

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）(2)

メタデータ	言語: 出版者: 公開日: 2019-02-13 キーワード (Ja): キーワード (En): 作成者: - メールアドレス: 所属:
URL	http://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12000/43807

国連代表部

札言たのめせ

- 要処理
- 首席事務官
- 渉外調査
- 経済
- 科学協力
- 建設
- 調査
- 力加
- 庶務

44.4.18
44.4.18

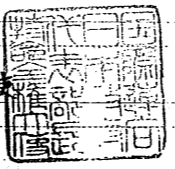
アメリカ局長
参事官
北米課長

北米課長

才1025号
昭和44年4月15日

外務大臣殿

国連代表部
大 使
宇 信



沖繩問題に関するNY Times 紙記事送付

4月15日付ニユークタイムズ紙は、14日9日米協
会昼食会に於いてサウジの佐藤総理演説の
うへに沖繩に因る部分さすか、その特記
号(東京版)の記号掲げしとす。同紙に切取
別添送付申し申す。

その特記号は右記の冒頭、~~日米外交官の言~~
~~は~~、"日米^が沖繩問題を因連に持ち出す
半島^は沖繩の植民地主張を實施してはと

米大から送付したものを送る

許すは、日米の立場に圧倒的なる支持が集ま
り、沖繩は日米に返還せしむべし、との事
をやり方は日米関係に台無しにせしむるの
で、日米は「その事」を「世に出す事」の
趣旨(日米外交官の言として)を
報告し、佐藤総理の演説をこれに因連せし
報告せしむる。

別紙添付

取付字送付号：第. 22-2-7

SATO PRESSES U. S. ON OKINAWA ISSUE

Says Isle's Return to Japan
Is Humanitarian Matter

By TAKASHI OKA
Special to The New York Times

TOKYO, April 14—“We have a strong card on the Okinawa problem that we will never play,” a Japanese diplomat said recently.

“If we stood up in the United Nations and complained that the United States was practicing colonialism in Okinawa, the response would be overwhelming. The United States would not have a leg to stand on, and Okinawa would be ours. But in the process, we might wreck Japanese-American relations for years to come. And that we cannot afford.”

Today, before an audience of prominent Americans including Marshall Green, the Assistant Secretary of State-designate for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, Premier Eisaku Sato strongly hinted at what the Japanese diplomat said Japan would never say outright.

“Outburst” is too strong a word to use for any utterance by the broad-faced, ruddy-complexioned, prudent-minded Premier. But today, in a direct appeal to a visiting delegation of the Council on Foreign Relations headed by Dr. Grayson Kirk, former president of Columbia University, Mr. Sato went to the emotional center of the Okinawa issue.

‘Basic Native of Problem’

“What I want you to understand more than anything else concerning Okinawa,” he said in the ornate modern ballroom of the Tokyo Hilton Hotel, “is the basic nature of the problem—namely the fact that one million inhabitants of Okinawa, who are part of our nation, with a proud history and a high cultural standard, find themselves today, more than 20 years after the war, still under the administration of a foreign power and thus unable to enjoy the fundamental rights of being Japanese citizens.”

“It has ceased to be just a political problem,” he added. “It has become a humanitarian issue.”

As a capacity audience, members of the America-Japan Society gathered to honor the visitors, listened intently, Mr. Sato, without saying so, contrasted Okinawa's present status with that of the more than 60 territories that have gained independence since World War II.

“Before these countries achieved their independence,” he said, “there were many cases in which arguments were brought forth to either limit the scope of the autonomy to be offered or postpone the day when independence would be granted. Indeed, in certain of the situations such arguments appeared to have some validity. Judging from the results, however, they were of no avail.”

Bases' Peace Role Noted

“They proved to be futile when faced with the overwhelming desire of a people to change the state of affairs wherein it was considered unjust for one people, by virtue of a higher political status, to exercise control over another.”

The Premier acknowledged that “the role of the United States in Okinawa is not a selfish one” and that “the bases in Okinawa are playing an important role in the maintenance of the peace and security of Japan and the Far East.”

But, he continued, “There is a national consensus in Japan that calls for the early return of Okinawa, and the longer the delay in arriving at a solution to the Okinawa question, the greater will be the difficulties that face our two countries in the political field.”

In private conversations with Mr. Green today, Foreign Minister Kiichi Aichi is understood to have presented a similarly strong plea for an early decision on the reversion of Okinawa to Japanese control.

Mr. Green, outgoing Ambassador to Indonesia, is making a tour of Far Eastern countries prior to returning to Washington for Senate hearings on his appointment.

He will stay in Tokyo until Wednesday.

Mr. Aichi, in turn, is going to Washington in June to initiate Okinawa talks. Mr. Sato, who will follow in November with a visit to the White House, has pledged to obtain a definite date at that time.

The Japanese are understood to be adopting a stronger line on Okinawa because they are disturbed that Washington is taking so long to come to grips with the problem.

Foreign Ministry officials and sources close to the Premier profess to understand that President Nixon is preoccupied with other problems and that Japan must wait her place in the line of applicants for changes in American policy.

But they are not happy that Japan seems to remain, as it were, on the back burner, as exemplified by the delay in the naming of a new Ambassador. The Embassy has been run by David Osborn as chargé d'affaires since Ambassador U. Alexis Johnson left in January to become Under Secretary of State.

The longer the delay, the sources feel, the greater the opportunity for what Mr. Sato calls “forces attempting to harm friendly relations between the United States and Japan” to make trouble. A quick basic decision is essential, the sources say, because even then a thousand details will remain to be negotiated, including the status of the American bases.

44.4.23 宛送 2

事

(事情経過)

昭和44年4月23日

国連公使館
~~本館~~書記官殿
天村

下川内閣北米第一課
 長、協事務官

拝啓 貴国後御健康の益の増進
 のこと存じます。

貴代表部公信
 起。4月15日付 貴信第1023号を以て

2、仲絶由題に關する N.Y. Times の
 記事を内送付頂戴した。従来

同由題に關する N.Y. Times の記事は
(本件因特派員と同称)
 米大から送付されたものと存じます。

今後此 本件に關する 貴代表部

GA-6

外務省

2

に付不承の世に御念慮の結構と
 存じます。(貴官の御担当の世に付
 とお思ふ所は、御座場官の長に之
 下と。)

(4部案の御指示に付)
 以上 本件に關する 貴信の件に付
 致した。本筆に 仰白の程と
 存じます。

敬 啓

GA-6

外務省