関するシカゴ・トリビューン記事送付の

一月十一日付シカゴ・トリビューン紙は一月十日那覇発 Percy
特派員の記事として沖繩問題を取扱っているが（関係記事
切抜写別添）、右は人口問題解決策としての工業化、移住等の
ほか現地視察日本復帰問題、米軍の沖繩駐留期間に対する現
地米人の観方等興味ありと思われる点が多いので、その大要左
の如く報告する。

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回覧番号
ア一 51

記帖

米国施政下の十一年間に五億ドルがつき込まれた軍事基地沖
繩は今や大きな政治問題に直面し、先般の那覇市長選挙以来米
国の支配は更に強い挑戦を受けるであろう。
日本の二倍の一平方哩千三百人の人口密度を有する沖繩は米
施政下における生活水準向上のため年間二萬人の人口増加を見
ているが、他方土地不足を軽減するためムィア琉球司令官は農
業より工業への転換に努力しており、現地スティーヴス米総領
事もこれを熱心に支持している。かかる工業誘致が成功するま
ではムィア司令官は沖繩の過剰人口解決の唯一の方法として移
住を考へており、幸に現地人もこれに同意している。ブラジル、
アルゼンティンへの沖繩人移住者は一九五六年に約一千名を数
え、ハワイにも五萬名がいる。当間主席は人口の半数にあたる
三十萬は沖繩以外の何処かへ移住すべきであると信じており、
その収容候補地としてマーシャル、小笠原、カロリン諸島及び

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およそその他の

諸国

ニューギニアを挙げている。また、移住許可を得るため来月代表団がペルー、ラテン・アメリカを訪れることになつてゐる。米国が沖繩を占拠してゐる限り、空文ではあるが、兎に角日本は「潜在主権」を有しており、沖繩人の一部には日本復帰を望んでゐるものもある。沖繩の反米政治家達は親日感情を最大限度まで利用してゐるが、かかる親日感情は戦前の状態をよく覚えてゐない若い世代の人達の間が多いようであり、例えば当間主席のごとき古い人達は日本は沖繩再建のために金をつぎ込むことはないと思つてゐる。当間氏が本特派員に語るころによれば「今は再建の秋であり、日本復帰の時ではない。米国の沖繩駐留は金もうけのためではなく、米国が沖繩で金を使えば使わだけわれわれは楽になるのだと皆に言つてゐる」とのことである。

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長官

はアイゼンハワー政権が沖繩に対して有してゐる意図を明示することである。「ア」大統領及びダレスは沖繩は「予見しうる将来」及び「極東に脅威と緊張が存在する限り」これを保持するとのみ述べてゐるに止まり、このため米国の沖繩占拠は何時まで継続するのか、一年か、一世紀かについて不確定でありこれは日本及び沖繩政治家達に対し日本のために宣伝する機会を与えてゐる。現地米シヴィリアンの言によれば、米国にとつて必要なことは、米国は沖繩から十年間、二十五年間、あるいは一定期間撤退する意図なしと発表することであり、これにより不確定さは解消し日本人、沖繩人をして太平洋防衛のこの重要な一環における米国の立場を知らしめるであらう。更に極東に産業を興すことに関心ある米実業家は、沖繩における投資は償却に二十五年かかることを知れば、現在ほど工場建設を躊躇しないであらう。

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米国のマッカーサー新駐日大使は東京着任後國務省に対し沖繩の地位の明確化に関する勸告を行うこととなる。英国の新聞は沖繩を米国のサイプレスと呼んでいるが、一旦現地を視た者は、多数派のギリシャ人がギリシャ復帰を希望し少数派のトルコ人がこれに反対しているこの地中海の英国のクラウン・コロニーと沖繩とは比較にならないことに気が付く。日本人に人種的に極めて近い沖繩人には racial hierarchy なるものは存在しない。彼らを分つてゐるものは未だ火をなく論争とま^{てな}つてゐない日本復帰問題を除いては何一つ存在しない。また、目下現地では米雨を非難する出版、著作、言論に対し罰金刑及び懲役を併課する軍令を撤廃することが期待されてゐる。

本信写送付先 シカゴ（除付属）

LAND SEIZURE STIRS UNREST BY OKINAWANS

Challenge of Control by U. S. Expected

[Fifth article in a new series
by Percy Wood, former Tribune
foreign correspondent, on Asia
revisited.]

BY PERCY WOOD

(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

NAHA, Okinawa, Jan. 10—Political problems are increasing for the military and civil administrators of this defense base. Almost 500 million dollars of American taxpayers' money has been spent here in the 11 years since Okinawa was taken from the Japanese.

American control of Okinawa, first established by warfare in 1945 and reestablished by the 1952 peace treaty with Japan, is expected to be challenged more strongly by the natives since the recent election of a leftist mayor of Naha, the island's largest city.

Oppose Land Seizure

Mayor Kamejiro Senaga, 48, denies he is a Communist, but he won election on an anti-American program. He opposes the land requisitioning program under which 25 per cent of the island's 463 square miles has already been taken for growing military installations. More land is required. The method of compensating land owners has caused unrest.

The governor of the Ryukyu islands of which Okinawa is the largest, Gen. L. I. Lammezer, is commander, but the day job of running the island is that of the military commander, Lt. Gen. John F. Moore, commander of the 9th army corps and of the Ryukyu command. His civil administrator is Brig. Gen. Vernon F. Butler, here is also the "chief executive," appointed by the governor, and an elected legislature of 23 members.

One Left Winger

Only one of the 29 is regarded as a left winger. He was elected by the People's party whose successful candidate for mayor of Naha was Senaga.

About 300,000 natives live on the Ryukyu, inhabiting 48

of the 81 islands of the archipelago. Okinawa has 600,000 of them, packed 1,200 to the square mile—twice the population density of Japan—and because of rapid land reclamation through the American occupation, they are increasing by 20,000 a year.

There is not sufficient land to support the people, even including the land requisitioned by the military, and Gen. Moore is trying to change the economy from agricultural to industrial. This goal is enthusiastically shared by the American consul general, John M. Steeves, who works closely with Moore.

Only One Answer

Until industry can be attracted, Gen. Moore sees emigration as the only answer for overpopulated Okinawa. Fortunately, many of the natives agree. The Okinawans have always been great travelers in the Pacific area, and in South America. Almost 1,000 of them settled in Brazil and Argentina in 1956 and there are 50,000 others in Hawaii.

Jugo Thoma, the appointive "chief executive," believes half the population, or 300,000, ought to leave Okinawa and settle elsewhere. He mentioned the Marshall, Bonin, and Caroline islands, and New Guinea, as areas which could support immigrants. Next month a delegation will visit Peru and other Latin American countries seeking permission for Okinawans to go there.

Some Want Japan Rule

Reversion of the Ryukyu islands to Japan is desired by some of the natives. Japan has "national sovereignty" over the islands, they say, and it is an empty term as long as the United States chooses to hold Okinawa as a defense base.

Anti-American feelings play on the Japanese feelings to the utmost, but it seems to exist mainly among the younger element which doesn't remember too clearly conditions before the war. Older people, such as Thoma, feel Japan would not pour in money for reconstruction. Such United States funds increase employment for Okinawans, schools, and other advantages.

"Now is the time for reconstruction, not for reversion to Japan," Thoma told this reporter. "I tell the people that the United States is not here to make money and that the more it spends here, the better off we will be."

Want Clear Policy

One way to give less importance to the "reversion" movement, as many Americans see it, would be for President Eisenhower's administration to clarify its intentions as far as this island is concerned. Both the President and State Secretary Dulles have said only that Okinawa will be held for the "foreseeable future" and "so long as conditions of threat and tension exist in the far east."

This has created uncertainty as to how long the occupation will last, whether a year or a century, and it gives both Okinawan and Japanese politicians the opportunity to propagandize in Japan's behalf.

What is needed, say American civilians here, is for the United States to announce it has no intention of leaving Okinawa for 10 years, or 25, or any other fixed terms. This would end uncertainty and let both the Japanese and the dissident Okinawans know just where America stands with respect to this important link in the Pacific defense chain.

Way to Investment

Moreover, it is argued, if American business men interested in establishing industries in the far east knew that if they invested here they would have, say 25 years to amortize their investment, they would be less hesitant to build factories than at present.

The new United States ambassador to Japan, Douglas MacArthur II, is expected to be urged to recommend a clarification of Okinawa's position to the state department when he arrives in Tokyo.

British newspapers have called Okinawa an American "Cyprus," but any visitor soon sees there is no parallel between this island and the British crown colony in the Mediterranean which has a Greek majority wishing union with Greece, and a British minority opposing such union.

No Race Minority

There is no racial minority on Okinawa whose people are ethnically close to the Japanese. Two issues divide them except that of reversion to Japan which has not become a flaring dispute.

One action expected by the removal of a military garrison which makes a punishable by law and imprisonment for treason or heresy or political activity.

Jan 11
Chicago
Tribune

(至急情報極秘第一一号)

アジア

(昭和三三三三三 受)

政第三一一号 昭和三三三三三 付

岸 大 臣

在アメリカ合衆国 谷大使

沖繩問題に関する American Civil Liberties Union のウイルソン国防長官あて書簡に

関する件

沖繩における人権問題等に関心を有していた American Civil Liberties Union は一月十五日ウイルソン国防長官に対し書簡を送り沖繩問題に関する米国の政策等に関し示唆献言するところがあつたがその要旨左のとおり報告するとともに同協会より入手せる右書簡写別添送付する。

(一) 米軍の沖繩管理組織は他の米軍駐留地域において前例を見ないものであるが、これは西独、オーストリア、日本、韓国におけるが如く security と democracy の利益のためのみ米軍が拒否権を有し他はすべて琉球人に自治権を行使させるべきである。

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- (二) 土地問題に関しては年々の借地方式が実施出来ぬ理由は見出し難い。また今後の接収土地所要見込が不明確なため現地に不安を与えている。
- 最近のレムニツァ声明は現地人の提起した未解決のクレームの処理、土地接収に際しての強行措置等には触れていない故、現地民と協議の上正当な主張は認められる様一層フレキシブルな方法を探るべきである。
- (三) 同一業種に従事する場合沖繩人労務者と外国人労務者との賃金の差についてはこれを正当づける理由は全くない。移入労働者に対してはボーナスを支払う等の方法により同一業種における賃銀の不公平を是正すべきである。
- (四) 日本より沖繩へ渡航する場合のセキユリティ・チェックの必要は認めるが日本在住沖繩人の家庭的事由による緊急渡航については予め日本側でチェックすることなしに渡航者自らに take chance させるかあるいは右チェックの迅速化につき米側があつ旋するかの方法をサジェストする。
- 以上の諸点が改革されれば沖繩の日本復帰をアジる動きも弱まるものと確信する。

右書簡に關連し一月二十四日國務省係官は左のとおり述べた。
 (一) 終戦後十一年余を経た今日沖繩のみがかかる地位にあることは先例のない点は確かであり沖繩についてはほとんどすべて先例はない。しかし右書簡第一点にいう如く沖繩を米軍の占領下にもなく又 *sovereign state* である西独、日本と対比するのは不当である。その地位は対日平和条約第三条に明確に謳つてある。

(二) 沖繩の日本復帰問題に關連し米軍の駐留並びに消費に依存している沖繩經濟の現状と戦前の五〇万から八〇万に増加している人口、東洋第一の人口増加率を示し反面耕地面積は減少している点等から見て沖繩の日本復帰が実現した場合、当初は確かに日本人は喜ぶかもしれないが数カ月を出でずして新に加わつた沖繩經濟の赤字を埋めるための日本經濟の負担にたまりかね日本は沖繩を持って余し沖繩人も米軍管理下の方が生活が楽だつたと思ふかもしれない。米軍の沖繩撤退の時期と日本復帰の時期とが合致すると想定した場合、米軍用地の一部は返還され可耕地もそれだけ増加するかもしれないがそ

の面積は知れたものであり、外國への移民ない至は日本の他の地域への移住も根本的解決とはならず又日本による沖繩の經濟開發にも自ら限度がある。日本はもち論沖繩經濟の赤字を埋めるのに客ではなと思ふし又國民感情からしても損得といふことは考へないと思ふが、純經濟的に見た場合世界貿易の大勢は下り坂にある点から見て如何に日本が現在空前の好景氣を享受していようと、沖繩は日本にとつて大きな經濟的負担になることは間違いない。
 この点から見て自分は日本が復帰後の沖繩經濟を如何に持つて行くつもりかにつき最も深い關心を持つ。彼此考へ合せて沖繩の信託統治案を考へるものもある次第である。
 前項は國務省係官の個人的見解にすぎないが日本政府として復帰後の沖繩、特にその經濟を如何にすべきかにつき何等かの對策、具體的資料あらば御送付願いたい。

(書簡省略)

配布先 大臣、兩次官、官房長、各局部長、各局次長、總電、會
 監總、二、三、四、賄調、歐一、二、六、經總、三、条一、三、協一、
 情一、二、移一、渡
 ニュー・ヨーク國連、中華民國

（別添三）
 アジア局長の
 次
 第一課長
 別紙添付

政第三一二号

昭和三十三年一月二十五日

在米 特命全權大使 谷 正

外務大臣 岸 信 介 殿



沖繩問題に関するクリスチャン・サイエンス・モニター
 記事送付の件

一月十八日付クリスチャン・サイエンス・モニターは「沖繩問題」と題する那覇発 Gordon Walker 特派員の記事（切抜別添）を掲げているがその要旨左のとおり。

アジアにおける最も重要な米軍基地沖繩に対し米国のどの程度の自治を与えるか、また、セキエリテイの基本的必要をどの程度保持するかの根本問題が反共軍事基地の中心那覇の

在外公館

歐米局長
 第一課長
 第一課長
 第一課長
 秘

南方班
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 100

市長選挙において極左市長が当選した背景に横わっている。瀬長市長は自ら共産主義者たることを否定しているが、米国の政策に反対し米軍の完全撤退をしばしば主張した事実、また、伝えられるところの日共へのつながり等から見ると、彼の当選は多数の沖繩人が米国の政策に不満であることを示すのみならず、沖繩において米軍は日本、比島におけるがごとく勃興する政治的ナシヨナリズムの波に直面し、realismとImaginationとをもつてこれを処理せざればアジアにおける反共基地は害われるであろう。また、当間前那覇市長が保守党側に何らの事前の相談もなしに米軍により一方的に主席に任命されたことは保守党の気分を害し市長選挙における保守党の分裂の原因をなした。

米軍は沖繩自治の問題に關し、また、米軍の駐留期間、条件等について明確な決定を行つたことはない。米軍は沖繩の軍事面に五（億ドル）を支出したが CIVIL Administration の面につ

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ては明確な政策を明らかにしたことがない。地代問題の満足な解決も未だ行われていない。五萬人に上る米軍雇用沖縄人に対する低賃銀についても沖縄人は不満に思っている。以上のごとき混乱の裡に左翼分子は反米運動を行っており、沖縄問題は正に重大な秋にある。沖縄人の不平を満足させるために金を余分に払うことは困難ではないが、これだけでは問題が片付かない。一般的に彼らは従順であるようだが自分達の立場を知りたがっている。政治的に如何なる権限を持ち得るか、如何なる権限は持ち得ないか等を明確に知りたがっているが、これが決定はワシントン上層部で行わるべきである。この問題が片付くまでは北京、モスコイから米国は沖縄を植民地化していると非難されても目をつぶらねばならない。

ニ右記事に關連し、國務省係官のコメント左のとおり。

(イ) 当間氏の任命は同氏が国体に出席のため日本訪問中に行わ

れたが、比嘉主席の後任については米国はその数ヶ月前から保守党側と協議を行つて来ており、任命に關し保守党側が事前に相談を受けなかつたと言ふことは事實に反する。

(ロ) 市長選挙における人民党の勝利は保守派の分裂、選挙が沖縄の左翼勢力の中心地の那覇で行われたこと等種々挙げられるが、人民党は支持者の数から見れば少数党であり、分裂した保守派の合計は依然としてマジョリティである。

(ハ) 米軍雇用沖縄人労務者の賃銀は現在までに相当改善されており、また、目下改善方検討中である。

(ニ) 本記者は米国は Civil administration の面について明確な政策を明らかにしたことはなく現地沖縄人は政治的に如何なる権限を持ち得るか知りたがっていると云つては、米国の政策、沖縄人の政治的権限については対日平和条約第三條に明らかであり、ウォーカー記者が何を言わんとしているか判断に苦しむ。

(外) 全体として本記事のごときアプローチの仕方は、例えば比
島問題に見られるごとく、国外の問題にはインヴォルヴさ
れたくないと言ふ一般米国民の気持にはピッタリと来るも
のがありそれだけ米国人からは受けるであろうが、内容か
ら見ると紐育タイムスのトランプル記者の記事の方がまだ
増しであると思う。

JAN 18 1957

The Problem on Okinawa

An Intimate Message From the Far East

By Gordon Walker

NAHA, OKINAWA

How much self-government can the United States give to Okinawa and still preserve the basic needs for security on what is today the most important American military base in Asia?

This is a basic question behind the recent election of an extreme left-winger as Mayor of Okinawa's capital city of Naha—right in the heart of a maze of airfields, naval dockyards, command headquarters, and other paraphernalia of defense against communism.

Naha's new Mayor, Kamejiro Senaga, claims that he is not a Communist. But the fact remains that, as head of the so-called Okinawan People's Party, he has been a bitter foe of United States policies on the island.

He has advocated frequently that the United States get out of Okinawa entirely. He has been jailed by American authorities for alleged connivance with Communists. And it is believed by other Okinawan political groups that he maintains close ties with the Japanese Communist Party.

His selection by popular vote, therefore, not only shows that a fair chunk of the Okinawan population is dissatisfied with American policies. It points up that in Okinawa—as in Japan and the Philippines—the United States is faced with a rising tide of political nationalism which if not handled with realism and imagination might further impair American defenses against communism in Asia.

The immediate reasons for Mr. Senaga's election as Mayor of Naha revolve around the appointment, last autumn, of Jugo Toma, as chief executive of Okinawa. Up to this point a fairly stable conservative party, with distinct pro-United States sentiments, and backed by strong local financial institutions, had been built up.

The conservatives were miffed, however, when Mr. Toma—an independent—was chosen unilaterally by the United States military command and without any prior consultation with the majority conservatives.

This created a split within the conservative ranks which, when balloting for Mayor of Naha on Christmas Day took place, resulted in a split ticket.

Conservative party leaders with whom this correspondent talked before the election, expressed both resentment and bewilderment over what they considered a political affront by the United States military command.

And they asked the logical question: Is the United States trying to give us self-government or is it not?

The point is that Washington has never decided upon the question of self-government, just as it has never decided upon the question of how long the United States intends to remain on Okinawa or under what terms of legal jurisdiction.

Although the United States is now spending some \$500,000,000 on a long-range military development program for Okinawa, it has made no definitive declaration of policy on the civil administration side.

No satisfactory solution has yet been reached in settling the thorny question of rental of lands from Okinawans for military use.

Okinawans still have a legitimate complaint over the inordinately low wages being paid to some 50,000 civilians employed by the United States army.

And in the midst of all this confusion, leftist groups have had and are still having a field day in pushing anti-Americanism.

Although it may not be an accurate reflection of top-level policy, one hears on Okinawa too often the statement that, "the Okinawans can play at politics, but they will jolly well know who is running their show."

And as the President of the University of Okinawa—an American-sponsored institution—told this correspondent:

"The United States considers us as second-class citizens; they believe that we will obediently do anything they say."

The problem on Okinawa, therefore, is serious. It would not take too much effort to eradicate some of the Okinawans' complaints. But the mere expenditure of additional money is not enough.

Okinawans, by and large, are inclined to be docile. But they would like to know where they stand. Politically, they would prefer to have a clear definition of just what powers they are entitled to have, and what is denied them.

The failure to provide this definition is not that of the local United States military command, which is struggling with inadequate directives. It is something which must be settled on a higher level in Washington.

And until it is settled, the United States leaves itself open to the charge that it is "colonizing" Okinawa—a propaganda point which Peking and Moscow might at any moment begin exploiting with damaging effects.

アジア局長 欣

長

第一課長

別紙添付

政才四四一号

昭和三十三年二月二日

在米

特命全權使 谷 正之



外務大臣 山岸 信介 殿

沖繩問題に關するホルテリモア・サン

記事送付の件

一月三十日付ホルテリモア・サン紙は二十九日付那覇朝日花
ボックル特派員の沖繩問題に關する記事を掲げている
る。右記事切取別添の上、要旨左のとおり報告
する。

在外公館

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一 沖繩住民の米軍軍用土地接收に対する増大して
ある不満にかんがみ、米軍は恐らく近代的航
空基地建設に必要な新土地（すむのタイトルを所
有しているもの）の接收計画を放棄し、これに代えて
すむの米軍の手にある在マニマ（Hutchinson）空軍
基地を使用することに努むるものと見られてゐる。
ニハリー准将始め、米民政府当局者は、すむの
市長に立憲派の沖繩人民党書記長瀧長氏か、
遠からず（之ヶ月内に）市長の地位を追われること
を希望してゐるが、その方法として、圧倒的に保守的
な沖繩の全島立法府が法律を修正して那覇市
長の任期リミット（現制度では一ヶ年を要する）
を可能なくするのを期待してゐる。

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三、那覇市の公共土木事業に融資している琉球銀行は瀬長氏の市長選挙後、政府に対する貸出を停止したため、各種の土木事業は中絶状態にとどろ、同銀行資本の五一が米国民政府によって所有されているため、市民は当然右信用停止の背後には米国の手を伸びているものと疑っている。
(民政府当局はこれを否定。)

四、瀬長氏を早く市長の地位から追うための手段として市議会による「不信任決議」採決(議員三十名中三人の賛成投票を要する)の方法があり、現議員中二十七名が非共産主義者(人民党以外の意味)である点からみれば、決議の通過は有望であるが、その場合もし瀬長氏の辞任

せむに市會解散新選挙実施の道を選んだ場合、現在三名の人民党議員勢力が更に増大する可能性があり、これは米側を更に困惑せしめる結果となる。米側現在の策戦としては、前記琉球銀行の信用拒否による長期圧迫方針が執られてくるわけである。

Navy Expected To Yield To Okinawans On Expanded Base

U.S. DEMANDS ON ACREAGE WILL BE CUT

Red Mayor At Naha Poses Embarrassing Problem There

By PHILIP POTTER
[Sun Staff Correspondent]

Naha, Okinawa, Jan. 29—Okinawa natives, whose facility in beguiling Americans was celebrated in the book, play and movie, "Teahouse of the August Moon," appear to be writing a successful sequel.

The Navy, it was learned today, probably will abandon plans for acquisition of land essential to make a modern airbase of an old wartime field to which it has acquired title and will take over, instead, an Air Force base at Futenma, where most of the acreage needed is already in American hands.

This will give the Navy the land base needed to support operations of the powerful 7th Fleet, including those of the Marines who are taking over from the Army the job of garrisoning the Ryukyu Islands. The Navy now is limited to part-time use of the Air Force field at Naha, which is far short of requirements.

Only Fifth Arable

Only one fifth of the 847 square miles in the Ryukyus is arable and native resistance to encroachment of the American military on such land has mounted with every acre acquired for our expanding installations.

The Reds have made political capital out of the issue.

It has paid off for them in votes at Naha city, where American officials with wry faces yesterday told correspondents of their hopes for the removal from office of wily Kamejino Senaga, who confounded Brig. Gen. Vonna F. Burger and his top aides in the United States civil administration for the Ryukyus when he slipped into office of Naha city mayor as result of the Christmas Day election.

Has 3 Assembly Seats

Senaga is head of the Okinawa People's Party, which is regarded as Communist by American officials.

Little over a year ago his party captured 3 of the 30 seats in the City Assembly, its only candidates getting a higher percentage of the vote than any other contestants.

While it is bad enough to have three Reds in the Assembly in the capital of our Western Pacific island bastion, it is unthinkable to have a Communist mayor.

Burger is out to unseat Senaga without being too ostentatiously undemocratic about the means.

He was breezily confident yesterday, as he bid this correspondent goodbye that I would find some one more acceptable in the mayor's seat if I returned six months hence.

Less Than Plurality

The American gambit, the General told correspondents, is to get the Ryukyans to rectify "the electoral error" which gave Senaga the 16,000 votes—less than a plurality of the 240,000 cast—that plumped him into the mayor's chair, where he is busy pouring salt on American wounds.

Not all Ryukyans are as leftist-minded as many urbanites in Naha city.

The legislative assembly for all the islands, which is overwhelmingly conservative, is counted on to do some tailoring of the laws to make an early recall of the mayor possible. At present a year must elapse before a recall election.

Bank Cancels Loans

To prod Naha city voters into backing a recall petition, the Bank of the Ryukyus, which has been financing the city's public works projects, decided after Senaga's election that loans to the city were a bad risk. Work on roads and augmentation of the water supply has been stopped for lack of money. Most of the laid-off laborers have found jobs with contractors engaged in projects on the military bases.

Burger grinned as he directed our attention to a once-busy scene of city endeavor where now were nothing but idle bulldozers.

But Senaga has been smiling, too, as he deftly fields pitches thrown at him by the Americans and conservative Ryukyans.

Since the bank of the Ryukyus is 51 per cent owned by the United States Government and operates with yen from a coun-

terpart fund accumulated through the sale in the islands of surplus commodities shipped in by our Government, it was natural for the city's residents to suspect an American hand in the bank's refusal of further credits to the Naha city government.

Disclaimed Decision

When Burger and his aides insisted it was the decision of the bank's native officials, Senaga promptly accepted this version, claiming it showed the American civil administration was not unfriendly to him and it was only the Okinawa rich who wanted him out of office.

Whether six months with a mayor who cannot get funds for public services will work a change in public sentiment and make a recall probable is a question for the future.

A faster means of bringing the mayor before the electorate again is available through the passage by the city Assembly of a "no confidence" resolution, which takes a two-thirds vote. The 27 non-Communists in the body might be persuaded

to adopt such a resolution, which would confront Senaga with the alternative of resigning or dissolving the Assembly and calling for a new election.

If such an election were won by the conservatives and another "no confidence" resolution were then adopted, Senaga automatically would be out.

Strength Might Gain

But there is a little reluctance to the test the mayor's popularity right now. If last December's election is any gauge, the People's party might come up with more members in a new Assembly than they have now and American embarrassment would deepen.

So the long-term squeeze through the bank's closing off of credit is the current strategy.

Senaga, meanwhile, is making the most of his new platform.

He yesterday laid before the Assembly a program closely following the line of his election campaign, in which he defeated two conservative candidates.

He called among other things for "democratization" of the city government through unionization of city employes and establishment of a ward system in Naha city.

"He wants to legalize the Communist cell system," Burger commented.

沖繩問題に関する海外の論調

イギリス

△「沖繩におけるアメリカ人」：エコノミスト誌論説（三一・一二・八）

植民地主義は必ずしも害悪をもたらすものであるか、あるいは害悪をもたらさずとも、必然的なものであるか？ あなたがたがまだ一本立ちできぬ人達のためには、たしかにたぬかになるか？ 仕事をしつてやつてゐる場合、その人達のうちの誰かがあなたにたぬかに行けと言つたらあなたには立ち去らねばならないか？ またあなたが出て行かないか？ と思ふ場合、あなたが出て行かないか？ またあなたがたの批判者をどう捌くか？

沖繩に駐留してゐる有能な米軍人のある者は、最近これらの問題を自問自答せねばならなかつた。アメリカ人として彼らは、

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植民地主義については、それがいかに変容したものであつても、その言葉を聞いただけで本能的にひどく不興顔になる。しかしながら、実際の行政担当者として、彼らはそれとは別な分別を有する。事実、彼らのうちのある者は、最近の諸経験から、「沖繩人は、権威は尊敬するが、民主主義を理解することは殆んど望み得ない政治的未成年者である」と見る氣持になつてゐる。

沖繩については、否定できぬことが二つある。その一は、米國が島民の福祉増大のために莫大な時間と労苦と金（かね）を注ぎ込んだことであり、その二は、沖繩の政治構造が、まだ完全には自治の域に達してゐない英國の植民地に酷似してゐることである。米國は沖繩に対する純經濟援助に約六千二百萬ポンドを費した。そして軍事建設工事に年間約一千八百萬ポンドを費してゐる。島民の児童のための学校々舎建設のためには三百萬ポンド以上を支出した。沖繩の実業家連に対しては五百萬ポンドの回覧見返資金

を貸与し、その結果、戦前には主として甘蔗と甘藷の栽培に従事していた同島民社会から驚きの眼をもつて見られた。他方企業心旺盛な大工上りの中年の男と、その四人の兄弟は、今では土建、倉庫、食品会社、回漕業、木材、映画劇場等を含む島の新事業の半数を支配している。島民の生活水準は急激に上昇した。彼らの死亡率は戦前の数字の四割以下に下がり、ココラの年間消費は四十万ドルに上っている。

もし米国が沖縄の軍事基地化を決定していなかつたならば恐らく以上の事例は一つとして起つていなかつたであらう。同島にかなりの官僚政治が行われているのも止むを得ないことである。琉球米軍司令部 (RMO) は米国琉球民政部 (USCAR) を支配しており、この民政部はまた順に琉球政府 (RGO) を支配していることは疑いもないところだ。沖縄は二十九人の議員を有する立法院をもつているが、その政府主席は米国の知事代理によつて任命さ

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れる。沖縄人はこのことについて不満である。彼らはまた軍の管轄区域の出入にパスを携帯しなければならぬことに不平をこぼしている。とりわけ、彼らは米軍占拠の土地についてぶつぶつ言っているのだ。

沖縄の人口は六十八万人で、その人口密度は一平方マイル当り一、二七〇人である。沖縄在留アメリカ人は四万人であり、彼らは可耕地面積八万エーカー中、一万エーカーを占拠しており、三万四千の島民家族を立退かせたと言われている。米側によるこの立退補償申出は関係島民により憤然として一蹴された。島民は最初の米側提案の地代の七倍引上げ、および莫大を一括払いを要求している。

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←

本件土地問題に関し、米側は、立退、家族はすでに戦争により事実上立退かされており、彼らの大部分はすでに仕事口を見付けており、同島経済開発促進の結果、従前の生活水準よりもかなり高い生活水準を享受していることを指摘してきた。人口は年二万人の率で増加しており、米国の介入なくしても、土地からの移転は不可避の傾向をたどつてきていたが、たまたま米軍が介入、沖繩人に対し大規模移民か、あるいはマルサス理論による飢餓か、そのいずれか一つを択ぶ問題を提起したのであつた。しかも一般からは、米国は沖繩を援助しているどころか、むしろ無慈悲な搾取を行つていゝと思われがちである。

米行政当局はかつて一部の大学生たちが共産党後援の「ヤンキー」よ、国へ帰れ」デモに敢然として参加した時に最初の苛烈な試験に直面した。日本統治下においては沖繩には大学は皆無であつたのに反し、米側は二十万ドルもする立派な図書館の附属した大

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学を一つ設立した。大学の寄贈基金の手前もあり、沖繩人校長は右学生のうち六名を放校処分にした。ところが、その学生たちは、もし仮りに日本人か、それともまた共産党員が、自分たちと同様な目に会つたとしたならば、果してどんなもつと過激な手段に訴えたであらうかと反問して憚らなかつた。しかし米人側はこの議論は取上げる価値なしとして無視したが、内心では却つて良心の苛責を感じている。

日本は沖繩に深い関心を持ち、日本の新聞は島民の対米不満感情を強く支持している。日本社会党および保守派の若干党員すらも、米国が沖繩から撤退するならば、日本はソ連から他の島々を取り返すのに一層よい機会に恵まれるだろうと論じている。大部分とは言えないまでも、沖繩人の多数は恐らく沖繩の日本復帰を歓迎するであらう。「もつとも、日本の統治は決して著しく仁政とはいえなかつたけれども」。アメリカ人は以上の議論に承服す

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ることができない。そしてその理由とするところは、沖縄が現在軍事基地であるばかりか将来も軍事基地として残りそうだというにある。右軍事的なもの以外にさらにもう一つの議論がある。戦前沖縄の輸入は約四百万ポンド、輸出は約三百万ポンドと見積られており、日本はその不足分を賄っていた。しかし今日では、沖縄の輸出は約六百万ポンドに上昇し、一方二千一百万ポンドの割で輸入している。換言すれば、沖縄の新しい戦後経済は米人側の消費に振り向けられている。それにもかかわらず、このことは急激に増加しつつある沖縄の人口に仕事を与えていることを意味する。植民地行政に矛盾はつきものである。アメリカ人のある者は、事態の真相が頑固に歪曲されていることに怒りを感じており、沖縄における不穏な情勢がすべて少数の煽動者の仕業によるものだといそかに文句を言いたい気持になつてもいる。「われわれは田圃仕事をしている単純な百姓どもから好かれている」と彼らは

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主張する。また他の者は、現地人から特に好かれているとは考えていないが、自分たちが沖縄にいたので島民は助かっているのだと真面目に考えている。

かれらの間には少数ではあるが、本稿冒頭に掲げた疑問に対して、自分らの個人的経験から、もはや米人にありがちの独断的な回答をしない傾向が強くなつてきつつある。

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ニ アメリカ

△「沖繩におけるわれわれの地位」……ニューヨーク・タイムズ
紙社説（三二・一・一〇）

今回の那覇市長選挙に現われた反米の動きは、沖繩人に対する啓発活動がまだ充分に行われていないように思われる。沖繩におけるわれわれの地位はよく見ても幾分曖昧である。われわれは日本の「潜在主権」を認めると述べたが、同時に、西太平洋防衛のため必要とする限り、沖繩において軍事基地を保持し、かつこれを管理することを欲している。かかる基地管理は、若干の点において沖繩人の利害と衝突する。彼らは沖繩防衛問題の長期に亘る紆余曲折を理解しているようには見えないが、しかしわれわれの沖繩管理が差当つては彼らに有利である点はよく呑み込んでいる。

9. 利害が相反するこれらの点は何とかして和らげられねばならぬ

い。われわれは自ら求めて沖繩に在るわけではなく、できればなるべく速やかに撤退するつもりでいるのだ。われわれは琉球の日本に対する結びつきを憤りもしないし、またこれに敵対もしない。しかし現在のところ、われわれは沖繩に留まらねばならない。このためには沖繩の人々に、何故その必要があるかをよく知らせねばならぬことは言を俟たない。

△「沖繩の土地接收は島民の不安をかきたてる」……シカゴ・トリビューン紙記事（一・一一）
十一月十日那覇発
パイシー・ウッド特派員の記事

米國施政下の十一年間に五億ドルがつぎ込まれた軍事基地沖繩は、今や大きな政治問題に直面し、一般の那覇市長選挙以来米國の支配は更に強い挑戦を受けるであろう。

日本の二倍の一平方哩千三百人の人口密度を有する沖繩は、米

国施政下における生活水準向上のため年間二万人の人口増加を見ているが、他方土地不足を軽減するためムーア琉球司令官は農業より工業への転換に努力しており、現地ステイヴス米総領事もこれを熱心に支持している。かかる工業誘致が成功するまではムーア司令官は沖縄の過剰人口解決の唯一の方法として移住を考えており、幸に現地人もこれに同意している。ブラジル、アルゼンティンへの沖縄人移住者は一九五六年に約一千名を数え、ハワイにも五万名がいる。当間主席は人口の半数にあたる三十万は沖縄以外の何処かへ移住すべきであると信じており、その収容候補地としてマインシャル、小笠原、カロリン諸島およびニューギニアを挙げている。また、移住許可を得るため、来月代表团が、ペルーおよびその他のラテン・アメリカ諸国を訪れることになっている。米国が沖縄を占拠している限り、空文ではあるが兎に角日本は「潜在主権」を有しており、沖縄人の一部には日本復帰を望んで

いるものもある。沖縄の反米政治家たちは親日感情を最大限度まで利用しているが、かかる親日感情は、戦前の状態をよく覚えていない若い世代の人たちの間に多いようであり、例えば当間主席のごとき古い人たちは、日本は沖縄再建のために金をつぎ込むことはないと思つてゐる。当間氏が筆者に語つたところによれば、「今は再建の秋であり、日本復帰の時ではない。米国の沖縄駐留は金もうけのためではなく、米国が沖縄で金を使えば使うだけわれわれは楽になるのだと皆に言つてゐる」とのことである。

復帰運動に置かれている重要性を少くするための一つの方法は、アイゼンハウアー政権が沖縄に対して有している意図を明示することである。「ア」大統領およびダレス長官は、沖縄は「予見しうる将来」および「極東に脅威と緊張が存在する限り」これを保持するとのみ述べているに止まり、このため米国の沖縄占拠は何時まで継続するのか、一年か、一世紀かについて不確定であり、これは日本および沖縄政治家達に対し、日本のために宣伝する機会を与えている。現地米シグイリアンの言によれば、米国にとつて必要なことは、米国は沖縄から十年間、二十五年間、あるいは一定期間撤退する意図なしと発表することであり、これにより不確定さは解消し、日本人、沖縄人をして太平洋防衛のこの重要な一環における米国の立場を知らしめるであろう。

さらに極東に産業を興すことに関心を有する米実業家が、沖縄における投資は償却に二十五年かかることを知れば、現在ほど工

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場を建設することに躊躇しはしないであろう。

米国のマックアースー新駐日大使は、東京着任後國務省に対し沖縄の地位の明確化に関する勧告を行うこととなる。

英国の新聞は、沖縄を米国のサイブラスと呼んでいるが、一旦現地を見た者は、多数派のギリシャ人がギリシャ復帰を希望し、少数派のトルコ人がこれに反対しているこの地中海の英国のクラウン・コロニーと沖縄とは比較にならないことに気が付く。日本人に人種的に極めて近い沖縄人には、レイシアル・ミノリテイになるものは存在しない。彼らを分つものは、いまだ火を吐く論争とまではなっていない日本復帰問題を除いては何一つ存在しない。また、目下現地では、米国を非難する出版、著作、言論に対し罰金と懲役を併課する軍令を撤廃することが期待されている。

秘

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電信写

昭和三二 二九七二 略
 ワシントン 二月二日二一五〇発
 本 省 二二日二二七着
 岸 大臣 谷 大使

(沖繩に関する雑誌記事の件)
 第四六六号

U.S. News & World Report 二月二十二日号は瀬長沖繩市長に関する報道を行つてゐるが、記事中に沖繩を称して西太平洋の最大原爆基地 (America's most powerful nuclear-weapons base in the Western Pacific) 又那覇をもつて原爆基地の中核 (the heart of a nuclear-war base) と表現している。
 右は一雑誌の記事に過ぎざるも現国会における原爆兵器関係質疑に鑑み何んら御参考まで。

配布先 次官、官房長、局長、次長、総、亜総、一欧一協一

外務省

記帖
 一 340

南方班
 了了局
 32.2.27
 課

15

△「錯誤の招請」・・・公論報 (台北発行の民間紙) 社説
 (一・一六)

最近レムニツァー米極東軍司令官兼琉球民政長官は日本国会議員団に対し琉球を訪問しよう招請したと伝えられるが、右招請は日本の各界とくに社会党議員が、米国の対琉球政策に激しい攻撃を加えているので、彼らに琉球の現状視察の機会を与え、彼らの攻撃を止めさせることを狙つてゐるのであるが、このような招請は、琉球に対する残存主権を主張し琉球奪還を企図している日本人を増長させ、琉球人民の願ひである琉球独立の達成にとつて有害なものである。

アジア局長 参事官 第一課長 別紙 添付 5-1 96

政才一五六三号

昭和三十一年四月二十三日

在米

臨時代理大使 下田武



外務大臣 山岸 信介殿

第一課長

沖繩問題に関するサタデー・イヴニング・ホスト誌記事送付の件

三月三十日付サタデー・イヴニング・ホスト誌は沖繩

問題に関する "Rugged Backland of Okinawa" と題

する William S. Jordan の記事 (右抜別添) を掲

げや三海兵隊の教訓訓練を紹介するものともし

在外公館

アメリカ局長

参事官

情報文化局長

第一課長 第二課長

18007

繩問題に対する米国の基本理念が固まるのではないか
を指摘しているが、その要旨 左のとおり(傍)報告とする。

沖繩は外觀上極めて繁栄していることと見え、
六千七万人の沖繩人は本質的な問題の解決方法を
を発見しえず、如何にすべきかが判らぬため、
Lynch と呼ぶ左翼市長を選んだ。土地接收は
文句をいろいろ持てる土地を使用しない。彼らは
日本人のこのとく考へ且つ行動するが嘗ての如く
才一流日本人にはなうたくないと考へている。
副司令官は、沖繩を持つべきものとして、
(一)沖繩駐留期間を二かスパート
メント (二)沖繩への級らか導に何かあるかを知る

在外公館

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せることの三つを挙げてみる。

沖繩は全くわかれの問題である。米国のクラシクな矛盾はその分裂した性格にある。先づ「軍事」関係事項、かつこれはわかれは現実主義義者であり、基地なしでは「アソア」を共産主義から護りえぬことを認めざる。わかれは対日戦における前進基地として沖繩をとつたが、その他には沖繩人の解放とか要を適すという目的はなかつた。その軍事基地は第二次大戦における「アソア」心臓部に対する長距離爆撃機の前進補給基地としてそのまゝ残り、日本が米国の味方するや否や断言しえぬ、真からみて沖繩の重要性は更に大きく米海軍にとつても港の重要性は大

である。

オニの米国民の性格として米国人の「まじりか」の伝道師的性格がある。わかれは、わかれか責任を持つてゐる人達にわかれと同様の思想、モーション、及び mechanical gadgets を領し合ひ、政治上の自由をエンジョイしないと満足しない。しかしながらこの「軍事」と「伝道」の二目的が過去の半世紀米國が何一つ恒久的な決定を行わなかつた沖繩にあるほどの大きな蹉跌に到達したことはなかつた。島をめぐり「一〇哩のハイウェイ、恒久的の四〇〇の教室、給水、病院施設、年四十万トンの能力を有するトラック、自家用車五〇〇〇台、住宅計画、アパートの築床等々を見ると、確かに沖繩は変貌

した。一九五四年までに米國議會は沖繩援助のため一億七千七百万ドルを配賦し、五三年年度の支出権限要求は約四千四百百万ドルで、空軍のみで年間三千二百百万ドルを消費する。米軍直轄労務者は五万一千人で就業可能人口の五分の一に達し、賃銀は沖繩では空前最高である。

土地問題に關しては米軍が土地を接收し過ぎたため沖繩信來の「甘藷經濟」が破滅しつゝあるとの不平が最も多く政治家は好んで「日本復讐」を叫んでいる。米軍は一九五二年以來接收地〇・八エーカー当り年平均七〇ドルの地代を支拂つてゐるが、沖繩農民の肉體はその土地からの收穫に劣りどうにか家族を養ひ得るが、現金七〇ドル

では養いえないところにある。もっとも、この頃の元農民も今では住みを見つけたのかたパートタイムで土地も利用して、いよいよから必ずしも絶望的になつてゐるわけではなからう。

沖繩は第二次大戦前には一方日本が驚異的高率の動員死亡率を許容し、他方台湾への移住を奨励したにも拘らず、沖繩は自活出来ずある種の補助を常に必要としていた。戦後の肉體を輸入にすり見ると一九五五年の輸出は、一三四〇万ドルであるに対し、輸入は六二五〇万ドルであり輸出の大半は黒糖、スクラップで一九五六年度の輸出のうちスクラップは九八〇万ドルを占め、このスクラップもソブははなくなつてしまつてゐる。現

在の沖繩経済に占めるスウツラの重要性は古彈
 藥蒐集のため昨年十一月間に一死傷者一六三
 名を出した事によつても明白である。米國式農法
 のため甘蔗、甘蔗、陸稻、大豆等の收穫量は
 増加したが、事實土地は所有者が都市労働に
 従事して居るうちに可耕地は遊んで置かれ
 てあり、たとえ沖繩人が土地を返還せられた
 としても人口過剰のため自活しえぬであらう。地代
 支拂を同じくは、戦争の結果えた土地に対しては
 拮据一四三〇万ドル、民有地には年々八二〇万ト
 ルの地代を支拂ふしとの示唆もあり、米議會特
 別分科会は、この一部を呑み込むが、もし立退か
 した農民が土地生産全額に等しい額を手にする

ことなく得る事が出来れば全くナイス・ワークである
 というふきである。
 沖繩の日本復歸の呼びは綿密な検討には耐
 ええない。日本は平和条約にあり米國の沖繩
 管理を認め米國の信託統治下に置いた場合
 にはこれに同意する旨合意している。今ま右
 条項が適用されたことはなく、官立筋はこの表現を
 使うことを避けて居るが、戦果として米軍管理
 下に置かれたこと。沖繩が日本に復歸するに
 由つては見当りないようである。沖繩の完全なる
 日本復歸は一才にあり沖繩の経済的、社会的
 破滅を意味する。現在の米國が沖繩財政等
 与年額五二四〇万ドルの何分の一も日本政府は

沖繩に對し補助しとうもない。沖繩の日本復歸
 は沖繩通貨をアップセットするのみであり、現在
 の沖繩産業は無制限な日本の競争力のため消
 失し、法制、税制改革が行われ、沖繩は半世
 紀前の劣等地位に戻るであろう。
 更に米國が基地を保有しつつ沖繩を日本に返
 還することは、平和条約以来の日本における基
 地反対斗争より見ても、トランプルを意味するのみ
 であることは明らかである。又沖繩の政治家は日
 本復歸を叫ぶ際、日本の支配下には帰るが支拂
 は米國がするという意味の場合があるが、これはわ
 ねり火の日本における至極から見て、unstable
 arrangementであるとはみられない。軍事的に

キリテイの問題は増し、將來の基地拡張は不可能
 となり、米軍基地は日本が承認しない限り戦時
 下際しても使用出来なくなつてあろう。若し日本
 復歸が二一、二時半のうちに實現するならば、これは
 沖繩人、日本人、米國の納税者及びアジアの自
 由を界りを防衛せんとする米國の夢だとつては
 全くの非劇となるであらう。
 在界中から好むれようとするのが、米國の政策で
 あることは、沖繩にありとも、初から明瞭である。
 保健水準の向上（ために日本人は二万人増加し
 ている）は全く人道主義に基いてゐる。幼稚な代
 議制度の樹立も、の表れであり、彼らは自治の
 至願なく、又その準備があるとの徴候も（も）示さ

ちかつたのであつた。その結果は甚しくなく沖繩は米
 民政府に統治され、副官の独裁力は徹然
 土地使用、産業、移民等各般に及んでゐる。
 瀬長市長を選んだことが彼らに与えられた一
 力を利用した典型的なケースである。
 沖繩在住外国人としては米空軍軍人家族、米
 海軍隊(家族なし)一万陸軍軍人家族四千、日
 本人五百、米人五百であり、彼らの教育施設と
 しては日本語を用いる米校のほか米軍人子弟用
 の米校があるが、外国人子弟の入學は許されないと
 ため、米軍勤務の若干の比島、ヒズー系子弟は
 英語を用いる米校への入學を許可されてゐない。
 沖繩のステータスについては、一九五三年の「極東」

威と緊張が續く限り」という如き言明が唯一の
 年かたりのあるが、これがあつたため外国による投資
 は低調となりざるをえない。ムア副長官以下のス
 には最大限の忍耐を必要とし得る。何をやるとも
 沖繩人は不平を以て日本の新聞又は左翼系新
 聞にある不評的な記事は在野の言論に過敏で
 あるワシントンからの不平を根拠とする。しかし純軍事
 的方面は極めて平静であつた建設工事、現地人
 雇用は入後一年半は續くであろう。軍事基地
 とこの沖繩は他の海外基地と比べ遜色なく、
 build in kuley niters maid を月十七半半で雇
 る沖繩勤務を再志願する者の率は高く在勤
 期間延期申請も多く又歓楽街もなかなか盛ん

である。米空陸軍が家族自動車、家具、大
 持込みでやって来た恒久性と歓美な生活環境の
 六ヶ年の空軍生活の中に三海兵師団のスコアの
 ようにやうて来た。一犬も家具も持たず妻子も
 伴わずに。
 一九四五年当時沖縄占領に参加した *Alan Leary* 少
 将麾下は一等兵といえども差別なく独身宿
 舎に入り師団は一九四五年当時のことまで猛訓練
 を開始した。彼らは戦闘以外は考えていないよう
 であり、永年の *Dancehall* のごとく硫黄島で演習
 して来たと思ふと忽ち南琉球の表水又昨年十一
 月のスエズ危機には信戦体制を布いた。二の海兵
 隊に対する反感は色々であり、海兵隊に入らなれば

助かつたと言ふものもあれば、米空陸軍は家族を本
 国に残して来てれば遙かに経済的且つ経済的
 な仕のわあ来たであらうと述べて家族たちを怒らせ
 た司令官も居る。又單身の海兵隊員は有事の
 際には役に立つことはもとより、沖縄全清への協力
 ともなつてゐる。この問題は米國が沖縄を米國
 領土として併合し沖縄人を米國市民なると宣言し、
 米國への移住を許可すれば解決する。われわれ
 の現在やるといふ他のこと一他の小さな島へ立退かせ
 ちとくと南米への移民を援助し現地農工業を建
 て直すこと一これらは自暴自棄の向に合わせたりす
 るぬように見える。それ故矛盾は残るわけがある。
 成吉思汗なら一九四五年に全員を殺りくして問題

を解決しなごあろうし、ソ連なら放置するか餓死を
 せるか、十分死に絶えるまで放っておくであらう。
 島国国民は、在野の現実を無視し米国への負担
 にはお構いなく島を日手に返すであらう。しかし
 米国はよい人割人格を持つてあり、殺りくもせねば
 餓死より人口問題を解決もいない。われわれは
 第三次大戦のため、沖縄の価値を認識してあり、
 又とうあることを望んでいる。
 一、われわれは、われわれは、米軍駐留期のりう基本法
 要求に対しても、米軍駐留期のりう基本法
 又沖縄人のステータスに關する問題に対しても
 答えることが出来ない。何故なら、われわれは未
 だ決心がつかないからである。

March 30, 1957

playable. Wages are the highest in the island's history. Okinawans have money to spend and stores in which to spend it.

Why, then, isn't the island jumping with joy? General Moore's list of necessities is only one answer of many. The most common complaint is that the United States has taken too much land, ruining the age-old sweet-potato economy of the island. "Return to Japan," is a favorite cry of politicians. "More money for land taken," "More money for teachers," "Too many troops," and "Not enough freedom" appear in the arvil chorus of complaints.

But none of these holds water very well. Most are only symptoms of what ails this confused island. It's true that the United States uses a lot of land. Airfields and radio-antenna farms, warehouses and artillery parks generally require flat spaces. Immediately after the war, our Government seized 45,000 acres, some 16,000 of them out of the 80,000 considered arable on the entire island.

For land used, we have paid annual rentals since 1952. These payments now average seventy dollars a year for the typical family plot of about eight-tenths acre. The trouble is that an Okinawan farmer somehow managed to support his family from such a plot, but he cannot begin to do it on seventy dollars in cash.

Love may not really make the world go round, but it manages to make millions of phonograph records do so.

ALMA DENNY

However, he probably now has a job and may still be using the land part time, so he's not necessarily desperate.

Okinawa never was able to support itself before World War II, even though Japan kept the population level down by permitting a shockingly high infant-mortality rate and by encouraging emigration to Formosa. Nevertheless, subsidies of some kind always were necessary.

Some idea of the postwar problem can be obtained from imports and exports. In 1955, exports were only \$13,400,000, against \$62,500,000 imports. Chief exports: black sugar, plus large amounts of scrap metal. Exports in 1956 included \$9,800,000 worth of scrap metal, which is bound to run out sometime. Its current economic importance is indicated by the fact that 163 persons were killed or injured in the first ten months of 1956 while combing old ammunition dumps for scrap.

American methods recently have helped Okinawan farming, increasing yields of sweet potatoes, sugar cane, paddy rice, soybeans, tropical fruits and livestock steadily since 1951. There has not been any large acreage increase—in fact, much usable land lies idle while owners work at town jobs. Actually, even if Okinawans had all their land back, they could not support themselves because of overpopulation. The Okinawans themselves can think of things they would prefer to getting the land back. One delegation suggested that the United States simply pay the lump sum of \$14,300,000 for the privilege of using land which we won in war, plus \$8,200,000 annual rental for that part of it which had belonged to private owners. A special congressional subcommittee gulped a little at this. This request, it reported, meant "that if an Okinawan owned a piece of agricultural land which now is needed by the United States, our Government should support that indi-

vidual, and possibly his heirs, in the same manner and fashion as though he were spending long and arduous hours of work and accepting the hazards of nature throughout the year... the dispossessed landowner would... receive, without the expenditure of any labor, the equivalent of his total land productivity."

Nice work, if you can get it. The cry for "return to Japan" does not stand much closer inspection. The United States-Japan peace treaty included a paragraph in which Japan recognized American control over Okinawa and agreed to concur should the United States apply for a United Nations trusteeship. No such application has been made, however, so the island is actually controlled by the military as a prize of war, although official circles avoid the term.

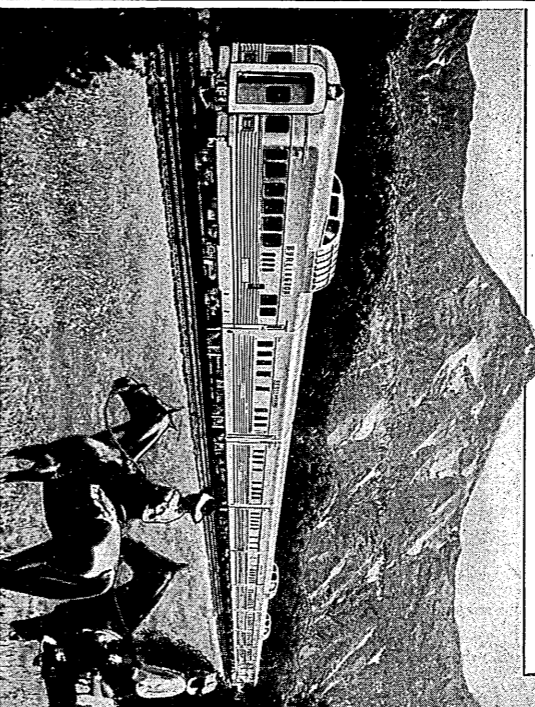
There appears to be no good reason why Okinawa should be returned to Japan. On the one hand, return of Okinawa to Japan outright could mean only economic and social ruin for the island. No Japanese government is likely to subsidize Okinawa for even a fraction of the \$52,400,000 which is our estimated annual contribution. Return of Japanese control could only upset the Okinawan currency. There is very little Okinawan industry now, and that would fade away in the face of uncontrolled Japanese competition. Legal codes and taxation would have to be revised—Okinawans would revert to the inferior status they held for more than half a century.

And return of the island government to Japan while we continued to maintain our bases could only mean trouble. Since the Japanese peace treaty, there has been nothing but strife about military operations in Japan—Communist-inspired farmers' marches on military bases at Mount Fuji and elsewhere. When politicians here shout about return to Japan, what they actually mean is return of control to Japan, but with the United States continuing to pay all the bills. There is no indication in our experience in Japan that this would be a workable arrangement. Problems of military security would be multiplied and further expansion of bases, as needed, would become impossible. Our bases could not be used in war unless Japan approved.

Among Americans in Tokyo today, the fashion is to laugh sourly about Okinawa. "Oh, sure," a young lady said to me recently. "Everything will be fine in Okinawa—until some of our do-gooders decide to give it back to Japan, in a year or two." If it happens, this will be an unmitigated tragedy—for the Okinawans, the Japanese, the American taxpayer, and the American dream of defending the free world in Asia.

The side of American policy which wants all the world to love us has been active on Okinawa from the first. The improvement of health standards—which almost immediately resulted in an annual population increase of 20,000—was simple humanitarianism. The establishment of a prenatal form of representative government could have been only because we want other people to be like us. We were under no compulsion to give the Okinawans a voice in their government. They had no history of self-government and gave no sign that they were ready for it. Nevertheless, they now have its color. If not its reality. Towns and villages manage their own affairs—the days about which Teahouse of the August Moon was written are long gone. The island has a twenty-nine-man elected legislature. The results are not happy. The island continues to be ruled by the United States Civil Administration (USCAR). As resident deputy governor of the Ryukyus, quarter-mantered General Moore is dictator

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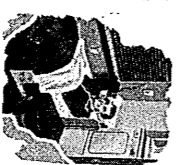
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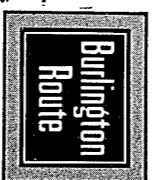
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of the island although he dislikes the word. He has the power to appoint the Okinawan chief executive, to veto legislative action and to rule by decree. His power extends over taxation, land use, industry and immigration.

Our administration here makes elaborate attempts to have the Okinawan legislature pass desired laws so that decrees will not be needed. USCAR did not interfere—although it thoroughly disapproved—when voters, in December, 1956, elected as mayor of Naha one Kanzeiyo Senaga, who shortly before had completed a prison sentence for harboring another leftist and giving false evidence. (One of the anti-American demonstrations had occurred when 5000 persons greeted him on his release from prison and listened to him promptly demand that Americans go home.)

The election of Senaga is typical of what Okinawans have done with the little power they have. One of the first legislative acts set up customs duties which taxed to the limit everything Americans wanted, but allowed what Okinawans wanted to come in free. An American who built a shopping center found the village elders delighted to have him do so—and delighted, a few weeks later, to hand him a \$6000 bill for school taxes alone. USCAR officers spend much time in heading off unworkable legislation. When this isn't successful, the deputy governor uses his veto.

The American Government simultaneously tries to maintain essential controls for military purposes, to protect Okinawans from economic damage by smart foreigners—including Americans—and to allow the native government all the leeway it can. Some of the results are fantastic.

Okinawa's foreign community includes 20,000 United States Air Force personnel and dependents, some 10,000 marines without any dependents, and about 4000 in Army families. In addition, 50,000 Japanese, 500 Americans and a few others are registered as commercial entrants. Many of the Japanese are here because of prewar residence or family connections, but the other civilians have been admitted on military permits based on one consideration: Can this person provide some service which Okinawans cannot provide themselves?

The presence of these various civilians keeps the military government wondering whether they should be protected from the school tax and other gouges dreamed up by the Okinawans, how much profit they should be allowed to export, and even which ones should go to school.

There are only the Japanese-language schools and those operated for United States military dependents. To these latter, children of American civilians are admitted for a fee, but a Washington ruling says children of aliens may not be. On Okinawa, this means that about a score of foreign children—some the offspring of Filipino veterans of American military services, some Hindu and other children who have had their previous schooling in the United States—are barred from English-speaking classes. The result is that American education is a bootleg item in some special cases.

American civilians generally are in an uneasy position here. Mention dictatorship and rule by decree a few times, and you become highly unpopular. A newspaperman says, "We try to be critical of the government at least part of the time. We want a record of criticism so that if they ever decide to throw us out, we can say it's because we were critical. That's the best protection we can have."

But the government itself has even less. The only clue it ever has had about its

own performance was a statement by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles in 1953 that the United States expected to continue the present status "as long as conditions of threat and tension exist in the Far East." Thus, to potential foreign investors, USCAR can only say: "The law of Okinawa is what the command says it is; we'll be here a while, but we don't know how long." Understandably, General Moore and his staff need all the patience they can muster. Whatever they do, Okinawans will complain, as a matter of principle. Anything which gets unfavorable notice in the Japanese or Communist press brings complaints from Washington, supersensitive to world opinion.

By comparison, the strictly military picture is almost restful to contemplate. The building program, employing so many Okinawans, has another year and a half to run. We now have excellent airfields and are equipped to defend the island against aerial attack. The military base, once neglected, now has swung to the other extreme. Housing, entertainment and fringe advantages—built-in baby sitters and maids at \$17.50 a month—compare favorably with other overseas bases. The re-enlistment rate is high, and

requests for extended duty here are frequent. The various clubs offer everything from twenty-five cent drinks to Christmas parties for the youngsters.

But even more entertainment, of a sort, is in the villages which have mushroomed near every military camp. The Venus, the Butterfly, the Cinderella and the Chatterbox bars are only typical of more than 1000 such joy palaces, each advertising with gaudy neon the presence of "many-beautiful-hostesses!" Okinawans were used to Japanese troops before the war and accepted marriages of convenience. They now are delighted by what Americans are willing to pay for company and entertainment. Military police and Okinawan officers work side by side to maintain order.

For half a dozen years there has been a steady stream of arriving Air Force and Army families, complete with children, dogs, automobiles and furniture. But for the last year the tenor of American service life has been disturbed. Into this atmosphere of permanency and pleasant living, the 3rd Marine Division came like a squall from another decade. Moving down from Japan, the division headquarters, special troops, artillery and one infantry regiment descended on this island with nothing but their combat

gear—no dogs, no furniture, very especially no wives or children. Privates moved into bachelor quarters, and so did Maj. Gen. Alan Shapley and his staff. Battalions began running up and down hills in training, and artillery started shunning away at hillside targets. Amphibious vehicles churned the surf as if this were 1945 again.

The marines acted precisely like men who thought they might have to fight at any time, and who never expected to settle down. Within weeks, most of these permanent transients were maneuvering 1000 miles east, off two jima. Later they were in the Southern Ryukyus, doing the same thing. Last November they went on a for-real alert during the Suez crisis.

Reactions varied. In many a pleasant club, a young officer expressed himself, "Boy, I'm glad I didn't join the marines. All those guys' ever do is work." American service wives were reduced to speechless rage when several Air Force and Army commanders admitted they thought the Army and Air Force could obtain more efficiency at less cost if they, too, left their wives at home.

The marines themselves do not act abused. They listen when Army and Air Force wives sympathize—"Oh, you poor men!"—and generally manage properly muted expressions. But they were left completely without answer when Bob Vermilion, unabashed publisher of the Morning Star, complained loudly to a group of officers. "Our here I have to live with my wife, and I don't see any reason you should get out of living with yours." Blond Betty Vermilion only smiled—she'd take care of Robert when she got him home.

It's obvious that there will be difficulties if this is to be an even larger military base than it already is. Actually, the troops may represent the only really solid future the island has.

One American shrugged when I asked his opinion. "I think," he said, "we could do worse than to keep two or three divisions of troops here permanently. If they were without families, it wouldn't cost much more than to keep them at home, and they'd be in the right spot if we had a war. More important, they'd provide enough lifeblood for the Okinawan economy to keep it going. It might be the cheapest answer we could find."

Of course, we could solve the problem simply by annexing Okinawa as a United States territory, declaring its people to be American citizens—as are the Gamanians—and permitting free emigration to the United States. The other things we're doing—encouraging resettlement to some of the smaller islands, aiding emigration in droves to South America, building up local agriculture and industries—appear to be nothing more than desperation stopgaps.

So the dilemma remains. A Genji's Khan would have solved the problem of Okinawa in 1945 by slaughtering its people. Soviet Russia might have ignored them until enough died of neglect or hunger to remove the problem. An insular nation would ignore world realities, and give the island back to Japan, no matter what the cost to us.

But we Americans have a fine split personality. So we don't slaughter, or solve population problems with hunger. We do—or let us hope we do—recognize Okinawa's value in preventing World War III. But we cannot answer General Moore's demands for a basic law, a statement of how long we'll stay, or a policy which will let the Okinawans know who they really are expected to be. Because we just haven't made up our minds.

THE END

NEXT WEEK

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Surprising Facts on Your Sleep Requirements

I Licked My Jinx

Jack Burke Reveals How He Almost Became Golf's Youngest Has-Been

The Lady Lays Down the Law

Ohio Housewife Ruth Lyons and Her Influential TV Program

IN COLOR:

How to Eat Like a Movie Star

Recipes of Chasen's Hollywood Restaurant

The Business of Love

A Complete Post Novlette
By Vivian Connell

Rugged Bachelors of Okinawa

(Continued from Page 27)

for whom we're responsible think as we do, share our morals and mechanical gadgets, and enjoy our governmental freedoms. And we feel a need to be loved.

Nowhere do the two aims—military and missionary—reach a greater climax of frustration than on this island, about which we haven't decided anything permanent in twelve years.

Along with a couple hundred thousand marines, soldiers, and airmen, I spent an unhappy two months on Okinawa in 1945, but had seen only bits and pieces of it again until this year of 1957.

I found that almost nothing is recognizable after twelve years. Millions of American dollars have transformed the island. Huge Kadena Air Base, complete with shops and housing as well as runways, is only a starter. A 110-mile highway system skirts the shore and connects the cities. Officers' and enlisted men's clubs top the scenic hills. Barracks, warehouses, golf course, beach clubs and military piers are new. Civilians have 4000 permanent

school classrooms, and the university's modernistic buildings ornament the site of old Shuri castle. The capital at Naha has plenty of shopping centers, bars and dance halls.

Okinawa now has good water systems, power lines, bus services, hospitals, commercial docks—name a modern facility, and it's almost sure to be here somewhere. There are nearly 5000 private automobiles. Docks handle 400,000 tons of cargo annually. New housing goes up even in remote villages, and department stores thrive.

The transformation has come high. Through 1954, our Congress had appropriated \$177,000,000 for Okinawan assistance. In 1956, the authorization request was for \$43,983,000. Air Force expenses are \$32,000,000 annually, with proportionate figures for the smaller Marine and Army units. Including contractors and individuals who hire servants, the United States directly employs 51,000 Okinawans—one out of every five em-

MEMO TO THE HUNGARIAN PATRIOTS

BY JOSEPH AUSLANDER

Heroes of Hungary,
Alone, with naked fists and naked faith,
for five
Soul-shattering days and nights you
kept alive:

The passion to be free,
The fatal furious flame of liberty,
And when at last you fell
You shook the citadel
Of tyranny.
Down to its uttermost base in hell—
And shook our hearts as well.
Even as your threadbare, blood-soaked
banner hurled
Its final scorn point-blank
At Soviet tank on tank on tank,
A shudder shook the world.

Debate and condemn,
Condemn and debate:
But what about them?
Despair cannot wait
While the Soviet horde,
With bullet and bomb,
With fire and sword
Drives the hard lesson home
In the schoolboy impaled
On the gates of the city,
In the madness that failed,
In the murder of pity,
In the flesh of defeat
Spreaddeleged in flame,
Dumped high in the street
Without number or name.

But Stalin said it, Stalin said it plainly:
(In 1946, to be exact)
*The Magyar problem is a matter only
For boxcars.* . . . Stalin said it. . . .
Chilling fact.

That was the way he spelled it out
and read it—
And good old Joey chuckled when he
said it.

Would you like to hear how they operate
Their death train round the clock to hell
(Yast Slave-and-Murder Syndicate)?
It's a simple formula: it works well:
You run down, smoke out, round up all
Your dangerous patriot deportees—
The young, the old, the short, the tall,
No matter: Flesh and bone will squeeze,
Your assembling point for these human
cattle

Les east of the border: Uzhgorod.
From there the boxcars roll and rattle
With their branded cargo, load on load,
Jammed in by bayonets, forced to stand,
The cars sealed tight, no bread or water:
Far from their homes, their motherland,
Marked for the slave camp, marked
for slaughter.
Over the rails the foul tide flows
As the boxcars carry these living dead,
The vomit and excrement stiff on
their clothes,
Fetid and stale. And many go mad,
Shrieking for water. And many stand
still.
Propped straight up in the airless spaces
By the stifling press, kept erect until,
Unloaded, they fall dead on their faces.

Shall I go on? Have you heard enough
Of the kindly ways of the Communist
Whose only law, when things get rough,
Is the rifle butt and the birdgeon fist?
(The hammer to break your head in two,
The sickle to cut your throat clean through.)

In the wreck and rubble of Budapest
They found toy soldiers, a set of toys
That somehow survived the holocaust
When Soviet tanks killed little boys.
The soldier who is made of zinc
Doesn't have to feel or think.

The warrior molded out of steel
Doesn't have to think or feel.
The hero who is carved of lead
May be killed, but won't stay dead;
Mounts of wood and iron men
Fight and fall and fight again.
Only flesh and bone are brittle—
Bleed a little, break a little;
Yet for courage nothing can
Match the flesh and blood of man.

Children whom hunger made both
wan and wise,
Schoolboys whom hate exploded into
men,
Your broken fists, your blind
beseeching eyes,
Your bodies—strangely childlike
even then—
Rebuke our world. Oh, yet once more
forgive.
The-all-too-little-and-the-much-too-late
That finds you still enslaved or fugitive,
That finds us still ensnared in bleak
debate.

Rise and confront us in the council hall,
Unnoticed, unannounced and silent there,
Save for that One who stands against
the wall.
The blood and sweat still matted in
His hair,
His cry the cry of man's old agony:
"Forsaking these, you have forsaken Me!"

TENGAN, OKINAWA.

The green and mountainous island of Okinawa does not look like an insoluble problem. This largest of the Ryukyu island chain (467 square miles) looks, and generally is, pleasant. Here are crowded highways, bustling villages, a neon-bright rebuilt city, a university on a mountaintop, and attractive houses marching up the hills. Okinawa is booming, and looks it.

The hilltop headquarters of the United States Civil Administration of the Ryukyus is in keeping with the general atmosphere: This concrete-and-glass building radiates permanence and thoughtful planning. Inside, the executive-office attitude is calm and relaxed. So, apparently, is the Army's Lt. Gen. James E. Moore, a slim man with a friendly and outgoing personality.

Only his words do not fit all this. He says, "Okinawa must have three things: First, a basic law under which we can operate; then a statement of how long we're planning to stay here; finally, a chance for the Okinawans to know who and what they really are."

Thus is destroyed the fleeing illusion that everything is all right on Okinawa because it looks prosperous. Okinawa has improved since 1945, when it was a battleground, and even since 1950, when it was neglected. But no cure has been found for its intrinsic problem—670,000 people with nowhere to go and no real idea of what they should be.

So they crowd in the streets on certain nights, shouting, "Go home, Yanks!"—though nothing worse for them could happen. They elect a leftist—perhaps a Communist—to the most important office they have to give. They complain about land requisitions, but do not work the land they have. They live better than Okinawans ever have lived in history, but feel abused. They think like Japanese and act like Japanese, but they do not really ever want to be again the sort of second-class Japanese they once were.

And they're uniquely our problem.

The almost classic dilemma of the United States as a world power is a bad case of split personality. About military matters we're realists, recognizing that we cannot protect any part of Asia from Communism without bases for the protectors.

We took Okinawa at great cost as a staging area for troops and planes in the war with Japan. There was no other purpose—not to free Okinawans, not to right any wrongs. And a military base it remains. Strategic Air Command long-range bombers require forward fields from which to refuel or on which to land in what may become World War III missions against the heartlands of Asia. Japan may or may not be on our side in such a conflict. Hence, Okinawa is essential if these bombers are to realize their full potential. Okinawa's harbors may be equally valuable to the Navy. This island is the only place near Asia where we may safely garrison any considerable number of troops on a combat-ready basis.

All well and good. But the other side of the American character, individual and national, is that we're born missionaries. We're unsatisfied unless people

(Continued on Page 86)



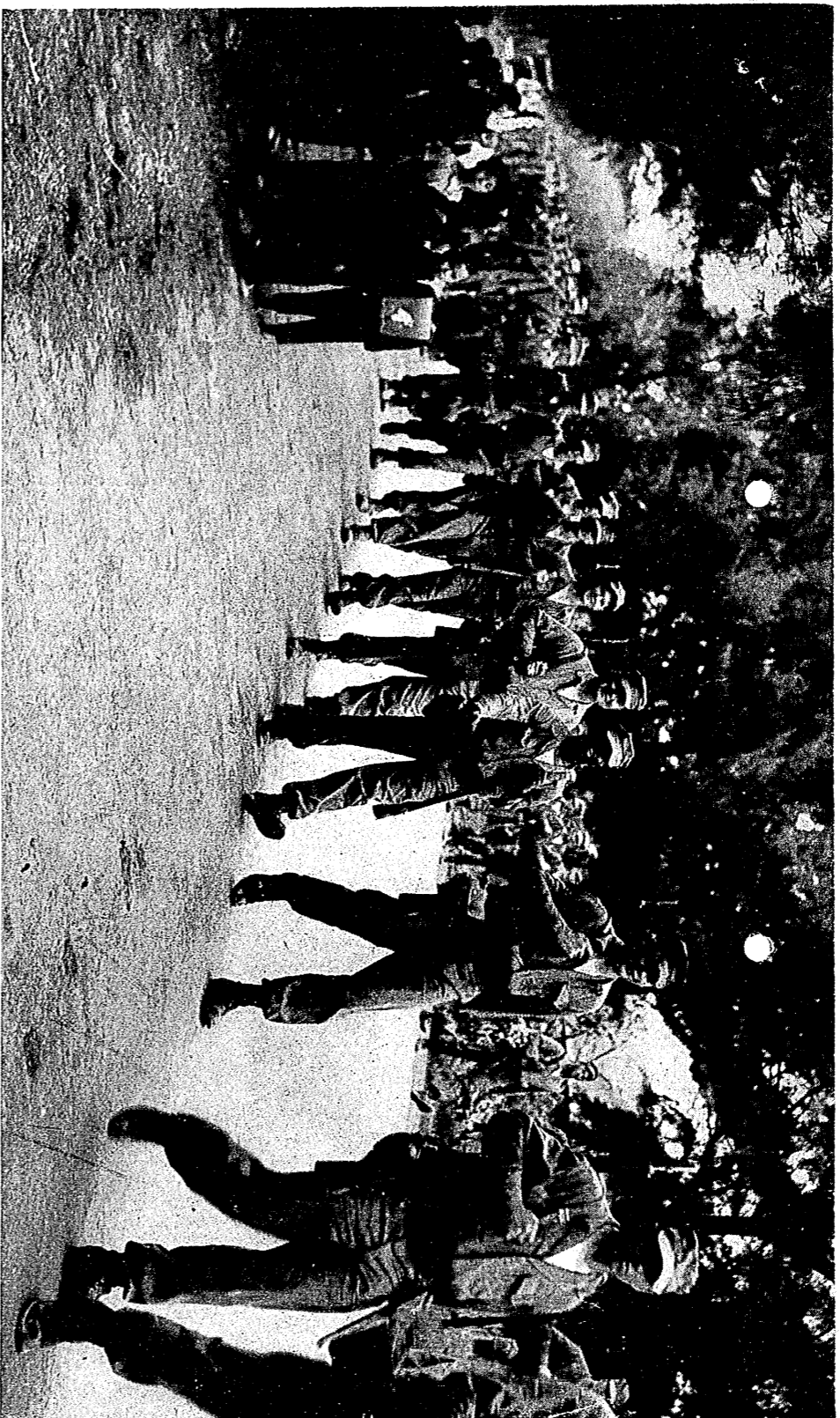
Off duty: At the Tea House of the August Moon, marines attempt to master the intricate art of eating with chopsticks from geisha hostesses in Okinawan costumes.



Major General Alan Shapley, the marines' commander. He led a regiment in 1945 when Okinawa was captured from the Japanese at a cost of 40,000 American casualties.



Okinawa, 1945: Marines flash hard-fighting Japanese out of a cave position on the "Little Siegfried Line."

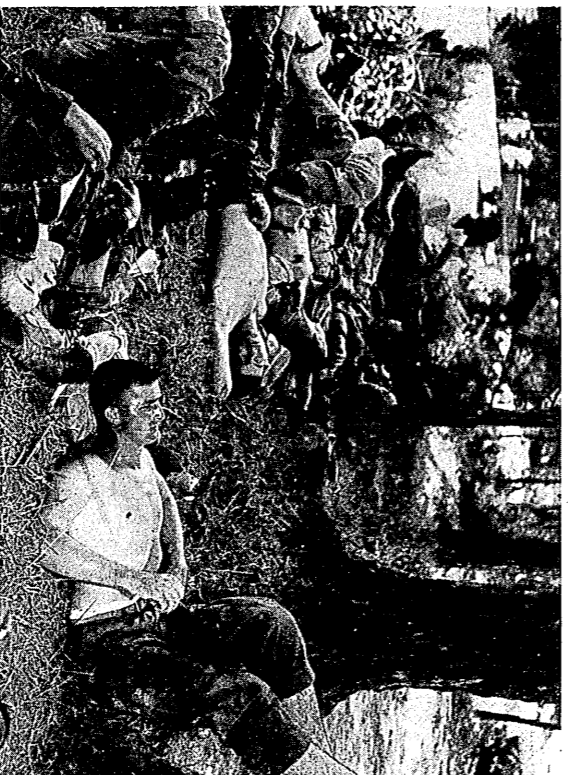


Leathernecks of the Ninth Regiment, Third Marine Division, on a routine conditioning exercise, swung by a group of curious Okinawan school children.

Rugged Bachelors of Okinawa

By WILLIAM L. WORDEN

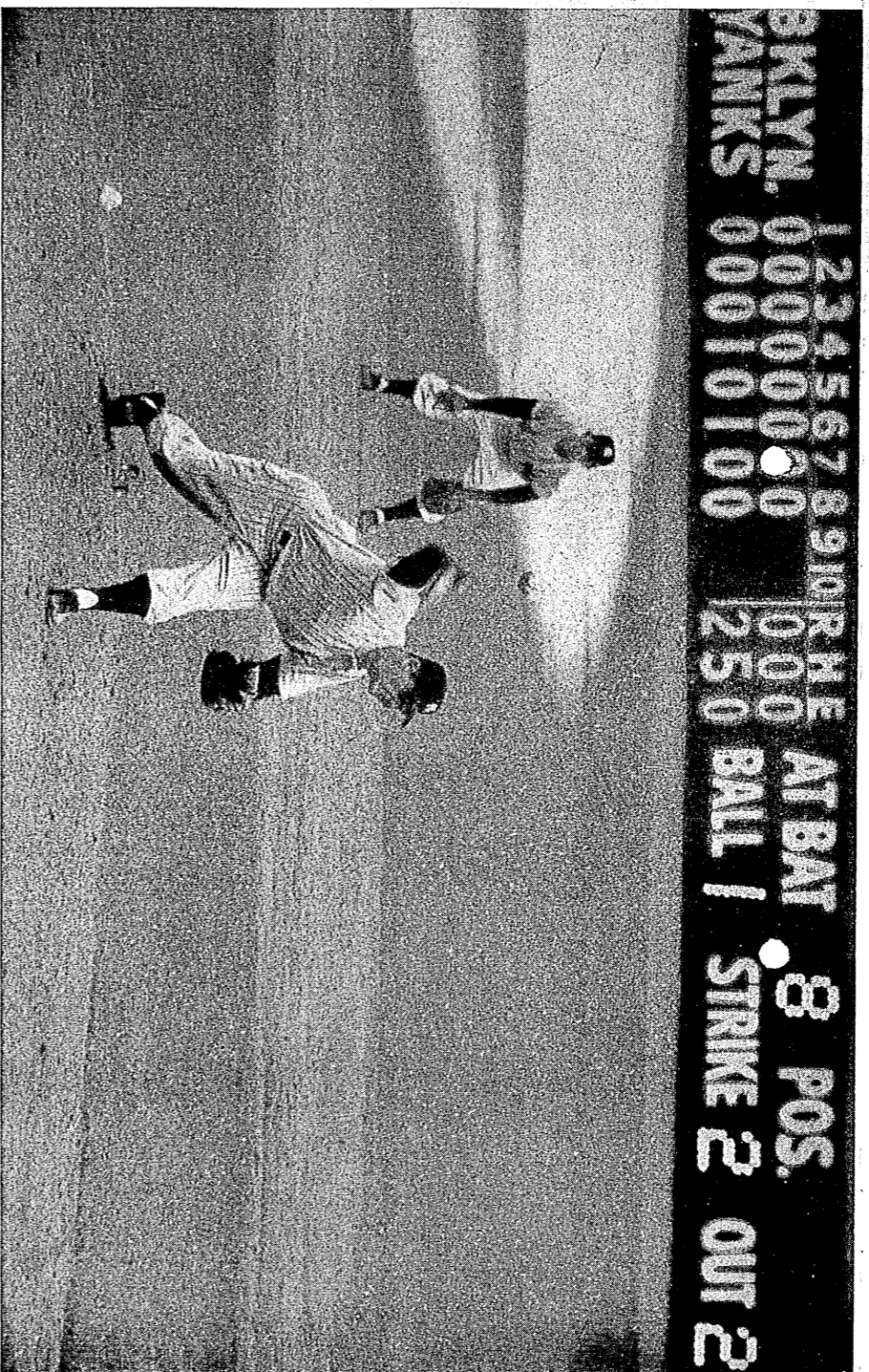
While other services enjoy typhoonproof homes and plush clubs, the marines grimly train round the clock to fight wherever they are needed.



Exhausted marines take a break during a forced march. Unanimous opinion of the civilians and young air officers is: "Man, all those marines do is work!"



Helicopters add to the marines' traditional mobility in atomic-warfare exercises on Okinawa. These men also go to distant islands for amphibious landing maneuvers.



Historic pitch: Don Larsen delivers a called strike to Dodger pinch hitter Dale Mitchell for the final out in the first World Series no-hitter.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
 RHE 0
 ATBAT 8
 POS. 3
 BALL 1
 STRIKE 2
 OUT 2

Is Larsen a One-Game Wonder?

By ARTHUR and MILTON RICHMAN

With the approach of opening day, the Yankees' fun-loving Don Larsen becomes fidgety whenever someone reminds him of the afternoon he pitched that perfect game . . .

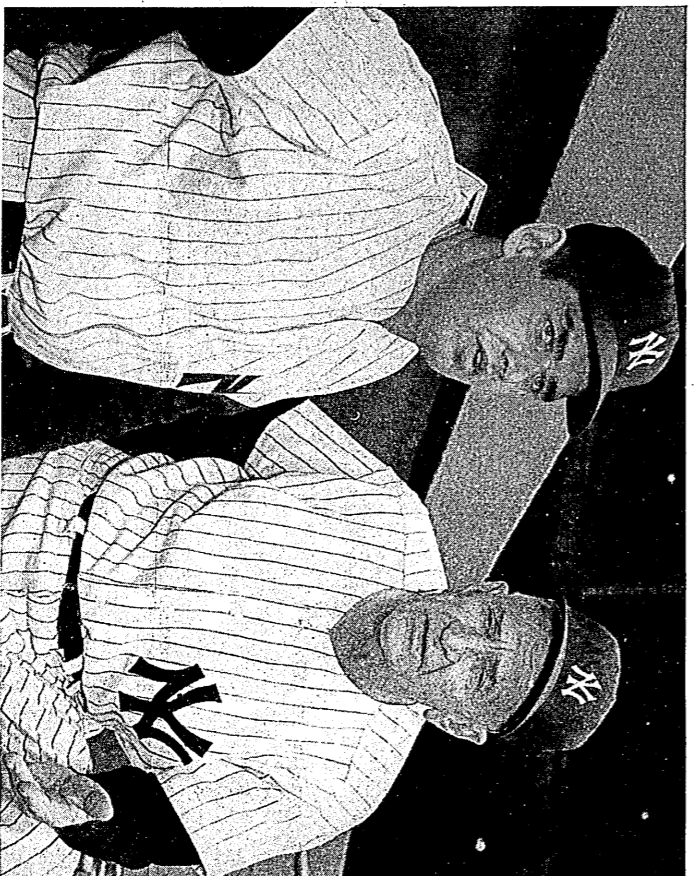
Any morning now Don Larsen, who pitched that perfect 1956 World Series game for the New York Yankees, will get up, scowl back at his reflection in the mirror and make a vow. He will promise himself never to get to bed later than midnight any more, never to have more than two beers—"Well, maybe three"—and never to be led astray again by the variety of temptations which confront all adventuresome young males.

Larsen is certain to make these noble resolutions during spring training because that is precisely what he does every season. Such was the case on March 5, 1956, at St. Petersburg, Florida, where the Yankees train.

"From now on, I'm through living it up," declared the big, dark-haired, twenty-seven-year-old hurler. "No more horsing around. I was getting such a bad reputation that even my mother bawled me out about it. I told her not to believe all that stuff she reads in the newspapers. But they're not gonna make a character out of me any more, because from now on I'm buckling down to business. This time I mean it."

Less than a month later, Larsen wrapped his two-tone convertible around a utility pole when he fell asleep at the wheel while trying to slip back to the team's hotel at five o'clock in the morning. Luckily, he escaped with only a chipped front tooth, a fifteen-dollar traffic fine and a

(Continued on Page 89)



Larsen (left) with Yankee manager Casey Stengel. "If I did it for anybody, I did it for Casey," says Larsen.

照 合 票

(分類 A' 3.0.07-1)

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外交部 スホークスマニの中共貿易
禁輸緩和及び「環球」問題に関する
件

原書は下記にあり

記

E' 門 2 類 5 項 2 目 之 号

情報文化局長

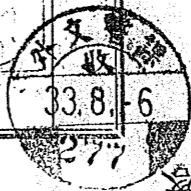
対外警察課長

徳方五六九号

昭和三十二年七月一日

在日ドイツ領事館長 上田 常

外務大臣 後山 愛一 参り



報道課

世第ア...

世米...

田中...

A'3.0.0.7

仲纏問題に因する西独新南地の報告の件、
 七月二十三日は、このラウターブルグのスイス紙は仲纏問題に
 因する在京リリー、アムツウ特報員の記事を掲載したの
 で、何ら参考するものに、その要する記事をとり、特報員
 申進める。

ア、カの統治下におかれる諸島は琉球諸島にあり、この諸島
 選挙が行われ、中道派が勝利を占めたが、これは宣旨でも

在外公館

回覧番号 情啓 500

8/8

煽動が万端のほまに、これを示す例証である。親米派も
 若干退却したが、根柢は明白に敗北し、年々の公然
 作らぬの共産主義的煽動に対し、冷静な理性が勝
 用を収めた。日本では仲纏問題、要する声は左翼に
 に限らず、各方面で感情的に昂まるところで、選挙
 の結果には、背離とせざるを得ない。実際には
 八十三万島民の全部が日本への復帰を願うとはいるが、
 一カ、島民は現実的で、根柢を打ちきつる勢力感には未
 らざるが、
 二、琉球は有史時代には日本と共通の文化圏に属したと
 いわれる。七世紀以来用邦、日支双方の影響が増大し
 十四世紀には支那の朝貢した。その後日本との関係は
 か深まり、十七世紀には両国同様に去り、明治維新

在外公館

以来特別の摩擦を蒙り日本の一部とあつた。
第三が大戦では、この島で三箇月に亘り激戦が行われ
米軍の死傷四万九千、日本側戦死は一般市民も含め
二五万(予)半数は埋地他民に上つた。
三、現在の琉球の地位は一九五三年サンフランシスコ条約第三
条に於て定まらう。但し米国の口實に対する信託
統治の申請は未だあつてゐない。一九五七年六月
以来高橋平次務官が大統領に後、口防長官に於て
任命されてゐるが、これは常に軍人から選ばれる。
至清伯には琉球は日本領土と同等完全な米領に依る
としてゐる。米軍は年七五〇〇万ドルを支拂つてゐるが、これは
全島国民所得の半分に相当する。常務委員の
二〇%、五万五千人は米軍の下で働き農民を除く男

力の五〇%は直接、間接に米領に依るとしてゐる。
然もまた外島の占領といふことは必然的に各種の不満
を惹起しうする。特に問題は米軍の土地は用であつて
住民の埋地を埋解しない失策であつた。その他日本にお
けると同様の偶発の件もある。米軍当局は日本及び
仲親の防衛組合間の交渉を好まなうしてゐる。
一、この間米領は米軍に限り軍事的に統治するものと努
力をきた。これはこの共産主義者である。漸くは電
力及び一九五五年から一九五七年末から一九五七年末ま
で首肯である。現段階の成長は遅い。高橋平次
官モーア隊長等は、漸くは一九五七年十月米軍政
府令を改訂した。これは米軍に軍事的な権限があつたが
サンフランシスコ条約に基くべき権限の行使ではあつた。

この措置の反動が一九五八年一月には再び吉田の政治家が
那覇市長に選挙を争った。

四、日本国民が沖縄返還を望んでいる気持は分るが、当
分のところ、日本自体の利益のためには、これを不可能な
ることと理解する必要がある。米軍駐留は、米国自体
の考慮である。日本の防衛のためである。日本は、防衛
力は貧弱であり、その領域に核兵器を配備するに必要と認
めていない。従って米軍は空軍基地より装備遠距離
離にラフト発進基地として琉球諸島を必要とする。
日本が自国の軍備を削減させようとするならば、オアハ
ウカからこの唯一の陸中道、即ち琉球諸島の合意
的地点の継続というところを無理矢理否定することは
いふのは非論理的である。

日本政府は、この反動は、沖縄返還要約に禁句が一つありと
いふことは不利益である。一、米軍の削減は、特に社会
党からいふには、懸念がなかりと強うおこしている。マニラの
側にも、米軍が、日本の行政を妨害するおそれがある。か
否、懸念に徴し、日本と米軍当局との間の摩擦を、
惹起するところには、懸念がある。二、如うするに琉球は基
地としての必要は、日本に必要である。米軍の機密より漏れる危
険があるから、次にも行かない。

A 30.0.7-1



外務省アジヤ局第一課長 殿
参事官
第一課長
南洋連絡部シロシ号
昭和三十一年八月十八日

那覇日本政府南方連絡事務所長

新聞情報送付の件
標題に關し別添の通り送付する。

記帳了

回覧番号
ア- 1214

1977
32.9.11
第一課

文書課
外收
32.9.11
61

26 Aug. 1957
Morning Star

OKINAWA LEGISLATURE IS DUPED AGAIN

Sooner or later was bound to happen. The Okinawan legislature was bound to get into the act with a few pious words against the testing of nuclear weapons. In a recent resolution in which communist Kisaburo Owan of the Okinawa Peoples party figured prominently, the legislature formally denounced the testing of atomic and hydrogen weapons and asked that further tests be discontinued.

When this weary manifesto had been prepared, copies were sent to Nobusuke Kishi of Japan, to President Eisenhower and to the United Nations. For some reason, known by Mr. Owan alone, Russia was not on the mailing list and did not get a copy of the decree.

It is apparent that the People's party has again succeeded in using the Okinawan legislature as a propaganda sounding board. The inclusion of an Okinawan protest against atomic bomb tests in the overall campaign against the American atomic program is proof of how detailed and far reaching is the Russian plot to get the United States to disarm itself. The realization is particularly chilling when it is seen that the Russians can influence their own party line thinking to prevail in the legislative group which was literally created by the United States.

There is little doubt that such a plot is being carried out today.

For example, every time the US or Britain explodes a nuclear weapon, the air is filled with protests. Demands are made that nuclear tests be abandoned and dire warnings are issued about the dangers of atomic fall-out.

When the Soviets explode an atomic bomb these same protesters are strangely silent.

In recent tests within the United States there were a number of well-intending souls who protested vigorously. Two weeks earlier the British ran into similar opposition when they exploded their first hydrogen bomb at far-off Christmas island.

The Russians set off five nuclear blasts in Siberia and "hot" rain fell on Japan. The Japanese students ignored this, however, and saved their energies for violent protests against the British tests.

The people who denounce the US atomic tests seem to fall into one of two categories. There is the high minded, misguided person who is apparently unaware that the bulk of the world's impartial scientists have said that atomic tests, conducted as they are today, offer no danger to human or animal life. All the tests conducted thus far, including 68 by the United States, 45 by Soviet Russia and 10 by Britain, offer less radiation danger to the individual than would occur from wearing a radium dial wrist watch, the US Atomic Energy Commission has reported.

The other category of person who oppose the atomic tests would include such out and out agents of the Soviet as the Daily Worker newspaper in New York, the Japan communist party and the local Okinawa People's party.

Mr. Owan knew what he was doing when he offered a resolution against US and British nuclear tests. He was trying to help Soviet Russia weaken the US and thus strengthen the reds.

It is very unlikely however that the other members of Okinawa's legislature knew what they were doing when they followed Owan's lead.

Mr. Owan and the communists planned it that way.

27 Aug. 1957
Morning Star

NEW NATIVE CUSTOM BORN

After few seasons on Okinawa the foreigner begins to feel the curious tempo of the island way of life and comes to expect certain seasonal events. In January there is the new years celebration, Chinese new year and Japanese dances. In mid-summer there is the O-bon, the happy season when picturesque natives perform their traditional dances which are preceded by another ritual, the rite of demanding the mid-summer bonus.

Of late, a new mid-summer ritual has been added to the many customs whose origins have been lost in antiquity. This new ritual is known as "demanding the right to elect the chief executive" and it occurs during the late summer restless season when the Okinawa legislature has nothing much better to do.

Ritualistic in its form, this demand is sometimes made by the communists and sometimes by the right wingers but in its solemnity and its content the request-demand rarely varies in content.

As upstanding champions of democracy, members of the legislature feel that it is degrading to have a baby sitter when they sit down to decide the future of the island which has been built into a military stronghold for the free world. The rest of the world doesn't agree.

When the people of Naha elected a two time loser jailbird as mayor of their fine city they cast great doubt on the ability of the people of Okinawa to elect wise leaders.

Until the people of Okinawa can demonstrate that they are able to tell the difference between public leaders and public haters they should contain their aspirations to elect their own chief executive.

With the election of Senaga as mayor of Naha the more politically aware Okinawans realized that their aspirations to elect their own chief executive had become more an empty ritual than ever.

What's more the thinking Okinawans are no doubt content to leave the status of the chief executive just as it is.

After all, no languid tropical island has room for more than one Senaga.

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アジヤ局長 }
事務連絡第207号 }
昭和三十一年九月二日 }
参事官 }
第一課長

那覇日本政府南方連絡事務所長

外務省アジヤ局第一課長 殿

新聞情報送付の件
標題に關し別添の通り送付する。

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177局
32.9.11
第1課

32.9.11
60

30 Aug. 1957
Morning Star

JAPAN WOULD LIKE TO SHARE OKINAWA'S 'POVERTY'

Kunio Matsukawa, business manager of the Ryukyuan Chamber of Commerce, talked a lot of sense during a recent appearance before the organization he represents.

Commenting upon a recent article in the Japanese magazine, Shukan Asahi, which described the poverty stricken condition of Okinawa and the Okinawans, Matsukawa asked with considerable logic:

"If Okinawa is so poverty stricken, then why do the Japanese send delegations of salesmen here to get our money?"

Matsukawa-san has something there.

He went on to explain that recent visitors included 60 Osaka merchants who were so impressed with what they saw here that they hurried home to attempt to figure new ways to develop commerce between Okinawa and their city.

This is in considerable contrast to the deplorable conditions which a recent edition of the Asahi described. According to that publication, entire communities on Okinawa are reduced to poverty and apparently eke out a precarious living by begging from one another.

"That's not the way I heard it," Matsukawa says in effect.

In his own words Matsukawa says that in the past dozen years Okinawa has made greater progress with the aid of the United States than would have been possible for the island to make in "100 to 200 years" with Japan's assistance.

That's a pretty big boast. But it could be true.

A few examples which Matsukawa lists, in addition to the new roads, new harbors, new housing areas and new business centers include the astonishing increase in public transportation.

Before the war (back in the good old Japanese days) the island boasted 15 or 16 buses. Today there are more than 500 serving and providing employment for Okinawans.

Four or five pre-war theaters on Okinawa have now grown to 90 which provide pleasure, education and employment for Okinawans.

51
4
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行

The 200 or 300 Okinawan students who were fortunate enough to get higher education during the pre-war years have now grown to more than 2,000 annually who are trained at the University of the Ryukyus.

Electric lights, once a rarity on Okinawa, now blaze from every hamlet and electric tools of production are raising the productive capacity of the entire island.

To the Asahi, Okinawa may be a poverty ridden place but to the merchants from Osaka, Tokyo and Fukuoka it is an excellent place to do business and make a profit.

The Japanese merchants who have been here wish that they could become stricken with the same poverty which is affecting the Ryukyus.

31 Aug. 1957
Morning Star

OKINAWA STUDENTS CAMPAIGN AGAINST OWN BEST INTERESTS

An editorial in the Japanese language Ryukyu Shimpo yesterday took to task the Okinawan students in Japanese universities who are using their sojourn in Japan to urge the reversion of Okinawa to Japan.

The editorial charts the slow course which Okinawa education has followed from the days when China was the source of enlightenment for Okinawa and Okinawa maintained "three or four" students at Peiping at all times.

Later, the editorial continued, after Japan's capture of the island, Okinawa was permitted to send a dozen or so students to study with the powerful Satsuma clan at Kagoshima. After the abolition of the "Ryukyu clan" in the 12th year of Meiji (1879) the number of Okinawan students studying in Japan was upped to 20 and by the beginning of the Taisho era (1912) this number had swelled to 300.

Even during the era of Showa (1926 to the present time) the pre-war Okinawa student population in Japan was never more than 600. At present, the editorial revealed, there are 2,430 Okinawan students studying in Japanese universities.

Then the editorial gets down to business.

It points out that few of the parents who are sending their sons and daughters to Japan for schooling are wealthy. For the most part, Okinawan students are maintained at Japanese universities at great sacrifice to their parents and were it not for the three to one yen exchange rate in Okinawa's favor, few if any Okinawans could afford the expense.

Thus, the Shimpo cautions the Okinawan students in Japan, agitation for the reversion of Okinawa to Japan is agitation against the Okinawan students' own best interests.

If Okinawa were to be handed over to Japan, the three to one exchange rate between the Japanese and Okinawan yen would disappear immediately. So would two thirds of the remittances which support the Okinawan students in Japan.

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総南連第74号

昭和22年九月13日

總理府南方連絡事務局長

アジア局長

總務参事官

第一課長

南方班

外務省アジア局長

殿

新聞情報送付について

那知日本政府南方連絡事務所長より送付のあつた標記新聞情報、御参
考までに別添送付する。

文書課
32.9.14
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32.9.14
第一課

回覧番号
ア- 1224

記帖了

COPY

26 Aug. 1957
Morning Star

OKINAWA LEGISLATURE IS DUPED AGAIN

Sooner or later was bound to happen. The Okinawan legislature was bound to get into the act with a few pious words against the testing of nuclear weapons. In a recent resolution in which communist Kisaburo Owan of the Okinawa Peoples party figured prominently, the legislature formally denounced the testing of atomic and hydrogen weapons and asked that further tests be discontinued.

When this weary manifesto had been prepared, copies were sent to Nobusuke Kishi of Japan, to President Eisenhower and to the United Nations. For some reason, known by Mr. Owan alone, Russia was not on the mailing list and did not get a copy of the decree.

It is apparent that the People's party has again succeeded in using the Okinawan legislature as a propaganda sounding board. The inclusion of an Okinawan protest against atomic bomb tests in the overall campaign against the American atomic program is proof of how detailed and far reaching is the Russian plot to get the United States to disarm itself. The realization is particularly chilling when it is seen that the Russians can influence their own party line thinking to prevail in the legislative group which was literally created by the United States.

There is little doubt that such a plot is being carried out today.

For example, every time the US or Britain explodes a nuclear weapon, the air is filled with protests. Demands are made that nuclear tests be abandoned and dire warnings are issued about the dangers of atomic fall-out.

When the Soviets explode an atomic bomb these same protesters are strangely silent.

In recent tests within the United States there were a number of well-intending souls who protested vigorously. Two weeks earlier the British ran into similar opposition when they exploded their first hydrogen bomb at far-off Christmas island.

The Russians set off five nuclear blasts in Siberia and "hot" rain fell on Japan. The Japanese students ignored this, however, and saved their energies for violent protests against the British tests.

The people who denounce the US atomic tests seem to fall into one of two categories. There is the high minded, misguided person who is apparently unaware that the bulk of the world's impartial scientists have said that atomic tests, conducted as they are today, offer no danger to human or animal life. All the tests conducted thus far, including 68 by the United States, 45 by Soviet Russia and 10 by Britain, offer less radiation danger to the individual than would occur from wearing a radium dial wrist watch, the US Atomic Energy Commission has reported.

The other category of person who oppose the atomic tests would include such out and out agents of the Soviet as the Daily Worker newspaper in New York, the Japan communist party and the local Okinawa People's party.

Mr. Owan knew what he was doing when he offered a resolution against US and British nuclear tests. He was trying to help Soviet Russia weaken the US and thus strengthen the reds.

It is very unlikely however that the other members of Okinawa's legislature knew what they were doing when they followed Owan's lead.

Mr. Owan and the communists planned it that way.

COPY

27 Aug. 1957
Morning Star

NEW NATIVE CUSTOM BORN

After few seasons on Okinawa the foreigner begins to feel the curious tempo of the island way of life and comes to expect certain seasonal events. In January there is the new years celebration, Chinese new year and Japanese dances. In mid-summer there is the O-bon, the happy season when picturesque natives perform their traditional dances which are preceded by another ritual, the rite of demanding the mid-summer bonus.

Of late, a new mid-summer ritual has been added to the many customs whose origins have been lost in antiquity. This new ritual is known as "demanding the right to elect the chief executive" and it occurs during the late summer restless season when the Okinawa legislature has nothing much better to do.

Ritualistic in its form, this demand is sometimes made by the communists and sometimes by the right wingers but in its solemnity and its content the request-demand rarely varies in content.

As upstanding champions of democracy, members of the legislature feel that it is degrading to have a baby sitter when they sit down to decide the future of the island which has been built into a military stronghold for the free world. The rest of the world doesn't agree.

When the people of Naha elected a two time loser jailbird as mayor of their fine city they cast great doubt on the ability of the people of Okinawa to elect wise leaders.

Until the people of Okinawa can demonstrate that they are able to tell the difference between public leaders and public haters they should contain their aspirations to elect their own chief executive.

With the election of Senaga as mayor of Naha the more politically aware Okinawans realized that their aspirations to elect their own chief executive had become more an empty ritual than ever.

What's more the thinking Okinawans are no doubt content to leave the status of the chief executive just as it is.

After all, no languid tropical island has room for more than one Senaga.

From HESSELL TILTMAN

TOKYO CORRESPONDENT
MANCHESTER GUARDIAN

(H)

November 25th 1957.

Naraichi Fujiyama Esq.,
Chief, Second Section,
Public Information & Cultural
Affairs Bureau,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
Tokyo.

Dear Mr. Fujiyama:

I would like to talk to someone about the condition of scientific and technological education in Japan; the percentages of students in universities and high schools taking courses in mathematics, chemistry, physics, trigonometry and solid geometry, and what steps are contemplated to speed up (as in the United States and elsewhere) the output of physicists and electronic experts in the wake of the sputnik. In short, what I am after is to discover how advanced - or backward - scientific education is in this country at present. (You will have noted that YOMIURI SHIMBUN yesterday called upon the Government to work out a long-range programme for scientific and technological education).

This is, of course, a highly technical subject. I imagine the place to go for a precise "briefing" and relevant statistics would be either the science department of the Ministry of Education, or the Education Consultative Council, or the Japan Council of Science. If you could perhaps arrange the right contact it would be much appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Hessell Tiltman

アジア局長 7 参事官 7 第一課長 10
 南 方 1
 別添添付 10
 才五〇四号
 昭和卅貳年三月廿四日
 在ホノルル
 總領事 服部比左治
 外務大臣 藤山愛一郎殿
 32.12.27
 1086
 413

情報文化局長
 第一課
 第二課
 13.007-1-2

沖繩向題に關する韓国政府の声明の件
 当地所在韓国總領事館發給の十二月十日付インフォ
 メーション・ブレイク(別添)に依れば、同政府情報局は十月
 二十九日沖繩向題に關する要旨左の通りノステートメント
 を發表した趣である。
 日本ノ行政権要求は戦前ノ植民地支配ノ再現ノ

在ホノルル日本國總領事館

企圖の前提として琉球列島へ進出せんとする陰謀の一
 部をなすものと思われ。朝鮮は琉球列島が日本の
 植民的支配に陥るのを防止するため全力を盡すつもり
 である。このことは日本による奴隷化の前世紀間
 自由独立した琉球人民のための当然自明の正義の
 業でもある。琉球人民が日本復帰を希望してゐるとの
 觀念は日本人自身及び共産主義者等により創
 造された作り話にすぎない。
 米国は、比島の場合と同様に、民主主義的保護行政
 の期間中に、同列島が独立、自治、自給自足を達
 成し得るよう援助する政策をとるべきである。

在ホノルル日本國總領事館

Information Bulletin

KOREAN CONSULATE GENERAL
HONOLULU, T. H.

總領事
會經法總
計濟務務

Handwritten signature

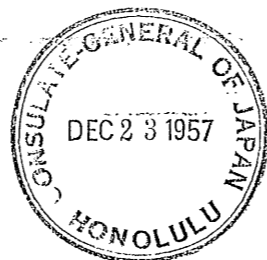
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Vol. III. No. 23

10 December 1957

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注意



Foreign Minister Cho Declares Drastic Measures Needed for Korean Unification

Foreign Minister Chung W. Cho has expressed the gratitude of the nation for the strong support given by a majority of the United Nations members at the world body's Political Committee meeting and debate at which a resolution was passed urging early democratic unification of Korea. The resolution was passed on November 19.

Pointing out the ineffectiveness of other U.N. resolutions on Korean unification in the past, the Foreign Minister stated that the pressing need is for "some new and drastic measures that will give the Communists pause, that will inform the enemy he must follow the dictates of free men or face extinction."

The text of Minister Cho's statement follows:

"Korea is deeply appreciative of the fact that a strong majority of U.N. members again has advocated the urgent necessity for the democratic unification of this country at the earliest possible moment.

"This support for the Republic of Korea is in keeping with the reality that modern Korea was created as an independent and democratic state under auspices of the United Nations, and that the U.N. subsequently fought for the survival of this nation in the face of vicious and unprovoked Communist aggression.

"Yet at this very moment of gratitude, we must recall that the U.N. mission of democratic unification has not been fulfilled. This is not because of any lack of moral backing on the part of the U.N. majority, but because of the obstructionism and intransigence of the Communists.

"For 11 years the United Nations has expressed overwhelming sentiment favoring Korean unification under its fair and impartial supervision. But the Communists will have none of justice and impartiality. To them, the deck must be stacked in favor of Communism, or there will be no deal.

"It therefore is becoming apparent to our U.N. friends that resolutions leaving the initiative up to the Communists are not enough. Such statements have been ineffective for 11 years, and to continue them over the next century obviously would be just as useless.

"The pressing need is for some new and drastic measure that will give the Communists pause, that will inform the enemy he must follow the dictates of free men or face extinction.

"The answer to Korea's problem lies, we think, in the fact that Red Chinese forces remain in occupation of the Korean north. These forces already have been denounced by the United Nations as an aggressor against peace, against the U.N., against Korea.

"Korean unification can never be achieved until these aggressive forces have withdrawn from our soil. That withdrawal should be immediate, unconditional and complete. It would leave no serious obstacle to the uniting of Korea under plans put forth by the United Nations and reindorsed on many occasions. It is time, therefore, for the U.N. to go one step further than in the past

and demand that all alien forces get out of north Korea forthwith.

"Accompanying such a demand should be a simple statement that the United Nations entered Korea to repel aggression and defend the U.N. Charter, and that no further interference with that mission can be brooked.

"The original U.N. objective was delayed as the result of temporary belief that the Communists might keep the solemn promises they made in the Korean Armistice.

"But the U.N. goal was not and never can be canceled.

"The Communists have had their benefit of the doubt and been found still wanting. It is time for the U.N. to tell them to get out of our country or face expulsion by any and all United Nations."

U.S. Position on Ryukyus Welcomed:
Government Spokesman Warns Against
Japanese Colonialism

In a statement released through the Office of Public Information on November 29, Government spokesman Chae Kyung Oh warned against the risk of a new Japanese colonialism which, "if permitted to develop, would once again place Japan in the position to achieve the ambition of her discredited war-lords . . . to become the masters of all Asia."

Welcoming the recent U.S. decision to keep the Ryukyu Islands under military administrative control, the Government spokesman declared, "Korea will do everything within its power to prevent the Ryukyus from again coming under the colonial domination of Japan."

The full text of the statement follows:

"Korea welcomes the U.S. decision to keep the Ryukyu Islands under military administrative control.

"Japanese demands for civilian administration seem to have been part of a conspiracy to penetrate the islands preliminary to an attempt to re-establish Japan's former colonial control.

"All of Free Asia is deeply interested in the future of the Ryukyus. For one thing, the island of Okinawa has become one of the most important centers of American strength in checking the further advance of Communism. This is contrary to Japanese policy, which apparently is aimed at reduction of American military strength and influence in the Pacific, completely ignoring the increasing threat of Communist imperialistic expansionism.

"But even more crucial is the prevention of the rise of any neo-colonialism in this part of the world. Asia suffered from various colonialisms -- principally European and Japanese -- for hundreds of years until the end of World War II. Then, in 1945, the empire which the Japanese had built through aggression was shattered, and the waves of European colonialism started to recede.

"Britain, France, and the Netherlands are gradually abandoning their old

colonial possessions, and the people of Asia are emerging into an era of freedom and self-determination."

"As of today, the threats of new colonialism come from Russia, Red China and Japan. Communist colonialism already has enslaved millions of people, and the Free World is dedicating itself to the task of preventing any further growth of this evil and eventually of freeing those now held in bondage.

"It is equally critical to prevent the rise of a Japanese colonialism which has been reaching out for the Ryukyus and which -- if permitted to develop -- would once again place Japan in a position to achieve the ambitions of her once-discredited war-lords as master of all Asia.

"This has absolutely nothing to do with whether we like or dislike Japan. It is dislike of colonialism in any shape or form. All the Asian peoples feel the same way, and it is up to those who can do so to speak out now, lest Japan receive the false impression that it can take whatever it likes without opposition.

"Korea will do everything within its power to prevent the Ryukyus from again coming under the colonial domination of Japan. This is a matter of self-protection and also an effort to prevent Japan from embarking upon a course of conquest and colonialism once again. The people of Asia are determined to make this a continent of peace, and will strenuously oppose such Japanese ambitions.

"Additionally, it is a matter of plain and simple justice for the people of the Ryukyus, who were free and independent for countless centuries before their enslavement by the Japanese.

"As testified by American administrators, the idea that Ryukyuans desire to return to Japan is a myth created by the Japanese themselves and by their Communist emissaries and sympathizers on Okinawa. Despite huge volumes of Japanese propaganda, thinking people will not be persuaded that the recently emancipated Ryukyuan people wish to return to slave status under their former Japanese masters.

"It should be the goal of the United States to pursue the policy first enunciated by General Douglas MacArthur after the liberation of the islands; that of helping the islands to achieve independence, self-government, and self-sufficiency during a period of democratic tutelage such as that in the Philippines.

"The Korean and Asian goal is peace and collective security for our entire region -- an area in which all nations, whether big or small, strong or weak, can live as free, civilized, and law-abiding members of a cooperative international community. This objective can be achieved only if we firmly resist all tendencies toward a resurrection of colonialism in the Ryukyus or any place else."

Consulate General of Japan
1742 Nuuanu Avenue
Honolulu 17, T. H.

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TO THE HONORABLE
MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT
HON. J. H. WOODS
HONOLULU, T. H.

FROM THE
CONSULATE GENERAL OF JAPAN
HONOLULU, T. H.

DATE: APRIL 15, 1964

RE: [Illegible]

En Okinawa se Vive Ahora Mejor, pero la Isla Nada Quiere con los EE. Unidos

TOKIO, junio 26. Estados Unidos ha vuelto a poner sus pensamientos en la estratégicamente importante isla Okinawa, pero lo que muchos se preguntan es si esto no ha llegado de demasiado tarde.

En estos momentos se halla en Washington una delegación okinawana encabezada por Jugo Thoma, jefe ejecutivo de la isla, el que sin duda fue allá en la seguridad de que iba a obtener algo positivo.

A Okinawa se la ha llamado el Chipre del Lejano Oriente, algo un tanto exagerado porque en Okinawa no ha habido aun desórdenes de ninguna especie. De todos modos hay bastante descontento, como se ve por la elección de un decidido comunista para alcalde de Naha, la capital, y de otro individuo poco menos que aquel en materia de Izquierdismo para sucesor.

La prolongada crisis de Okinawa comenzó en 1951, cuando el secretario de Estado John Foster Dulles prometió al Japón alguna soberanía sobre las islas Ryuky, de las que Okinawa es la mayor, desde entonces la agitación ha ido en aumento, tanto en la isla como en el Japón.

Esto es un misterio, porque hasta el más niponofilo de los okinawanos tiene que reconocer que la isla y sus pobladores están ahora en mejores condiciones de todo orden que jamás lo estuvieron durante el régimen japonés. Hoy en día, los okinawanos ganan un 75 por ciento más que antes de la guerra, por término medio, y tienen caminos, casa y escuelas a tal punto que se preguntan que van a hacer con los egrésados que no están contentos con la primitiva vida de los demás.

Muchos norteamericanos en Okinawa, tanto civiles como militares, creen que Estados Unidos ha perdido la oportunidad al no iniciar y fomentar en Okinawa un movimiento de independencia de la isla. Comprendiendo que no estuvieron alertas en este sentido, los norteamericanos parecen ahora estar dispuestos a hacer dos grandes cambios en la isla, a saber, primero, pronto, por lo que se cree todas las Ryukyu quedarán en la órbita del dólar, todos los pagos civiles y militares se harán en circulante norteamericano, cosa que recordará constantemente a los okinawanos de donde les viene su dinero y cual es el origen de su bienestar.

Segundo, se cree que a raíz de las conversaciones de Washington, Estados Unidos accederá a la postre a pagar un arriendo anual por las tierras okinawanas en vez de la tan discutida suma global, como es el caso actualmente.

Los militares se oponen a esta forma anual de pago de las tierras por su arrendamiento ya que ello significa llevar cuentas y otros engorros. Pero muchos civiles lo consideran el mejor método porque tiene a los terratenientes okinawanos amarrados a la bolsa que contiene los dólares norteamericanos. Nadie, sostiene, estará dispuesto a matar a la gallina de los huevos de oro. Tal como están las cosas ahora, a los okinawanos se les paga una suma por la ocupación de sus tierras, ellos la gastan y vuelven a pedir más o de lo contrario piden la devolución de las tierras, para volver a venderla a los norteamericanos.

Hay muchos otros expedientes a los cuales recurrir, pienso a los norteamericanos, como, por ejemplo, darles una bandera que no sea japonesa a los okinawanos, mayor libertad a los comerciantes estadounidenses para que hagan sus negocios en la isla y, finalmente, que Estados Unidos fije un cierto límite a la ocupación de la isla.

Okinawa no tiene una bandera nacional, y se estima que la creación de una, daría a los okinawanos otro sentido de su posición, aparte de que los induciría a pensar en su independencia. Los Estados Unidos deberían apoyar esto inmediatamente. El partido socialista japonés ha enviado doscientas mil banderas niponas ya a Okinawa.

Muchos comerciantes estiman que a los japoneses les ha dado cierto favoritismo en la isla en desmedro de los norteamericanos. Este es un problema difícil.

En cuanto a la ocupación, puede decirse ahora que el teniente general James Moore, ex-alto comisionado norteamericano en la isla, pidió urgentemente a Washington proclamar que Estados Unidos se proponía ocupar la isla por lo menos por la siguiente generación.

Pero, tomando en cuenta el estado de las cosas, parece que la ocupación será por algo más que una sola generación.

Arnold DIBBLE