

# 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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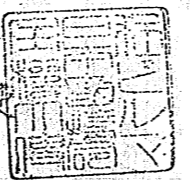
情報文化局長  
報道課長

秘密標記(赤色)

第 871 号  
昭和 46 年 12 月 2 日

外務大臣 殿

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鈴木大使

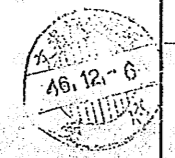


(件名)  
沖縄返還問題に関する当地紙報道  
(記事送付)

引用公・電信  
日付・番号

当地国営英字紙 The Working People's  
Daily 及び The Guardian は、本件につき、  
東京及び那覇発の AP、UPI、AFP 電を

付図添付  付図空便(行)  付図空便(DP)  付図船便(貨)  付図船便(郵)   
本信送付先:  
本信写送付先:  
配付先:



GA-3-1 日誌番号 在外公館  
情通 441

それと、レキヤリー、沖縄返還反対斗争  
及び国会における本件審議の様相を報  
じているところ、併参考までに関係新聞  
記事抜き別添のうえ併報告する。

なお、現在までのところ、当地の英字及び  
ビルマ字各紙とも、何等論評を行って  
いない。

(3)

### Japan sending forces to Okinawa after reversion

TOKYO, November 29—Japan plans to send 3,200 members of its Self-Defence Forces to Okinawa within six months after it regains control of that island prefecture (state) from the United States next year, *Kyodo* news service said Sunday.

Quoting informed sources, *Kyodo* said the Air Self-Defence Force will move 25 *F-104J Phantom* jet fighters to Okinawa within three months after reversion and assume responsibility for Okinawa's air defence within six months.

Before March 1973, the report added, the Air Self-Defence Force plans to station a 280-member advance unit of a *Nike* missile group and a 1,000-man radar unit on Okinawa.

Under terms of the US-Japan Okinawa reversion agreement, US military forces also will remain on the island, but will come under the restrictions of the US-Japan Security Treaty.—*NAB/AP*

### Strike by workers

NAHA (Okinawa), November 29—About 1,800 employees of restaurants and post exchanges on US military bases launched a one-week strike today.

The walkout was called by the exchange division of the All-Okinawa Garrison Workers' Union (*Zengunro*) to protest impending discharges of 42 Okinawan employees of military stores.

*Zengunro* claims the membership of about 20,000 of the 45,000 Okinawans employed at US military bases on this 454-square-mile island in the China Sea. Other *Zengunro* members stayed on their jobs.

The strike affected stores and restaurants at 62 locations on Okinawa, the chief American military base in the Far East.

The 42 restaurant and sales workers were among 600 base employees the US Army plans to discharge in a cutback of services.

A strike by the entire Union is scheduled for mid-December.

*NAB/UPI*

### Japan drawn deeper into US plans for Asian aggression

TOKYO, November 27 — North Korea claimed Saturday that the US-Japan Okinawa reversion agreement draws Okinawa and Japan deeper into what it called US plans for Asian aggression.

The Communist Party newspaper *Rodong Shinmun* said the agreement legalizes "the permanent occupation of Okinawa by the US Imperialists" and paves the way for "overseas military aggression for Japanese militarism".

Japan's House of Representatives approved Wednesday the agreement for the return of Okinawa to Japanese next year after 26 years of US military rule of the Japanese prefecture (state).

In a commentary broadcast by the *Korean Central News Agency*, *Rodong Shinmun* said the Government of Prime Minister Eisaku Sato, in reaching the agreement, "bartered away the national rights and vital rights of the Japanese people to the US Imperialists, their master."

The agreement, it said, proves "the preparations of the Japanese militarists for armed invasion of the Korean and Chinese peoples and all other Asian peoples have reached an ever more dangerous stage."—*NAB/AP*

Working People's  
Daily NOV 28 1971

### Okinawa mily bases workers to strike

NAHA (Okinawa), November 27—  
The All Okinawa-Garrison Workers'  
Union (Zengunro) voted Friday to  
stage a strike against American  
military bases on Okinawa in mid-  
December.

The date and duration of the strike  
were not announced. Most of the  
union's strikes against the bases  
where they are employed are one-or  
two-day affairs.

Issues of the strike will be  
demands for increases for lower-paid  
workers and impending discharges of  
bases' employeess.

Zengunro claims the membership  
of 20,000 of the approximately 45,000  
Okinawans employed at American  
bases in the 454-square-mile island  
in the China Sea.—NAB/UPI

Guardian NOV 26 1971

### Japanese Lower House passes Okinawa reversion accord

TOKYO, Nov. 24 — The  
controversial Japan-US agree-  
ment on reversion of Okina-  
wa from US military rule to  
Japanese administration was  
passed through the Japanese  
House of Representatives  
(Lower House) today.

An open ballot taken at  
the Lower House plenary ses-  
sion resulted in 285 votes  
for, and 73 against.

It was participated in by  
the ruling Liberal Democra-  
tic Party, and Opposition  
Komeito (Clean Government  
Party) and Democratic Socia-  
list and Communist parties  
boycotted the session.

The oppositionists were de-  
manding "renegotiations" of  
the reversion accord with  
the US, claiming it fail-  
ed to meet the  
"national desire" for return  
of Okinawa without nuclear  
weapons and with reduced US  
military bases and operations  
on the islands.

Thus, the agreement will be  
cleared of all parliamentary  
procedures necessary for its  
ratification by the end of the  
current Diet session on De-  
cember 24, even without an  
Upper House approval.

The existing Japanese Diet  
laws provide for "automatic  
approval" of any bills, even  
without Upper House delibera-  
tions and sanction, thirty  
days after their passage by the  
Lower House. But notwith-  
standing the agreement's  
ratification, the Govern-  
ment is still to secure  
parliamentary approval of  
seven related bills, such as

ones calling for land requis-  
ition for military use in  
Okinawa and the islands'  
future economic development.

US Congress has already  
ratified the agreement ini-  
tially in Tokyo and  
Washington simultaneously  
last June. But President  
Richard Nixon is withhold-  
ing his signing of the ratifi-  
cation document, pending  
passage of the Japanese  
domestic bills. — NAB/DPA.

Working People's  
Daily NOV 25 1971

### Lower House passes Okinawa reversion accord

TOKYO, November 24—The controversial Japan-US agreement on reversion of Okinawa from US military rule to Japanese administration was passed through the Japanese House of Representatives (Lower House) today.

An open ballot taken at the Lower House plenary session resulted in 285 votes for, and 73 against.

It was participated in by the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, and Opposition Komeito (Clean Government Party) and Democratic Socialist Party. The Japan Socialist and Communist parties boycotted the session.

Thus, the agreement will be cleared of all parliamentary procedures necessary for its ratification by the end of the current Diet session on December 24, even without an Upper House approval.

The existing Japanese Diet laws provide for "automatic approval" of many bills, even without Upper House deliberations and sanction, thirty days after their passage by the Lower House. But notwithstanding the agreement's ratification, the Government is still to secure parliamentary approval of seven related bills, such as ones calling for land requisition for military use in Okinawa and the islands' future economic development.

The US Congress has already ratified the agreement initialled in Tokyo and Washington simultaneously last June. But President Richard Nixon is withholding his signing of the ratification document, pending passage of the Japanese domestic bills.—NAB/DPA

Guardian NOV 24 1971

### Call for ban on N-arms on Okinawa

TOKYO, Nov. 22—Prime Minister Eisaku Sato's ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and two moderate Opposition parties adopted Monday a resolution calling for a ban on nuclear weapons on Okinawa.

The three-party resolution also demanded that the Japanese Government impose limits on American use of US military facilities on Okinawa following the island's return from US to Japanese rule in 1972.

The resolution was passed unanimously by the House of Representatives Special Committee on Okinawan Affairs, boycotted by members of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP) and the Japan Communist Party (JCP).

The 50-member Committee include nine Socialists and one Communist. Japanese leftists have been demonstrating almost daily this month against contents of the US-Japan agreement on Okinawa's reversion, because it will allow US forces to stay on the island after reversion and does not specify that US nuclear weapons will be removed.

Sato has said nuclear weapons will be gone by reversion time. And limits on use of US bases already are envisioned since the US-Japan Security Treaty—which places limits on bases in Japan—will apply to Okinawa to after reversion.

Members of the LDP, Komeito (Clean Government) and Democratic Socialist parties agreed on the resolution while discussing means of normalizing Parliament proceedings following four days of confusion caused by an Opposition boycott.

The boycott came after the LDP rammed the reversion agreement through the Committee last Wednesday, advancing it to a vote by the full House of Representatives.

Monday's Committee meeting also was boycotted by two independent members from Okinawa, Tsumichiyo Asato and Kamjiro Senaga.—NAB/AP.

### Opposition movement "important factor to peace in Asia"

HONG KONG, Nov. 21—The Opposition movement in Japan over the Okinawa question was an "important factor to peace in Asia", a joint statement issued in Peking said.

The statement described the movement as a "fight against US Imperialism and the revival of Japanese militarism and for the abrogation of the Japan-US 'Security Treaty'".

The statement was signed in Peking yesterday by Mr. Wang Kou-chuan, Vice-President of the China-Japan Friendship Association, and Mr. Ichio Asukata, leader of the Japanese delegation to China of the National Council for the Restoration of Japan-China Diplomatic Relations.

The Japanese, who arrived in Peking on November 3, visited China at the invitation of the China-Japan Friendship Association, to strengthen the "militant friendship between the peoples".

The statement blamed the failure to restore China-Japan diplomatic relations on the Government of Premier Eisaku Sato.

It urged the abrogation of the Japan-Taiwan Peace Treaty and a new peace treaty with Peking. —NAB/AFP.

### Demonstrations against Okinawa reversion treaty continue

TOKYO, Nov. 21—A small number of workers and students continued demonstrations around the Parliament building Sunday in protest against terms for Okinawa's return from U.S. to Japan rule next year, but there were no reports of violence.

Police said some 3,000 workers and students had planned to participate Sunday in what has become a series of daily demonstrations but only about 750 took part.

The Socialist and Communist parties—together with the General Council of Trade Unions (SOHYO), Japan's largest labour organization with a claimed membership of more than three million—plan to continue daily demonstrations around the Diet (Parliament) building.

They oppose plans for a continued US military presence on Okinawa after its reversion to Japan.

Many workers and students took to busy streets to distribute leaflets declaring their opposition to terms of the US-Japanese Okinawa reversion agreement signed in Tokyo last June. The leaflets claimed the United States want to retain nuclear weapons in Okinawa.

Meanwhile, a home-made time bomb exploded on the roof of a police station in downtown Tokyo Sunday but no one was injured. —NAB/AP.

### Two opposition parties agree to Diet discussion

TOKYO, Nov. 21—The Government today was assured that a "go-it-alone" plenary session of the House of Representatives (Lower House of the Diet) on the US-Japan Okinawa reversion agreement could be averted.

The Japan Socialist Party, the chief Opposition, and the Japan Communist Party announced today that they would not take part in the discussions to be resumed at a plenary session of the Lower House scheduled for Wednesday, resenting the railroading of the agreement through an *ad hoc* committee on the agreement last Wednesday.

On the other hand, the Komeito and Democratic Socialist parties, also Opposition parties, agreed on the resumption of the deadlocked Diet proceedings. This will enable the ruling Liberal Democratic Party to sidestep any charges of voting on the bill singlehanded.

The bill on the Okinawa reversion agreement will be put to the vote at the Lower House plenary session next Wednesday. The passage of the bill through the Lower House will enable it to become a Diet decision even if the Upper House does not approve of it until December 24, when the current session adjourns. —NAB/AFP.

### Nixon doctrine making Japan gendarme in Asia

TOKYO, November 20—Albania's Government newspaper *Bashkimi* was Saturday quoted as saying that under the doctrine of US President Richard Nixon "Japanese militarism is ever more entrusted with the role of gendarme in Asia".

Peking's *New China* news agency (NCNA) further quoted *Bashkimi* as saying: "The US imperialists are leaving to the Japanese Armed Forces some of the key strategic points in the proximity of the territorial waters of the People's Republic of China."

NCNA said *Bashkimi* was commenting on demonstrations in Japan against a US-Japan agreement on the return of Okinawa to Japanese rule.

*Bashkimi* said: "The US Japan agreement is only a new trick of US Imperialism for implementing the tactics of making Asians fight Asians in the Far East in the framework of the Nixon Doctrine."

It added: "The USA does not intend to withdraw from Japan."

NAB/AP

## Diet crisis over Okinawa treaty averted

TOKYO, November 20—The Japanese Diet (Parliament) averted a crisis over the Okinawa reversion treaty Saturday night while more than 20,000 persons demonstrated to protest continued US presence on the western Pacific island.

The ruling Liberal Democratic and Opposition Party officials held a meeting at the Diet building Saturday night and agreed to accept a compromise offer made by House Speaker Naka Funada to restore order in the legislative body.

The Diet has been in a state of suspension since Wednesday when the ruling Liberal Democratic Party rammed the reversion treaty through a special committee of the Lower House and threatened to present it to a plenary session.

The Socialist and other Opposition parties have been boycotting Diet meetings in protest against the governmental party action.

The Lower House Speaker proposed that the Special Committee handling the Okinawa treaty bill hold a meeting on Monday to permit Opposition Diet members to question Prime Minister Eisaku Sato and members of his Cabinet on the bill.

Meanwhile, more than 10,000 persons marched through Tokyo's streets Saturday to denounce the terms under which the United States will give Okinawa back to Japan. In contrast to the violence which flared Friday, however, Saturday demonstrations were peaceful.

Opposition to the Okinawa reversion treaty has increased in the past few days as critics have demanded that the United States give back the western Pacific island without the 88 US military bases which are expected to remain after reversion.

The opposition reached a peak after the LDP forced the treaty through a Diet committee Wednesday night and announced it would be considered by the full Lower House.

Friday, two million workers went on strike and over 500,000 persons took to the streets to demonstrate their opposition to both the reversion agreement and the LDP action at rallies and marches.

Violence broke out Friday night when radical students burned a famous Tokyo restaurant to the

ground and staged hit-and-run strikes with Molotov cocktails, burning several cars. More than 1,800 persons were arrested during the night, and nearly 70 persons were injured.

One death was recorded Friday night when the watchman of the Matsumoto Restaurant died of an apparent heart attack, police said.

Leaders of the Liberal Democratic Party said Saturday morning they would convene a plenary session of the Lower House later in the day and take up the reversion agreement despite the absence of all four Opposition parties. The LDP has an absolute majority in the Diet of 301 members out of total House membership of 491.

But later in the day, a split appeared in the LDP ranks between one group which was in favour of unilateral action on the reversion treaty and another group which cautioned against acting in the absence of the Opposition parties.

Negotiations between LDP leaders and leaders of the Opposition parties continued through the day and into the night without any apparent success in breaking the deadlock. At midnight (1:00 GMT) the impasse remained.

Police termed Friday's demonstrations one of the largest protest actions in the history of modern Japan. The massive strike action and huge protest rallies were the worst since 1960 when the United States and Japan signed their security pact. The arrests among the student radicals also set a one-day record.

In contrast, the protests Saturday were more subdued. The day's main action occurred in the afternoon when about 8,000 leftists staged a rally and march to the Diet where they dispersed peacefully after listening to speakers. Other smaller rallies were also held.

NAB/UPI



### Violent protests in Tokyo

TOKYO, November 19 — Radical youths stormed through central Tokyo tonight setting fire to a restaurant and flower shop and bombarding riot police with firebombs.

Students burned the two-storey Matsumoto Restaurant in Hibiya Park to the ground and attacked key rail stations, halting commuter trains. Student rioting followed a day of nationwide strikes to protest the stationing of American troops on Okinawa.

Blue-uniformed riot police fought back with tear gas and high-pressure truck-mounted water guns. Clouds of tear gas floated for miles from night street battles near the Ginza and Emperor Hirohito's Imperial Palace.

Police reinforcements were sent to Government buildings and the American Embassy. About 16,000 police were on riot duty in Tokyo, and 390,000 people demonstrated throughout the nation.

Heaviest fighting took place in Hibiya Park, located between the Palace and the Imperial Hotel.

Firebombs hurled by students turned some streets in the centre of the city into seas of flames. A police box was set afire near Yurakucho Station, one of the main commuter stations serving the city's financial district.

Police cordoned off major streets in an attempt to isolate the student radicals. Street traffic was disrupted for miles.

At 10:30 pm (1330 GMT), police said that 604 persons had been arrested in Tokyo rioting. At least 16,000 persons participated in radical disturbances in Tokyo.

Radical students smashed six windows in the Furukawa building near the Foreign Correspondents Club of Japan and set an automobile on fire in front of the club, located in the city's financial district.

Thousands of demonstrators massed in front of a parliamentary office building, shouting against the Okinawa treaty and waving their fists in the night air.—NAB/UPI

### Japanese leftwing forces begin wave of demonstrations

TOKYO, November 18 — Leftwing political forces today began a wave of demonstrations and strikes designed to disrupt Japan and force Prime Minister Eisaku Sato to quit.

Police feared a resumption of the urban guerilla warfare in Tokyo that resulted in the death of one policeman and injuries to 19 members of the general public Sunday.

Sato's ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) infuriated Japan's leftwing Wednesday by cutting off debate in Parliament on the Japanese-American treaty for return of the island of Okinawa to Japan.

The LDP, which holds 300 of the 491 seats in the key lower House of Parliament, will use its majority to ratify the treaty next week.

All four Opposition parties immediately boycotted Parliament.

The Socialist and Communist parties promised street demonstration that would last indefinitely.

Although the demonstrations planned by the Socialists and Communists were an inconvenience to police, they usually are orderly.

Japan's National Police Agency focussed its attention on revolutionary groups of the extreme left, who waged a series of violent attacks on police sentry boxes and railroad stations in northwest Tokyo Sunday.

Police raided Aoyama Gakuin University, confiscating weapons stockpiled there by revolutionary left groups operating in the university. The haul included 360 wooden staves, 108 bottles and four iron pipes, authorities said.

Five young men were arrested near Waseda University after police found they were carrying 16 Molotov cocktails. A dozen others

travelling with them fled.

Molotov cocktails, in which bottles and gasoline are the chief ingredients, are a favourite weapon of far-left groups.

Members of Parliament from the Socialist Party appeared at major railroad stations in Tokyo in red sashes handing out leaflets calling for the overthrow of Sato's Government.—NAB/UPI



### Socialist MP charges US Marines have N-weapons in Japan

Tokyo, November 16—A Socialist member told Japan's House of Representatives Tuesday he had obtained evidence which led him to believe the US Marines have nuclear weapons in Japan. Foreign Ministry officials denied there are nuclear weapons in the country.

Yanosuke Narasaki, questioning Prime Minister Eisaku Sato's Cabinet ministers at a session of the House Committee on Okinawan Affairs, said the Marines have a nuclear weapons storage at their Iwakuni Base in Yamaguchi Prefecture (state), about 400 miles west of Tokyo.

Narasaki showed Sato pictures of the installation and said he understood US military police patrol the area 24 hours a day. He then demanded the Government immediately send an investigation team to Iwakuni for a thorough probe.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said it was "unthinkable" that nuclear weapons have entered Japanese territory without prior consultation between the US and Japanese governments.

US Marine authorities in Iwakuni were unavailable for comment Tuesday night. But the newspaper *Asahi Shimbun* said in a dispatch from Iwakuni that the commanding officer neither denied nor confirmed the presence of nuclear arms in the western Japan US Marine base. Such a statement is standard US policy.

The Foreign Ministry also termed as "utterly inconceivable" another Narasaki charge that the US Marines had once flown out of Iwakuni in an attempt to rescue US prisoners of war held in North Vietnam.—NAB/AP

### Anti-reversion pact protests continue in Tokyo

Tokyo, November 14—Eighty-six students and police were injured during fighting with radical, leftist students here tonight.

Police made 386 arrests following anti-American rallies at five points in Tokyo.

The demonstrators, who included trade unionists marched through the streets shouting, "Stop the ratification of the US-Japan Okinawa reversion agreement by force".

In normally busy Shibuya—where shops and amusements have closed and cars were diverted—the protesters built barricades. They threw Molotov cocktails and stones at police protecting themselves with shields. Trains circling the heart of Tokyo were twice halted by a barrage of projectiles.

Burning "cocktails" injured a dozen car passengers, police posts and ambulance were set ablaze.

In Hibiya Park, Japan Socialist Party Chairman Tomomi Narita told a rally of 10,000 workers and students, "So long as the Prime Minister (Eisaku Sato) does not leave the Premier's official residence, the post-war situation in Japan will not end."

"Let us revive the Asanuma spirit of 11 years ago, when Iejiro Asanuma, the Socialist Chairman, was assassinated (by an internationalist youth) and fight to the end."

Workers and students welcomed 350 delegates from Okinawa who were described as "fighting for the causes". In the crowd were Anzo Nosaka, Chairman of the Japanese Communist Party, and two Okinawa members of the Diet.

The demonstrators spread and, holding hands, stopped traffic. They dispersed after shouting, "Complete return of Okinawa to Japan" and "Down with the Sato Cabinet".

Earlier, a total of 24,000 policemen had been mobilized throughout Japan to prevent outbreaks planned for Sunday by 90,000 radical leftist students, the Socialist and Communist parties and citizens organizations opposed to the US-Japan Okinawa reversion agreement now before the Diet.—NAB/AFP

### Petrol bombs

About 30 leftwing radicals had been arrested by mid-afternoon today when small groups hurled petrol bombs in different parts of Tokyo.

Suburban train service were temporarily suspended after students hurled five petrol bombs in Ikebukuro Station in Western Tokyo, injuring at least five passengers.

A group of 20 or 30 students also threw petrol bombs at riot police in the same area.

Another group of 20 students threw petrol bombs at a police box in southwestern Tokyo.

Radical students opposing the US-Japan agreement on reversion of Okinawa, which is being debated in Parliament, had threatened an armed uprising in the capital today.

A total of 12,000 policemen were on the alert at key posts in the capital, including the important Shibuya Railway Terminus, where nearby shops closed down for the day because of expected guerrilla-style attacks.—NAB/Reuter

### Removal of N-arms

Foreign Minister Takeo Fukuda has asked US Treasury Secretary John Connally to confirm the removal of nuclear weapons from Okinawa in the form of a statement by President Nixon or by exchanging official notes between the two governments, Foreign Ministry sources said today.

Mr. Fukuda made this request to Mr. Connally when they met in Tokyo last Thursday night.

Confirming this, the Foreign Minister said at a session of the House of Representatives Special Committee on Okinawa that such negotiations are now under way.—NAB/AFP

### Radicals hurl petrol bombs in Tokyo

TOKYO, Nov. 14— About 30 leftwing radicals had been arrested by mid-afternoon today when small groups hurled petrol bombs in different parts of Tokyo. Suburban train services were temporarily suspended after students hurled five petrol bombs in Ikebukuro Station in Western Tokyo, injuring at least five passengers.

A group of 20 or 30 students also threw petrol bombs at riot police in the same area.

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A total of 12,000 policemen were on the alert at key posts in the capital, including the important Shibuya Railway Terminus, where nearby shops closed down for the day because of expected guerilla-style attacks. —NAB/Reuter.

### "Beyond Okinawa"

NEW YORK, Nov. 14—In an editorial titled "Beyond Okinawa", the *New York Times* writes Sunday.

"The irony in the Senate's vote last week ratifying the treaty restoring Japanese sovereignty to Okinawa after 25 years of American rule, for while the United States moved to wipe away the last major irritating vestige of the Japanese-American military conflict during World War II, the large majority in favour of ratification was due in part to Administration measure that are exacerbating a growing rivalry between the two nations in the economic sphere.

"These include the new agreement forced on Japan to limit textile exports to the United States and President Nixon's 10-per-cent import surcharge. At the very time the Senate was voting to eliminate the Okinawa nettle, Secretary of the Treasury John B. Connally Jr. was in Tokyo pressing the resentful Japanese for new economic concessions.

"The Okinawa pact, which still requires ratification by the Japanese Diet, does not put an end to Japanese American differences, but it is a necessary step toward putting relations on a firmer footing to deal with the problems of a new Pacific era. This pragmatic accommodation to mutual interests offers a promising guide to the future co-operation which is essential for the security and prosperity of both nations." —NAB/AFP.

G 16

## Anti-American tension on Okinawa

NAHA, November 11—Anti-American tension prevailed today following two more accidents involving US servicemen.

At 11:30 pm Wednesday an American-owned automobile was burned by Okinawans after colliding with a taxi in Koza City.

Drivers of both cars were taken to a police station for questioning. Shortly after leaving their cars, a crowd of about 50 Okinawans gathered around, turned over the American's car and set it afire.

The car was destroyed. The name of the American car owner was not immediately available.

Meanwhile, this afternoon, a five-year-old Okinawan boy was struck by a private car driven by a US Marine captain, assigned to Camp Courtney in northern Okinawa. The accident occurred in nearby Ishikawa City.

The boy was rushed to an Okinawan hospital where his condition was described as satisfactory.

When asked if there were any anti-American incidents involving the accident, a Marine spokesman said, "Not yet. And we hope nothing happens."

Five Okinawans have been killed in the past month by vehicles driven by US servicemen. NAB/UPI

### Base reduction

Tokyo, November 11— Prime Minister Eisaku Sato said Thursday his Government would seek to reduce American military base on Okinawa after its reversion to Japan next year.

Sato made the statement at a committee meeting of the House of Representatives discussing the Okinawa reversion agreement which was ratified by the American Senate Wednesday.

Foreign Minister Takeo Fukuda, in a two-hour meeting with US Treasury Secretary John Connally Wednesday, asked American co-operation on the post-reversion base reduction.

Fukuda told Connally the request is not a move to revise the Okinawa reversion agreement. He pointed out 22 per cent of the entire land area of Okinawa is occupied by US forces for military bases.

He told Connally this was one major cause of Okinawans' disagreement against the presence of the US military there.

Fukuda said Connally promised to convey the Japanese Government request to President Nixon. NAB/AP

### Agitation in Tokyo

TOKYO, November 11—A policeman was burned to death when he was struck by a flaming Molotov cocktail during a leftwing student demonstration in the Okinawa Island town of Naha Wednesday.

Ten students were arrested in the clash, which stemmed from a protest rally over the terms of the treaty returning Okinawa from American to Japanese rule.

Okinawa was paralyzed Wednesday when 100,000 workers came out on strike to protest against the treaty, which is before the Japanese Diet (Parliament) at the moment.

They marched to the US Civil Administration Office in Naha demanding that the agreement be recast and that all US military bases be withdrawn from Okinawa.

Schools took a holiday, while bus services stopped and telephone and telegraph services were thrown into utter confusion.

In Tokyo, a section of the subway was closed down when 4,200 radical students clashed with police.

And about 9,000 Communist students demonstrated outside the Diet in protest against the Government's suspension of a court order allowing rallies there.

In Dukuoka, Kyushu, a footballist suffered serious head injuries when he was hit by a Molotov cocktail thrown during a demonstration staged in sympathy for the Okinawa strikers. NAB/AFP

### Yara under fire

NAHA (Okinawa), November 12— Ryukyuan Chief Executive Chobyo Yara was under fire Thursday for supporting the 24-hour general strike during which a policeman was killed by radical students.

Shochi Ota, Secretary of the Opposition Okinawa Liberal Democratic Party, called for Yara's resignation.

Ota said the death of police Sergeant Matsudo Yamagawa would not have happened if Yara had approved the demonstration control law bill submitted by the Public Safety Bureau.

Ota also charged that Yara should not have approved participation in the strike by the Government employees Trade Union which in effect was Yara's stamp of approval to go ahead with the work stoppages.

The Ryuku Chamber of Commerce, Okinawa Management Association and Federation of Ryuku Industrial Committees announced they will investigate Yara's role in the general strike.

Yoko Tobaru, Chairman of the Okinawa Prefecture Reversion Council (Fukkaiyo) said the radical students who killed the policeman were not part of the Council.

Yamagawa was killed Wednesday night when riot police stopped the students from marching on the US Civil Administration Office. NAB/UPI

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## Senate approves ratification of Okinawa treaty

WASHINGTON, November 10—The Senate today voted approval for ratification of the Okinawa reversion treaty which would return control of the Ryukyus to Japan after nearly 27 years of US occupation. The vote was 84 to 6.

Overwhelming Senate approval came on a roll-call vote following one day of Senate debate Tuesday and three days of Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearings last month.

The Senate approval does not complete the ratification process. President Nixon has said he does not plan to deposit the instruments of ratification until the Japanese complete their legislative process.

The agreements will have to be reached to implement the transfer of control. Target for the actual transfer is still at least seven to nine months away.

The only opposition to the treaty in the Senate came from some members who were concerned that the United States will be unable to fulfill its military commitments in the Asian-Pacific area without full use of the military base facilities on Okinawa.

US officials have said that after the treaty goes into effect no nuclear weapons will be stored on Okinawa.

This aspect of the agreement did not figure largely in the debate over the treaty, though Democratic Senator Edward M. Kennedy did express some concern Tuesday lest the weapons be moved to Taiwan and endanger the new diplomatic initiatives with China.

In a last-minute flurry of endorsements before the vote, Democratic Senator Hubert H. Humphrey—1968 presidential contender—described the treaty as an "essential step for the preservation of strong friendly relations" between the US and Japan.

The American people, Humphrey said, currently are "entranced with Mainland China", but should remember that for the foreseeable future "continuing healthy, co-operative relations with Japan are absolutely essential for the peace of Asia, the development of Asian countries, and even for a generation of peace in the world".—NAB/UPI

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OKINAWA REVERSION:

## Strikes & demonstrations sweep Japan

TOKYO, November 10—More than 111,000 unionists, radical students and leftist political elements staged strikes and demonstrations throughout Japan Wednesday.

The demonstrations were held in protest to the Okinawa reversion treaty, which is now up for ratification in the Diet (Parliament), and in support of a 48-hour general strike launched Wednesday in Okinawa for the same purpose.

Police said demonstrations were staged at 328 places in 42 of the 48 prefectures of Japan. They were sponsored by the Japan Socialist Party, Japan Communist Party, the giant 4.5-million-member General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo) and independent labour organizations.

The main rally and demonstration in Tokyo was held at Yoyogi Park, the former parade grounds of the Japanese Imperial Army, in the western part of Tokyo, under the auspices of the Japan Socialist Party, Sohyo and the Liaison Council of Independent Labour Unions.

The rally started at 6 pm (0900 GMT) and was attended by 70,000 persons, including students of the ultra-radical "Red Army" stu-

dent faction, according to the sponsors.

The massive rally reverberated to the calls for the immediate dissolution of the Sato Cabinet and shouts of "Down with (Prime Minister Eisaku) Sato".

The rally was addressed by Party and labour union leaders, among them by Mamoru Ichikawa, Sohyo Chairman, who declared that the reversion treaty was a trick to lure Japan into America's Far East imperialistic strategy. He said such a "deception must not be tolerated".

The rally, following the address, adopted resolutions protesting the Okinawa reversion treaty, immediate establishment of diplomatic relations between Japan and China and to protest the recent America's biggest underground nuclear test conducted at Amchitka Island.

After the rally most participants dispersed peacefully, but demonstrations by radical students rallied at Meiji Park—some 4,000 there—and at Hibiya Park—2,000—clashed with riot police.

The biggest clash of the day came when some 60 students of the militant "Bunto Faction" stormed a railway station.

They jumped down on to the tracks and stopped the trains and threw the station into confusion.

The students fought back against riot police with home-made fire bombs, lead pipes and stones.

It took police some 50 minutes to subdue the students before the trains resumed running again.

The Metropolitan Police Department had mobilized a force of 6,000 riot police to keep guard in Tokyo.

The National Police Agency in a midnight report said 111,980 workers, students and leftist elements, including members of women's organizations, took part in demonstrations round the country.

It said 122 persons, including three women were arrested. Six persons suffered injuries requiring hospital treatment. They consisted of four policemen and two passers-by.

NAB/UPI

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## Radical action deplored

NAHA (Okinawa), November 11—Chief Executive of the Ryukyu Islands, Chobyo Yara, Thursday expressed disappointment in the action of radical demonstrators Wednesday and called for "cooperation and togetherness" among the people of Okinawa.

Yara said he deplored the turning of what was supposed to be a democratic movement, opposing contents of the Japan-US Okinawa reversion agreement, into violent action in which fellow Okinawans fought against fellow Okinawans.

Okinawan individuals in general agreed with Yara's views.

Yara's televised statement to the public came after an Okinawan police sergeant was fatally beaten and then firebombed by radicals during a mass demonstration Wednesday night. Yara met with key members of his Government to discuss the incident and map out measures to take against further violence.

Police reported Thursday 142 demonstrators including radical students and 24 policemen were in hospitals as a result of Wednesday's clashes.

Riot police, trying to prevent demonstrators from getting near the headquarters building of the US Civil Administration of the Ryukyus, clashed with hundreds of demonstrators. Among the demonstrators were militant students who hurled Molotov cocktails and other home-made firebombs.

Chosei Ota, Secretary of the Liberal Democratic Party, blamed Yara and his weak-kneed policy for the violence and the policeman's death. Ota said he would demand Yara's resignation.

Meanwhile, US Senate ratification of the Okinawa reversion agreement by a 84-6 vote Wednesday drew little reaction here Thursday.

The Senate decision paves the way for the restoration of Okinawa and the Ryukyu Islands to Japan by 1972.

One observer said: "The Okinawan people seemed to take the US Senate action for granted.—NAB/AP

NOV 11 1971

## Sato may resign before new year

Tokyo, November 9—Prime Minister Eisaku Sato began Tuesday his eighth year in office, facing problems which could force his early retirement. Sato, 70, came to power on November 9, 1964, when he succeeded Hayato Ikeda who died of cancer. He has been in office continuously longer than any of Japan's post-war leaders, and his current two-year term expires in November 1972.

But in the past year Sato has had one of his most troubled periods, resulting from a deterioration of US-Japanese relations over economic differences and Japan's lack of diplomatic ties with China.

The Prime Minister built his political reputation on his close ties with the United States. So the Japanese were stunned when President Nixon, allowing only minutes for advance notice, decided in July to visit Peking, then announced, a month later, drastic economic measures which restricted Japanese imports and increased pressures to revalue the yen currency upward.

The United States explained the necessity for maintaining secrecy. But the Japanese still felt they should have been consulted beforehand on matters of such vital importance.

For months now, Sato's Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) has been deeply divided over the Government's China policy which, like that of the United States, recognizes Taiwan and not PRC.

Influential pro-Peking members of Sato's Party and his political opponents have turned a session of the Diet (Parliament) called to ratify an agreement on US return of Okinawa into a major debate on Japan's China policy. They want Peking recognized, and they gained added ammunition when the United Nations voted China in and ousted Taiwan.

Sato has said Peking's attitude toward his Government makes it difficult for him to achieve any rapprochement. There is talk he will resign when the session ends in December to allow Japan to adopt a more flexible policy toward China.

Sato, his aides say, is reluctant to resign earlier because he would like to confirm ratification of the Okinawa agreement, which he considers to be the capstone of his political career.

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## GI runs down pedestrian; angry crowd dispersed

NAHA (Okinawa) November 8—An American serviceman's car killed an Okinawan pedestrian today, and an angry crowd at the scene dispersed only after Okinawan police took the driver into custody.

Police identified the driver of the car as George Harley, 24, an Air Force enlisted man stationed at Kadena Air Force Base.

Mrs Kyoko Nishihira, 67, of Naha, was killed in the mishap on Highway No 1 in front of the Naha sea terminal.

Police said Harley's second-hand Japanese Datsun skidded about 50 feet to a stop after the accident.

A crowd of about 100 persons collected at the scene, shouting at the investigating officers, "Don't let the American get away with it."

Harley was at scene with police for about two hours during the investigation, while the hostile crowd stood its ground and did not disperse.

The crowd broke up only after Harley was taken to a local police station for "investigation of reckless driving".

It was the 15th accident on Okinawa this year in which an Okinawan pedestrian has been killed by a car driven by an American. There have been four such accidents during the last 30 days.

Okinawa and the other Ryuku

NAB/UPI

## Okinawa labour unions to stage general strike

NAHA (Okinawa), November 8—Okinawan labour unions will stage a 24-hour general strike Wednesday to protest the terms of the Japanese-American treaty for reversion of Okinawa to Japanese rule.

The walkout will affect American military bases and American-owned businesses on this island fortress 1,000 miles south of Tokyo in the China Sea. Teachers at Okinawan schools on the island are expected to join the strike.

The All-Okinawan Garrison Workers Union (Zengunro) will order its members to stay out of US military bases Wednesday, and will set up picket lines to challenge non-members' access to their jobs.

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