

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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ニュー・オルリズ
誌

アメリカ局長 御多志 (2/14/44)
 参事 宇
 北米才一課長

第78号

昭和44年2月14日

外務大臣殿

在ニュー・オルリンズ
 奥田 総領事



沖縄返還問題に関する報道

2月9日付「ハミングウェイ」に沖縄返還問題

に関し、ニクソン大統領は沖縄返還についての
 決定という重大な問題に直面しているが、その決定の
 影響を最初に受けるのは、米軍の沖縄撤退後に
 おける日本の再軍備の是非という問題にとり組んで
 いる佐藤内閣であり、一方、那覇と東京における
 保守派の間では、米軍撤退後に及ぶ沖縄経済

GA-4

110 スミ 2/28

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| 要処埋 |
| 首長 査査官 |
| 副 方 |
| 洲 調査 |
| 課 業 |
| 科 空 |
| 科 協力 |
| 連絡調整 |
| 調査 |
| カナダ |
| 局庶務 |



3-1-10 後路が... 同致書官内調 十人可... 差付... 同致書官内調

の将来についてある程度懸念がもたれているとして
 要旨つづりと入り報道している。

1. 沖縄返還要求の叫びは那覇と東京で
 クライマックスに達した。今秋ニクソン大統領は、
 佐藤首相により、沖縄返還についての確かな
 日取りを要求されるであろうが、沖縄は、米国
 防省によって、アジアにおける米国の安全保障の
 姿勢に対するかなめ石とみられているので、
 この問題についてのニクソンの決定は、太平洋に
 衝撃波を起すかも知れない。その影響を最
 初に受けるのは佐藤内閣であろう。同内閣は
 米国と緊密な同盟関係であるが、再軍備下
 べきか(米軍が沖縄から引揚げれば必要となるか、
 も知れない)、また引続き米軍に火中栗を
 捨らせるべきか、どうかという苦悩にみちみ

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外務省

問題と取り組んでいる。

2. 米国と日本は、沖縄が早期に返還すべきことについて意見が一致しているが、問題はその時期と方法である。米側では、返還後も原爆貯蔵と作戦の完全な自由とを維持することを望んでいる。しかし、沖縄と日本においては、現在本土の米軍基地と規律している日米保安協定の制限と同様の制限下に沖縄基地を置くべしとする声がある。

3. しかし、那覇と東京における保守的サークルは、沖縄返還とある種の恐怖をもって見守っている。沖縄人にとっては、米軍援助を失うことは、日本で最も無視された^{マイ}県に再び逆戻りすることを意味するといつてよいであろう。産業組織や能率的な農業をもたない沖縄人は、「劣

等経済の上に生きているのである。

4. いずれにしても、これまで沖縄人の米軍に対するデモは微温的であったが、(最も戦術的なグループは学生の一団である)、今後はある種の付随的事件によって、全事態が変えられることもありうる。たとえば沖縄人は、マイクロウェーブで送られてくる日本の学生暴動のテレビ放送でいくつかの手本を示されつつあるからである。

本館送付先 米

NIXON FACES CRUCIAL DECISION

Okinawa in middle of tug of war

BY JOHN RODERICK

NAHA, Okinawa (AP) — Buildings quiver and windows rattle as B52s roar off to lay their deadly eggs in South Vietnam. The big birds dramatize an American problem: What to do about Okinawa.

The bombers flew in from the U. S. territory of Guam a year ago, moving them 1,200 miles closer to their war targets. The 75,000 American military men and civilians here saw them as evidence of more powerful U. S. support for allied forces at the front.

But to the million inhabitants of the Ryukyu Islands this was more evidence that they are men and women without a country.

The Ryukyus, once the southernmost prefecture of Japan, have been to all intents and purposes an American colony since their seizure in World War II.

Placed under the administration of a high commissioner chosen from the ranks of U. S. generals, governed by the Department of the Army, Okinawa has been turned into a powerful complex of military bases.

LOBSTER-SHAPED, 67 miles long, the Ryukyus consist of the main island groups of Okinawa, Yaeyama and Miyako.

The importance of the American bases lies not only in their unrestricted use but in their situation: 900 miles southwest of Tokyo, 800 northeast of Hong Kong, 1,400 from Da Nang in Vietnam, and — perhaps significantly for the future — a scant 600 miles from Shanghai.

For 23 years the Okinawans — about 50,000 of whom find work on the bases — have quietly stood aside while the United States went about the business of war on their land.

Now the facts of international politics have caught up with Okinawa. The clamor for its return to Japan has reached a climax here and in Tokyo. President Nixon will be asked by Premier Eisaku Satō this fall to set a firm date for its reunification with the motherland.

Since Okinawa is regarded by the Pentagon as a keystone of the U. S. security posture in Asia, what Nixon decides may set up shock waves through the Pacific.

The first to feel its effect will be Satō's government in Japan, closely allied to the United States, but struggling with the anguished question of whether to rearm massively — as it may have to do if Americans pull out of Okinawa — or to continue to let the Americans pull the chestnuts out of the defense fire.

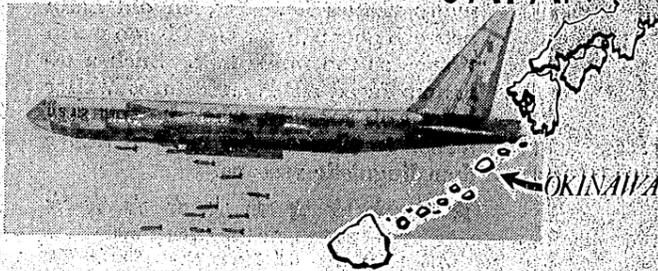
GENERALLY OBLIVIOUS to the high-level discussions swirling around them, the Americans who serve here are almost sealed off from the outside world. Behind high fences, guards and police dogs, they can, if they wish, live out their tours of duty without once stepping off the neatly groomed, clinically clean base areas.

Everything exists for their work and play: offices, barracks, hospitals, post offices, laundries, bakeries, churches, post exchanges, commissaries, libraries, movie, tennis courts, golf courses, swimming pools, clubs and the ultimate necessity — for guests.

Wants Okinawa returned to Japan



B-52s on target



The Americans, helped by specially trained Okinawans, work to keep open the pipeline of supplies and men to Vietnam. To many Okinawans they represent the affluence of an America which can afford to fight a distant war and still think of luxuries.

Nowhere are the contrasts more apparent than on Kokusai Doro and U. S. Highway 1 in this capital city. They are as different as Japanese sashimi — raw fish — and American cheeseburgers.

Built and maintained by the United States, Highway 1 runs the length of Okinawa, connects with all the American bases.

FOUR LANES in the Naha area, but narrower up country, it is the only main artery on the island. It carries both outside American cars and the neat, compact makes of Japan, as well as buses and taxis. The bicycles, pedicabs and motorized tricycles of other Southeast Asia countries are nowhere to be seen.

Interspersed among the Japanese signs along Highway 1 are familiar hallmarks of America: All Souls Episcopal Church, United of Omaha, Deb's Supermarket, Pepsi-Cola, Coca-Cola, American International Underwriters and the Central Baptist Church, among many.

Highway 1 dips into the huge Koza entertainment area, outside the big Kadena air base, where sailors, Marines and GIs seek out the usual solaces of drink, girls and brawls. Though they work, eat and sleep in the same military barracks, U. S. Negroes and whites gravitate to their own girls

and bars, creating self-imposed segregation. Trouble starts when either side crosses the line.

There are a succession of hamburger stands, pizza joints, steak houses and Chinese restaurants. For some of them, the American teenager is a menace. Prodded perhaps by boredom, "Army brats" pour chocolate in the sugar bowls, set fire to paper napkins, turn up their portable radios to deafening decibels, walk out without paying the bill.

THEIR ANTICS, however, are child's play compared to those of native juvenile delinquents. Their thing is stealing American cars, racing them up and down the island, then stripping them. They break into U. S. off-base housing areas, so windows in all houses have iron bars and police dogs keep a vigil outside.

Okinawan police are few and ineffectual; a new private police force has been set up whose guards can be hired by the night for the hour.

The dollar goes a long way in such items as beer, whisky and automobiles. Other items such as vegetables and housing are high. The military and Army civilians are subject to U. S. taxes, but American businessmen on their own pay less income tax than do the Okinawans; it is an incentive to investment.

Highway 1 is a little America, Kokusai Doro which runs off it is a bit of next-door Japan. This main shopping street of Naha is dominated by the Yamagata and Ogushi department stores and bristled with small shops, many of them selling the chocolate, leather, batik, and glass which are island specialties.

The variety of consumer goods available is small and of generally low quality, with the exception of watches and cameras, most of them from Japan.

Strolling down the avenue it is easy to forget the bases exist nearby. But they are in the forefront of the thinking of U. S. military men and new Ryukyuan chief executive, Chōryo Yara.

AS OF TODAY, the United States and Japan are generally agreed that Okinawa must be given back soon. The question is when and how.

The United States wants to maintain full freedom of operation after reversion, as well as the nuclear stockpile no one admits exists on Okinawa.

In Okinawa and in Japan there is a cry to bring the bases under security treaty restrictions like those which govern American bases in the four main Japanese islands. Under these the United States must consult Japan before moving ships, planes or men to war areas.

Reversion had been the slogan of the Okinawa Teachers Association, led by Chōryo Yara, since the 1950s, but no one paid much attention. The island's role in the Vietnam war made it a rallying cry for Japan's leftists, Communists and extremist students; it also touched a nationalist chord. The B52s have raised the reversion fever.

Despite the agitation, conservative circles in Naha and Tokyo regard Okinawa's return with some trepidation.

To the Okinawans, loss of U. S. aid may well mean going back to being the most neglected of Japan's prefectures. Without an industrial system or an efficient agriculture, Okinawans live on a "base economy."

YARA, SURPRISE winner last November of the first election of a chief executive — earlier ones were appointed by the U. S. high commissioner — remains the main mover for reversion.

He decided to retire last year from the teacher's post to concentrate on his hobby of orchid raising. Then he was persuaded by three opposition parties to run against the favored Okinawa Liberal Democratic candidate.

He won, not so much with opposition backing but due to his teacher connections. Because of old communal and family ties, teachers are revered here.

An opposition chief executive — the 32-member Legislature is run by 18 newly-elected Conservatives — Yara has to fight the reluctance of Satō's Conservatives to give him a political lift by granting him what he wants. It took Yara weeks of bargaining in Tokyo to get a \$83-million development aid commitment to put beside a U. S. contribution of \$25 million.

SO FAR, Okinawan demonstrations against the United States have been tepid, with a knot of university students the most belligerent group. An incident could change all this, however. Okinawans are being given some visual examples by television broadcasts of Japanese university riots, brought live to Naha by microwave.

アメリカ局長
参事官
北米第一課長

巻 報 函

ホ 91 号

昭和44年2月24日

外務大臣殿

在ニュー・オルリンズ
奥田 総領



沖縄返還問題に関する論評

2月20日付「ニュー・オルリンズ・ステフ・アイテム」は、
沖縄問題が日米関係の最重要問題となった今日、
ニクソン政権としては、できるだけ早くこの問題に
注意を向けることが賢明であろうとして、つぎの
とおり論評している。

1. 日本国内には、沖縄返還に対する願望
が日まに高まりつつあり、多くの観測者たちは、

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| 要則 |
| 首席事務官 |
| 南 方 |
| 渉外調査 |
| 漁業 |
| 航空 |
| 科学協力 |
| 連綿調査 |
| 調査 |
| 大ニダ |
| 局庶務 |



沖縄問題と日本の対米外交関係における最優
先リストトップに置いている。しかし、沖縄返還の
要求は沖縄においても同様に強く、琉球政府主
席 屋良朝苗は、「沖縄人は外国人による支配に
疲れ果て、日本に再び結合されることを強く
望んでいる」とし、「問題は米国の統治ぶりが
良いか悪いかといふことではなく、異なった人種の
者によって統治されるのが正しいことではない
ということである」と述べている。

2. 米国にとって最も重大な問題は、沖
縄が日本に返還されたとき、同地の米軍
基地がどうなるかということである。沖縄
基地は米国にとって大きな戦略的重要性
をもっているが、大多数の沖縄人は日本人と
同様、基地の存在をよろこんでいないことには

事実である。米國は、この不満に対する対応策として、在日米軍基地を約三分の一削減する措置をとったが、依然として沖縄問題は困難な問題であり、明年日米安保条約が再検討される際に、日本側が沖縄を切札として用いるとしても驚くべきことではないであろう。

4. したがって、われわれとしては、ニクソン大統領が欧州旅行から帰るや否や、ニクソン政権が日本全般の問題、とくに沖縄の問題にその注意を向けることが、賢明であろうと考える。

本信互送付迄 米

APR 21, 1971 *States Times*
The Okinawa Question

There is a strong and growing sentiment in Japan for the return of Okinawa, the South Pacific island taken by the United States during World War II. Indeed, many observers list the Okinawa question at the top of Japan's priority list in its diplomatic relations with this country.

The desire for reversion is equally strong in Okinawa.

Hobyo Yara, chief executive of the American-administered Ryukyu Islands of which Okinawa is a part, says his people want to be reunited with Japan because they are tired of foreign rule.

"It is not a question of whether the Americans rule well, or whether they rule badly," he says. "Being ruled by someone of a different race simply is not right."

The key question as far as the United States is concerned is what would happen to the giant American military installations on Okinawa in the event of the island's reversion to Japan.

The bases are of great strategic importance to this country. It is no secret, however, that most Okinawans, like the Japanese themselves, are not happy with the presence of American military installations on their soil.

The United States wisely has taken some steps to counter this resentment by moving to reduce by about one-third the number of its military installations in Japan.

Still, it is a thorny issue and it would not be surprising to see Japan use Okinawa as a bargaining card when its mutual security treaty with the United States comes up for review, possible revision, or renunciation next year.

We believe, therefore, that the Nixon administration would be well-advised to turn its attention to the question of Japan in general, and of Okinawa in particular, as soon as the President returns from Europe.

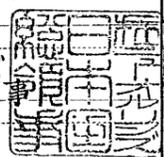
アメリカ局長
参事官
北米課長

オ234号

昭和44年5月16日

外務大臣殿

在ニュー・オルリンズ
奥田総領



沖縄返還問題に関する報道

5月9日付「ユマニタル・アピール」(メニステル)は、東京発「ニューヨーク・タイムズ」報道として「沖縄問題は日米を離間させるはならない」と題し、米国としては日米関係の悪化を防ぐために、沖縄の戦略的地位と多少犠牲にても日本側の返還要求に譲歩しなければならないとして、要旨のつとまり報じている。

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| 要処理 |
| 首席事務官 |
| 南方 |
| 渉外調査 |
| 工業 |
| 航空 |
| 科学協力 |
| 連絡調整 |
| 調査 |
| カナダ |
| 局庶務 |



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1. 米国の極東政策の直面している最も重大な問題は、半同盟国でもなによりはましかどうかという点であるが、答がイエスであることは明らかである。この問題は、沖縄と日米安保条約再検討という二つの組合わされた問題に関連して提起されている。

2. これまで米国は、一種の事後日付小切手である「潜在主権」方式のもとで沖縄の対返還を約束してきたが、今や日本政府は、この小切手の支払期日を1969年とすべきであり、施政権移管が3年以内に完了すべきであることを決意している。このタイムスケジュールが順守されない場合には、親米的な佐藤内閣の立場が著しく弱められ、沖縄や日本本土において激しい反米暴動が起る可能性もある。

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3. しかし沖縄返還は、同地の米軍基地が日米安保条約の制約下にあり、その地位が本土における米軍基地のそれと同じになることを意味する。これは行政協定によって定められた協議方式により日本政府との合意が得られる場合のほかは、核弾頭の貯蔵、米軍の大規模な移動、日本領土外における米軍隊の使用が許されることを意味するが、それがアジアにおける米国の戦略的地位を変更することになることは明らかである。これまで沖縄は原子兵器、軍隊の空輸、ベトナム爆撃、朝鮮周辺の軍事的バックアップのための基地を提供してきたが、日本の返還される際には、これらの活動がいかなるものも許されなくなるであろう。米国のアジアに対するコミットメントをまもる責任を負わされている米国の将軍

提督らが御しがたいことは当然であるが、かれらとしても、万一利害関係が破綻し、沖縄基地が血なまぐさい暴動によってかきまわるとしたら、かれらの責任にとって一層都合が悪くなるであろうと理解する程度は物わかりのよさはもちあわせている。

4. 米政府は沖縄問題の解決を急かすも引延ばしてきて、今やベトナム戦争が依然活発に続けられ、北鮮情勢が次第に悪化し、日米安保条約再検討が明年に迫った状況下でこの問題に対処しなればならなかった。しかし日本側では、米国の戦略が環境の変化を考慮に入れなければならぬこと、対日返還時までは沖縄における核弾頭は

もはや必要不可欠のものではなくなり、原子潜水艦
やICBMによっておきかえられることができて
あると論じており、また緊急事態の際に在日
米軍基地が一般地域における米軍支援のため
に用いられる方法をはっきりさせるための各種
の行政方式をつくり出すことも用意している。

5. いずれにしても沖縄についての日本側と
のつきめという重大な問題は軽々しくいじ
りまわすことができないものであり、また
全面的な沖縄危機は回避されなけ
ればならない。米政府としては、沖縄の
新しい地位と、米国の望みうる最善の
ことは在日基地が制限されたとしても継
続することであるという仮定とに対して
適応しなければならぬ。

本信を送付先 米

Okinawa Mustn't Divide U.S., Japan

By C. L. SULZBERGER
The New York Times News Service

TOKYO. — The most important long-range question facing the United States Eastern policy is whether half an ally is better than no ally and the answer is obviously yes. The question is posed in connection with the combined issues of Okinawa and next year's review of the Japanese-American security treaty. Tokyo is immensely puzzled by President Nixon's failure to recognize Okinawa as a political obsession here that is attaining crisis level. Foreign Minister Kiichi Aichi will raise the matter in Washington this spring and Prime Minister Eisaku Sato this autumn.

Nevertheless, during peripheral discussions when he recently attended General Eisenhower's funeral, former Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi was perplexed to find that no administration officials with whom he spoke had any conception of the urgency of the problem. The Japanese resent this and link it to the puzzling slowness showed in naming a United States ambassador here.

The United States has steadfastly promised reversion of Okinawa to Japan under Dulles' formula of "residual sovereignty" — a kind of postdated check. Tokyo is now resolved that payment should come in 1969 and that transferral of sovereignty shall be completed within three years.

IF THIS TIME schedule is not honored it could gravely weaken the pro-American Sato government while also producing violent anti-United States riots in the four main islands as well as Okinawa. Our Tokyo embassy staff has been reporting this to the State Department but its cautionary words seem to sink without trace in Foggy Bottom.

Yet the return of Okinawa means that American military bases there must assume the same status as other American military bases in the main islands, placing them within the fixed limitations of the security treaty. This prevents storage of nuclear warheads, shifting of sizeable United States forces, or their employment outside the area of Japan — except by agreement with Tokyo under a system of joint consultation set forth by executive agreement.

That would obviously change the American strategic position in Asia. Okinawa has provided a base for atomic weapons, ferrying of troops bound elsewhere, bombing raids on Vietnam and military back-up around Korea. None of these activities would be permitted when the island reverts to Japan.

Naturally United States generals and admirals charged with defending our Asian commitments are restive but most are intelligent enough to realize it would be even worse for

their responsibility if relations blew up and the Okinawa bases were ringed by bloody race riots.

WASHINGTON kept deferring the Okinawa problem foolishly so now it must be faced while the Vietnam War still bubbles briskly, when the situation in North Korea is steadily deteriorating and on the eve of a review of the security treaty scheduled next year.

The Japanese argue that American strategy must reckon on changing circumstances; that nuclear warheads now in Okinawa will no longer be essential by the time of reversion and can be replaced by atomic submarines and ICBM targeting. Furthermore, Tokyo is clearly prepared to work out some kind of executive formula clarifying how bases in Japan might conceivably be used to support United States forces in the general area — under emergency conditions.

Obviously the crucial issue of United States arrangements with Japan cannot be tampered with and a fullscale Okinawa crisis must be averted. Washington must adjust to a new status for Okinawa and to the assumption that the best we can hope for is continued if limited facilities in Japan.

In this crucial instance half an ally is better than none.

報道課長
海外広報課長

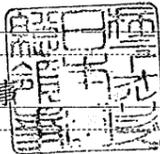
アメリカ局長
参事官
北米第一課長

才又八号

昭和44年6月6日

外務大臣殿

在ニュー・オルリンズ
奥田総領事



沖縄返還問題に関する論評

5月29日付「ニュー・オルリンズステーション」は、これ
まで米国は沖縄問題の解決を引延ばしてきたが、
日米安保条約の将来にんがみ、明年の同条約再検討
時までにはこの問題について決定しなければならぬと
ありうとして、要旨つぎのとおり論評している。

1. ワシントンでは、1970年の日米安保条約期限切
れをいかにして沖縄問題の決定を迫らねばならぬか、

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外務省

それは、この問題が同条約の再検討時以前に
解決しなければ、同条約の将来が危険に瀕す
てあることが、一般にみとめられているからで
ある。日本に対する返還要求は極めて強い
で、もし本年11月に佐藤首相がワシントンでの
ニクソン大統領との会談から返還の確約をとり
つけて帰らぬとすれば、同首相の親米内閣も
崩壊するであろう。

2. 米国は原則として沖縄返還に反対して
いない。重要なことは返還後における沖縄の
米国基地がどうなるか、ということであるが、
それは米国がアジアにおける軍事駐留を持続
しようとするかぎり、沖縄基地は引き続きその
戦略的重要性をもってあるからである。沖縄
に代るものとしては、蒋介石に冒險的投資を

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外務省

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| 要処理 |
| 首席事務官 |
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| 調査 |
| カナダ |
| 局庶務 |



することであろうが、米国としては、蒋介石が
中国本土を回復しようと望んでいるのに対して、
中国を封じ込めることに決心をもちているに
すぎない。

3. いずれにせよ、米国は数年間沖縄問
題に関する決定を引延ばしてきたが、この
政権としては、この問題について尚も早く決定
を下さなければならぬであろう。

本信を送付先 米

Monday 1969

二二-州44-2-
電信 第282号

TWELVE

THURSDAY

NEW OREGON STATES

New Orleans, State of New Orleans Item #
Issued Every Week-Day Evening by The Times-Picayune

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The New Orleans Statesman is an afternoon newspaper which believes in being what it is.

The Okinawa Question

Washington is being forced into a decision on the Okinawa question by the expiration—in 1970—of the Mutual Security Treaty between the United States and Japan.

For it generally is agreed that unless the question of Okinawa's reversion to Japan is settled well in advance of the time the treaty comes up for reconsideration, the future of the mutual defense pact will be in jeopardy.

So great is the demand for reversion in Japan it is felt that if Premier Eisaku Sato does not return from his meeting with President Richard M. Nixon in Washington next November with the assurance that Okinawa and the other islands in the Ryukyu chain will be returned to Japan, his pro-American government will fall.

Indeed, it is with the hope of forestalling that possibility that Japanese Foreign Minister Kiichi Aichi opens talks on the Okinawa question in Washington Monday with Secretary of State William P. Rogers and other top administration officials.

The United States has no objection in principle to reversion of the islands to Japan. The key question is what would happen to the giant American military installations on Okinawa.

For the installations will remain of great strategic importance to the United States as long as it chooses to maintain a military presence in Asia.

The alternative to Okinawa—a costly and dangerous one—would be to put all our eggs in Chiang Kai-shek's basket. The United States, however, is interested only in containing Red China, while Chiang still wants to reclaim it.

The United States has put off a decision on the matter for years. The Nixon administration will soon have to make a decision.

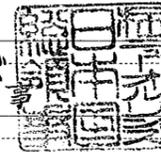
アメリカ局長
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北米第一課長

中283号

昭和44年6月6日

外務大臣殿

在ニュー・オルリンズ
奥田総領事



沖繩問題に関する日米会談に関する記事送付

6月2日及び3日付の当地紙「タイムズ・ピカユン」は

沖繩問題に関する愛知外相と米側とのワレットノでの

会談に関する別添のととのAP記事を掲載してあるので

御参考までに切抜送付申上げる

本館送付先 米

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| 要処理 |
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| 首席事務官 |
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U.S., JAPAN TALK ABOUT OKINAWA

Nuclear Issue Is Key to
Resolve

By SPENCER DAVIS

WASHINGTON (AP) — Foreign Minister Kiichi Aichi reminded President Nixon Monday of Japan's extreme allergy toward nuclear weapons as he launched an effort to regain control over Okinawa, site of the biggest U.S. military base in the Western Pacific.

Nuclear weapons could be a major obstacle to agreement on Okinawa.

The reminder came during a 30-minute White House meeting between the President and the Japanese diplomat which set the tone for negotiations with Secretary of State William P. Rogers over the next three days.

The United States took over Okinawa after World War II and has built it into the key American military bastion in the Western Pacific. Both the islanders and the Japanese have been increasingly insistent on its restoration to Japan.

Set against this force, a politically potent one in Japan, is the desire of U.S. military planners to maintain a strong military presence on the strategically placed island.

Aides to the President said participants in the White House meeting recognized the number of hard problems to be negotiated and expressed the desire of both countries for a solution. But they said there were no direct negotiations between the President and the foreign minister.

TRADE ISSUE

Besides Okinawa, there was a discussion of U.S.-Japan trade

U.S., JAPAN TALK

Continued from Page 1

and investment problems, and the question of security in the Pacific area, the White House said.

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

"In that connection Mr. Aichi stressed that we Japanese people have a unique feeling toward anything nuclear," an embassy spokesman said.

"Secondly he stressed that in considering the Okinawa question, President Nixon should also consider the importance of the stability of Japanese politics as well as the trust of the Japanese people in the United States."

BROADER SENSE

The White House said Nixon feels the meeting with Aichi was constructive but did not elaborate. However U.S. officials confirmed that Nixon declared the United States and Japan should discuss 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.

Japan is seeking the return of the island by 1972.

U.S. officials who have been working on this problem are seeking continued freedom of use of the military base facilities without restrictions—meaning that the military wants to be free to base nuclear weapons there if this seems necessary.

Under present treaty arrangements, the United States does not put nuclear weapons into its bases in the main islands of Japan, and the Japanese want similar veto power over their presence in Okinawa.

Okinawa Base Plan Discussed

Japanese Administrative
Control Sought

By SPENCER DAVIS

WASHINGTON (AP) — Japan and the United States open politically charged negotiations Monday to set a time—possibly 1972—for the return of Okinawa to Japan's administrative control. The United States wants continued use of its major military base facilities on the strategic island.

President Nixon arranged to meet the chief Japanese negotiator, Foreign Minister Kiichi Aichi at 10:30 a.m. EDT following his return from Key Biscayne strategy talks with Secretary of State William P. Rogers over the holiday weekend.

Okinawa figured in the Florida talks although Vietnam was the key issue.

While the White House meeting with Aichi is labeled a courtesy session, aides said it serves to underline the importance

President Nixon is placing on the negotiations with Japan. He is reported confident that a satisfactory solution can be worked out by the time a meeting takes place here in November with Prime Minister Eisaku Sato to set the date for Okinawa's reversion.

RETAIN FREEDOM

Authoritative sources said that the President, Rogers, Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird and a former U.S. Ambassador to Japan, U. Alexis Johnson, will stress that the United States wants to retain maximum freedom of use of the Okinawa bases.

Under existing conditions in the Far East, it is felt this is necessary to carry out the U.S. security commitments to Japan and to other allied nations in northeast Asia such as South Korea and Taiwan.

However, the United States will not take a completely rigid attitude, and Aichi will be told.

The Japanese foreign minister is expected to make a strong re-

quest for the United States to reach an early decision on for setting the date for restoring the one million Okinawans to Japanese rule after American occupation since 1945. Aichi is expected to ask that the same rules which govern the deployment of U.S. military forces on the Japanese home islands under the U.S.-Japan security treaty be applied in Okinawa.

MAJOR PRESSURES

Aichi is expected to tell Nixon and Rogers that Prime Minister Sato faces major political pressures from the combined opposition and must find an adequate solution to the Okinawa question or see his government perish at the polls.

Aichi contends that if U.S. nuclear weapons are stationed on Okinawa following its reversion to Japan, this would inflame the so-called Japanese "nuclear allergy" and the island would continue to be a focal point of irritation between the two countries.

平田夏次郎

隔日互電

アメリカ局長

参事官

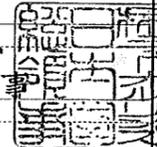
北米第一課長

オ377号

昭和44年7月25日

外務大臣殿

在ニュー・オーリンズ
奥田総領事



沖繩の毒ガス事件に関する報道

7月19日付「タイム・ヘラルド」は、沖繩の毒ガス
事件に関し、米軍が沖繩に毒ガスを貯蔵しているとの
報道は日米関係に新たな摩擦を加えたとする記事を、
そのは沖繩返還に際し核抜きを主張している為の側面
有利に働いておると報じているので、記事切抜別添
送付する。

本信互送付矣

米

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| 要処理 |
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Japan Irate at Okinawa Gas Reports

By BERNARD NOSSITER
Miami Herald-Washington Post Wire
WASHINGTON — Reports that the United States is storing fatal nerve gas on Okinawa injected a fresh irritant in Japanese-American relations Friday.

The Foreign Office in Tokyo summoned the American minister, David Osborn, for questioning about the story first reported in the Wall Street Journal. The newspaper's account, by Robert Keatley, said that a container of the gas broke open last week and 25 persons were injured.

American officials at both the State Department and the Pentagon maintained an all-but-impenetrable silence about the affair. However, the Japanese foreign minister, Kishi Aichi, said Friday night that the United States should "not cause uneasiness among the people of Okinawa" by storing chemical agents there.

THE DISCLOSURE that the United States may have stored poison gas outside the continental limits comes at a particularly sensitive time for two reasons.

Just last month, Japan and the United States opened the first round of negotiations aimed at restoring Okinawa and the Ryukyu Islands, seized in World War II, to Japanese rule. A key issue is



Okinawa, Key Isle in Ryukyu Chain
... bases there support U.S. Viet effort

Washington's desire not only to retain its huge complex of military bases on Okinawa but also to continue storing nuclear weapons there.

The Japanese, the world's only victims of nuclear bombing, have raised such a storm over the weapons question that the conservative and pro-Washington Japanese government has been compelled to demand their removal.

a close friend of the Pentagon, has just voted to strip the military of any funds for research and development into offensive agents of this stripe.

At the Pentagon, Jerry W. Friedheim, deputy assistant secretary of defense for public affairs, would acknowledge only the following:

"As a result of a mishap on Okinawa which occurred July 8 while they were working on a maintenance operation, 23 U.S. military personnel and one U.S. civilian employe were placed under medical observation.

"All were released and returned to full duty within about six hours. No other persons were involved."

HE WOULD NOT say whether a chemical or biological agent was involved, or describe the nature of the "mishap," what symptoms the victims betrayed or the nature of their "maintenance operation."

Experts in chemical and biological weapons expressed surprise that any should be stored on Okinawa. They observed that the present implicit rules in Vietnam limit the United States to a high-powered form of CS or tear gas.

Even if the United States wanted to breach the "rules" and experiment with nerve

gas, the experts said, a quantity could be discreetly flown directly to Vietnam without storing any amount on foreign soil.

MEANWHILE, the Army said it had decided to deactivate thousands of nerve gas bombs at Rocky Mountain Arsenal at Denver rather than ship them to Tooele, Utah, for disposal.

The bombs are among 26,000 tons of poison gas weapons which the Army had

planned to ship cross country for burial in the Atlantic Ocean until the National Academy of Sciences said in June the plan was unsafe and recommended the gas be deactivated either at Denver or at Tooele.

The Army said Friday it has decided to deactivate the gas at the Rocky Mountain Arsenal because the staff there is experienced in such matters, having disassembled more than 2,200 bombs in the past.

The Senate Armed Services Committee, traditionally

アメリカ局長
参事
北米第一課長

信外互
捕送長

The Yomiuri, August 2
1頁文
オ37号

昭和44年7月25日

外務大臣殿

在ニュー・オルリンズ
奥田 総領



沖縄における本土復帰不安に関する報道

7月22日付「ニュー・オルリンズ・ステアアテム」は、沖縄
発AR報道として、沖縄住民とくに業者のうちには、
本土復帰後における沖縄経済の将来について不安を
感じており、復帰により多くの時とかなう望んでいる者
があるとして、要旨つぎのとおり報じている。

1. 沖縄住民のうちには、本土復帰に不安を抱
いている者があるが、この不安は経済的・政治的

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外務省

心理的のもつである。何人も公然と復帰反対を
口にすることはしないが、ある業者は、急ぐことは
衰えることであるとし、ドル経済から円経済への
転換にともなう大きな経済問題に対処する
ための措置は殆んどとられてこなかったと主張
している。これらの業者としては、巨大な日本企業
が沖縄に進出して沖縄業者を消滅させる
ことをおそれており、また非能率的な農業を
採算のとれるものに変えるにはより多くの時が
必要であると考えている。

2. 復帰論者は、これらの不安を軽視して
いるが、かれら自身、本土復帰という経済的
現実にかんがって対処するか、とやかまにしていまい。
沖縄の経済的将来に対する最大の不安は、
117の米軍基地の将来をめぐり不安である。

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外務省

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| 要処理 |
| 首席参事官 |
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| 局庶務 |



約5万人の米人が配置されているこれらの基地は
2万人の沖縄人に職を与え、その他5万人の生
計に直接影響を及ぼし、また1百万の琉球
島民の生活のなかで、どうか、こうにか入りこんで
いるので米軍の全面撤去の見込は薄いように
思われるにしても、基地はその規模と重要性
と減じられるかもしれない、それによって経済的
後退が生じることありうるのである。現在、
沖縄人は、民政府がアジアで第2の人当り
個人所得と稼するものと日本々多くの県々GNP
よりも大きなGNPを享受しているが、業者のうち
には、すべてこれらは本土復帰によって崩
壊するとみて、復帰により多くの時をかけるよう
要求している者もある。

3. なお、沖縄の業者は、屋良朝苗琉球政府

主席が復帰の経済問題についてはめくらてみると
考えているが、同主席に近い者によると事実とは逆であり
また最近の世論調査も、住民の70%が同主席を
支持していることを示している。

野村送付 米

DEPRESSION FORECAST

Reversion Fear Grips Okinawa

By JOHN RODERIC

KOZA, Okinawa (AP) — Some of the people on Okinawa are suffering from financial...

That in a nation's "reversion madness"—anxiety at the prospect of reunion with Japan...

The fears are economic, political and psychological. Okinawa is the main island of the Ryukyus chain...

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

Though no one will come out and say publicly that he is against reversion, some businessmen are saying that...

THE REVERSIONISTS' pool-pool 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 that lie just below the surface: a history of Japanese discrimination against the darker-skinned, culturally different Okinawans...

Strangeness has stirred prejudice in some Japanese universities and schools. Okinawans complain they are all but ostracized.

Another sore point is that for nearly a quarter of a century the Japanese left their island alone. Okinawans recall that the movement for reversion had to begin against odds here...

Nothing can be more discriminatory," says Prof. Masahide Ota of Ryukyū 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!"

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.

In size and importance, even this could touch off an economic downswing.

A small group of Koza city businessmen, curio shops dealers, tailors and bar madams staged a curious demonstration in front of chief executive Chioyo Yara's office...

"DON'T THEY SEE" that more troops mean more business, doesn't the Ryukyuan government recognize that we have to live?"

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

Okunawa 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.

SIEYOSHI SEES all this collapsing once the Japanese take over. "Our studies show," he says, "that living costs in Okinawa after reversion will be the highest in Japan."

"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."

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.

Japanese pay for their secretary-general of Fukuoka, the big Okinawa reversion organization whose membership includes 50 political, labor, teacher, student and other groups.

He has no clear idea how his staff can be accomplished. However, the plans the United States for having gathered to itself most of the funds of power through control of electricity, transport, communications, water and fuel.

His reasoning is the reverse of Sieyoshi's: Okinawa's future, Rice says, the more expensive, he said, but the public often will get consumers' items more cheaply than now and the quality will be better.

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

Through businessmen and Koza bar madams 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 middle-man never former head of the Okinawa Teachers Association spends much of his time in Tokyo, dunning the government for more money to meet Okinawan deficits.

Yara's former associate Katsuo Matsui indicated that the population is solidly behind him.

ALL ITEMS SELF-EXPLANATORY. Anyone doubting the facts of the questions of "rip" is invited to write Robert L. Riley, care, King's Feature Syndicate, No. 25 E. 4th St., New York, N. Y., enclosing a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

per cent expressed their approval of what he is doing. The temper of the times perhaps is reflected in the slogan: "The Koza businessmen carry it in the past. It was reversion? Now, it sounds more like a cry for help."

PEDESTRIAN KILLED. GIBBENWOOD, Miss. (AP)—Roger Smith, 10, of Dallas, Tex., was killed yesterday when he was struck by a car while walking across U.S. 49 south near here.

An average marriage in Japan in 1968 cost \$1,390.

MARIUS PETIPA (1872-1910) OF MARSEILLE, FRANCE. A BALLETT DANCER AND BALLETT MASTER OF THE IMPERIAL THEATRE OF ST. PETERSBURG, RUSSIA, FOR 63 YEARS. NEVER LEARNED A SINGLE WORD OF RUSSIAN!

THE HIEROGLYPHIC SIGNATURE OF PETE CARTERMOLE. A FORMER FOREST RANGER OF IDAHO SPRINGS, COLO. CONSISTS OF A WILD CAT TRACK, THE LETTER "P" AND THE TAIL-DRAGGING TRAIL OF A MOLE.

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Believe It or Not! Ripley's Believe It or Not! Advertisement featuring a portrait of a woman and a man.

Advertisement for Hieroglyphic Signature, featuring a drawing of a mole and a cat track.

Advertisement for All Items Self-Explanatory, featuring a drawing of a man and a woman.

3 橋本 子 アメリカ局長
 2 橋本 正 参事官
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中398号

昭和44年8月1日

外務大臣殿

在ニュー・オルリンズ
 橋田 総領事

米化学兵器の海外貯蔵に関する論評

7月26日付「ニュース・アンド・オブザーバー」(ヒース・カロライ

州紙)は、沖縄の毒ガス事件は日本人の間に於ける米
 国の株を落とすに及ぶが、米軍が駐留する諸外国が米国の
 致死性化学兵器配備の有無を知らされないことは、米
 軍の海外駐留を歓迎されるものとするとして、要旨つきの
 とり論評している。

1、沖縄の毒ガス事件について日本があるていど怒り

- 要処理
- 首席参事官
- 南方
- 調査
- 漁業
- 空
- 科学協力
- 連絡調整
- 調査
- 分掌
- 局庶務



つぼみになっていることは不思議ではない。今回の事件は、
 化学、生物兵器の事故記録については、入さずケース
 であるが、それは日本人の間に於ける米国の外交株
 を上げることは殆んどならなかったとともに、米国の
 化学、生物兵器について不吉な問題、すなわちこれほど
 この種の兵器がいかほど輸出されたかという問題で
 提起することになった。

2、米国防省は、沖縄からすべて化学兵器を除去
 することと約束したが、上記の問題については殆んど
 裏を明らかにしなかった。世界は米国の「生物兵器」
 が諸外国に貯蔵されていないことは保証されたが、
 危険なガスがどれほど貯蔵されているのかは明らか
 でない。国防省側は、レイド長官就任以来、
 「毒性の化学薬物は海外に配置されていない」として
 強調したが、それ以前に配置されたものがどれ

ほど残っているかは明かにしていない。

3. いずれにせよ、米国家安全保障会議は化学
生物兵器生産の再検討において、その輸出に使う
すべての事実を見出し、ニクソン大統領はこの事実
もとづいて適当な撤去命令を発するであろう。それ
までは、米軍が駐留している諸外国は、いかなる致
死性化学兵器が貯蔵されているか、と知らないため
に少しばかりいらいるかもしれないが、このことは
米軍の海外駐留を歓迎するべきものとはしない
のである。

本信宇送付先 米

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| TOTAL | \$21.42 | \$10.71 | \$5.36 | \$1.80 |
| Sunday only | \$10.40 | \$ 5.20 | \$2.60 | |
| State Sales Tax | .31 | .16 | .08 | |
| TOTAL | \$10.71 | \$ 5.36 | \$2.68 | |

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Saturday, July 26, 1969

For they loved the praise of men more than the praise of God.—John 12:43

We are apt to love praise, but not to deserve it. But if we would deserve it, we must love virtue more than that.—William Penn

Good Morning

Retiring lawmakers can always supplement the pensions voted for them this year by going into lobbying.

What a Sandbox

How Much Exporting?

No wonder Japan has been somewhat touchy about an accident that occurred July 8 on Okinawa (its southernmost island, controlled by the U.S. since the end of World War II). Nerve gas produced in America's chemical-biological weapons program and kept on the island somehow leaked out of a container. Twenty-three U.S. soldiers and a civilian employe were treated after exposure. Fortunately, nobody was seriously injured and the leak didn't extend to citizens of the island.

This is a minor case in the annals of straying chemical and biological arms. But it hardly boosted America's diplomatic stock among the Japanese, and it served to raise a new, ominous question about our chemical and biological wares: How much exporting has taken place?

The Pentagon revealed little about this Tuesday in coming clean on the Okinawa affair and promising to remove all

chemical weapons from the island. No "biological weapons" are stashed in the other countries by the U.S., the world was assured. But how many deadly, dangerous gases are? Military spokesmen also emphasized that "no toxic chemical agents have been deployed overseas" since Defense Secretary Melvin Laird took office six months ago. But how much remains deployed from earlier days?

Presumably, the National Security Council will find out all the facts of the exporting business in its review of chemical-biological weapons production, and presumably, President Nixon will give the appropriate withdrawal orders based on those facts. In the meantime, foreign countries hosting U.S. men and arms may be a bit jittery not knowing what manner of lethal chemicals they are innocently harboring. And this isn't going to make America's military presence abroad any more welcome.