

# 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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ニューオルリンズ 終

北米局長

参事官

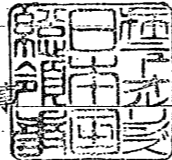
北米課長

才397号

昭和42年7月20日

外務大臣殿

在ニュー・オルリンズ  
奥田総領事



沖繩返還に関するライオン前駐日大使の発言に関する記事

上関する米P.R.

沖繩返還問題は本年度の在米公館長会議

一般米人の浸透

でより上げられ、その解決が要望されているところ

7月16日付 "The Times-Picayune" は、ライオン

前駐日大使が7月15日 AP記者との会見で、日米

両国は沖繩をめぐる見解の相違の解決をめぐり、

両国は1970年以前に沖繩返還に同意を以て

べきであると述べた旨の記事を掲載しているので

要処理	連絡
要助	至
課	長
英	河内
濱	辺吉
田	中吉
森	山坂元
洲	川崎
中	田
津	本
黒	須



GA-4

外務省

記事取扱別添の上、併報告す。

GA-4

外務省

## ISLAND DISPUTE MAY BE SETTLED

Ex-Ambassador Aims  
Views on Okinawa

By SPENCER DAVIS

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (AP) — Harvard Professor Edwin O. Reischauer, former U.S. ambassador to Japan, said Saturday the United States and Japan are moving toward a solution of differences over Okinawa, the big U.S. military installation in the Western Pacific.

He called for an agreement to be reached by Washington and Tokyo before 1970 on the return of these former Japanese islands that the United States has administered since World War II.

Reischauer said there is too much Japanese national pride involved in the Ryukyu Islands and Okinawa to allow the problem to drift until 1970, the year the U.S.-Japan security treaty becomes subject to revision.

The key question is whether the Japanese people will permit continued use of Okinawa as a base for U.S. nuclear weapons for the defense of the region, he said in an interview.

Reischauer said he is not a military man and does not have an informed opinion on the need to station nuclear weapons on Okinawa. But he said it was possible there could be an agreement under which the Japanese government would accept the placement of nuclear weapons here.

Reischauer said he favors the return of Okinawa as quickly as possible to Japan because it will strengthen American-Japanese relations. He scoffed at the idea that United States should hold onto the islands as the result of the right of conquest. They were captured in World War II in one of the last major Pacific invasions.

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北米局長

参事官

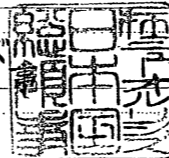
北米課長

ホ518号

昭和42年9月22日

外務大臣殿

在ニュー・オルリクス  
奥田 総領



ホ1日米関係民間会議に関する新聞報道

9月18日付当地 "The Times-Picayune" は

このほど伊豆下田で開かれたホ1日米関係民間会議に

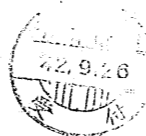
関し、同会議は沖縄の対日返還を勧告するとの見出しを

もって、その模範を報じた下田発 AP 記事に掲載しているので

記事切抜別添送付する

本信宇送付光 米

要処理	要連絡
要研究	至急
課長	
河内	
渡辺	吉津
山中	吉田
森山	坂元
相川	高田
中田	
橋本	
黒須	



GA-4

外務省

# Assembly Recommends Okinawa's Return to Japan

U.S. and Nippon Leaders End 4-Day Session

By JOHN RODERICK

SHIMODA, Japan (AP) — The first Japanese-American Assembly ended a four-day meeting Sunday with a report recommending that Okinawa should be returned to Japan in the nearest possible future.

The assembly, comprising about 70 Japanese and U.S. business, political and educational leaders, also said integration of a peaceful mainland China into the world community is essential to the stability and peace of Asia and in the interests of Japan and the United States.

Regarding problems of political stability in Asia, the conference said: "Neither isolation nor massive intervention are promising." Delegates agreed that Japan's role in Asia must be expanded and that of America constantly reformulated in the light of changing circumstances.

### DIFFER ON VIETNAM

On Vietnam, the assembly said differences of opinion during the session matched those in the two countries in general.

"We are united, however," it reported, "in the hope that violence will give way to peace, and that the people of both South and North Vietnam will, as soon as possible, be able to

develop under political and economic forms of their own choice."

The assembly adopted a watered-down statement on the U.S.-Japan security treaty which comes up for review in 1970 and is expected to meet much leftist opposition.

Rejecting wording calling the treaty "the most appropriate" available, the assembly acknowledged: "It is difficult to find a generally agreed upon alternative at this point." It sug-

gested continued studies of "alternative future possible."

On Okinawa, the delegates reflected the position taken by Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., who told the assembly Friday that U.S.-Soviet-Japanese talks should be held to wind up "the unfinished business of World War II," specifically disposition of territories controlled by the Soviet Union and the United States.

### NO SUCH PROPOSAL

Okinawa is the main island of the Ryukyu archipelago south of

Japan which has been administered by the United States since the war. The U.S.-Japanese peace treaty provides for Japanese consent to any American proposal to put the islands under the United Nations trusteeship system with U.S. administration.

But no such proposal has been made by the United States, which in the meantime has agreed that residual sovereignty of the islands rests with Japan. The United States has extensive military facilities on Okinawa.

The assembly did not call for return of Soviet-held islands north of Japan. It did follow Mansfield's suggestion that steps be taken toward giving Japan back the tiny Bonin islands east of the Ryukyu chain. It said the turnover of Okina-

wa must be planned "with full regard for the requirements of Asian and American security."

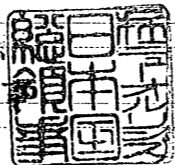
北米局長  
参事官  
北米課長

才680号

昭和42年12月15日

外務大臣殿

在ニュー・オルリンズ  
奥田 総領



沖縄返還問題解決の見込簿に関する記事

12月8日付「ロビンソン・ポスト・ワールド」は、日米両政府のあいまいな態度やダブルトークにもかかわらず、米國としては予見しうる将来に沖縄を日本に返還する意思はもっていないとある要旨つぎのとおりの記事を掲載してあるので報告する。

1. 過般、佐藤・ジョンソン会談は沖縄対日返還に向って前向きな動きとも取られたといわれるが、日米両首都

要処理
首席事務官
南方
渉外調査
海業
航空
科学協力
連絡調整
調査
力士夕
局庶務



における official jargon であるが、あらゆる証拠は、当面の目的が米國の沖縄占領を終結せしめべきときがきたとの在論とならぬことであることと示唆している。沖縄における米國の宣伝活動の重要は、沖縄人と沖縄施政権の対日返還に adjust することではなくて、米國の「イメージ」を改善し、沖縄人に対し共産主義の脅威、したがって米軍沖縄駐留の必要と納得せしめることにかかっている。

2. 本年10月15日米軍パブリック・インフォメーション、オズは沖縄について最も頻繁に行われ質問に対する回答をつけたが、つぎはその一例である。

(問) 米國はいままで琉球を占領しようとしているのか。

(答) 米國の政策は、極東に脅威と緊張が存続

すかぶり、琉球に強大な軍隊をおくこと  
が必要であるということであり、対日返還のタイム  
テーブルについては、それが施政権返還につい  
て明確な時期を定めることと意味するので  
あれば、自分(米軍スポークスマン)としては、どうして  
それが可能であるかわからない。自分としては  
いつ現在の脅威と緊張が、日米及びその他  
諸国に危険をもたらすことなしに米軍の  
撤退を可能ならしめるまでに緩和す  
るようになるか見通がつかない。

3. 現在の米政府としては、無条件の米軍基  
地付で沖縄の民政を日本に返還する  
ことが考慮しうる最大限であろうが、  
米軍としては、この種の解決に、又反対  
するであらう。佐藤首相はこれらの現

實にもかわらず、沖縄返還時期が  
"Within a few years"に到達するで  
あろうことについてジョンソン大統領と合意  
して日本に帰ってきた。"Within a  
few years"ということは、フリントンに  
おけるコミニケで用いられたものであろう。  
佐藤首相はその公式声明で「両三年」  
という表現を使<sup>っている</sup>。

4. 米国は、日本の「潜在主権」と約束しな  
がら過去22年間沖縄と領土地とを  
占領して来たが、今後米国が政策に徹底  
的な変化が生じないか、かりは沖縄問  
題が2000年までに解決される見込みは  
ありそうもない。

本稿送付先 米



# Okinawa Unsolved

BY R. H. SHACKFORD  
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

NAHA, Okinawa — Despite the ambiguity and double-talk by governments in both Tokyo and Washington, the United States has no intention in any foreseeable future of returning Okinawa to Japan.

The official jargon in both capitals and among American officials here is that the recent meeting in Washington between President Johnson and Japan's Prime Minister Sato produced "forward movement" toward ultimate "reversion" of Okinawa to Japan.



American and Japanese officials deny their governments are playing games with Japanese, American and Okinawan public opinion. But all the evidence suggests that the major immediate objective is to appease those segments of public opinion which think that 22 years after World War II, it is time for the U. S. to end its military occupation of Okinawa.

Even here in Okinawa, American propaganda operations are geared not to adjusting Okinawans to eventual return to Japanese sovereignty but to improving the "image" of the U. S. and convincing Okinawans of "the meance of communism" and, therefore, the need for the American military presence here.

**THE MILITARY PUBLIC** information operation starts its standard briefings for visitors with an unequivocal statement: "There is no question about the legality of our presence here or the ability to do what is in our own national interest."

American officialdom here doesn't even give lip service to the cliché about "self-determination" of peoples. Such a suggestion for the Okinawan people is looked upon by Americans here as idiocy.

The American military public information office on Oct. 15, 1967 — less than a month before Sato went to Washington — prepared answers to the most frequently asked questions about Okinawa. Here is one question and answer:

"How long does the U. S. expect to keep the Ryukyus?"

"**THE POLICY OF THE U. S.** is that it will be necessary to keep strong military forces in the Ryukyu Islands for so long as conditions of threat and tension continue to exist in the Far East as to a timetable for reversion to Japan. I (the military spokesman) do not see how this is possible, if it means setting a specific date for the turnover of administration to Japan. I do not know when the existing threats and tensions will subside to the point where U. S. forces could be removed without danger to Japan, the U. S. and other nations."

**THE MOST THE CURRENT** American government would consider, even for the long run, would be return of civil affairs to Japan while the U. S. retained its military bases, unencumbered by any conditions — with current "free use" privileges. But the American military establishment would object even to that "solution," arguing the bases and the civilian parts of the island are so mixed up that security can be maintained only by American occupation or colonial rule.

Despite these realities, Sato returned to Japan with an agreement with President Johnson that a date for the return of Okinawa would be reached "within a few years." That's the phrase used in the Washington communique, but Sato used the phrase in "two or three years" in his public statements.

**ONLY THE BEGINNINGS** of the trans-Pacific debate over Okinawa are in sight. As one American official said, it took the U. S. 50 years to get rid of the Philippine Islands (acquired in a mood of conquest after the Spanish-American war). The U. S. has held Okinawa as a colony — despite promises of "residual sovereignty" for Japan — for 22 years. Unless there is a drastic change of American policy, the Okinawa problem is unlikely to be solved by the year 2000.

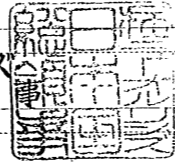
北米局長  
参事官  
北米課長

才 68 人号

昭和42年12月15日

外務大臣殿

在ニュー・オーリンズ  
奥田 総領



米国の沖繩政策の貧弱に関する記事

12月12日付「ワシントンポスト・ヘラルド」は、

「日本人は米国の沖繩政策は貧弱であると述べている」との見出し

で要旨の要約の記事を掲載しているのが報告である。

1、沖繩の早期対日返還を求むる日本人及び沖繩人が

その至る論拠とするところは、米日は軍事的植民勢力としては

貧弱な事をしてきたことである。米国の沖繩政策に

対する反対派首魁の一人は、米日は沖繩における軍事活動

要処理
直達
事務
調査
査察
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付

を多岐にわたって、同地米田人の生活状況を米田自身にする  
ために、数億ドルを使ってきた一方では、沖繩人の  
ための自治や経済開発については貧弱なしかやうで  
なかつたが、この米に沖繩における将来の反米感情の  
根源が植わっている」と述べている。

2、ジョンソン大統領は無償値戻小笠原諸島の返還

には同意しないものの、沖繩返還の時期をきめることは

拒否したが、佐藤首相はジョンソン大統領が約3年以内に

返還時期をきめることに同意し、主張している。

3、しかし沖繩返還問題は単なる政治的以上の問題で

ある。すなわち経済問題は極めて大きく、過去22年間

沖繩経済は同地の米軍基地と密接に結びついてきた。しかし

沖繩人は本土の日本人が過去10年間奇蹟的に繁栄して

きたのにみかみの自分よりはるかに貧しく、沖繩の1人当り所得は

本土の約半分にすぎないことを不満としている。また、これは

米国の沖縄人の福祉に殆んど関心を示さざることを、  
沖縄人が米国憲法、日本憲法、ウイスキーによつて保護されて  
おらず、主として米軍規則に服従せしめられて、人権も  
民権も享有してゐないことを非難してゐる。  
又、以て百万の沖縄人の約半は米軍駐留のふしぎで  
よくやつてゐる。約4万人の沖縄人に米軍に雇用されてお  
り、おとくは同数の沖縄人が間接的に米軍のふしぎに働いて  
ゐるので、これらの者やその家族は沖縄に返還されると  
被害を受ける立場にある。最大の被害を受けるのは米軍の  
ふしぎの建設請負で大きな利益を得てきた建設会社であるが、  
ある建設会社の社長は、沖縄の現状維持に利益を得てゐる  
他の業者と同じく、問題の長期的解決方法は移民であると  
考へてゐる。すなわち沖縄は現在甚だしく人口密度の高  
いところであるが、米軍のふしぎは約75万の人口を養つて  
おるべきであるので、残りの25万は南米や東南アジアへ移る

べきであるとしてゐる。

米軍送付先 米

Japanese Say —

*Shimogaki's Post World*

## U. S. Policy On Okinawa Poor

BY R. H. SHACKFORD  
Scripture Howard Staff Writer

NAAHA, Okinawa. — The major argument by Japanese and Okinawans who seek an early return of this island to Japan is that the U. S. has done a bad job as a military colonial power.

"The Americans have spent billions upon billions to make their military operations here effective and the living conditions for their people like home," says chief opposition leader Asato.

But on the problems of self-government for the Okinawans and economic development, they have done poorly. And therein lies the breeding ground for future anti-Americanism here that will jeopardize the military value of the bases.

### Acquainted After War

The U. S. acquired Okinawa at the end of World War II. When the peace treaty was signed in the early 1950s, the U. S. insisted upon holding onto Okinawa and the other adjacent islands that make up the Ryukyu Islands as well as the Bonin Islands.

President Johnson now has

agreed to return the worthless Bonins to Japan. But he refuses to set a date for a return of Okinawa, although Japanese Premier Sato claims the U. S. chief executive has agreed to do so in two or three years.

The problems of returning these islands to Japan are more than political. The economic problem is colossal. During the last 22 years the Okinawan economy has become inextricably linked with the military bases here. Each year some \$260 million goes into the Okinawan economy as a result of money spent by the U. S. on the bases and by American personnel stationed here (about 40,000 to 50,000 military men plus an equal number of dependents).

### Have Not Prospered

But Okinawans smart because, while the people of Japan prospered, Okinawans did not. Per capita income here is only about one-half that in Japan. The U. S. has shown little interest in the welfare of Okinawans, they charge, even while building relatively luxurious "cities" here for its own people. There have been years when there has been no economic aid of any kind for Okinawa. The late President John F. Kennedy tried to change this and sought a long range program of \$25 million a year of economic aid. But until now the maximum has been \$12 million although next year it may be \$17 million.

The Okinawans also complain they have no human or civil rights. They are protected neither by the American nor the Japanese constitutions. They are subjected primarily to American military rule, even though it masquerades as a civil administration.

### Have No Voice

Okinawans complain they are treated as colonials of Washington — with no voice there — whereas they consider themselves Japanese, even though Japan never did very well by them before the war.

However, about one fourth of the one million Okinawans do very well because of the American presence. About 40,000 are employees of the U. S. military and at least as many more work indirectly by running stores, bowling alleys, night clubs, and automobile agencies. They and their families stand to suffer if Okinawa returns to Japan.

The ones who would suffer the most are four Okinawan "tycoons" who have reached their present status since the war. They are: Kotaro Kokuba, president of the Kokobagumi Construction Co.

and of the Okinawa Chamber of Commerce; Kamakichi Oshiro, president of the Oshirogumi Construction Co.; Sosei Gushiken, president of the Orion Beer Co.; and Jinshiro Miyagi, president of the Ryukyu Cement Co.

They have played the major role, and reaped large rewards, in the multi-billion dollar American military construction programs. Because the Americans are continuing to build, they are opposed to the return of Okinawa to Japan.

### Great confusion

"I don't want immediate reversion," Kokuba said in an interview. "It would create great confusion here for business."

Kokuba, like many other businessmen who profit from the status quo, think the long-range answer is emigration. Kokuba thinks 250,000 Okinawans should move elsewhere — to South America or Southeast Asia. He said the island can only support about 750,000 people. It now has the highest population density in the world — 2000 per square mile.