

琉球大学学術リポジトリ

沖縄関係 外紙報道（在アジア、欧州等公館関係）

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夕
イ
大

1958年11月を交渉を不成立と判断し、果敢の中を行な
 うことは出来ず、1時、過去左派は指導工作の手段
 が彼等の力量を不十分と判断し、再び暴動は起
 らない可能性がある。
 沖縄は、
 日本に、政治的公認と福利の肉親化、Rural
 として、軍事の实用性の問題がある。これを折衷
 折衷には、非暴力を原則とし、合衆国に譲渡の要求は
 100%、かまわぬと要請の一例である。この
 傾向にある。

アメリカ局長
 参事官
 北米第一課長

1958

泰 第 964 号
 昭和44年5月2日

外務大臣 殿

森夕郎
 大 使 官 印

- 要 理
- 首 長 官
- 参 事 官
- 調 査
- 漁 業
- 海 空
- 科 学 協 力
- 連 絡 調 整
- 調 査
- 力 子 分
- 局 長 官



沖縄問題に関する新聞論評
 (要旨) 5月1日付当報 World 紙は、沖縄返還を要求し、
 5月28日付の論評に際し、"The Okinawa Issue"
 と題する論評を掲載し、学生による暴力とこれに対する
 警察による物理力の行使は、外交的解決の問題を案
 件に解決するに代わり、又社会には暴力不解決
 の危険を伴うと批判し、世界全体に破壊的影響
 を及ぼすに及らざることを望む。

将来の足は「命」を学べる。
多量の声は、事象がどう叫ぶか(有)に「悲劇的殺
害」の「間」をM613の「F33」に、動機は「切腹」
暴力暴行が結合すれば「日本のみならず」他の諸国中
破壊的影響を及ぼすべし。

付属添付

THE OKINAWA ISSUE

SA/10 World
52

THE violence which has come to characterize participation by student elements in protests and demonstrations reached a disagreeable new level in Japan this week as that nation observed the 17th anniversary of U.S. administration of the Ryukyus Islands.

For however predictable violence may be in student affairs, the cool, intricate and widespread planning that went into the confrontation with the Japanese government on Okinawa Day is most disturbing and portends even more dangerous scenes in the future.

In most countries the occurrence of violence is more often than not a result of events, manipulated or not, rather than as in Japan where it has become the actual aim of the events.

That students regularly arm themselves with long staves, masks and shields, that the government regularly prepares for them by paving the sidewalks and similarly arming its police, indicates an acceptance of physical confrontation on both sides.

The ugliness of the immediate pain and cruelty aside, this situation poses certain dangers on the diplomatic and social level which cannot be ignored.

The question of the eventual reversion of Okinawa and the status of the key U.S. military facilities there, for example, is one of enormous impact and high delicacy. The prospect of it being buffeted about by the rioters seems grim one indeed. If the negotiators who will ultimately be forced to work out a solution are to lose their flexibility through artificial concern over the spectre of unrepresentative violence then the mediation concept will soon be meaningless.

And the prospects of increased pressure from disorderly demonstrations clearly must be considered a constant in future diplomatic considerations.

Elements, predominantly leftist, have dedicated themselves to the complete reversion of Okinawa and the dismantling of the bases and have promised to accept no less of a solution. The Sato government and the powers in Washington on the other hand have adopted a more moderate approach to the question. When these two opinions clash violence seems most likely.

The timing is particularly unfortunate as Japan and the United States will soon begin negotiating the future of the Mutual Defense Pact which has provided the cost-free umbrella under which Japan has prospered. The same elements can be seen as attempting to force their position on this matter on the negotiators as well.

Another disagreeable aspect of the situation is that Japan, and more and more other nations, are coming to accept the inevitability of rioting and violence with an almost jaundiced air.

That so little personal damage has been experienced on both sides is a tribute only to the efficiency of the Japanese police and is certainly not indicative of mildness of intent on the part of the student activists.

But the prospect of danger continues to grow at much the same time as the world's public seems to paying the menace less heed. Possibly the call of the majority will only make itself heard when the situation enters a tragic phase and by then it may be too late.

The combination of inflammable issues and acceptance of violence is producing a dangerous end-product which could well have an explosive effect not only in Japan but in far too many nations around the globe.