


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 沖縄関係 外紙報道（在米その他公館関係）(1)

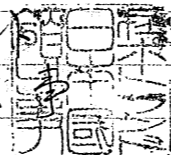
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北米課長 ~~北~~
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 托 

第119号
 昭和39年5月7日

外務大臣 殿

在ホートラン
 佐藤 領事官 

沖縄の日本復帰運動に
 関する新聞論説の件

当地オレゴアン紙は5月6日付の社説で "Tight Lid In Okinawa" と題して大要下記のとおり論じている。
 何等御参考まで同論説切抜と添えて報告する。

記

- 1.) 日本人及び沖縄人は今週行われた "Reversion Day" の行事を通じて終戦後19年、今なお沖縄が米国の占領下にある事実と世界に訴えようとしている。
- 2.) 4万人の米軍人とその家族の移住による

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経済的注入が行われているにもかかわらず沖縄の経済は日本のそれに後れを基に不振である。

3) 米政府は沖縄の現状報告に良心的呵責を感じ、1昨年ケネディ大統領が行ったように時折沖縄人の窮境打開に一役の考慮と払う政策を約束するであろうが、斯る新政策が未だ噂でおし進められたとはない。

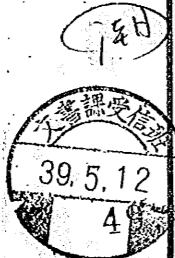
4) 米高等参事官は軍事力と背景に今年お20年前と同様事実上の独裁者であり、その米国の民主主義世界の指導者と自称して沖縄人には空虚に響くにちかいない。

5) 米国は西方の安全が必要とする限り断乎沖縄に踏み向くものであるとの意思を世界に向けて宣明することが出来ようか。その住民はハートナーとして扱われるべきであり囚人として扱われるべきではない。

別紙添付

本信号送付是 在米大使 (添付物者畧)

在外公館



Oregonian 5-6-54
Tight Lid In Okinawa

Japanese and Okinawans this week observed "Reversion Day," through which they hoped to call world attention to the fact that, almost 19 years after the end of the war with Japan and 12 years after conclusion of a U.S.-Japanese peace treaty, the United States still occupies Okinawa. America has formally recognized Japan's "residual sovereignty" over the Ryuku Islands, of which Okinawa is the dominant territory. But no one, not even the Okinawans, believes that U.S. controls will soon disappear. Okinawa is an anomaly in America's world-wide deployment of defense forces, and it will probably remain so for some time, because its unique status and location is indispensable to the U.S. position in the western Pacific. Okinawa and its half-million people are literally ruled by a U.S. general who administers the island for the convenience of U.S. Navy, Air and Army forces. Although there is a figurehead native administration, there is no foolishness about negotiations involving U.S. military maneuvers or storage of nuclear weapons. It may be safely concluded that Okinawa is the nuclear storage center and the launching pad for U.S. military operations in the Far East.

Until there is an end to the overriding need there for such a base for free action, America is not likely to relinquish its status on the island which it won by conquest at the cost of almost 80,000 American casualties in the spring of 1945.

But some Okinawan complaints have validity and their redress need not undermine the U.S. position. Despite the economic injection provided by the presence in Okinawa of some 40,000 American troops and their dependents, the Okinawa economy has languished behind that of Japan. Its people are poorly housed and lack in social services. The U.S. military occupation has not been wise in a civil sense.

Occasionally a Washington administration, its conscience stricken by a report on the lot of the Okinawans, will promise, as did President Kennedy last year, a policy more sensitive to the needs of the people of Okinawa. But no such new policy has been developed. The U.S. High Commissioner for Okinawa is still, as he was almost two decades ago, a virtual dictator, supported by U.S. arms. U.S. professions of leadership in the democratic world must sound hollow to the native patrons of the Teahouse of the August Moon.

Americans cannot afford to neglect the welfare and natural aspirations of the Okinawans. It can be candidly acknowledged to the world that America intends to remain, with a free hand, in Okinawa as long as the security of the West requires. But meanwhile Okinawans should be treated as partners, not as prisoners. Our comfortable and strategic position in Okinawa is more likely to be upset by Okinawan reaction to too tight a U.S. rule than by any excess of native self-government.