

琉球大学学術リポジトリ

日米関係（沖縄返還）6

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214
守川局長
エマソン公使
会談

極秘

北米局長
参事
北米課長

伊予日 氣象観測

本邦南方海域における氣象観測網の強化と小笠原問題

昭和41.2.14
米北

2月14日 安川北米局長は在米米人使館工員に合使の来訪を求め、本邦南方海域における

氣象観測網の整備、就中、日本政府における小笠原諸島全島への氣象観測所設置に

ついて米側の協力を求め、軍別添の七ありのメソッドを呈した。合談要旨つき

七あり。(松村下回序)

1. 安川局長より、氣象観測網強化を必要とする背景として、水が同に付る台風

の脅威、マリアナ海域における昨秋の大規模日本没船遭難の例にも見られる没船保護の

GA-6

外務省

必要を挙げ、米側の協力を要請し、とくに島嶼観測所の開設にもカシガミ小笠原におき

る観測所設置が緊急の必要とされていることにもカシガミ、この要求に対して米側の同意

を要望した。いし述べた。

2. ~~安川局長より~~、以上の要請は、旧島民の

民の小笠原帰島問題とは、全然関係なく、むしろ、氣象観測の改善のため、技術的

必要に基くたが、あることを強調した上、しかしながら、(1) 旧島民の問題には、依然として帰

島の希望が強いこと、(2) 米に帰島したマリアナ系島民の生活整備、教育等につき

は日本政府の出張所を置くべきではないかと、の声も一部にあること、を説明して、現在

GA-6

外務省

これらの問題を取り上げようとするときは
ツリガ、米俵においては、これらの問題が

依然存在することを心に留めておいた
が、それと要望した。

3. イマソン公使は、所要の説明を終了し、
トラングロを一読の上、関係方面に報告

するに連絡の上、追って回答する旨を約した。
この際、イマソン公使は、父島に観測所

が置かれる場合、その要員は何名くらいと
尋ねたので、40~50名くらいと尋

ねられ、要員は單身赴任するとして回答を
答えておいた。

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM

1. Meteorological data concerning the part of the Pacific south of Japan are indispensable to the overall meteorological services in Japan, particularly to the forecasting of typhoons. In order to gather these data, therefore, we have been taking all possible measures, including the operation of the "T" ocean weather station, the establishment of an observation station on the uninhabited Torishima Island, and the assistance to the upper air weather observation activities on Minami Daito-shima Island and Ishigaki Island in the Ryukyu Islands under the United States administration. Also, we have been receiving various useful meteorological information concerning this area from the United States.

2. However, in view of the large extension of the area in question, the number of the observation stations operated therein is far from sufficient.

Particularly, the disasters which were inflicted on many Japanese fishing boats off the Mariana Islands by Typhoon Carmen last October made the Japanese Government

realize

- 2 -

realize anew the necessity to further expand meteorological services in this part of the Pacific. The need has become more acute as we had to close for an indefinite period the observation station on Torishima Island last November because of the danger of possible volcanic eruption.

3. In order to fulfill the above need, establishment of new stations on several islands in this area is desirable together with expansion of observation activities by aircraft and boats. As most of these islands are under the United States administration, cooperation by the United States is an essential prerequisite for implementing the expansion of activities we now envisage, particularly as it concerns the establishment of ground observation stations and the observation by aircraft.

For this reason, we wish to request the United States to examine favorably the possibility of taking at an early date the various measures described in the Attachment.

4. As regards the expansion of the network of observation stations, the Japanese Government gives the highest priority to the establishment of a station on Chichishima Island, northern-most of the islands referred to in the attached table and closest to Japan. The Japanese Government has

the

the greatest interest in the meteorological observation activities on the island because it is located in a strategic position to provide extremely important meteorological data for weather forecasting services in Japan, such as data on growth and development of typhoons, movement and development of the Baiu front or the polar front, and trends of the Ogasswara high atmospheric pressure.

5. The United States Government is, therefore, requested to agree to the establishment of an observation station on Chichishima Island by the Japanese Government and to render necessary assistance and cooperation for the meteorological observation activities by the station thus established.

If the United States Government is favorably disposed to this proposition, the Japanese Government is prepared to provide all the expenses and manpower required to the establishment and operation of the ground observation station on Chichishima, in view of its importance to the weather forecasting services in Japan.

6. In this regard, we wish to state that an ocean weather station can not be a useful substitute for a ground observation station for the following reasons:

(1)

- (1) certain instruments to measure upper air wind currents should be kept in a horizontal position at all times.
- (2) in case of a typhoon, an ocean weather station should make constant movements to avoid it.
- (3) a ground observation station requires much less operation cost and manpower than an ocean weather station.

7. As for the other locations enumerated in the attached table where the establishment by the United States of new ground observation stations is requested, it is hoped from the view point of the Japanese meteorological authorities that the United States Government will give priority to the establishment of an observation station on Mougou Island.

(Attachment)

1. Prompt transmission of certain meteorological data.

It is requested that data from the following stations be transmitted to the Japanese side as promptly as possible, since at present they fall behind data from other stations.

(1) Surface observation stations

Iwojima, Ulithi, Saipan, Eniwetok, Truk, Ponape, Kusaie, Kwajalein, Jaluit, Majuro, Koror, Yap.

(2) Upper air observation stations

Iwojima, Eniwetok, Majuro, Truk, Ponape, Kwajalein, Koror, Yap.

2. Expansion of the network of observation stations.

It is requested that observation activities be expanded as described in the attached table, as the data which will thus be gathered are of utmost importance for weather forecasting in the area.

3. Data gathered by weather observation aircraft.

Data gathered by the observation aircraft of the United States in the Pacific are very useful for the forecasting of typhoons in the neighborhood of Japan. At present, we receive some of the original data gathered by aircraft and

warnings

warnings issued by the JTWC on the basis of these data.

It is requested that the entire and complete data as they are gathered by the observation aircraft be transmitted to the Japanese side as promptly as possible, since they are very useful in making accurate assessment of the formation and development of typhoons.

(Table)

Stations	Surface Observation Time (GMT)											Upper Air Observation Time			Remarks
	00	03	06	09	12	15	18	21	00	06	12	18			
Midway	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Iwojima	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Narcous	X	X	X	X	X										
Ulithi	X		X		X										
AGANA/Guam	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							
Maguac/Guam										X					
Saipen	X	X	0		0			0	X						
Wake	X		X		X			X		X					
Eniwetok	X		X		X			X		X					
Truk	X		X		X			X		X					
Ponape	X		X		X			X		X					
Kusaie	X		X		0			X							
Kwajalein	X		X		X			X		X					
Jaluit	X		X		X			X							
Woltje	X		X		X			X							

3 surface observations per day in case of typhoons

Stations	Surface Observation Time (GMT)											Upper Air Observation Time			Remarks
	00	03	06	09	12	15	18	21	00	06	12	18			
Majuro	X		X		X			X		X					
Koror	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					
Yap	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					
4IV	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					
Chicujima	0		0		0			0		0					
Kaoua	0		0		0			0		0					
Pagan	0		0		0			0		0					
Woleai	0		0		0			0		0					
Oroonku	0		0		0			0		0					
Nugorn	0		0		0			0		0					
Rongerick	0		0		0			0		0					

3 surface observations per day in case of typhoons

Note: X observations conducted at present
 0 observations requested to be conducted