

琉球大学学術リポジトリ

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ブリッジ大

中野氏
ア東二長

アメリカ局長
参事官
北米科一課長

比政第862号

昭和44年7月25日

外務大臣殿

在フィリピン
安川大使

在比米軍基地の毒ガス貯蔵問題

について(数筆送付)

経費350号 ~~ハロウ~~ 要記の件 に関し

1. 比外務省のプレスリリース(半側の説明を要した
た在比米大使館宛口上書の公表)及びマ
ニラ各紙の関係記事の版別添送付可也。

2. 本中心、24日付のマニラマニラ紙社
説は、本件は、国の安全に及ぼされる問題に

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首席事務官
(南)方
調査
漁業
航空
科学協力
連絡調整
調査
カナダ
局庶務



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外務省

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れるのには注目される。

別紙添付

GA-4

外務省

Republic of the Philippines
DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
OFFICE OF PRESS AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS
M a n i l a

PRESS RELEASE

Series G
No. 17/69

22 July 1969

The Department of Foreign Affairs today (22 July) released the text of the diplomatic note sent to the U.S. Embassy in Manila concerning the reported storage of deadly nerve gas within American military bases in the Philippines.

The text of the note follows:

The Department of Foreign Affairs presents its compliments to the United States Embassy, and has the honor to refer to a Reuter's news despatch from Washington, D.C., which appeared on page 6 of the July 21, 1969 issue of The Daily Mirror, concerning the storage of deadly nerve gas and other chemical warfare weapons within American military bases in the Philippines.

The Philippine Government views this report with deep concern, and requests definite information on the matter as soon as possible.

The Department avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy the assurances of its highest consideration.

* * *

THE MANILA CHRONICLE
Thursday, July 24, 1969

The Nerve Gas

THOSE Filipinos who are reluctant to utter the slightest word or make the smallest move that might displease the Americans, particularly at a time when preparations are under way for President Nixon's 18-hour visit, will find cause to upbraid Secretary Romulo for the inquiry he directed to the American embassy.

Reports were rife that the American military in this country, who are already enjoying vast extra-territorial rights and privileges in the bases areas, have taken to storing the dreaded nerve gas and other war chemicals of great potency in their secret storage places in Philippine territory.

No Filipino official who is aware of his obligation to the security of the citizens of his country can possibly ignore the reports or dissemble them by the canned alibi that the American military know what they are doing and that there need not be any cause for apprehension.

Nerve gas or any kind of chemical ingredient used for warfare should have no place in our midst. And it is foolish and dangerous to rely on the capacity of the American military to safeguard us from the effects of some accidental leakage.

Secretary Romulo, then, was doing his duty in wanting to determine the truth or falsity of the reports. He could not have any other choice, and it is our hope that the President and all officials of the government who are concerned with public safety are awaiting the answer of the embassy with appropriate anxiety, President Nixon or no President Nixon.

For everything is irrelevant when the safety of Filipinos is concerned—everything including the friendship and goodwill of the United States. It cannot be that for the sake of that friendship and that goodwill, the Filipinos cannot even speak out and express fear that, like the Viet Congs, they might become the guinea pigs of American experimentation with chemical warfare.

The Japanese did not hesitate to raise their voice in protest against the storing of noxious gases. Like the Filipinos, they, too, are bound to the Americans by military pacts and alliances.

But to Japanese leaders and officials, the interests of the Japanese citizens come first. This is why the presence of the American military and of American bases in Japan is not a serious problem of sovereignty or a deterrent to the fulfillment of Japanese nationalism.

Secretary Romulo has done what is expected of him by those of his countrymen who have not lost their national identity. But many Filipinos are not as forthright nor as nationalistic as the Japanese.

The chances, therefore, is that the Secretary will again be accused of a late anti-Americanism by that portion of the population which has been nurtured in the thought that Americans, even with their nerve gas, can do no wrong.

The Manila Chronicle Thursday, July 24, 1969

US to Remove Nerve Gas Stores From Okinawa

OKAYO, July 23 —(UPI) — Japanese government Wednesday noted the Pentagon announcement that nerve gas will be removed from Okinawa in a terse, two-sentence statement that lacked diplomatic plattitudes. The government statement was issued by Chief Cabinet Secretary Shigeru Hori, Prime Minister Eisaku Sato's chief spokesman.

"The US decision is an indication of the importance attached to Japan by the Nixon administration. We wish to pay our respects to President Nixon for the speedy response to our request."

PREPARATIONS

The Pentagon announced in Washington Tuesday that "preparations are being made to remove certain chemical munitions, including some toxic agents" from Okinawa.

A nerve gas known as GB was involved in an accident July 8 in which 23 Okinawa-based US soldiers and an American civilian employee of the army were exposed to the gas and received medical attention.

There was an outcry both in Okinawa and Japan as a result of the disclosure of the incident. The Japanese government asked the US to remove its gas stores from the US-held island.

Chobyo Yara, chief executive of the Ryukyus of which Okinawa is a part, demanded the "immediate removal of the poisonous substance."

RELIEVED

Yara told newsmen in NAHA Wednesday that "I was very relieved."

He said that the "quick decision prevented possible confusion prior to Prime Minister Sato's visit to Washington in November to ne-

gotiate the return of Okinawa" to Japanese rule.

"The US side must have entertained fear that the gas incident, if left unsettled, would adversely affect the Okinawa talks," Yara said.

Opposition parties in Japan were far from satisfied with the US position.

SOCIALIST PARTY

A spokesman for the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), the No. 2 party in the nation, said the Pentagon announcement does not clarify whether all chemical weapons will be removed and by when.

The spokesman said he believed the Pentagon statement was politically motivated. He charged that President Nixon wants to "ease international public opinion" on the eve of his tour of Southeast Asia and

Romania.

UNITED NATIONS, July 23 — (UPI) — Secretary General Thant is studying a request from Okinawa for UN assistance in having US stores of nerve gas removed from the Pacific Island, it was disclosed Tuesday.

CABLEGRAM

A UN spokesman said Thant received a cablegram Sunday from Shinei Kiamu, president of the Prefectural Council for Reversion to the Mainland, a group seeking Okinawa's return to Japan.

"The cablegram is under study," the spokesman said. "The secretary general is not considering any statement at the moment."

Okinawa governed by the United States under the 1952 US-Japanese peace treaty, does not come under UN jurisdiction either as a trust territory or as a non-self governing territory.

THE PHILIPPINES HERALD
Thursday, July 24, 1969

US Confirms Storage of War Gas on Okinawa

WASHINGTON, July 23 (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 that 24 U.S. military and civilian personnel were affected when a container of nerve gas broke open at a U.S. base in Okinawa.

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.

'GB'

The new announcement by Daniel Z. Henkin, U.S. 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 G.B. 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.

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.

Pentagon owns war gases deployment

By Fred S. Hoffman

WASHINGTON, July 23, (AP) — The Pentagon, acknowledging for the first time that United States has deployed war gases overseas, announced Tuesday it is removing its chemical weapons from Okinawa.

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Diplomatic row

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Okinawa storage

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Official silence

Despite official silence, it is known that the United States has placed chemical warfare agents in strategic places abroad since the 1950 under a policy that such weapons form part of the US 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."

A National Security Council review of the entire US chemical-biological 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.

Their account

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

He furnished this account:

"On July 8, 23 US army soldiers and an American civilian employe of the US

army were exposed briefly to the chemical agent, GB, on Okinawa. No personnel were seriously affected.

"After precautionary medical observation, including brief hospitalization of four military personnel, all 24 persons were returned to

full duty within six months. There were no Ryukyuan or other non-US nationals involved.

"The accident occurred during routine maintenance operations conducted by members of the 267th chemical company.

Light and shadow

Nerve gas stored here



Alfredo R. Roces

According to a Reuter news report the United States stores nerve gas and other chemical warfare weapons in the Philippines. This is alarming news. Far more dangerous than the presence of nuclear weapons in US bases here, is the presence of nerve gas and other chemical-biological warfare (CBW) weapons. At present there is a congressional investigation in the US over the Pentagon policy regarding CBW. The present US budget is at least \$350 million for its CBW program. Last year during a nerve gas test in the Dugway Proving Grounds in Utah, winds spread a deadly agent known as VX from an airborne aerosol device that had failed to shut off instantly, mysteriously killing 6,000 sheep 30 miles away! US Representative Richard McCarthy had charged that 1,700 cattle had also been killed, and according to a Newsweek report, "more than 100 square miles of pasture outside the proving ground had been contaminated—perhaps for as much as three more years."

Rep. McCarthy also disclosed that the US military was planning to ship across the US by rail 27,000 tons of World War II mustard and nerve gases which were considered obsolete, but still lethal for dumping in the Atlantic. The cross country rail-road trip was considered dangerous because of possible derailment accidents or gas leakage as have occurred in the past. McCarthy further charged that the Pentagon had been shipping the germ warfare agents to various parts of the country "in unguarded 3-gallon canisters in commercial aircraft." These CBW agents are difficult to control. Nerve gas is so deadly a drop on a man's hand would kill him instantly. Among germ warfare agents produced and stockpiled by the US are a severe version of the "Black Death" that decimated people in the middle ages called pneumonic plague, and botulism toxin an ounce of which could annihilate millions, along with anthrax, Q-fever, Rocky Mountain spotted fever, and other diabolical concoctions. During World War II the British tested anthrax by infecting Gruinard Island in the North Atlantic, and today this island is uninhabited. According to experts it will remain so for the next 100 years.

Storing nerve gas in the Philippines therefore is no minor matter. This is a serious revelation which requires from our leadership a clear stand. If human beings are mistaken for wild boar, it would not be surprising if even more careless attention is given to the storage of CBW in the Philippines. It would affect everything in the country because ecological damage is worse than nuclear fallout. Said a microbiologist: "Sudden imbalances in numbers or the insertion of new infective elements into evolutionally unprepared animal or plant life could produce for an indefinite period an unrecognizable and perhaps unmanageable world from the standpoint of communicable diseases."

THE MANILA TIMES
Wednesday, July 23, 1969

THE MANILA TIMES
Wednesday, July 23, 1969

CONFIRM OR DENY

US embassy asked on nerve gas here

The foreign office formally asked the American embassy yesterday to confirm or deny reports that the US has stored deadly nerve gas in its military bases here.

The Philippine government viewed "with deep concern" the reports, the note to the embassy said.

Fears

There are fears in official quarters that demonstrators may pick up the issue and blow it up during the July 26-27 visit of US President Richard Nixon.

The Japanese had mounted their own protest after word got around that Okinawa is dotted with storage centers for nerve gas and other war chemicals.

Asked if he was aware of any nerve gas stored in US bases, Foreign Secretary Carlos P. Romulo said, "We are unaware."

He said he sent the note to the US embassy to find out if the reports were true.

Verification

In a press conference, Romulo also threw cold water on the efforts of some

quarters to build up the Nixon visit into a momentous event.

He said Nixon will not go into substantial discussions with President Marcos during their three-hour meeting.

Nixon would just be passing by from the Pacific where he would witness the splashdown of the Apollo 11 spacecraft, Romulo added.

The foreign secretary confirmed reports that no agenda had been drawn up for the talks between the two presidents.

RP Acts On Gas Storage Report

The Philippine government Tuesday expressed "deep concern" over a news report from Washington that deadly nerve gas and other chemical warfare weapons were being stored in American military bases here.

In a note verbale to the US Embassy in Manila, Foreign Secretary Carlos P. Romulo said "the Philippine government views this report with deep concern and requests definite information on the matter as soon as possible."

It will be recalled that the Japanese government had also protested the storage of nerve gas and other deadly chemicals in US bases in Okinawa.

The Foreign Office could not state offhand whether there is a provision in the US-RP Military Bases Agreement on the storage of deadly gas and chemical weapons in US bases here.

MANILA, July 22 — (UPI) — The Philippine Government Tuesday expressed "deep concern" over the reported storage of deadly nerve gas in American military bases here.

Foreign Secretary Carlos P. Romulo announced at a news conference he had sent a diplomatic note to the US Embassy in Manila "requesting definite information on the matter as soon as possible."

An embassy spokesman, asked for a comment, referred to a US defense department ruling saying it was their policy "neither to confirm nor deny the existence of chemical or biological munitions in specific locations."

The issue of nerve gas storage has already touched off an uproar in Japan following reports that 23 American servicemen and one civilian had been hospitalized following an accident at an Okinawan base.

Subsequent press reports from Washington said nerve gas was also stored in other countries in Asia, including the Philippines and Nationalist China.

Reacting to these reports, Romulo said he sent his note to the embassy "concerning the storage of deadly nerve gas and other chemical warfare weapons within American military bases in the Philippines."

He cited the fact that while he was still president of the University of the Philippines, he had cancelled a contract between the US Dow Chemicals and the university's college of agriculture on research on defoliants.

ye 'nerve gas' in US base

CPR asks US for the truth

Secretary of Foreign Affairs Carlos P. Romulo expressed deep concern over a news report that the United States has stored "nerve gas" and other chemical weapons in its bases in the Philippines.

Accordingly he sent a note to the American embassy yesterday requesting information on the matter.

A report reached Manila yesterday from Washington stating that the United States had "storing 'nerve gas' and other chemical weapons in Okinawa, South Korea, Thailand, and the Philippines, among others. Romulo reacted promptly to the report.

Romulo recalled that when he was president of the University of the Philippines he had cancelled a contract between the UP on one hand and Dow Chemicals, on the other, for the use and further research on the use of defoliants.

The defoliants were being used by the college of forestry in Los Baños, Laguna.

The cancellation of the contract was inspired by student protest in the UP. The protest went on for some time until Romulo ordered the can-

cellation of the contract. The sending of the note to the American embassy was bared at a press conference at which Romulo tried to minimize the significance of the talks between US President Nixon and President Marcos during the official visit here of President Nixon this weekend.

Romulo said that the officials of both countries would have barely three hours to discuss business during the official visit. In those three hours, Romulo said, it is impossible to discuss wide-ranging subjects substantially and in depth.

Romulo said that the agenda of the talks have not yet been fixed by the two governments. Generally, he said, the two heads of state will discuss the possible ways of maintaining the peace in Asia over a long period of time.

"Let us not be too sanguine about what will happen in these talks," Romulo said. "The main reason for the visit of President Nixon is the splashdown (of Apollo 11 near Guam). He has to come over and we have to talk to him. Let us not expect miracles to happen after these talks."

Nevertheless, he said that in the talks the two

heads of state may succeed in understanding each other better.

Ambassador Ernesto V. Lagdameo, Philippine envoy to Washington, D.C., who was present at the press conference, said that the talks here would be a continuation of a dialogue between the two Presidents started in Washington when President Marcos attended the funeral services of the late ex-President Eisenhower.

On that occasion, he said, the two Presidents discussed the "gray areas" in the relations between the two countries.

Although Secretary Romulo refused to reveal the things that President Marcos wants to take up with Mr. Nixon, other government sources told the Bulletin yesterday that Mr. Marcos would press for the consortium concept of aid to South Vietnam and North Vietnam after the war. This consortium would be headed by the U.S. and would include some countries in this region including the Philippines.

The same sources also said that President Marcos would not ask for additional aid from the U.S. but would press for the implementation by the U.S.

S. of existing aid treaties, such as the mutual defense pact.

The Bulletin was told that there would be two closed-door sessions between the two Presidents: one before the state dinner on Saturday and another in the morning of Sunday before Mr. Nixon leaves for Thailand.

THE DAILY MIRROR
Monday, July 21, 1969

US nerve gas stored in RP

WASHINGTON, July 21, (Reuter) — The United States has stored nerve gas and other chemical weapons at a number of points in the Far East besides Okinawa, including the Philippines, South Korea and Taiwan, disclosed sources said today. Disclosure of Okinawa's use as a storage point for nerve gas shells and bombs — though still not acknowl-

edged by the Pentagon — has threatened a new row in US-Japanese relations. Whether US Military authorities have also maintained stocks of nerve gas and other chemical warfare agents on the Japanese home islands was uncertain, the sources said. US officials privately expressed hope that the disclosures would not lead to

violent demonstrations when Secretary of State William P. Rogers arrives in Japan on July 28 on a long-scheduled visit. Part of his mission will be to review progress in the Tokyo negotiations for the return of Okinawa to Japan. Diplomatic informants said public pressure in Japan might well lead to the Tokyo government pressing

for removal of gas and chemical warfare weapons from Okinawa, just as it is seeking removal of nuclear arms from the US strategic base complex there.

The Pentagon today was still not saying anything more about the reports of widespread storage of nerve gas at major US installations overseas.

ソカヒ 万博

大政事外外機官
 務務 典房
 次次 官審審長長
 臣官 官審審長長
 機機 文会管給

個人電厚計
 長長 参門析企
 長長 参領旅移

参地中東
 長 北東西
 参北北保
 中南番
 参西東洋
 長 東

参書近ア
 長 次総経国万
 長 参質統三
 長 参政技二
 長 参条協規
 長 参政経四
 長 参道内外
 長 一二

外新記事

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

電信写

総番号(TA) 32358 主管
 69年7月26日14時30分 フィリピン 発着
 69年7月26日18時38分 本省 米北1

外務大臣殿 安川 (大使) 臨時代理大使 総領事 代理

在比米軍基地のドクガスちよ蔵問題
 第325号 平 7/23日付
 往電第312号に関し。
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(P)

外務省

高橋 佐

米台事務官
 アメリカ局長
 参事官
 北米第一課長

(電信報)比政第973号

昭和44年8月22日

外務大臣殿

在フィリピン
 安川大使

沖縄施政権返還問題に対する
 比米の態度 (報告)

沖縄施政権返還問題に関し、
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 についての外電と記者報道が18日、この
 問題に対する論評的の記事は、

要処理
首席事務官
南方
渉外
調査
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社会協力
連絡調整
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局庶務



GA-4

1997 外務省

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 核兵器野蒸場としての沖縄を再びめぐら
 せようとするか否かの決りつけると期待して
 いる。と述べている。(記事別添)
 同日夜にワシントンパーティに出席した外務省
 長に会ったところ、東條は上記ラグダマ大領の
 方針は米子政府の是非を代表するものかと問
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 本信字送付先 米
 本信字送付先
 事次、外務省、外務省、官長、要長、参事、課長、米長
 参 (8月27日、配布済み)
 付原

Friday, August 22, 1969

Lagdameo Says Okinawa Talks Interest Manila

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP) — Philippine Ambassador Ernesto V. Lagdameo said Wednesday the outcome of the U.S. negotiations with Japan on the future status of Okinawa is of utmost interest to the Philippines.

He said in an interview that it would be of particular interest to the Manila government whether the United States retained or gave up the right to use the Okinawa base as a storage point for nuclear weapons.

He said that after the Philippine presidential elections in November the United States and the Philippines would begin a reexamination of the present military bases agreement between the two countries.

He said the United States must consult the Philippines now on the entry of nuclear vessels into Philippine waters and the storage of nuclear weapons on Philippine soil. The United States has assured the Manila government that it is not now storing such weapons, he said.

If U.S. authorities gave up the right to use Okinawa as a nuclear depository, he said, the U.S. should not expect to shift its storage de-

pots to the Philippines.

He also indicated that the Philippines would like to receive additional military hardware from the United States to press a campaign against the communist-oriented Huks.

"We don't need troops," Lagdameo said. "We took care of the Huks before and we can do it again."

The negotiations in November will be the result of Philippine efforts to improve the terms of the defense relationship.