

# 琉球大学学術リポジトリ

## 要請、決議（早期復帰）（Ⅰ）

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沖繩祖国復帰期成会発バンデイ米同務次官より要請

安全保障課長

アメリカ局長

参事官

北米課長

沖縄の日本復帰に因りボンテ-国務  
次官に書簡宛るに依頼す

(2P. 7. 3  
\* 北 南 子 記)

本日、沖縄現地復帰期成会、仲重吉良氏氏

(旧沖縄県庁舎に於て、前記の仲重氏等による座談会あり)

向  
前記の仲重氏等より、同氏等米國参事官(北

米國駐日大使)より、大平大蔵大臣の答へに、沖縄の返還を要請す

と題に送付した別紙書簡を呈するに、有内閣僚等

内閣に附したる書簡を添付したる通函を

GA-6

外務省

アメリカ局長

参事官

北米課長

47, 4-chome, Komatsugawa-cho,  
Edogawa-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

July 3, 1964

Mr. William P. Bundy  
Assistant Secretary of  
State for Far Eastern Affairs,  
the U.S. Government,  
Washington, U.S.A.

Dear Sir:

Appeal for Settlement of the Question of Okinawa  
on the Basis of Foreign Minister Ohira's Idea

Allow us to take the liberty to send this petition to you.  
We are writing to you to invite your attention to the question of  
Okinawa and to appeal to you to take steps for settling the ques-  
tion at the earliest possible time.

In reply to questions asked at a meeting of the Budget  
Committee, the Japanese House of Councillors on June 6, concerning  
the territorial problem, Foreign Minister Ohira stated as to the  
question of Okinawa as follows:

"..... the United States will naturally return Okinawa to  
Japan if it trusts Japan as far as to entrust our country with the  
transaction of defense affairs in and around the Okinawa Archipelago.  
The U.S. will probably hesitate to restore that area to Japan if  
demonstrations, as we witness today, are staged against the mainte-  
nance of military bases by the U.S. in this country. I think that  
the restoration of Okinawa is a question of which settlement depends  
on the political situation in this country rather than the preced-  
ing determination on the part of the United States."

要処理要連絡
要研究至急
課長
高田
有馬
渡辺平川
大崎吉津

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This statement has profound significance in that it urges the Japanese people to reflect on themselves. It implies a concrete plan for solving the question of Okinawa and gives hopes for the future to all of us hailing from Okinawa. Furthermore, we hope Mr. Ohira's statement will arouse and deepen your interest in the question of Okinawa.

Mr. Ohira's suggestion that the Japanese take over the military affairs in Okinawa stems from the desire to extend Japan's self-defense rights to Okinawa, which is an inherent part of Japanese territory. The Japanese desire is based on the belief that Okinawa will be restored to Japan if the U.S. gives its consent to the extension there of Japan's self-defense rights.

The Japanese Self-Defense Forces have grown remarkably and vigorously under U.S. guidance and aid. A noted journalist has praised the Defense Forces as being <sup>well</sup>equipped with the mightiest modern armament of all forces of the free nations in Asia.

In making the statement, Foreign Minister Ohira was convinced that the time is now ripe for Japan to extend to Okinawa its rights of self-defense backed by strong armament. We earnestly hope that the U.S. will entrust Japan with the task of defending the Okinawa by placing confidence in Japan's military strength.

We are of opinion that the special training program for Japanese military officers mentioned by you on May 4 before the House subcommittee on foreign operations appropriations will contribute to the strengthening of the Japanese Defense Forces if

the program is carried out.

You are reported to have said: "What <sup>we</sup> have in mind (in the above connection) is solely the kind of things we are still doing for a very few countries in Europe where they are trying to cement their adherence to American practices."

You are further quoted by the press as having stated (after referring to the fiscal 1965 budget which would include some military aid to Japan): "This is in fact the delayed fulfilment of a commitment going back approximately to 1961, which we entered into in order to produce the necessary air defense ground environment not only for Japanese aircraft but for our own aircraft stationed in Japan."

You are reported to have pointed out in conclusion: "In view of great strategic importance of the U.S. facilities in Japan and Okinawa, it is, we think, clearly to our interest to move forward with this program. The Japanese must be reassured as to the reliability of commitments. The Japanese must be encouraged, by programs of this sort, to move more quickly and <sup>and</sup>effectively toward expansion of their own defense capabilities."

The expansion of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces' capabilities will be achieved more effectively by military integration of Okinawa and Japan, and the Japanese people will be greatly encouraged to move toward this end awakening to the sense of responsibility for extending their own defense power to Okinawa. This, of course, will be to the interest of the U.S. We wish to request you cordially to consider the above point fully.

If Okinawa restores its position under Japanese administration, that area will automatically be covered by the Japanese-U.S. Security Treaty and the U.S. will be able to maintain military bases in Okinawa as in the case of the Japanese mainland.

However, the U.S. will be required to remove nuclear weapons from Okinawa in compliance with the Japanese policy against nuclear armament. Nevertheless, the safety of free nations in this part of the world will by no means be menaced even if the status of Okinawan bases is changed to coincide with that of bases in the Japanese mainland. Seven U.S. Polaris nuclear submarines are deployed in the Pacific Ocean with Guam as an advance base, thus widening the sphere of activity of the U.S. 7th Fleet.

Now that international tensions have largely eased with the conclusion of the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, we earnestly request you to consider sincerely the question of restoration of Okinawa to Japan. In this connection, we propose that new talks be held between our two countries on the basis of the above conception of the Foreign Minister with military leaders of the two countries participating. We appeal to you to take the initiative in this regard.

Next year marks the 20th anniversary of U.S. occupation and control of Okinawa. It is the earnest wish of the 900,000 inhabitants of the Okinawa Archipelago to return under their fatherland's administration. We implore you to take measures to meet the Okinawan's wishes.

The restoration of Okinawa will naturally delight the entire Japanese nation and further will deeply impress the Asian and African nations, strengthening their faith in the U.S.

In conclusion, we wish to request you again sincerely to give sympathetic consideration to the question of Okinawa.

Yours respectfully,

The Association for Reunion of the Okinawan Island with the Fatherland

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Ryoko Nakayoshi, Chairman, Ex-Mayor of Shuri,  
Okinawa Pref.  
47, 4-chome, Komatsugawa-cho,  
Edogawa-ku, Tokyo, Japan

Seiryō Kamiyama, President, Tokyo Okinawan Residents'  
Association  
10, Nishikata-machi, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo

Shokichi Hisataka, Patent Attorney  
329, 2-chome, Nishi-Shin-machi,  
Setagaya-ku, Tokyo

Moboku Morita, Building and Repairs Section,  
Kodansha Publishing Co.  
125, Zoshigaya, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo

Shuncho Higa, Okinawan History Study Society  
566, 1-chome, Nishida-machi,  
Suginami-ku, Tokyo

Antei Hiyané, Lecturer at Aoyama Gakuin University  
4270, Hondashinden, Kokubunji-machi,  
Tokyo

Seitsu Ishikawa, Prof. at Juntendo University,  
847, 6-chome, Komagome, Toshima-ku,  
Tokyo

Mito Yogi, Pres., Akebono-kai (Assn. of Okinawan  
Women in Tokyo)  
22, Tsutsumikata-machi, Ota-ku, Tokyo

Toshiko Yonesu, Ex-teacher, 1st Okinawa Prefectural  
Girls' High School  
343, 6-chome, Seki-machi, Nerima-ku,  
Tokyo

Yutaka Ogusuku, Lawyer,  
17 Takada Oimatsu-cho, Bunkyo-ku,  
Tokyo

Nantetsu Iba, Writer,  
1566, Shimo-hoya-machi, Kitatama-gun,  
Tokyo

Kinfuku Niisato, Okinawan History Study Society,  
1216, Kamiasso, Kawasaki, Kanagawa Pref.

Seitoku Yonesu, Pig Breeder,  
37, 4-chome, Oshima-machi, Kawasaki,  
Kanagawa Pref.

Seiyo Kamekawa, Okinawan Music Study Society,  
504, 1-chome, Nakashima-cho, Kawasaki,  
Kanagawa Pref.

Chorei Kawadaira, Ex-Principal of Okinawan Pref.  
Womens' Normal School  
973, Higashi-Terao, Tsurumi-ku,  
Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa Pref.

Seibin Shimabukuro, A Student of Okinawan Literature,  
57, Motokubo-cho, Nishi-ku, Yokohama,  
Kanagawa Pref.

Chushin Toyokawa, Lawyer,  
208, Ichioka, Makikata, Osaka Pref.

Toko Miyagusuku, Ex-agricultural Expert of Okinawa  
Prefectural Government,  
278, 3-chome, Koshienguchi, Nishinomiya

Gatoku Matsuda, Adviser to the Society of People  
from Okinawa Pref.,  
50, Kumamoto Pref. Managed Housing

Seijun Tachitsu, M.D. Prof. at Kumamoto Medical College

Zuiko Yamagusuku, North Kyushu Representative of Our  
Association,  
1-chome, Kumanishi-machi, Yahata,  
Fukuoka Pref.

Seihan Shimabukuro, Ex-teacher, 1st Okinawa Prefectural  
Middle School,  
164, Take-machi, Kagoshima

安全保障課長

参事官

北米課長

沖縄の施政権返還問題に因り

に、一、国務次官宛返書に付

(38.8.8  
米北南3班)

8月、沖縄祖国復帰期成会、仲吉善光  
氏より、一、国務次官宛に送付した沖縄

施政権の返還問題に因り、陳情書に付、今後  
国次官より、朝鮮の返還書と在京米大使館を

通じて要領した上で、所関院に送いたこと  
提言した上で、回答す。

GA-6

外務省

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

JUL 22 1964

Dear Mr. Nakayoshi:

Thank you for the letter of July 3, 1964 from you and your colleagues proposing return of the Ryukyu Islands to Japanese administration with the United States retaining certain military rights there.

As you recognize in your letter, the security provided by the U.S. military bases in the Ryukyus is an important interest of Japan as well as of the United States. In view of the great importance to Japan and the United States of the military deterrent power maintained in the Ryukyus, we do not think it practicable to consider altering present arrangements for administering the area while the threat to Japanese and Free World security remains. Even though circumstances require continuation of United States administration of the islands, it will continue to be our policy to conduct that administration with full regard for the welfare and well-being of the Ryukyuan people and the fundamental ties of the Ryukyus with Japan.

Please convey to your colleagues my appreciation for the thoughtful expression of your views on this important matter.

Sincerely yours,

William P. Bundy

Mr. Ryoko Nakayoshi,  
47, 4-Chome, Komatsugawa-cho,  
Edogawa-ku,  
Tokyo, Japan.

發送日期 昭和39年8月19日  
 宛信                      校査                     

公 信 米 北 第 903 号 公 信 昭 和 39 年 8 月 18 日  
番 号 日 付

大 臣	主 管	起案 昭和 29 年 8 月 12 日
政 務 次 官	主 任	起案 音 電話番号
事 務 次 官		
外 務 審 議 官		
官 房 長		

受信者	宛信者
在米	権名大臣
武内大使	

写送付先 (希望先送日)

月 日

件 名 種 繹 租 取 権 返 還 に 関 する バ ン テ ー  
 国 務 次 官 補 答 に 対 する 陳 情 書 の 送 付 に つ い て  
 過 敏、在 京 の 種 繹 租 取 権 返 還 期 成 会 代  
 表 者、仲 吉 良 光 ナリ バ ン テ ー 国 務 次 官 補  
 答 に 別 紙 甲 号 の 通 り 陳 情 書 を 送 付 し た と し、今 般

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GA-2 外務省 18 209 回覧番号 44511

1) 次 旨 補ハ在京米大使館を通じて同氏  
 安ニ到リ候。乙号一通シ回答丸矣。在<sup>き</sup>願<sup>き</sup>  
 あり。不<sup>以</sup>送付ス。

付属物添付

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