

# 琉球大学学術リポジトリ

米国管理下の南西諸島状況雑件 要人往来（山中総務長官1次、2次、3次訪沖）(3)

メタデータ	言語: 出版者: 公開日: 2019-01-24 キーワード (Ja): 山中総務庁長官, ランパート米国高等弁務官 キーワード (En): 作成者: - メールアドレス: 所属:
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曰程  
祭言要旨等

手付け  
北米一課長

アメリカ局長  
参事官  
北米一課長

山中総務長官の訪沖日程(1月8日現在)

46. 1. 8  
北米(世中)

1/13(水) 09:30 羽田発(JL/721)  
13:15 那覇着(大阪経由)

13:20 } 記者会見(羽空港美賓館)  
13:40 }

14:00 沖縄中務局着  
14:45 東急本テル着宿泊

18:20 } 大臣主催夕食会  
20:00 } (琉球幹部)

1/14(木) 10:20 東急本テル発  
10:30 琉球政府着

12:00 } 屋長主席主催夕食会  
13:00 } (場所未定)

在東京大キリオニ連絡ス  
園野七(ハ)へ連絡ス  
(9日)

13:10 東急本テル着  
15:30 東急本テル発

17:00 名護市着  
(双葉荘宿泊)

18:00 } 大臣主催夕食会  
20:00 } (北部尚保着)

1/15(金) 09:00 宿舎発  
10:00 運天港着

10:00 運天港美警備艇で  
13:00 伊平尾島へ

13:00 } 大臣主催夕食会及び視察  
15:00 }

15:00 } 伊平尾島発  
16:00 } 伊之名島着(宿泊)  
イザナ

	16:00	} 視察
	17:00	
	19:00	} 大臣主催夕食会
	21:00	
1/16(土)	09:00	伊之島 <sup>イノ</sup> 島 <sup>ノ</sup> 光
	11:30	伊江 <sup>イヱ</sup> 島 <sup>ノ</sup> 着
	12:00	} 大臣主催昼食会
	13:00	
	14:30	伊江島 <sup>イヱ</sup> 光
	16:00	運天 <sup>ウンテン</sup> 港 <sup>ノ</sup> 着
	16:00	運天港 <sup>ウンテン</sup> 光
	17:00	工 <sup>コ</sup> サ <sup>ノ</sup> 着 (コサ観光ホテル泊)
	18:00	} 大臣主催夕食会
	20:00	

1/17(日)	09:00	打 <sup>ウチ</sup> ル <sup>ノ</sup> 光
	09:30	廣 <sup>ヒロ</sup> 名 <sup>ノ</sup> 港 <sup>ノ</sup> 着 (ヤケナ)
	09:30	} 舟 <sup>フネ</sup> 比 <sup>ヒ</sup> 嘉 <sup>カ</sup> 島 <sup>ノ</sup> 光
	10:00	
	10:30	} 比 <sup>ヒ</sup> 嘉 <sup>カ</sup> 島 <sup>ノ</sup> 光 <sup>ノ</sup> 伊 <sup>イ</sup> 計 <sup>ケイ</sup> 島 <sup>ノ</sup> 光
	12:00	
	12:00	} 昼食視察
	13:00	
	13:30	} 伊 <sup>イ</sup> 計 <sup>ケイ</sup> 島 <sup>ノ</sup> 光 <sup>ノ</sup> 宮 <sup>ミヤ</sup> 城 <sup>ノ</sup> 島 <sup>ノ</sup> 着
	14:00	
	14:30	} 宮 <sup>ミヤ</sup> 城 <sup>ノ</sup> 島 <sup>ノ</sup> 光 <sup>ノ</sup> 廣 <sup>ヒロ</sup> 名 <sup>ノ</sup> 港 <sup>ノ</sup> 着 屋
	15:00	
	16:00	廣 <sup>ヒロ</sup> 名 <sup>ノ</sup> 港 <sup>ノ</sup> 光 <sup>ノ</sup> 屋
	17:00	東 <sup>トウ</sup> 急 <sup>キウ</sup> 打 <sup>ウチ</sup> ル <sup>ノ</sup> 光 <sup>ノ</sup> (泊)



注意

1. 本電の取扱いは慎重を期せられたい。
2. 本電の主管変更その他については検閲班に連絡ありたい。

電信写

3. (対おきなわ援助)。補正予算から自主財源として30億円(国体関係/5億、市ちよろ村/5億)を出すことになったがこれは本土市ちよろ村の好意による復帰内いわいである。

4. (来ちゆう目的)。全閣僚留任とはいえやはり新内閣として気持を新たにしてけん民と会いたい。復帰直前の1年半は過去25年にも相当する。大事な時機にしかもイトマン事件、コサ事件、射撃演習、どくガスと相次ぐ最近の問題に対処してこの間のけん民のたえにたえた気持を十分理解したい。

(了)

(米北1課に字手交、21:40)

外務省

至急

アメリカ局長

参事官  
参事官  
北米才一課長

秘密標記(赤色)

極秘

第40号

昭和46年1月21日

外務大臣 殿

在 準備委代表事務所  
高瀬



(件名)

山中長官のラポート高等弁務官との会談

引用公・電信  
日付・番号

往電才105号

1-ルズ 高等弁務官政治顧問から入手した、1月

18日、山中長官とラポート高等弁務官との会談模様

を記した記録1部別添送付する。

付添添付  付添空便(行)  付添空便(DP)  付添船便(貨)  付添船便(郵)

本信送付先:

本信写送付先:

配付先:

GA-3-1

255

在外公館

首席参事官  
南方  
外務調査  
漁業  
航空  
学協力  
連絡調整  
調査  
力子ダ  
局庶務



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January 19, 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Meeting Between High Commissioner Lampert and  
Minister Yamanaka

Date: 18 January 1971

Place: HICOM Office

Persons Present:

Shuichi Okabe, Director-General, Okinawa-Northern  
Territories Agency (ONTA)

Yasumori Kato, Director of OBONTA

Hikomichi Tanabe, Chief, Coordinating Department, ONTA

Kisamasa Sakomizu, Minister's Private Secretary

John F. Knowles, Political Advisor to the High Commissioner

George Sankey, Language Aide to the High Commissioner

Note: Messrs. Okabe, Kato, Tanabe and Sakomizu were not  
present after 1130.

\* \* \* \* \*

1. Minister Yamanaka began the discussion by telling HICOM of his visits in the past few days to the islands of Iheya and Izena and of the gratitude expressed by the people of these islands for the many kinds of assistance HICOM had provided to them. The Minister said it was regrettable that so many acts of friendship by HICOM and American personnel went unreported by the news media. He cited, as another indication of media orientation, how the official GOJ Red Hat observer team headed by Mr. Tanabe had been largely ignored by the press.

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2. The Minister then commented that CE Yara was an educator influenced by a certain philosophy and was riding three horses (OPP, OSP and OSMP) which he did not have power to drive. As a consequence, Yara frequently changed his position, making it very difficult for us all. HICOM remarked that the first Red Hat shipment had involved a lot of difficult problems but he felt Yara had been in the most difficult position of all. The Minister made the comment that while it was important for someone in a position of responsibility to listen to the views of others, it was also important that he provide others with guidance. He contrasted HICOM's composure in handling the alleged missing trailer question during the press conference held just after the last Red Hat convoy reached Tengan Pier with Yara's facial expression of worry which did not help the situation. (At this point, Messrs. Okabe, Tanabe, Kato and Sakomizu left the meeting.)

3. The Minister opened his private discussion with HICOM by mentioning that he had held an official meeting with Foreign Minister Aichi just before his departure for Okinawa. He said he wished first to extend the gratitude and appreciation of the Japanese Government for way HICOM had conducted himself and had handled various problems which arose last year. He wished to take up various current matters and reach agreement with HICOM at the end of the discussion on what could be said to the press.

4. Alternate Route for Red Hat Shipment - The Minister remarked that it was human to be influenced by what happened most recently; and hence he wished first to discuss the "poison gas" problem. On his arrival in Okinawa, he had met CE Yara who indicated that the GRI was discussing with the U.S. Forces the question of an alternate route for subsequent Red Hat shipments. He had told CE Yara to come up with an alternate route plan which would contain the following: time required for construction, cost of construction, and that the GRI was confident the route proposed would be satisfactory to the people living along the route. However, Yara had told him last night with a serious facial expression, that people would be disappointed no matter which route were proposed and that therefore he could not make any recommendation. The Minister then told HICOM that if an alternate route were decided on, he had been given permission by the Finance Ministry to discuss with HICOM how much of the cost would be borne by the U.S. and how much by the GOJ.

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5. HICOM then went over with the Minister various possible alternate routes which the USARYIS Facilities Engineer had under study. HICOM said that, based on his own engineering background, he believed the route suggested by the GRI Construction Department which involved passage through Kadena Air Base and loading chemical munitions on ship on the East China Sea side near Kadena Air Base would as a very rough estimate cost upwards of two million dollars and take about one year for the construction of the road and pier required and for the dredging of a channel which might be necessary to bring the ship alongside the pier. HICOM said our preliminary investigations suggest that it might be possible to use an existing road in Chibana Depot which would require construction of a new road around a reservoir within the Depot and connection with the highway leading to Tengan Pier. However, no way had been found to avoid the two villages of Mihara and Higashionna and other possibilities all appeared to involve steep hills and passage through scattered hamlets and farms inhabited by just as many families. HICOM said it seemed unwise to build a road and then run up against strong opposition from landowners and local inhabitants.

6. The Minister said that Yara had originally told him he was quite confident he could persuade Mihara and Higashionna to accept a route through their villages. However, there was now rising sentiment questioning why they, but not Noborikawa and other villages, should be asked to make a sacrifice. He had made clear to Yara that no project could commence until Yara had given assurances that the landowners whose land was involved and the villagers along the route would agree. He had also warned Yara that Johnston Island had not been approved as the Red Hat storage site by the U. S. Congress and was opposed by various Americans and that hence the U. S. Executive Branch was proceeding on its own with the plan to use Johnston Island. He had told Yara informally that, seen from the Washington point of view, it was contradictory for Okinawans to be asking for speedy removal of chemical munitions while at same time local people were opposing the removal.

7. HICOM pointed out that last summer when opposition was expressed to Red Hat shipment to Oregon and Washington, Congress had passed a law requiring HEW (Department of Health, Education and Welfare) and the Surgeon General in particular to review Red Hat plans including arrangements for removal from storage on Okinawa. The Surgeon General had convened, in addition to his own staff, a large number of

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experts and advisers including doctors and scientists who had reviewed the Okinawa arrangements, without which the U. S. authorities could not have proceeded with shipment. HEW/Surgeon-General review would be needed for the Kadena alternate route but probably not for the route through Chibana to Tengan Pier which he had just described.

8. Asked by the Minister to confirm that an alternate route around Chibana reservoir to Tengan Pier was best under present circumstances, HICOM said this was his tentative conclusion but that, among other things, he had not as yet had an opportunity to see the route himself. The Minister asked if no decision would be made to go ahead with construction of an alternate route until assured of the land required and of the acquiescence of the villagers along the route. HICOM confirmed that this was the case.

9. The Minister asked, and HICOM agreed, that the press could be told that HICOM was willing to examine a GRI proposal for an alternate route presented after Yara had persuaded the landowners involved to cooperate and had obtained the agreement of villages along the route.

10. Yamanaka then asked HICOM for informal private agreement that the COJ would bear half the cost of an alternate route and the USG the remaining half. HICOM responded that he was not authorized at this time to express agreement of the USG, which after all considers the existing plan for removal to be completely safe. HICOM said he would be prepared, however, to pursue the matter with Washington. As he saw it, the proper sequence of steps to be taken was first to reach a decision on an alternate route and obtain the necessary assurances from landowners and villagers after which financial aspects could be discussed with the COJ. The Minister said he agreed completely on this sequence.

11. Kunigami Marine Fire Support Base - After conveying a request of Iesirna, which he had just visited, for HICOM agreement that certain RPC land could be used for water catchment, a request HICOM promised to do his best to meet, the Minister brought up the subject of the Marine Fire Support Base. He said he understood that while HICOM had some responsibility, this was principally a Marine matter. He noted that Northern Okinawa had not been damaged during WW II. The Minister went on to say that when local inhabitants asked for preservation of natural resources, in this case involving a rare

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bird, he felt that the GOJ could not remain silent, in contrast to situations where opposition was based on ideological reasons. He wished to tell the press that he had asked HICOM to explain this situation to the Marines but that other matters such as whether or not training would be stopped would be handled by the GOJ at the diplomatic level. HICOM noted that the Northern Training Area had been used by the Marines since 1957, that the Marines had enjoyed good relations with the local inhabitants, and that until now, so far as he was aware, the inhabitants had never expressed any opposition to Marine use of the Northern Training Area. MG Wilson, Commander of the Third Marine Division in order to train Marines for Vietnam, had begun building the Marine Fire Support Base last July. No effort had been made to conceal this and the outbreak of opposition had been a surprise. HICOM pointed out that MG Wilson has given the Kunigami mayor certain assurances which he felt sure would be observed. He would be in close consultation with MG Wilson and keep well informed on the matter. The Minister then remarked that it was ironic it had been one of the rightest students, who are supposed to have a good understanding of US-Japan relations, and not a leftist who was involved in the recent flag raising incident. He commented that none of the Japanese students who had come to his office to protest the incident had expressed anti-American sentiments. HICOM related how he had visited the Army Hospital to see the student who had told HICOM that he felt he had to do what he did to preserve the national honor. Student was well on the way to recovery and was expected to leave the hospital shortly.

12. Free Zone Adjacent to Aja Port - The Minister very briefly referred to land which he believed to be under U.S. control, which was adjacent to Aja Port, and which he would like to have released by the U.S. for use as a "free zone" or "free port" as in Puerto Rico. He said he would like to discuss this matter again once plans for use of this land had been completed. HICOM agreed to look into this.

13. RIFs - The Minister said that heretofore the GOJ had taken no action to assist RIFees until it had been notified of RIFs. However, for this coming year, inasmuch as the GOJ special separation payment for RIFees in Japan proper had been raised from 50,000 to 80,000 yen, the Minister had asked that 160 million yen be provided in the GOJ budget for this purpose. In addition, 336 million yen was

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being appropriated for the "reemployment acceleration fund." Pursuant to GOJ discussions with the American Embassy in Tokyo, in order to prepare for indirect hire, the GOJ had also decided to dispatch 20 DFAA officials to Okinawa on 1 April and 48 million yen was being appropriated to cover the cost of this DFAA staff and the cost of training GRI staff. The Minister said it would be understandable if the U.S. military were reluctant to do so but would it not be possible to have a body or a committee, even of an unofficial nature, to discuss preparations for indirect hire, in which Okinawans could participate. HICOM said we were always willing to discuss matters with the GOJ. We had taken a different view from the GOJ last fall re the proposed dispatch of DFAA labor officials to Okinawa but had done so only with respect to timing. We had been concerned that early assignment of DFAA officials might raise Okinawan hopes and expectations of early implementation of indirect hire which could not be met. We had no objection per se to the basic concept mentioned by the Minister of discussing indirect hire with GOJ and Okinawans.

14. The Minister commented that Uehara, now that he has stepped down as Zengunro Chairman and been elected to Diet, could hereafter only do one half of whatever he wished to do for Zengunro. In the Diet, Uehara had to speak as a representative of the Okinawan people, and henceforth the Minister could only give official GOJ responses to his questions and would not be able to talk off-the-record to Uehara as in the past.

15. Trial Observers - The Minister expressed deep appreciation for U.S. agreement to allow observers at trials of U.S. military personnel in cases involving Okinawans. HICOM said he realized this step did not go as far as many would wish. However, the step was intended as a sincere and genuine move forward, and he wished to do everything possible so that observers would have complete access to military courts. We were now waiting to hear from the GRI on whom should be appointed as observers. The Minister said that he was also greatly interested in this and that he was working indirectly to cooperate with us to avoid a repetition of the recent situation involving independent experts appointed by GRI to observe the Red Hat shipment. HICOM expressed the hope that trial observers would be members of the Okinawan Bar practicing in Okinawa and not persons from Japan as in the Red Hat case. The Minister remarked that this would definitely not happen. The GOJ had made special

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allowances permitting Okinawan lawyers to practice after reversion and hence he believed they would cooperate in the matter of trial observers. The Minister said that, in response to a question in the Diet recently, he had stated that trial observers had been made possible through the efforts of the High Commissioner. He had told the Diet that it had taken two years after the end of the occupation to come up with the present criminal jurisdiction arrangements in Japan proper, and that it would not be possible to change to a new system in Okinawa before reversion. HICOM noted that there were many serious practical difficulties in changing the existing criminal jurisdiction arrangements. The Minister concluded the discussion by remarking that, even though we all know in our hearts that possibilities are nil, it was important politically speaking to give the impression that we were moving forward.

16. Koza Incident - Saying that he wished to make strictly private comments on the Koza incident, the Minister expressed sympathy at some length for Americans who lost vehicles as a result of the riot. He wished to express deep appreciation for how the HICOM had acted calmly and had not resorted to use of U. S. military force, a decision which must have been painful for HICOM to make. HICOM acknowledged that the decision had been a very difficult one and said it was incumbent on all of us to cooperate in ensuring that such an incident does not occur again. The Minister said he could not say so publicly but he felt official apologies should be made to HICOM. He then commented on the youth of many U. S. servicemen and their unpredictable behavior if intoxicated. He urged that servicemen not leave the scene of an accident but allow provisions of the recent U. S. agreement with the GRI police to be followed. HICOM said the Provost Marshal had told him, just before his meeting with the Minister, that, in addition to other orientation measures, he was personally speaking with ten MPs each morning to ensure that they fully understood the new procedures of the U. S. /GRI Police agreement. HICOM told the Minister that, at the outset of the Koza incident, both the MPs and the GRI police had in fact attempted to follow the new procedures to the best of their abilities, until the crowd got out of hand. The Minister remarked that the GRI police do not have the "mental attitude" of serving as a buffer between Okinawans and Americans. The GOJ was increasing funds to help train the GRI police. HICOM remarked that the GRI police were performing with increasing effectiveness and that continued improvement of GRI police would be one benefit to be gained from reversion.

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17. As the meeting drew to a close, Minister Yamanaka mentioned that during his current visit he had met with the U. S. Chamber of Commerce whose president had expressed satisfaction with his explanation of arrangements which the GOJ was making re the position of American businessmen on Okinawa after reversion.

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