

# 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)

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シヤトル翁



能作の多數的構想以上の神羅の格価値は  
 米国の主要の基地計画の一端としての立場に決定する  
 神羅の地位の基礎はこれにある。  
 神羅は、太平洋の主要の要港と抑制する通商  
 路の中心(抑)止力として、将来の固定軍事の拠点基地  
 及び経済基地として、その中心、全般的な戦略的<sup>抑</sup>止力  
 の一端としての役割を果した。神羅、米国の防衛に  
 貢献し、主要な軍事基地としてその地位を維持する<sup>抑</sup>べきである。  
 韓国は、神羅の建設の自由地上の待遇を確保し  
 たい。韓国は、朝鮮半島の東部の中心として神羅  
 の防衛に貢献し、同様に望むべき。一度立地を回復した後、  
 日本領土上における核兵器の存在を認め、その  
 問題の全面的な表向化に努める。  
 韓国は、神羅の建設、神羅の維持、修築と享有

いるべきである。神羅内の各種の施設と押込米の  
 貯蔵、米国の軍事援助の手段として、神羅島民の平均は70年延び、  
 幼児の死亡率は80%に減った。最近の学校数は  
 2倍以上増加した。  
 数億円の自給援助のため、神羅の経済は急速に  
 開発され、最近のGNPは13%の伸び率を示した。1953年  
 のGDPは10億ドルであった。現在は300億ドルに  
 達した。このことは、日本の行政体制と経済の発展の  
 最下位の多岐多岐の地位に引き上げられたことを意味  
 する。神羅の人口は2000年、島民の技術的、行政  
 管理の中心として無条件のFIDICの発展による目的に  
 対し、米軍の駐留による経済的、他の経済上の利益も  
 不十分。11月10日の交渉結果、琉球列島の日本の即時無条件  
 帰還と神羅の返還の原則は、神羅島民の平均  
 の延び、核兵器の基地としての神羅の地位の固定





# Defense Questions Relating to Japan-Okinawa Become Test of U.S. Aims

By DENIS WARNER

For many years Okinawa seemed to be the ideal military base. The storage of nuclear weapons there was not subject to local political veto; its air and ground forces, unfettered by restrictive treaty obligations, were well placed to fill the role of a regional fire brigade; there was no time limit on American occupancy, which, as Washington frequently stressed, was scheduled to continue "so long as conditions of threat and tension exist in the Far East"; and the touchy question of jurisdiction was automatically taken care of in Article 3 of the peace treaty with Japan, which stipulated that the United States had the right "to exercise all and any powers of administration,

legislation and jurisdiction" over the Ryukyus and their territorial waters.

During the Korean war Okinawa's two major airfields provided a secure base for B-29 operations in support of United Nations forces. More recently, B-52s have pounded Vietnam from the same fields.

**CLOSE TO THE** Asian mainland and within easy airlift of South Korea, Japan, Formosa and the Philippines, Okinawa provides both training facilities and an operational freedom which do not exist in combination elsewhere in the region west of the comparatively remote Marianas.

In the broad strategical picture, its value has to be measured in its context as part of the world-wide sys-

tem of American bases. There simply is no substitute.

Okinawa stands as a conventional deterrent to curb regional Communist ambitions, as a depot and staging camp in the event of further limited wars and as part of the general strategic deterrent. Okinawa's contribution to the defense of the United States demands its continued maintenance as a major military base.

South Korea would be happy to see Okinawa's installations moved to its own soil, but it is much too close to the front. Japan wants to regain sovereignty over Okinawa, but once it does the highly sensitive issue of nuclear weapons on Japanese territory will come forcibly to the surface.

**FOR A LONG** time the United States held down domestic pressures in Okinawa by demonstrating that the Okinawans had never had it so good. Thanks to American military aid, the life expectancy of the Okinawans has increased by 20 years, while infant mortality has declined by 80 per cent. Classrooms have more than doubled since the war.

Stimulated by several hundred millions of dollars in direct aid, the economy has developed rapidly. The gross national product in recent years had been increasing at a rate of about 13 per cent. The per capita income was \$121 in 1953. It is now substantially over \$300, which would elevate Okinawa, if it was still administered as Japanese province, from its prewar position at the bottom of the list to a respectable mid-way position today, an achievement of note when considered against the proliferation of the island's population, and its lack of indigenous technical skills and natural resources.

Yet despite the employment and other economic benefits that have flowed from the American presence, the election as chief executive on November 10 of Chōbyō Yara on a platform demanding the immediate and unconditional return of the Ryukyuan islands to Japan is the clearest indication that Okinawa's life expectancy, at least as a nuclear base, is limited.

There is no likelihood that the United States will ever fall back on the use of force to maintain its position; if it ever did, its much more vital interests in Japan would explode in its face.

**YET TO RETURN** sovereignty to Japan now, or when the United States-Japan mutual defense treaty comes up for review in 1970, would mean either that the United States would have to remove its nuclear fa-

(Denis Warner, former war correspondent, has traveled extensively through the Central Pacific and the Far East since 1944, reporting for Reuters, the Australian Associated Press, The Melbourne Herald and The London Daily Telegraph. The Australian's columns appear exclusively in this area in The Times.)



ilities, or that the Japanese government would have to consent to the storage of nuclear weapons on its soil. The first would reduce Okinawa's strategic importance, and the second is too politically hot to win the support in Tokyo even of Premier Sato and his Liberal Democratic government.

The position is further complicated by the unanimity among the Okinawans that Japanese sovereignty should be restored. Not only the left, which Yara represents, but all politicians and political parties subscribe

to the "back to Japan" policy. The differences are of degree only. The left wants Japanese sovereignty now; the local Liberal Democrats are prepared to work for it step by step.

Only a few months ago, senior American officials were saying privately that the United States might make almost any concession to Japan over its bases there in order to maintain its existing presence in Okinawa. Yara's election has changed this. Against an opposition Legislative Assembly in Okinawa, Yara is in no position to force his demands. Yet

the writing is now clearly on the wall for everyone to read. In the not too distant future, the Japanese will regain sovereignty over the island and the base will diminish appreciably in importance and capacity.

**THIS OPENS UP** a whole vista of new problems for the incoming Nixon administration. A final settlement in Vietnam will inevitably call for an American withdrawal there. The bases issue promises to be a burning one in the Philippines during the coming election year. And civil disturbances are predictable in Japan as the review date for the treaty approaches there.

All of this will obviously strengthen the hand of those who favor a less active American policy in Asia. Yet the commitments to Korea and Japan and other countries remain and are clearly of the greatest importance.

Is the answer to press for much closer regional military groupings? Or to encourage Japan to take a much more active part in its own defense and in the defense of its neighbors? Problems confront every possible alternative.

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The Seattle Times  
Dec. 22, 1968





# Japan Premier Vows Reunion With Okinawa

BY TAKASHI OKA  
The New York Times

TOKYO — In a major policy speech to the Japanese diet today, Premier Eisaku Sato expressed his "firm determination" to reunite Okinawa with Japan.

He also proffered Communist China a carefully worded "welcome" into the international community as it gradually emerges from the so-called cultural revolution, and pledged to keep "various doors for contact open as heretofore."

General as these statements seemed, they indicated that, especially on the Okinawa issue, the usually prudent and cautious premier had decided to stake his political life on the outcome of negotiations with the new administration in Washington.

## REPEATS

Sato delivered his speech first in the lower house and then in the upper house of the diet, or parliament. He ignored heckling from unruly opposition Socialists in the lower chamber.

"I would like to visit the United States," he said, "at an appropriate time during the latter part of this year and engage in frank discussions with President Nixon, and to reach agreement on the date for the return of Okinawa to the homeland."

He added that the solution of the Okinawa problem should take note of "the important role the U.S. bases in Okinawa are playing in insuring not only the security of our country but also the security of the Far East."

In this deliberated understated fashion, he indicated to the Japanese public that the American bases on Okinawa not only help defend Japan but also provide for the security of the region. His implication was that the Japanese should therefore allow the U.S. special privileges on Okinawa that it does not enjoy in Japan proper.

SEATTLE POST INTELLIGENCER

JAN 28 1969

**CRUX**  
The status of the U.S. bases on Okinawa is expected to be the crux of Japanese-American negotiations. If the Japanese public accepts the idea of a special status for American bases on Okinawa, or, conversely, if the U.S. accepts the same restrictions on its Okinawa bases that it does on its base in the main Japanese islands, Sato is expected to come through the Okinawa negotiations unscathed.  
But if opposition parties in Japan can mobilize public opinion behind a refusal to grant the Americans unrestricted use of Okinawa, protests and demonstrations, both in Japan proper and in Okinawa, could plunge the country into a repetition of the anti-security treaty riots of 1960. Those riots forced cancellation of former President Eisenhower's state visit to Japan.

アメリカ局  
参事官  
北米一課長 W

シ・大第 208 号  
昭和 44 年 4 月 17 日

外務大臣殿

在シートル  
鹿取總領事

沖繩返還問題(報道)

4月15日付PI 紙のニエフク、与仙米時代の東京を  
とらへ、日本報章における佐藤総理の演説中の  
沖繩返還問題の部分を報道にのぞく。この点に  
同記事の抜粋添付添付申す。

送信添付先: 米R

要約  
首席参事官  
南方  
渉外調査  
漁業  
航空  
科学協力  
経済政策  
領土  
その他



GA-4

外務省

APR 15 1969

## Japan Again Asks Return of Okinawa

The New York Times

TOKYO — Premier Eisaku Sato made a new, strong appeal yesterday for the return of Okinawa to Japan.

Before an audience of distinguished Americans including Marshall Green, who has been named assistant secretary of state for Far Eastern affairs, Sato said:

"What I want you to understand more than anything else concerning Okinawa 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 unable thus to enjoy the fundamental rights of being Japanese citizens."

"It has ceased to be just a political problem, it has become a humanitarian issue," he told the capacity

audience of members of the America-Japan Society.

Sato acknowledged that "the role of the United States in Okinawa is not a selfish one." He said the bases in Okinawa "play an important role in the maintenance of the peace and security of Japan and the Far East including Japan."

But, he said, "There is a national consensus in Japan which 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 Green yesterday Foreign Minister Kiichi Aichi is understood to have made a similarly strong plea for an early decision on the return of Okinawa to Japan.

アメリカ局長

参事官

北米第一課長

順送長

名水 27

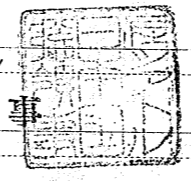
シ・大第 238 号

昭和 44 年 5 月 2 日

外務大臣殿

在シアトル

鹿取總領事



要処理
首長・参官
南
渉外調査
漁業
航空
科学協力
連絡調整
調査
力・夕
庶務



“沖繩テ”に関する当地紙の報道に  
ついで、

4月28日付 Seattle Times & 29日付 Post-  
Intelligencer 各紙は、“4・28 沖繩テ”に関する  
これら東京各UP電を報じている。参考  
として記事切抜き、別添のとおり送付す。

付属切抜き封

April 29 Post-Intelligencer

April 28 Seattle Times

# Rioting Shakes Tokyo's Ginza

(See Page 2 for wirephoto.)

TOKYO — (UPI) — Leftist students turned Tokyo's glittering shopping district into a battleground tonight, backing their demand for United States return of Okinawa with concrete chunks, wooden staves, steel pipes, baseball bats and molotov cocktails.

Riot police fought back with clubs, tear gas and water sprayed from trucks.

There was sporadic fighting throughout the world's largest city during the afternoon, including an attack on the residence of Premier Eisaku Sato, who escaped injury although rioters broke windows in his house, and on a United States military compound where rioters hoisted an anti-American banner.

When darkness came the action centered on the Ginza, the city's main thoroughfare, and a bustling district of bars, beer halls, cabarets, restaurants, department stores and fashionable shops.

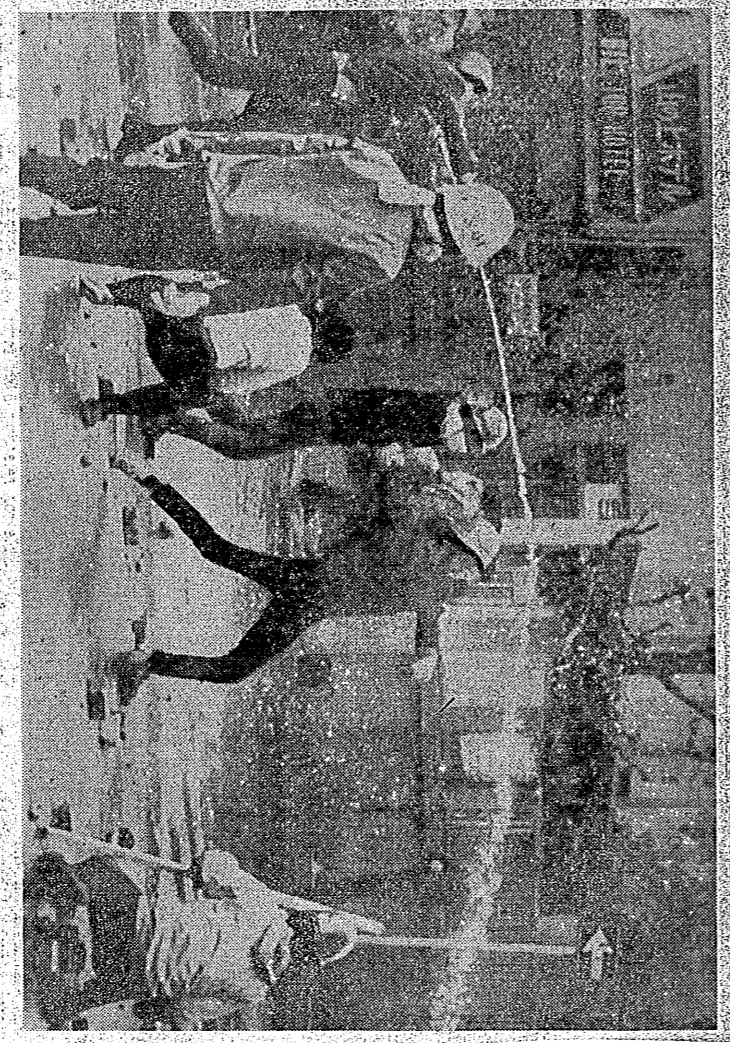
Last night the action was in the streets.

Militant students of the extreme-left-wing Zengakuren, a nation-wide organization of university students, charged police lines many times but were driven back.

Traffic through the Ginza was halted and train and subway traffic into the area was almost completely stopped.

Spectators turned rioters occasionally tossed rocks into the police lines from the rear. Many bystanders shouted angrily at the officers.

Japanese Students Battle Riot Police in Tokyo  
Stones and water were aimed at riot police in the Kanda area today as demonstrators demanded the United States return Okinawa to Japanese rule.—A.P. wirephoto.



SAFELY ATTIRED IN HELMETS AND FULL-LENGTH SHIELDS, TOKYO RIOT POLICE TOOK IT STANDING UP  
Leftist students, sporting helmets of their own, held forth with a "pitched" battle in the heart of Tokyo yesterday.

## Ginza a Battleground

TOKYO — (UPI) — Radical students demanding the immediate end to U.S. control over Okinawa attacked Prime Minister Eisaku Sato's home, invaded an American military compound and turned Tokyo's glittering Ginza district into a battleground yesterday.

Hundreds of students, police and bystanders were injured during the anti-American and anti-government riots in the world's largest city. Police reported 568 students were arrested.

The students, members of the extreme leftist Zengakuren, battled 12,000 riot police with stones, steel pipes, baseball bats and Molotov cocktails. Police fought back with clubs, tear gas and high-pressure water cannon.

There was sporadic fighting during the afternoon, including the attack on the residence of Sato, who escaped injury although rioters broke windows, and on the American compound where rioters hoisted an anti-American banner.

Clashes took place also near the Foreign Office Building and Parliament, and

the U.S. Embassy, and the students—estimated to number about 8,000—also paralyzed the railroads and turned downtown Tokyo into a mass of snarled traffic.

Most of the fighting, however, took place after darkness fell in the Ginza, Tokyo's main thoroughfare, a bustling district of bars, beer halls, cabarets, restaurants, department stores and fashionable shops.

The students, many wearing helmets and wet towels around their faces to minimize the effect of tear gas, charged police lines time and again only to be driven back. The police, standing firm behind huge metal riot shields, fired tear gas canisters from shoulder weapons into the mob of screaming students.

Miniskirted bar girls stood outside their establishments to watch the fighting.

More than 50,000 communists, socialists and union members staged a peaceful rally in Tokyo to demand the return of Okinawa to Japan.

Japan: like the U.S., has foreign-aid policy problems. Page 4



最近越境の件を大々報道している中で、  
神道は日本の道徳の基となる道徳は  
その程長にわたる道徳ではないか？米国の異文化の  
価値観と核兵器の神道における道徳観の  
相違点を課題とする。日本では、米国の  
日本は防犯問題にのみ関心をもて無関心である  
との、道徳の及ぼす影響は如何なるものか。  
日本には海外援助の如き海外義務感の醸成  
が必要である点を述べたい。

本信を連体先：米

## Japanese Newsman Fears Confrontation Over Okinawa



MASARU OGAWA

By SVEIN GILJE

The Okinawa issue is a highly emotional one in Japan and could result in serious damage to the relationship with the United States, the senior editor and director of Japan's leading English-language newspaper said here yesterday.

"I am somewhat concerned," said Masaru Ogawa, "that when our prime minister and foreign-affairs minister travel to Washington, D. C., in the near future there may be a confrontation rather than negotiation over the issue."

Ogawa is on a three-week tour of American cities to survey major newspapers' opinions on Okinawa.

Foreign Affairs Minister Takeo Miki will visit Washington, D. C., in early June and Prime Minister Eisaku Sato in November.

Okinawa and the security treaty between the two nations are bound to be prime topics. Japan or the United States can give 12 months' notice of treaty expiration beginning next year. There is no written-in expiration date for the nine-year-old treaty.

"BOTH ARE convenient vehicles for student demonstrations," Ogawa said. "The leftist demonstrators are not so interested in the issues themselves as to use them for anarchist purposes."

The "silent majority" does not feel strongly enough to demonstrate over an issue like Okinawa, Ogawa added, but it does have firm opinions on the matter, as do leading news media.

Ogawa feels Okinawa will be returned to Japan.

"When probably can be agreed upon without much difficulty," he said. "How is a tougher problem, especially in regard to United States bases and storing of nuclear weapons there."

There is concern in Japan that Americans may oppose turning over Okinawa because of a feeling that Japan is enjoying too much of a "free ride" in defense matters, Ogawa said.

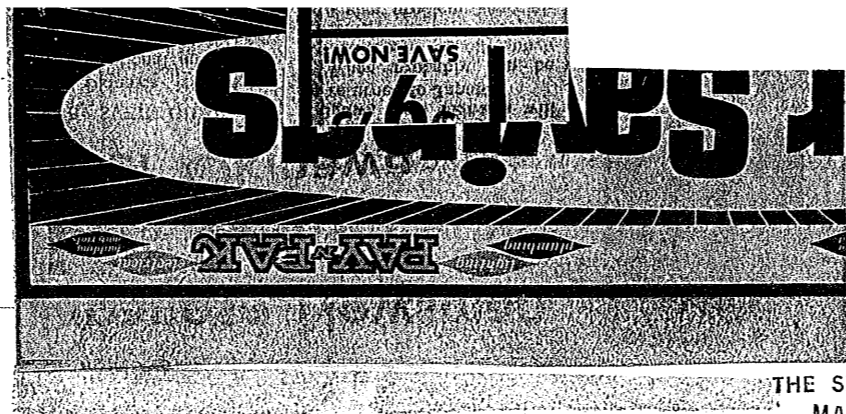
"We must increase our obligations abroad, such as foreign aid," Ogawa said.

The defense budget is going up, although it is against Japan's Constitution to station troops abroad.

FOUNDED IN 1897, The Japan Times has played a major role in Japanese politics, largely in foreign affairs. The influential, independent newspaper has a circulation of 50,000, including several thousand copies mailed by air to all parts of the world.

Ogawa's education spans three major institutions, the University of California at Los Angeles, Columbia University and Tokyo Imperial University.





THE SEATTLE TIMES  
MAY 8 1969



Tuesday, June 3, 1969

# U.S. Will Defuse Its N-Bases on Okinawa

BY HEDRICK SMITH  
The New York Times

WASHINGTON — President Nixon has made a decision to move American nuclear weapons out of Okinawa once an over-all scheme for turning the island back to Japanese rule has been agreed on, well-placed informants disclosed yesterday.

The actual timing of their removal to other sites in the Pacific area, would be subject to the terms of the plan, Japan wants the weapons removed and the islands returned by 1972.

Nixon's decision, reportedly taken after a National Security Council meeting in late April on Okinawa and related issues,

is an important one. It is understood to reflect the judgment of the President's civilian advisers that sound, long-term relations with Japan are more important than the military's preference for retaining complete freedom of operation on Okinawa.

Informed sources said the decision has not yet been communicated formally to the Japanese government, but presumably it will be disclosed in the course of negotiations with Tokyo on the same issue this summer and fall.

The Japanese foreign minister, Ichiro Aichi, met with Nixon for 40 minutes yesterday at the White House to present formally Japan's request that Okinawa and the rest of the Ryukyu Island chain be returned to the Japanese by 1972.

The Ryukyus were captured by American forces in World War II. The peace treaty provided for American administration of the islands, with Japan retaining nominal sovereignty over them and given a pledge that the islands would eventually revert to Japanese rule.

In the intervening years, the U.S. has built a multi-billion dollar complex of bases which Defense Department officials describe as the "keystone" of the American defense network in the Pacific.

After years of American commitments in principle to return the islands to Japan, public opinion there is now insistent on winning a specific timetable from Washington.

**Exclusive**



PRESIDENT NIXON AND JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER AICHI  
They conferred yesterday about the future of Okinawa.

—AP Photo.

## Top Session Planned Before Nixon's Trip

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — President Nixon will meet jointly with the National Security Council and the Cabinet today just before leaving on a long trip that takes him to Midway Island for a meeting with South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu.

The White House announced that the joint meeting was set up primarily to hear a report from Secretary of State William P. Rogers on his recent 18-nation tour.

Rogers' report and the joint session in the White House were expected to influence Nixon's approach to Thieu on Midway Sunday.

The President plans to leave at noon today for two college campus speeches and two days of rest and preparation at his San Clemente, Calif., seaside home before meeting Thieu on the tiny island 1,300 miles west of Hawaii.

White House Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler also announced the President had added a day to his trip. He originally planned to fly from Honolulu to Washington next Monday. Ziegler said he has now

decided to stop off at San Clemente and spend the night and return to Washington late Tuesday.

Nixon's first speech was scheduled for early this afternoon at Madison, S.D., where he will dedicate the Karl E. Mundt Memorial Library at General Beadle College.

The White House said the President would "discuss the basic values of America that are currently under challenge." This was a purposely broad label, but the President was expected to deal with unrest on the campuses and cities, as well as the need for greater respect for law and order.

Wednesday morning, Nixon will give the commencement address at the Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs, Colo. Ziegler said the President will speak on "the United States role in the world and the role of defense in our society."

From Colorado Springs, Nixon goes to his new California residence and remains there until Saturday morning, when he will fly to Hawaii, staying overnight at the Kahala Hilton hotel on Waikiki Beach.

JUN 3 1969

## Nixon Discusses Return Of Okinawa to Japanese

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — President Nixon's meeting today with Japanese Foreign Minister Kiichi Aichi appeared today to be the first step toward a possible return of Okinawa to Japan.

The White House reported after the 30-minute conference that Mr. Nixon refused to promise that the Pacific island, site of a major United States Air Force base, would be returned to Japanese control by 1972, as Aichi requested.

But Ronald L. Ziegler, White House press secretary, said the President felt the meeting was "construc-

tive" and that he was hopeful of reaching a mutually satisfactory agreement on Okinawa before the scheduled visit to Washington in November of Japanese Prime Minister Eisaku Sato.

Sato's government is under heavy pressure to regain Okinawa, which the United States has retained since its capture late in World War II from Japan.

Japanese leftists object to the island's use as a United States bomber base and they have demanded that the United States remove any nuclear weapons kept on Okinawa.

Some raids on targets in Vietnam are conducted by Okinawa-based B-52s, which are capable of carrying nuclear weapons, and Aichi urged Mr. Nixon to consider the extreme sensitivity to nuclear weapons in Japan, the only nation to experience an atomic attack.

The New York Times said today Mr. Nixon has decided to remove nuclear weapons from the island once agreement is reached on turning back Okinawa to Japan. Ziegler, queried about the report, said he was unaware of any such decision.

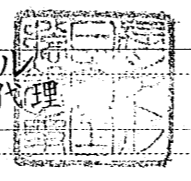
回中大使  
~~新田部長~~  
 北米第一課長

アメリカ局長  
 参 官  
 北米第一課長

大第 317 号  
 昭和 44 年 6 月 13 日

外務大臣殿

在シアトル  
 岩田 総領事代理



沖縄問題の現状

6月13日付朝日紙は“Okinawa Surrender”  
 と題して、12,500人の米軍人の流れに  
 対して、琉球政府と米軍との交渉が、日本と米軍との交渉と  
 1対1で行われるべきであると述べている。これは、日本と米軍との  
 交渉と、琉球政府との交渉とは別である。沖縄  
 返還の問題は、琉球政府の選択 (clear choice) と  
 なり、日本と米軍との交渉は、琉球政府の選択を前提として  
 の下で進められるべきである。或は日本が琉球政府の

要処理
首席事務官
南 方
渉外 調査
海 空
航 空
科学協力
建設 調査
調査
力 夕
局 庶務



自給自足の面を重視する傾向の二重構造である。  
 このため、輸入は最低限に留められることになり、かつ  
 12,500人の米軍人の流れの緩和を急ぐ必要はないと  
 いうことが述べられている。

同記事の要約を添付する。

稲子 進 先生 米

SEATTLE  
**Post-Intelligencer**

THE VOICE OF THE NORTHWEST

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Vol. No. 106, No. 164

10

Friday, June 13, 1969

5

## Okinawa Surrender?

Twenty-four years ago, 12,500 United States fighting men died to capture Japan's 72-island Ryukyu chain and its strategic big prize, the 60-mile-long island of Okinawa in the East China Sea. Since then, under continuing American control, Okinawa has been developed as our single most important military base complex in the Far East — a vital, multi-billion-dollar staging area for operations from Korea to Vietnam.

Japan now is pressing for return of Okinawa and the other Ryukyu Islands. Intense campaigns both by its nationalistic far right and its anti-American left have made such return an explosive political issue. And the Nixon administration, anxious to maintain good relations with Japan's pro-American government, has indicated it will yield to the pressures and return the territories — probably effective in 1972.

This conciliatory attitude is the latest demonstration of Uncle Sam's amazingly benevolent attitude toward defeated former enemies. Surrender of our control over Okinawa will not mean dismantling of our 91 military installations there. But it would mean we could no longer use the island for storing nuclear weapons, or as an operating base for our B-52 bombers. Furthermore we would have to get Japan's permission for launching any military operations, as we do now at the 148 bases we maintain in Japan itself.

There is absolutely no legal reason why we should do this. The status of Okinawa and the other Ryukyus was fixed by the Treaty of Peace signed by Japan in 1952. Nor does their status

have anything to do with the U.S.-Japanese mutual security treaty of 1960, under which the U.S. guarantees the freedom and safety of Japan. Yet a threat not to renew that 10-year treaty in 1970, ironically, is one of the pressures being exerted on Washington for the return of Okinawa.

Under that treaty Japan, in effect, has been given a free ride in defense matters. Because we are its protectors, only one per cent of its budget goes for defense. As a result it has been able to develop an annual gross national product of over \$120 billion — third in the whole world and topped only by the U.S. and Russia.

What the Okinawa situation boils down to, in other words, is a demand that we give Japan a veto over future U.S. military operations on the island. At the same time, the Japanese would continue to enjoy the benefit of the hundreds of millions of dollars we spend there every year, plus the immense saving afforded by our continuing protection.

**IT IS AN** absurd proposition from any viewpoint but Japan's. Naturally we want to maintain friendly relations, but a clear choice must be made. Either we keep a strong base under our own unhindered control on Okinawa, or Japan must take over the cost and responsibility of its own defense.

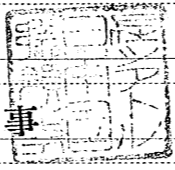
Anything else would be a foolish, dangerous, inexcusable betrayal of the ultimate sacrifice made by 12,500 American men in the bloody battles of 1945.

アメリカ局長  
参事官  
北米第一課長  
① 傍送員  
情外員

大第 329 号  
昭和 22 年 6 月 22 日

外務大臣殿

在シアトル  
林田 總領事



神羅問題  
(新聞社説に対する反駁投書)

6月13日付往信大第317号に因り

6月19日付PI紙投書欄に "The Okinawa

Issue" と題する投書が掲載されていること

この内容は、米國は神羅の地位を決定する

権利は依然として指し、米國の軍務保護の下に

統治する、民主化された日本の国民と生活する

か、神羅島民自身を以て選好せしめざるべし

要処理
首席事務官
南方
渉外調査
漁業
航空
科学協力
経路調整
調査
ガ子夕
局庶務



帝國を我日本、不為の勝手張を押し、もつて  
 長官を我を擁護するの戦いを戦い、あるの代  
 と教わられたの如く。米國は神羅に自民地と爲  
 せうとしたいのは確か。其に、若しおわおわが  
 歐州の結果左地と右地、その後修約によつて  
 左地における米國の地位を確立せんとせしむ。  
 米國の引続き神羅を支配することを正當化し  
 得るならば、同じ論議で、一連の同一の戦争が  
 12.500人以上の犠牲を払つて、東独の  
 他、東欧諸國を占領し、その後修約の  
 によつて右の行衛を正當化せしめざるがら、  
 中国の諸國を支配し、統治する完全な権利を  
 有するに似る。

其、私は、第二次大戦後、米國は日本の  
 軍武裝をばつと禁止せしめ、指圖せしむ。



従って、日本に“防衛同盟での自主行動権”  
を以てするのは米国の決定権なのである。報紙の  
社説は日本が斯る抑圧的傾向を有する下で  
警察に米兵を日本に駐在すべきである

ということをしてほめがらみに思われる。

最後に、琉球列島の人々はどの国の国民か。  
おのれおのれ南洋の島に属する国民に属するに  
過ぎない。自決の権利を彼等は持つべきの否  
或は、国家国家の繁栄の爲め、或は人種  
の爲めか。琉球列島は、米国の託管を  
持つ見解の一部は、正しく人権を  
尊重する人の政体である。米国の占領者は  
或は、歴史的に日本と正しく文化的な  
繋がりを持つ人々の政体であるべきである。

或は、米兵の駐在に際し、興味ある  
ので、この報告に際し、記者の取材の  
申し立てを、

〔要旨〕

この日付の社説は全く為るべきもので  
次の大戦中、沖縄で死んだ約500人の米兵  
の犠牲を以て、米国の沖縄軍管  
治を正しくし、琉球列島が  
日本の支配下に復帰するに  
際して、米兵の犠牲に  
対する謝罪の  
必要があると思われ、

次に、私は、沖縄で死んだ人々の  
ための犠牲を以て、米兵の  
謝罪を以て、米兵の  
謝罪を以て、米兵の

外反響の米国の選挙保護に生活がとくと  
希望がある。民主化された日本の国民と生活に  
いふことを希望するが、選挙自身に何政を決定せ  
たいのであろうか。

米選挙連体先: 米各公館 (国連総会)

## VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

### The Okinawa Issue

Though I find P-I editorials usually well-reasoned and informative, every so often one appears which borders on the ridiculous. I'm referring to the editorial of June 13 in which you attempt to justify American military autonomy on Okinawa by conjuring up visions of the 12,500 men who died there in the Second World War. You say it would be an "inexcusable betrayal" of their sacrifice if the Ryukyu Islands were to revert to Japanese control.

In the first place, I doubt seriously if the men who died there thought that they were fighting a war of conquest. Rather, they were told that the war was being fought to reverse the illegal expansion of Imperial Japan in the Pacific so that democracy might be saved. America wanted no colonies. Secondly, if you can justify our continued control of Okinawa by arguing that we won it during the war and later consolidated our position there by signing a treaty, then by the same argument Russia has a perfect right to control the destinies of Czechoslovakia, E. Germany, and the rest of Eastern Europe, for her armies took them in the same war at a cost considerably higher than 12,500 men, and she signed a number of treaties to legalize the deal.

I MIGHT ALSO point out that the United States expressly forbade the re-arming of Japan after World War II, and therefore it was our decision to give Japan a "free ride in defense matters." Your editorial seems to imply that it is somehow shameful for Japan to have prospered under these imposed conditions.

Finally, what of the people of the Ryukyu Islands? Do they have the same right of self-determination that we so loudly proclaim for the South Vietnamese, or are they only pawns in the international power game? It's well to remember that these islands aren't just pieces of property to which we have a deed, they are the home of people with human rights, people whose historical and cultural ties with Japan long antedate the U.S. occupation. Why not let them decide if they wish to live under an

American military protectorate or as citizens of democratic Japan.

JOE McDERMOTT  
2233 Fairview Ave. E.

(回覧番号 1388) 外務省電信案 (分類)

機密表示 (極秘・秘の朱印)	符号表示 暗 略 平	総第 29663 号
秘 無期限	第 1239 号	昭和 44 年 6 月 26 日 10 時 55 分
	大至急・至急・普通・LTF	発電係 在

大臣 政務次官 事務次官 外務審議官 外務審議官 官一房一長	主管 アメリカ局長 参事官 北米才一課長	主管局部課 (室) 名 アメリカ局北米才一課 起案 昭和 44 年 6 月 26 日 起案者 有地 電話番号 446
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協議先  
赤松 官 長  
報道課長  
海外広報課長

大使 臨時代理大使  
在米 下田 総領事 代 理  
あて 愛知 大臣 発

電報 在 駐米大使 高杉 夫 使 臨時代理大使  
電報 在 駐米大使 高杉 夫 使 臨時代理大使  
電報 在 駐米大使 高杉 夫 使 臨時代理大使

件名  
沖縄問題 英米論争の背景調査  
駐米大使 高杉 夫 使 臨時代理大使  
駐米大使 高杉 夫 使 臨時代理大使

口取 来信 552 号 及び 駐米大使 高杉 夫 使 臨時代理大使  
口取 来信 552 号 及び 駐米大使 高杉 夫 使 臨時代理大使

予 以 関 心  
予 以 関 心

6月12日付 Herald Examiner 紙  
6月12日付 Herald Examiner 紙

(口取) 社説 "Okinawa Surrender"  
(口取) 社説 "Okinawa Surrender"

同日付 The Light 紙 (サン・ポスト)  
同日付 The Light 紙 (サン・ポスト)

26 111  
字 済

ALC 同日付 POST Intelligencer  
社説 "Okinawa Surrender?" と

の社説 "Surrender Okinawa?" は 殆ど  
同一内容であるとの事。両社説の相  
違点を、その背景等について 緊急調査  
の上 結果回答ありたい。

口取 / キーワード 転載した。  
IPKIV

(3)

ソカ 万  
ヒヒ 館

注意

1. 本電の取扱いは慎重を期せられたい。
2. 本電の主管変更その他については検閲班に連絡ありたい。

電信写

大政事外外権官  
務務 典房  
次次 長長  
官官 審審  
信信 文文  
會會 管管  
給給

継人電厚計  
参領旅移

ア 参地中東  
長 北 西  
参北北保  
中南審  
参西東洋  
参東

近ア 参書近ア  
長 次総経国万  
参質統国  
参政技二  
国一理  
参参協規  
参政経科  
單社専  
参道内外  
長 一

総番号(TA) 27797  
69年 6月27日 18時5分 主管  
69年 6月28日 10時3分 本 省 着 米北

外務大臣殿 林田 大使 臨時代理大使 総領事 代理

オキナワ問題関係論調のはい景調査

第60号 略

在米大使あて貴電米北/第1239号に関し  
館員がPIのEDITORIAL EDITORと他用で  
会談の際、本件社説から従来のPIの社説とは全く違った  
印象を受けたが、PI独自のものであるかをたずねたところ、  
実はニューヨークからの原稿をそのまま掲載したもので  
いろいろの事情もあつてとくしようまじりにハースト  
本社の意向に従つたに過ぎないとの意向をもらしていた。

米。ロス。ヒューストン。ニューヨークに転電した。

(3)

外務省

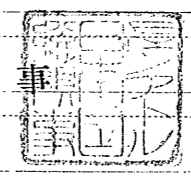
秘

アメリカ局長  
参事官  
北米一課長

大第 350号  
昭和 48年 7月 3日

外務大臣殿

在シアトル  
林田 總領事



沖縄返還問題のついで(解説記事)

6月16日付PIのVol. 711-712の紙は沖縄。  
琉球と掲げ、米国のアジアとある不況空母を  
言いつつ沖縄の将来は来るべき日本国交改善の  
記念すべき日である。日本は米軍基地の横断を本土  
を20%強の沖縄を1979年迄に日本の返還  
の要求は2113と伝えている。解説記事と併して  
113。

何の調査もなしに記事が流れて来たこと。

GA-4 本信等送付先: 米

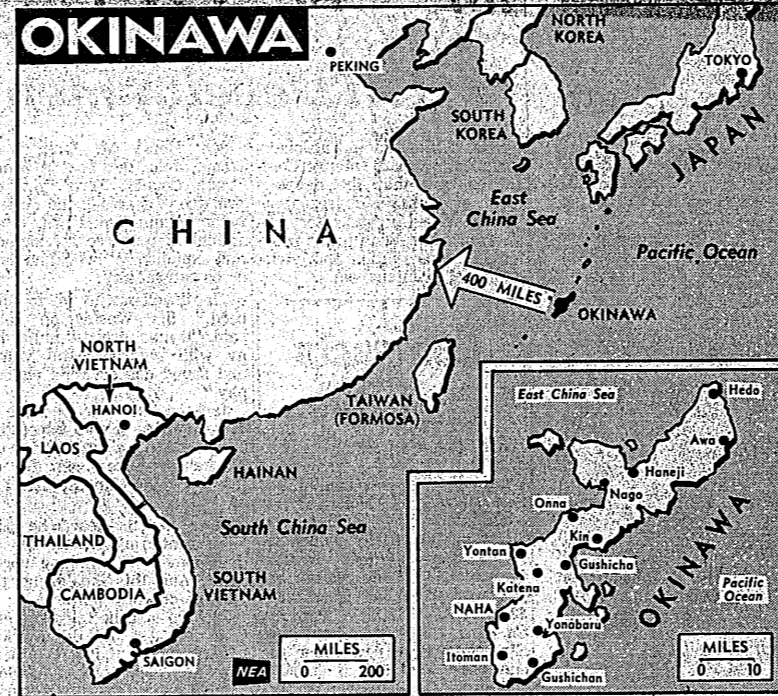
外務省

要処理
首席事務官
南
渉 調査
漁 業
空
科学協力
連絡調整
調査
カナダ
局 庶務



Monday, June 16, 1969

Anchorage Daily Times 11



### AMERICA'S UNSINKABLE AIRCRAFT CARRIER

The future of Okinawa, America's unsinkable aircraft carrier off the Asian mainland since World War II, is at stake in negotiations with Japan coming up this summer. Tokyo reportedly is asking that the island be returned to Japanese control by 1972, with the United States retaining bases there under the same conditions as in the main Japanese islands—no nuclear weapons.

(回覧番号) 1447 外務省電信案 (分類)

機密表示 (保秘・秘の朱印)	符号表示	※	総第	30654号
我	暗	略	平	30655号
	第2410号	昭和	44.7.1	...
		大至急	至急	普通・LTF
			55	発電係

大 臣	主管	主管局部課(室)名
政務次官	アメリカ局長	米北一
事務次官	参事官堀中	起案 昭和44年7月/日
外務審議官	北米才一課長	有田以下
海外外務審議官		起案者 佐藤 電話番号 485
官房長		266

協賛先

- 情報文化局長 田中大臣
- 参事官 堀中
- 報道課長
- 海外広報課長

官房書記官

在 米 下田 大使 臨時代理大使  
 総領事 代理

電 報 在 米 下田 大使 臨時代理大使  
 総領事 代理

件名  
 沖縄問題 (報道関係対策)  
 米米電才 1959号に因り  
 今回ハースト系各社の社説は、その自体は  
 と悪影響も有ると考えらるゝか、今後、  
 同種の動きは、是れ小中は、米国内世論対策上  
 好まらざることは、是れも有るゝの2、対策

1 166 済 192

を検討する必要あると、(1)先ず、二一三、  
 にかいて、ハーストの今回の社説を出力に至った  
 意図、背景及び今後の動きについて調査回電  
 あり、次に、(2)在米大及び二一三、  
 協議の上、対策 (ハーストの動きの455が  
 反日的報道及び所説全般にかいて)につき意見  
 を回電あり、(所説、当方とては、必要に依り、  
 往電情外才(840)号の報道関係者招待計画  
 にハーストの(お3)系人物を含めよう道を開いて  
 する(と)も検討中につき、御参考まで。  
 口下二一三、二一三、二一三、二一三、  
 に転電した。





秘

注意

1. 本電の取扱いは慎重を期せられたい。
2. 本電の主管変更その他については検閲班に連絡ありたい。

電信写

かまえて議会議事録に載せるとの発言をして行くことは十分予想されることである。

ヒューストン、ロスアンゼルス、シアトルへ転電した。  
(J)

アメリカ局長  
参事  
北米米一課長

情外長  
情道長

大第 369 号  
昭和 44 年 7 月 5 日

外務大臣殿

在シアトル  
林田總領事

要処理
首席事務官
南
渉外調査
業
航空
科協力
連調整
調査
カナダ
局庶務



沖縄問題に関する (解説記事)

7月1日付のNHKのラジオ放送は、沖縄が米国の  
大規模防衛網の重要な拠点と認識する  
ことが最近では「長距離飛行機、潜水艦  
の回航に必要である。沖縄の如き国防基地は  
核による完全武装を行って随分の施設と  
設備を整えなければならない。戦争の物資は資源である  
と見れば、島嶼とある可能性のあると見られる」と  
報告。 HELEN SHANKER (Editorial Research

Reports) の沖縄 (NIPPON)  
Island Controlled by U.S. Could be a  
Liability in Time of War" 記事の解説  
記事と掲載 (2113) 既に印入申請  
及び合訳等切当別添付申上げます。

報告連絡: 米 12-2-9

# Nipponese Island Controlled by U.S. Could Be a Liability

## in Time of War

**By HELEN SHAFER**  
**WASHINGTON** (Editorial Research Reports) — The question of the status of Okinawa, long an emotion-charged issue on that island and in Japan, has only recently come to be recognized in this country as a matter of great urgency. It is now taken for granted that the United States will soon give back to Japan the control it has maintained for the past quarter of a century over the civil government of Okinawa and other islands of the Ryukyu chain.

Negotiations now in progress are due to be clinched in November when Japanese Premier Eisaku Sato comes to Washington to confer with President Nixon. Two years earlier — in November, 1967 — Sato met with President Johnson on the same question. But the two agreed only to keep the island's status "under continuous review" with the goal of ultimately returning "administrative rights" to Japan.

**THE 1969** meeting on Okinawa is not likely to end on so indefinite a note. Both American and Japanese leaders have concluded that popular sentiment in Japan — and in Okinawa — is so hot on the reversion issue



that it would be politically dangerous to avoid fixing a definite date for the reunion. The year 1972 is the latest target date considered safe. The price of continued inaction could be the fall of Sato's pro-American government and a collapse of the system of United States-Japanese collaboration in defense of the Far East. The mutual-security treaty on which that collaboration is based will be up for renewal in June, 1970, and anti-American forces have already begun a drive to win popular support for its revocation.

**THE OKINAWA** issue has proved a handy one for in-

flaming anti-American sentiment. Japanese pride is wounded by the thought that part of the homeland is cut off and occupied by a foreign power, even a friendly one. Storage of nuclear weapons on Okinawa and use of the American bases there for combat missions in the Vietnam war are sore points. Such uses will not be permitted under Japan's constitution when Okinawa becomes an integral part of that country.

As the House Armed Services Committee put it two years ago, "The United States has but one reason for continuing to exercise (its) rights of administration over the Ryukyus. That reason is the islands' singular strategic value to the security of the United States and the free world." The islands are centrally located with respect to vital areas of the Far East," the committee noted, and "provide a major link in our forward defense barrier in the Pacific."

**THE QUESTION** now is: What will become of this "major link" when control of the island government passes back to Japan? The committee, reflecting the prevailing view of American military leaders, held that control over Okinawa's civil administration was necessary to assure United States "unilateral flexibility of decision and movement." That flexibility meant simply that the United States has been

free to do what it wanted — and as rapidly as it wished — with its military bases without having to answer to any other power or agency. At least some of this flexibility is bound to be sacrificed with reversion of the island to Japan.

One possibility for the future is that the agreement on Okinawa may call for more active participation by Japan in the mutual defense system in the Far East. More mutuality between the two partners might offset the need for "unilateral flexibility." This could be a touchy issue in Japan, however. Sato's political enemies have already accused him of using the Okinawa issue to press for expansion of Japan's meager defense establishment.

**THE UNITED STATES** took Okinawa in the first place, paying the price of 12,000 American lives in the bloodiest of the Pacific island-hopping expeditions of the Second World War, in order to gain a base for a projected invasion of Japan. Five years after Japan surrendered in 1945, Okinawa took on new importance in the defense picture with the outbreak of the Korean war. The United States began then to build the formidable array of military installations that exist on the island today.

**THE AMERICAN** bases on Okinawa today constitute the largest such development outside of the continental United States. The facilities serve as a supply and fueling station, a training ground for troops in jungle warfare, a depot for weapons storage, and a base for deployment of troops, ships and planes on combat and intelligence-gathering missions. It has been estimated that it would cost \$2 billion to replace these installations at another place.

But some now argue that a fixed bastion of this kind is becoming obsolete in an era of long-range missiles and nuclear-armed submarines. Okinawa is only 400 miles from the coast of China. Even armed to the teeth and with nuclear capability, Okinawa is now considered a vulnerable property. In the event of war, it could be more liability than asset.

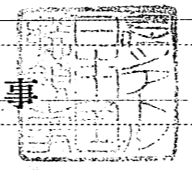
情道長  
情外長村松

アメリカ局長  
参事官  
北米第一課長

大第 402 号  
昭和 24 年 7 月 25 日

外務大臣殿

在シアトル  
林田總領事



沖縄における毒ガス事件に関する  
新聞記事送付

沖縄における毒ガス事件に関する新聞記事の送付  
切取別紙の如く御査察送付に付する。

要処理
首席参事官
南
渉
強
加
科学協力
調整
調査
力夕夕
局庶務



GA-4

外務省

1785

## And Now, Nerve Gas: Reports Upset Japan

By PHIL BROWN  
Associated Press

TOKYO — Reports of nerve gas testing at a United States base on Okinawa have caused an uproar in Japan, a nation already touchy about the issue of nuclear weapons on the Pacific island.

Susumu Nikaido, deputy secretary-general of the ruling

Liberal-Democratic party, said today the government must demand withdrawal of United States chemical weapons from Okinawa, if they are stored there.

In a dispatch from Naha, capital of Okinawa, Kyodo News Service reported that officials of the Okinawan Council Against Atomic and

Nuclear Weapons said United States forces in Okinawa are believed to have been experimenting with chemical weapons since 1963. It said the experiments are believed to have been conducted on uninhabited Ukibaru Island and three other places with rabbits, rats and goats.

JAPANESE newspapers were filled today with stories

and angry articles on nerve gas. One major paper called nerve gas "barbarous and inhuman" and said last week's Okinawa incident was an "indescribable anger for Japanese and an insult to humanity."

Talk about the presence of nerve gas on the island came after The Wall Street Journal reported yesterday that 24 Americans were hospital-

ized July 8 following an accident connected with nerve gas on Okinawa. The United States Army reported none of the men were seriously injured and all returned to duty within hours of the accident. The Defense Department refers to the incident as a "mishap."

THE JAPANESE government has asked the United

States for full details on the incident, which came at a critical time, with negotiations between Japan and the United States on the return of Okinawa at a crucial phase.

Japan wants the island back by 1972, and after that wants nuclear weapons banned and other restrictions placed on United States bases there.

THE SEATTLE TIMES  
JUL 22 1969

## U. S. to Remove Okinawa Nerve Gas

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — The Pentagon acknowledged today for the first time that nerve gas is stored on the island of Okinawa and said it will all be removed.

A few hours after the Ryukyū Legislature held a special session on Okinawa calling for immediate removal of the reported stores of gas, the Defense Department said

**GB CAN BE** incapacitating or fatal, depending on the dosage. It was involved in an accident July 8.

The Defense Department said the gas was moved to Okinawa several years ago and "preparations are being made to remove certain

chemical munitions, including some toxic agents" from the island. It did not identify the other chemicals.

**THERE WAS** an outcry both on Okinawa and in Japan as a result of disclosure of the incident — first reported by The Wall Street Journal last week. At the time — and up to today —

the Pentagon refused to confirm that gas was involved, although it acknowledged that 24 persons were involved in an incident and received medical attention.

Today, the Pentagon said that on July 8, a small leak developed in a weapon during a paint-removal operation.

16 5\* Tues, July 22, 1969 Seattle Post-Intelligencer

## Japan Assured Of Nerve Gas Safety Measures

TOKYO — (UPI) — The United States has assured Japan that all necessary precautions have been taken to prevent any recurrence of an accidental leakage of nerve gas on Okinawa, a frozen office spokesman said yesterday.

Reports last Friday said 23 U.S. servicemen and one civilian were hospitalized for treatment after deadly gas escaped from a container at a base on Okinawa.

Naraichi Fujijama, public information director of the Foreign Ministry, said the assurance was delayed Sunday by U.S. minister David L. Osborn to Fumihiko Togo, chief of American affairs.

The Foreign Office had requested information on the incident from the United States. Officials noted that Japan had no legal base for a formal protest since the United States administers the Ryukyū Islands under the 1952 U.S.-Japanese peace treaty.

Fujijama said Osborne told Togo:

"The United States will prevent the recurrence of the gas accident and will continue to take strict measures of safety and protection in regard to the material in question on Okinawa."

He said Osborn said only trained U.S. personnel are handling "the material in question" and only authorized persons are permitted to enter the area where it is stored.

Fujijama noted that Osborn made no specific mention of the gas type, simply referring to it as the "material in question."

The spokesman said Osborn also assured Togo that United States forces have no chemical weapons stored in Japan itself.

Chobyo Yara, chief executive of the Ryukyū Government which administers the affairs of Okinawans under the supervision of the U.S., demanded the removal of all chemical weapons from the American military base in a meeting with Stanley Carpenter, U.S. Civil Administrator in Naha.

赤谷吉次郎  
 情送呈  
 情外長  
 アメリカ局長  
 北米才一課長

大第441号  
 昭和44年8月1日

外務大臣殿

在シエトル  
 林田總領事

要処理  
 首席事務官  
 南方  
 渉外調査  
 海業  
 航空  
 科協力  
 連絡調整  
 調査  
 力子父  
 局庶務

44.8.4  
 外務省

沖縄問題n 2112 (報道)  
 7月31日付朝日紙は、この題目の国際  
 問題n 2112のXとY欄(Quicklyと報ずる)に、東京  
 条約をきりこみ、口説く国名を、30日  
 若下臣の同別会議で、沖縄に於ける米国の  
 軍事基地の持つ攻撃戦力の破壊と目的として  
 米側討集と提言したと報ずる報道に  
 11223. 仰答付送は、同記事の別紙添付  
 付

### Okinawa Bases to Stay?

TOKYO — (AP) — Secretary of State William P. Rogers offered Japan a counter-proposal on Okinawa yesterday believed aimed at preserving the striking power of the big American bases there.



KIICHI AICHI

Rogers made his suggestion in a new round of secret talks with Japanese Foreign Minister Kiichi Aichi over the problem of the return of the Ryukyu Islands, of which Okinawa is the largest.

American officials later said their 90-minute meeting was useful and constructive but that some fairly important points were still open. The two men agreed to meet again in Washington prior to the United Nations General Assembly opening Sept. 16.

The nature of the counter-proposal was not revealed, but the American position is generally well known. It calls for free American use of the bases after the United States gives up its 24-year rule of the Ryukyus to Japan. American nuclear weapons stockpile based in the islands would remain. The islands were captured by U.S. forces in World War II.

The Japanese are asking that the bases be subjected to the prior consultation provisions of the present U.S.-Japan security treaty and that the nuclear weapons be removed.

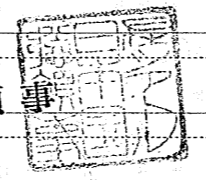


アメリカ局長  
米保長  
橋道長  
備外長  
参事官  
北米一課長

大第 422 号  
昭和 44 年 8 月 1 日

外務大臣殿

在シアトル  
林田 總領事



三沖繩における毒ガス事件について

7月29日付の地外にリヤンヤ紙は、"A  
Poisonous Affair"と題する社説を掲げ、先般  
三沖繩に発生した毒ガス事件は既にリヤンヤ紙の  
伝へた日米関係をさらに悪化させたこと、  
化学兵器を三沖繩に貯蔵することの軍事上の  
危険性を明らかにし、外交的には  
極めて重大な失敗であり、米総領事の指示に  
化学兵器運搬の全面的な廃止を強く要求

- 要処理
- 首席参事官
- 方
- 渉外調査
- 業
- 航空
- 科学協力
- 連絡調整
- 調査
- カナダ
- 局庶務



GA-4

このことと案旨の次の通り請ひする。

〔要旨〕

最近の事故は、米国の三沖繩に毒ガス兵器を貯蔵し  
ていたことが暴露され、既にリヤンヤ紙の伝へた日米  
関係と先般に述べた通り程々である。国防力の増強兵器  
の撤去がその前提は外交上の改善と救済  
を求め、先般に述べた通りが完全な償いとは相違し  
て、先般に述べた通り。

この事故は、明年限限切れとなる日米安全保障  
協定の更新に反対する反米シムラフに示された  
力の増強兵器の撤去が先般に述べた通りである  
シムラフのシムラフは、日米関係の軍事要害を三沖繩  
の撤去の前提は米国の主権利益の全面的  
放棄を要求し、シムラフと合一致のである。

GA-4

新しい刺戟を與へるに依り遺憾なきの感情を  
抑制し、中絶を以てその意圖に之を認むる事ありと  
系統せらるれば親米的な右派政权に之を  
以て容易に之ではなし。右派の長途を志し  
れば、日本国を以て三回の毒ガス事件に激しい  
シマウを蒙りていふ。  
中絶を著し、貯蔵せらるる軍事的兵器  
任事のであつたどうか判断する資格はわれわれ  
にはないが、外交的には大失敗であり、これは、米國  
の国防政策、外交政策の両方面に於て密接  
な関係のある相互関係にあるならば、恐らく  
けいれんを以てするにせよ、明らかなであらうと思は  
れる。  
是れ一九一二年以後は、向來の如く化学兵器  
政策の範圍の内の極端と指すに於て日本

の事故のこの如き極端の極めを最大にして  
あり、國民全体の極端ある必要のあるものと信じて。  
  
本信を在付先: 米 二二一三  
  
GA-4

SEATTLE  
**Post-Intelligencer**

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8

Tuesday, July 29, 1969

## A Poisonous Affair

Already delicate relations between the United States and Japan were thrown into near crisis when an accident revealed we have been storing poison gas bombs in Okinawa. The announcement by the Defense Department that it will remove all such bombs will help, but hardly repair the diplomatic damage which has been done.

The incident has given immense impetus to anti-American groups in Japan which oppose renewal of the present security treaty with the U.S., which expires next year. It is these same groups, many communist or left-wing, which demand total abandonment of all our interests in the natural military bastion of Okinawa rather than a simple relinquishing of civilian control.

It will be no simple matter for the pro-American government of Premier Eisaku Sato to restrain the newly-excit-

ed extremist sentiment — and to effect the compromise on Okinawa it desires. Mindful of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the Japanese people have been profoundly shocked by the poison gas scandal.

We are not qualified to judge whether or not it was a matter of proper military prudence to store poison gas on Okinawa. It seems evident, however, that it was a diplomatic blunder which might have been avoided by a closer working relationship between the Pentagon and our foreign policies.

PRESIDENT NIXON recently ordered a sweeping review of the nation's hitherto hush-hush chemical and biological warfare operations. What has happened in Japan underscores the vital importance of such a study—and the need for more public discussion on the whole poisonous subject.



## Sato Plans U.S. Visit in November

T.O.K.Y.O. — (UPI) — Prime Minister Eisaku Sato will visit Washington in late November for talks with President Nixon on the return of Okinawa to Japan, chief cabinet secretary Shigeru Hori said yesterday.

Hori, Sato's chief spokesman, said Nixon would not be available for meetings with the Japanese premier before Nov. 15.

Sato has said he wants to visit the United States late this year to discuss with Nixon and other key U.S. government leaders the return of Okinawa and the rest of the Ryukyu Islands.

Hori said Sato will leave for the United States in the latter part of November.

悟道長  
 係外長

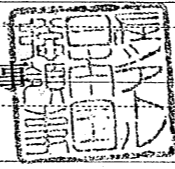
アメリカ局長  
 参事  
 北米一課長

①

大第 440 号  
 昭和 44 年 8 月 7 日

外務大臣殿

在シアトル  
 林田總領事

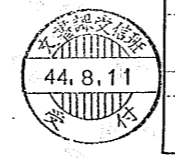


沖繩返還問題 K0112 (誌判)

8月2日付「APL」紙は東京系UPI電を  
 キリ-1 8月2日日本政府は、米國政府は沖  
 繩返還前に沖繩に核兵器を撤去するに  
 して日本政府の要請を好意的に考慮するに  
 意向を公表したと報じている。  
 向の記者会見に合致する別添送付する。

発信番号: 米 223-1

要処理
首席事務官
南方
渉外調査
漁業
空
科学協力
渉外調整
調査
力加
局庶務



GA-4

外務省

1773

## U.S. to Consider Removing Okinawa Bases, Says Japan

TOKYO — (UPI) — The Japanese government said today the United States is willing to consider Japan's request that United States nuclear bases be removed from Okinawa before the island is returned to the Japanese flag.

But both the United States and Japan said no decision has been made on the future of United States strike forces on the island.

In Tokyo this week, Secretary of State William Rogers

discussed Okinawa, captured by the United States from Japan in World War II, with Prime Minister Eisaku Sato and Foreign Minister Kiichi Aichi.

When Aichi met President Nixon in Washington earlier this summer, he said Japan wanted Okinawa returned by 1972, with its nuclear bases disbanded.

Japanese newspapers said today the United States was prepared to meet Japan's request.