

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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アメリカ局長
参事官
北米一課長

送付公信

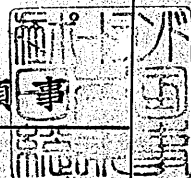
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昭和 44 年 6 月 19 日

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在ポートランド

井上 総領事



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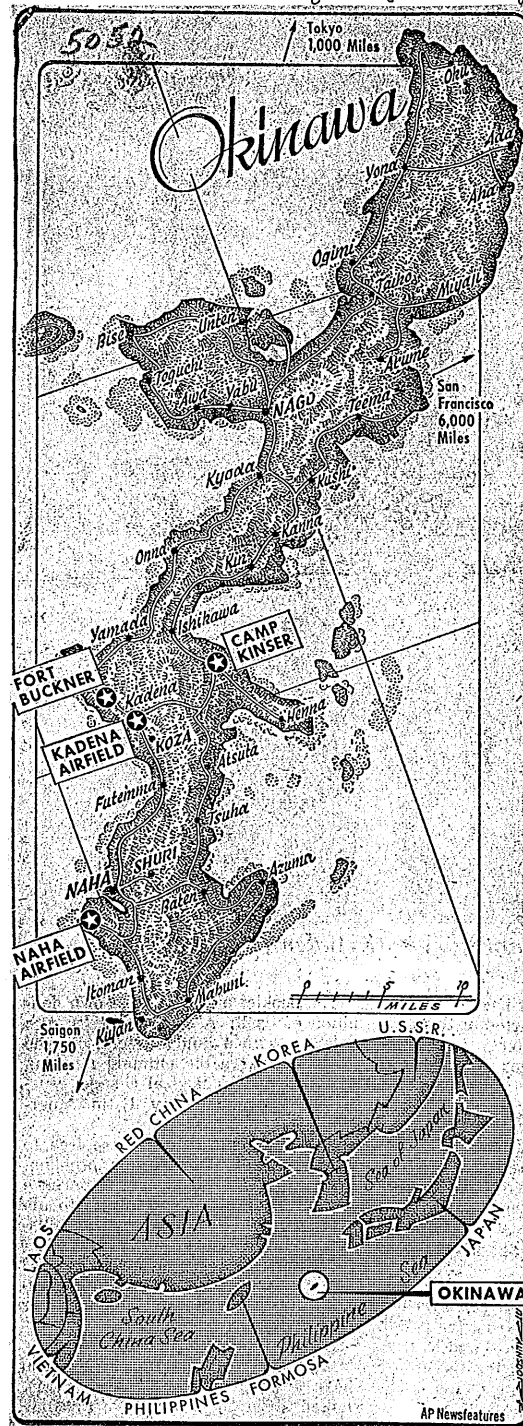
沖縄問題に関する新聞報道(沖縄放送AP電)
(Sunday Oregonian 6月15日)

要処理	
首席事務官	
南方	
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航空	
科学協力	
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付属添付

本信写送付先: 米大



Okinawans, Japanese insist on restoration

By The Associated Press
OKINAWA, a land often ravaged by nature's typhoons, was hit by a more appalling human storm in 1945. It was the scene of the last desperate battle of World War II, a battle that left 250,000 Okinawans and 10,000 Americans dead on the Pacific island.

With that Allied military victory, the United States took over Okinawa after the war, at first uncertain what to do with the prize.

In 1949, communism was emerging on the Chinese mainland and Okinawa was struck by a typhoon from the sea which left \$80 million damage. The combination stirred American thinking about the island and Okinawa became a U.S. military base — the key American military bastion in the Western Pacific — from which, it was hoped, communism could be contained in Asia.

Now, both the islanders and the Japanese have been increasingly insistent on the restoration of Okinawa to Japan. This politically potent force in favor of reversion in Japan is set against the desire of U.S. military planners to maintain a strong military presence on the strategically placed island.

Principle agreed

In recent talks in Washington, Japanese Foreign Minister Kiichi Aichi formally presented Tokyo's demand that Okinawa, and the rest of the Ryukyu islands captured by World War II American forces, be returned to Japanese political control no later than 1972.

Washington has agreed in principle to the policy of reversion, provided the two governments can agree on how American bases on Okinawa will operate. Japan has told the United States it was willing to permit U.S. military bases on Okinawa after the island reverts to Japanese rule, but wanted to restrict their use to the same standard as other American bases in Japan.

This presumably would include a restriction against nuclear weapons in the bases. Under present mutual defense treaty arrangements, the United States does not put nuclear weapons into its bases in the main islands of Japan. The Japanese want similar veto power over their presence in Okinawa.

The total U.S. military population in Okinawa is about 45,000. Air Force bases are at the Kadena Air Base and the Naha Air Base, with the Army located

at Ft. Buckner, the Navy at the Naha Air Facility and the Navy Seabees at Camp Kinser.

November target

In bringing up the nuclear question in talks with Secretary of State William P. Rogers, Aichi said the government of Prime Minister Eisaku Sato is anxious to solve the question of setting a firm date for Okinawa's return to Japanese rule by the time Sato arrives in Washington in mid-November for meetings with President Nixon.

After the talks — described as "successful and satisfactory" — a Japanese spokesman said: "It was agreed that the United States and Japan will proceed with the common purpose of seeking ways and means to achieve a final agreement."

Washington and Tokyo apparently discussed security matters in a broader sense in assessing possible political and military effects of the return of Okinawa to administrative control by Tokyo.

Last March, Japan's former Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi urged Nixon not to consider Okinawa from a strictly military point of view.

アメリカ局長
参事官
北米第一課長ハ

第 298号

昭和44年7月25日

外務大臣殿

在ポートランド

島中総領事代



沖縄に於ける毒ガス事故に関する
新聞報道について(報告)

沖縄に於ける毒ガス事故に関し当地各紙は東京
並びにワシントン発電報を相当大まかく報道したが、7月
24日付 Oregon Journal 紙は社説に於て本問題ま
取上げ、ガス弾は国内に持ち帰るべきであるとして次の
様に述べている。

要処理
席事務
査(査)
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漁業
航空
科学協力
経済連帯
調査
力(力)
局(局)



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外務省

米國が戦争で毒ガスを使用するのはぎりぎり最後の
手段としての場合に限るべきだと言いつつ米國人の世
論^{一般}があり、国防省がそのために毒ガスを研究乃至
製造することもその用心のためと言えども、その場合も
最も安全な場所に貯蔵するべきである。

昨年ユタ州で起きたガスによる争の被害も大きかった
が、7月8日の沖縄に於ける米人24人の被害は論外
であり、沖縄人や日本人が戦争で失った沖縄の返
還を迫っているのを見当違いとして非難することは出
来ない。

国防省が毒ガス弾を沖縄から撤去すると発表した
のは当を得ているが、ベトナム戦の拡大に備えて沖
縄に毒ガス弾を貯えていたことが明らかになったこと
によって、他の海外基地にも同じように貯えられて
いるのではないかとの疑が持たれるに至った。それが

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外務省

何処に置かれていますにせよ、我々の友邦との関係は文

字通り毒すことになるので、この様なものはわが

国内に持帰るべきである。

(別紙添付)

本信字送付先、在米大使

Oregon Journal, July 24 '69 (editorial)

Keep The Gas At Home

There can be no doubt that in American public opinion, the use of poison gas in warfare by the United States should only be a very last resort.

It is prudent for the Defense Department to study it and even to make it to be prepared for that last resort. But it ought to be stored in the safest possible places. The gassing of some sheep in an accident in Utah last year was bad enough. The gassing of 24 Americans in a nerve gas accident on Okinawa July 8 is outrageous. The Okinawans, and the Japanese who are pressing to regain the control over

Okinawa they lost to the United States in World War II, cannot be blamed for being upset.

The Defense Department has done right in announcing that it will remove its poison gas bombs from Okinawa. But the revelation that we had gas bombs on Okinawa — prepared, no doubt, in case of a major flareup of the Vietnam war — raises the still unanswered question of where else on our bases abroad poison gas may be stored. Wherever they are, they could poison figuratively as well as literally our relations with the host country, and they ought to be brought home.

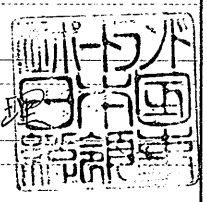
アメリカ局長
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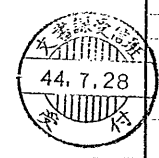
外務大臣 殿

在ポトランド

昌中 総領事代理



要処理
首席事務官
通商
渉外調査
漁業
航空
科学協力
連絡調整
調査
力子父
局庶務



沖縄に関する当地新聞の報道振りについて(報告)
 沖縄の早期返還に対し一部沖縄人の抱く経済
 的、政治的、心理的不安を紹介した Oregonian 紙
 の記事及び沖縄における神聖ガス事件と取扱った
 Oregonian 紙並に Journal 紙の報道記事と何ら御
 参考料に別添送付する。(付属物添付)
 本信写送付也。 在米大使

Oregonian, July 19, 69

5052 Japan Demands Report On 'Nerve Gas' Mishap

TOKYO (AP) — Japan asked the U.S. Embassy Friday for full details on reports that a container of highly secret nerve gas broke open at a U.S. base in Okinawa last week hospitalizing 24 persons. The Defense Department in Washington acknowledge that 24 persons were hospitalized for observation on Okinawa last week "as a result of a mishap" but refused to discuss whether nerve gas was involved. A spokesman said all were returned to full duty within about six hours.

Fumiko Togo, director general of the Japanese Foreign Ministry's American Affairs Bureau, said he had asked U.S. Minister David Osborn for full details.

If the report is true, he added, U.S. authorities should try to prevent recurrence of such an accident. He also asked the United States to take steps to prevent causing uneasiness among Okinawa's residents about nerve gas.

The United States has acknowledged Japan's residual sovereignty over Okinawa, which U.S. forces captured in World War II and which Japan now wants back by 1972 or 1973.

Since Japan regards Okinawa as one of its most important foreign policy issues, and because it wants restrictions applied to U.S. bases

there after reversion, any incident involving the military in Okinawa can have wide-spread repercussions. Japanese newspapers reported in dispatches from Naha, capital of Okinawa, that the Okinawan people were "shocked" by the report.

5050 Gas Storage By U.S. Riles Japan Officials

By SELIG S. HARRISON

LA Times-Washington Post News Service
TOKYO — Pressures intensified here Sunday for a "clear" American answer on whether or not VX nerve gas and other chemical weapons are stored in Japan and Okinawa.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that Japan expected an "early" reply to a request for information concerning a reported incident of nerve gas leakage on Okinawa conveyed to U.S. Charge d'Affairs David L. Osborn on Friday.

Asked what Japan would do if the Defense Department sought to maintain a continued silence, the spokesman said sharply that "this affects other countries and other governments. If nothing else, the fact of our close relationship in the security field would suggest that silence is not to be expected."

Request Delayed

Foreign Ministry officials indicated that the government would not decide whether to seek the removal of chemical weapons from Okinawa or ask the U.S. to take other action until receiving the U.S. reply on the reported incident.

But informed sources suggested that Japan may press for prompt discussions with the U.S. early this week on the inclusion of chemical weapons under a "prior consultation" agreement linked with the Japan-U.S. security treaty — without waiting for the U.S. response regarding the Okinawa incident.

An exchange of letters accompanying the security treaty requires that the U.S. seek Japanese approval for "major changes in the deployment into Japan of U.S. armed forces, major changes in their equipment, and the use of facilities and areas in Japanese bases for military combat operations." This has been defined in later official exchanges as applying to nuclear weapons and related base facilities, but does not specifically apply to chemical weapons.

Demands Made

Attacking the "blind spot" in the prior consultation agreement on chemical weapons, political leaders of all parties, including Prime Minister Eisaku Sato's ruling Liberal Democratic party, are now demanding that the government take the issue up with the U.S.

Government officials are anxious to deflate the current controversy before the arrival of Secretary of State William P. Rogers on July 28 for the annual Japan-U.S. economic ministers conference. Officials also face the prospect of intensive grilling in the Diet (Parliament) on Tuesday.

At the same time, officials privately acknowledge that the national furor over the gas incident and the resultant stiffening in Japanese public attitudes toward defense ties with the U.S. will reinforce the Japanese bargaining stand in negotiations with Rogers over Okinawa.

Clause Said Key

The application of the prior consultation clause to U.S. Okinawan bases following the reversion of the island is one of the key Japanese demands in the talks.

Leaders of the 4.2 million strong Sohyo Labor Federation, Japan's leading union group, adopted a resolution Sunday at the Sohyo annual convention urging the immediate removal of nerve gas from Okinawa. Newspapers and television gave the gas issue top billing, overshadowing even Apollo 11 and Luna 15.

The newspaper Yomiuri observed that "the most shocking aspect of this affair is the secrecy shrouding it, and the horror of the situation for Japanese is that our government has no legal power to prevent the American military from bringing poisonous gases into this country. The government must now act to plug the loophole in the security treaty that would allow the deployment of chemical weapons."

Oregon
July

Oregonian, July 22,

U.S. Pledges ⁵⁰⁵⁹ 'More Care'

TOKYO (AP) — The United States has told Japan it has no fatal chemical weapons in Japan and pledged utmost care in handling the material which caused a recent "mishap" on Okinawa, the Foreign Ministry said Monday.

The ministry said the United States did not specify what material caused the mishap, after which the U.S. Defense Department said 24 Americans were hospitalized for up to six hours.

Indications are that the Japanese government will seek removal of any lethal chemical weapons at U.S. bases on Okinawa even before the United States returns the island to Japan—transfer the Japanese want accomplished by 1972.

Information Sought

The Japanese asked the United States for information Friday following published reports that the Americans were hospitalized after a container of lethal nerve gas broke open at a U.S. base on Okinawa.

Apprehension also arose about the possibility that chemical weapons were stored at U.S. bases in Japan.

The Foreign Ministry said the U.S. statement on the incident was relayed orally to Fumihiko Togo, director general of the ministry's American Affairs Bureau.

THE OREGON JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1969

Army Will Remove Okinawa Gas Bombs

WASHINGTON (UPI) — State Department officials said Wednesday they hope the U.S. decision to remove poison gas bombs from Okinawa will ease the strain on American-Japanese relations.

But the officials acknowledged that Okinawa, where the Defense Department has stored chemical munitions since the early 1960s, is likely to remain a sore point between the two countries for some time.

U.S.-JAPANESE relations were suddenly thrust into a near crisis last week after reports of an accident involving a highly toxic gas on Okinawa.

The Defense Department acknowledged Tuesday that certain chemical weapons have been stored on Okinawa and says preparations to remove the chemical weapons are being accelerated.

The gas stored on Okinawa, called "GB," is one of the poison gases that the Army planned to ship across the United States by rail from Colorado to the Atlantic Ocean. That plan was later called unsafe by experts and the Army now intends to deactivate 12,000 tons of GB bombs at the Rocky Mountain arsenal near Denver.

THE DEFENSE Department acknowledged that removal of the gas from Okinawa "will require some study and probably some counsel from some civilian scientists."

The incident came while President Nixon was preparing his Asia trip and when Secretary of State William Rogers was starting off on a visit to Tokyo.

Rogers, who left with Nixon from Washington Tuesday night, will split off from the presidential party and spend July 29 and 30 in Tokyo. He will participate there with Japanese Foreign Minister Kiichi Aichi in an annual meeting of U.S. and Japanese Cabinet officers. One of the urgent problems under consideration will be the future of Okinawa.

Oregonian

July 23, 69

U.S. Admits Storing War Gas Overseas

Pentagon To Clear Okinawa

By FRED S. HOFFMAN
Associated Press Military Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Pentagon, acknowledging for the first time that the United States has deployed war gases overseas, announced Tuesday it is removing its chemical weapons from Okinawa.

Preparations are being made to remove certain chemical munitions, including some toxic agents, which were moved to Okinawa several years ago as a result of decisions made in 1961 and 1963, the Defense Department said.

The United States acted to defuse potential diplomatic problems with Japan four days after news reports said 24 U.S. military and civilian personnel were affected when a container of nerve gas broke open at a U.S. base on Okinawa.

Gas Described

Until Tuesday, the Pentagon acknowledged only that there had been a mishap, and that the U.S. personnel had been returned to duty after brief medical observation.

The new announcement by Daniel Z. Henkin, assistant secretary of defense for public affairs, gave a fuller account of the July 8 incident and disclosed that it involved a nerve gas called GB, described as a toxic, nonpersistent, quick-acting chemical nerve agent which can injure by inhalation or by penetrating the skin.

The Pentagon announcement took pains to stress that the chemical munitions were sent to Okinawa during the Kennedy administration and that no toxic chemical agents have been deployed overseas since Secretary Melvin R. Laird took office six months ago.

Reports Sought

At the same time, Henkin refused to discuss whether the United States has positioned chemical and radiological weapons elsewhere overseas but he did state "unequivocally that there are no U.S. biological weapons stored overseas."

Biological weapons are for use in germ warfare.

Despite official silence, it is known that the United States has placed chemical warfare agents in strategic places abroad since the 1940s under a policy that such weapons form part of the U.S. deterrent arsenal.

In a formal statement read to newsmen, Laird recalled that when he became defense secretary, "I asked for immediate reports concerning CBW activities" because "I felt it essential to review the entire matter."

Review Ordered

A National Security Council review of the entire U.S. chemical, biological, radiological warfare program ordered by President Nixon at Laird's request, is being pressed, the Pentagon said.

Included in this study is the question of overseas deployment of war bases.

Henkin said the 23 U.S. soldiers and one civilian employee involved in the July 8 incident are "well and going about their normal duties."

Victims Disabled

Henkin did not say what the symptoms were. Such gases normally are colorless and odorless.

With a low dosage, Henkin said, GB acts as an "incapacitant" — that is, it disables.

With a high dosage, he said, it can kill unless there is "prompt and proper medication."

A team from the Army's Edgewood Arsenal in Maryland has been sent to Okinawa to help to "detoxify" and dispose of the faulty weapon which sprang a leak. Henkin refused to say more about the weapon except to describe it as "ordnance."

Some Okinawa Businessmen Fear Effect Of Hasty Reversion To Japan

By JOHN RODERICK
Associated Press Writer

KOZA, Okinawa (AP) — Some of the people on Okinawa are suffering from Fukukuan. That means "reversion uneasiness"—anxiety at the prospect of reunion with Japan.

The fears are economic, political and psychological. Okinawa is the main island of the Ryukyus chain which stretches from southern Japan to Formosa. Since the final battle of World War II the Ryukyus have been occupied by the United States.

Now they are scheduled to be returned to the homeland, perhaps in 1972 or 1973.

Arrangements are due to be worked out later this year between Tokyo and Washington.

Haste Feared

Though no one will come out and say publicly that he is against reversion, some businessmen are saying that haste is likely to make waste. They assert that nearly nothing has been done to cope with the giant economic problems involved in a changeover from a dollar to a yen economy. They fear that giant Japanese business interests will move in, wiping out native Okinawan interests. They say that more time is needed to convert an inefficient agricultural industry into one which can pay its own way.

The reversionists pooh-pooh these anxieties, but they have not disclosed how they will deal with the economic realities of a return to Japanese administration.

On top of the economic headaches are the less tangible ones which lie just below the surface: a history of Japanese discrimination against the darker-skinned, culturally different Okinawans. In the 1903 Osaka Industrial fair, two Okinawan women were exhibited to gaping thousands as anthropological specimens. It is a humiliation still spoken of today.

Strangeness has stirred prejudice: in some Japanese universities and schools, Okinawans complain that they are all but ostracised.

Another sore point is that for nearly a quarter of a century the Japanese left them alone. Okinawans recall that

the movement for reversion had to begin against odds here. It was picked up in recent years by Japanese leftists and was endorsed by the Japanese government only when it became a hot political issue.

Colonized 360 years ago by the Satsuba lords of Kyushu, Okinawa has been officially Japanese only for 90 years; it took until 1920 to win the right to elect its own representatives. Although the Japanese have insisted that Okinawa remained an integral part of Japan under the U.S. rule, no Okinawans have sat in the national Diet in Tokyo since 1945.

"Nothing can be more discriminatory," says Prof. Masahide Ota of Ryukyu University, "than the continued denial by those who reside in the mainland of political participation for Okinawa."

Given these considerations, the wonder is that Okinawa hasn't opted for independence. But even those most critical of Tokyo emphasize: "We are Japanese! They add that Okinawa could never go it alone; needs a big power to rest its head on. Japan is the

logical, nearest and racially closest shoulder.

The biggest cloud on the Okinawan economic horizon is the uncertainty surrounding the future of the 117 American bases and installations here and on the lesser islands. Manned by some 50,000 Americans, they give employment to 20,000 Okinawans, directly affect the livelihood of 50,000 others and in one way or another reach into the lives of the million inhabitants of the Ryukyus.

Though the likelihood of total withdrawal seems remote, the bases may diminish in size and importance. Even this, could touch off an economic downswing.

A small group of Koza city businessmen, curio shop dealers, tailors and bar madams staged a curious demonstration in front of chief executive Chobyo Yara's office in June. There was a protest against a protest: they had gathered to denounce Yara's denunciation of the proposed transfer to Okinawa of 8,000 U.S. Marines being withdrawn from Vietnam.

"Don't they see that more troops mean more business; doesn't the Ryukyuan govern-

ment recognize that we have to live?" asked Norinbu Sueyoshi, president of the Koza Chamber of Commerce.

Sueyoshi, 42, is manager of the Mikimoto pearl outlet here. The Koza chamber speaks for 2,200 businesses dependent on the nearby Kadena air base and others on the island.

Sueyoshi complains that no one—except monopoly interests who have made their arrangements well in advance—is really ready for reversion.

Okinawans now have what the U.S. civil administration describes as the second highest per capita annual income in Asia: a gross national product greater than that of many Japanese prefectures. Sueyoshi sees all this lapsing once the Japanese take over.

"Our studies show," he says, "that living costs in Okinawa after reversion will be the highest in Japan. Only cigarettes, postal charges, and salt will remain the same. With our skilled labor looking elsewhere and real wages down, Okinawa will be the poorest prefecture."

"We are asking the government to give us more time to carry out reversion. It will take at least five years. If we don't get it, many of us will have to leave Okinawa. We won't be able to survive the depression that is bound to come."

Shift Advocated

One of the gravest problems, he says, is making Okinawa self-sufficient in food. Its biggest crop today is sugar, inefficiently run and heavily subsidized by Tokyo. Okinawans get 90 per cent of their rice from California at half the officially controlled price Japanese pay for theirs.

Satoru Nakasone is secretary-general of Fukikyo, the big Okinawa reversion organization whose membership includes 50 political, labor, teacher, student and other groups. He studied at Tokyo's Chuo University, after the war went to Kentucky's Berea College where he majored in social sciences. He returned to his native Okinawa to put his knowledge to practical use for the government, then quit 13 years ago to go into business.

His headquarters in a seedy, ramshackle building in downtown Naha is stocked with the visible symbols of dissent: helmets, staves, straw hats, megaphones, red headbands and revolutionary banners.

"Personally, I like Americans as individuals," he says. "They are rather simple and honest. But I have never agreed with American national policy."

Puffing a Hi-Tone cigarette in his humidly warm office, he demands that all U.S. bases be pulled out immediately, that the U.S.-Japan security treaty be abolished. He sees no economic calamity arising from such a course.

Shift Advocated

"Basically, we should move the Okinawan economy from a military to a peacetime basis," he says. "This is the Japanese government's responsibility."

He has no clear idea how this shift can be accomplished. However, he blames the United States for having gathered to itself most of the threads of power through control of electricity, transport, communications, water and fuel.

"We must back freedom of economic activity," he says.

His reasoning is the reverse of Sueyoshi's on Okinawa's future: rice may be more expensive, he said, but the public often will get consumer's items more cheaply than now and the quality will be better.

He agrees that there will have to be important government support to change the agricultural economy and to get economic development moving. He concedes that there will be "a certain period of depression."

Though businessmen and Koza bar owners obviously think chief executive Yara is blind to the economic problems of reversion, those close to him say the contrary is true.

Elected with the backing of the left wing, the mild-mannered former head of the Okinawa Teachers Association spends much of his time in Tokyo dunning the government for more money to meet Okinawan deficits. A recent poll indicated that the population

is solidly behind him; 70 per cent expressed their approval of what he is doing.

The temper of the times perhaps is reflected in the slogans the Koza businessmen

carry. In the past it was "So-ko hankyo-against immediate reversion." Now it sounds like a cry for help: "Seikatsu o mamoru kai," associate to protect our life.

アメリカ局長

秘密標記(赤色)

参事官

北米第一課長

米付郵
印

第 424 号

昭和 46 年 11 月 30 日

外務大臣 殿

在 ホノラロ

越智総領事



(件名) 沖縄返還協定承認案及び決議案の
衆院通過に関する当地の新聞論調(報告)

引用公・電信
日付・番号

11月24日衆議院における沖縄返還協定
承認案及び決議案の通過に際し、26日付
当地 Oregonian 紙は "Strings on Okinawa"
と題するその社説において大要次のとおり論じている。

付属添付 付属空便(行) 付属空便(DP) 付属船便(貨) 付属船便(郵)

本信送付先:

本信写送付先: 米

省内写配布希望先:

GA-3-1

3155 在外公館

- 首席事務官
- 総務
- 渉外調整
- 漁業
- 航空
- 科学協力
- 連絡調整
- 調査
- カナダ
- 局庶務



米付郵
印

1. 沖縄返還協定の日本国会通過は問題の解決と意味するものではない。
米国会は本月上旬本協定を批准したが、ニクソン大統領が之に署名するかどうかは疑わしい。
2. 問題は日本の衆議院(社共両党欠席)が285対73で協定を承認した後全員一致として本協定を危くするような二つの決議を採択したことにある。
3. 第一の決議は如何なる状況の下においても沖縄に核の存在を許さないというものである。
米国は本協定で長年に亘り沖縄に貯蔵された核を撤去することを約束しているが将来に亘り沖縄米軍基地における核の使用を絶対的に拒否することには賛成

GA-4

外務省

しないであろう。

第二の決議は本協定の増えたる米軍基地の縮小を要求するものである。

4. それのみならず佐藤首相が同首相のニクソン政権との緊密関係をはげしく攻撃されてついにこの二つの決議に自ら承認を与えたことである。

5. 本協定の条件については議論の余地があり、日本国民の世論は沖縄列島の無条件返還を今後希望し続けるであろうことは疑問の余地がないところである。

6. 沖縄返還協定は数年前に亘る交渉の後起草されたものであり、その規定によれば、米國はアジアにおける吾々の利益に現在重大な関係を持つ沖縄に少くとも制限付きの

軍事基地を保持する権限を与えられている。

吾々の東洋における政治的情勢によつてこの権限と符合されてはならない。

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(社説)

Strings on Okinawa

The Japanese Diet's ratification of the treaty for the return of Okinawa to Japan after more than a quarter century of occupation by the United States does not mean that the matter is settled. The U. S. Senate ratified the treaty earlier this month. But there is doubt that President Nixon will — or should — add his signature.

The problem is that, after the Diet vote of 285-73 on the treaty ratification, with Communist and Socialist parties abstaining, the chamber voted unanimously in favor of two resolutions compromising the treaty.

One resolution proclaimed that the Japanese government would not permit storage of U. S. nuclear weapons under any circumstances. The U. S. government has promised in the treaty to withdraw the nuclear weapons that have been stored on Okinawa for many years, but it is not likely to favor a categorical rejection of further such use of the U. S. bases on Okinawa.

The other qualification to the treaty called for a reduction of U. S. bases on Okinawa beyond the treaty terms for such withdrawal.

Moreover, Premier Eisaku Sato, under fire for his close relations with the Nixon Administration, personally gave his approval to both resolutions.

This is a treaty whose terms will remain in issue. Unquestionably, Japanese public opinion will continue to favor reversion of Okinawa and the surrounding islands without strings, even though no such demand has been made on Russia, which occupies the Kurile island chain to the north of Japan.

The Okinawa treaty has been drawn after years of negotiation. Its terms give this country authority to maintain at least a limited military presence in an island currently essential to our interests in Asia, even though it is just about the size of Multnomah County. We should not be bluffed out of that position by the political realities in Tokyo. As we have learned the hard way, Japan's interests do not always coincide with those of the United States.