

琉球大学学術リポジトリ

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北米第一課長

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昭和三十四年六月十日

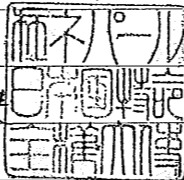
北米第一課(本課)

6/29付

外務大臣殿

左記ハル

吉長大使



- 要処理
- 首席事務官
- 地方
- 外調査
- 漁業
- 航空
- 科学協力
- 連絡調整
- 調査
- 力夕
- 局庶務



沖縄問題に関する社説について

6月4日付信第252号に關し

その後も当地紙、特に政府系A Rising

Nepal紙はワシントンに於ける曼知外務大

沖縄問題

屋の交渉につきかなり詳細に報道している

が7月6日付Commoner紙(沖支系)は社説

添付なし

GA-6

外務省

1370

で本問題を取り上げ、「米軍は1945年に沖縄

を占領し、1951年の平和条約に^{基いて}これを統治

しているが、^{基いて}この考えも表す。今や不

に違ふべきなく沖縄~~を~~返還の処置

をとりべきである。この上時間が空費される

のでは日本がこの問題に焦燥を感ずるのも

理解すべき。確かに米軍が西独占領の諸

権利を放棄するのには^{この}時間がかか

るから」と述べているが、何ら御参考まで

に關係記事別添報告申上した。

行属添付

GA-6

外務省

Okinawa: Touchstone Of Japan-US Relations

Washington, June 7:

U. S. Japan relations took a decisive turn last week after Japan set the deadline for an American decision on the much-awaited return of Okinawa to Japanese control for November, reports AFP.

As early as 1967 the U. S. formally agreed that the island and the entire Ryukyu Archipelago were to be handed over to Japan, but the process for the transfer of the sovereign rights remained to be spelled out in difficult negotiations.

The civil administration here is clearly inclined to a liberal attitude in the matter but the military are presenting objections based on U. S. Defensive strategy in the Pacific.

These objections stem from Japan's two major demands:

1—After Okinawa has been returned to Japan, the big U. S. base on the island should be subjected to the same restrictions as U. S. bases in Japan proper and the use of that base should conform with the provisions of the mutual security pact.

2—No nuclear armament can be stored on Okinawa and all nuclear stockpiles there are to be removed

These demands are held to reflect the deep feelings of the population of Japan as well as that of the island

in matter of sovereignty and nuclear warfare.

A provision in the American-Japanese security pact calls for prior consultations whenever the U. S. side seeks to use its bases in a way which could be interpreted as exceeding the permitted limits.

Japan wants the provision to apply also in the case of Okinawa.

This in the eyes of American strategists is the crux of any future negotiations for the hand-over of Okinawa.

They say a plan for the removal of nuclear armaments is under consideration but for reasons of security in Asia the U. S. must preserve its freedom to use Okinawa for its nuclear bombers in the event of a threat from North Korea or from Communist China.

Another argument is that the removal of the U. S. nuclear umbrella might encourage a rebirth of the militaristic spirit in Japan.

In the Japanese view, security problems in Asia are not only of a military

nature, but they are also related to economic development.

Political quarters here are keenly aware that the U. S. government cannot afford to maintain too rigid a line on the key Okinawa problem for fear of causing difficulties for the pro-American government of Premier Eisaku Sato.

But although Japan was just formulated its demand in non-ambiguous terms through the mouthpiece of Foreign Minister Aichi Kiichi, the U. S. side has so far made no concrete proposals.

The decision clearly rests with the Nixon administration which will have to reconcile conflicting views, keeping in mind that Okinawa is the touchstone of U. S.—Japan relations.

OKINAWA:

Fair Agreement To Be Reached After Long Negotiations

-Rogers

Washington, June 6:

Secretary of State William Rogers said today he believed an agreement on Okinawa acceptable to both the United States and Japan would be reached after lengthy negotiations, reports AFP.

He was very pleased with the talks he had in the past few days, with Japanese Foreign Minister Kiichi, Mr. Rogers said at a press conference.

Meanwhile Secretary of State William Rogers declared today that neither the United States nor South Vietnam was opposed communist participation in South Vietnamese elections.

He told press conference these would have to be supervised so as to ensure a fair vote.

Mr. Rogers appealed to North Vietnam to begin negotiations on the question of war immediately.

He said there was no 'timetable' for the withdrawal of U.S troops from South Vietnam.

Regarding the Middle East he said he felt 'somewhat encouraged' by the talks now in progress on the Middle East situation.

He said New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller has determined to go on with his tour of Latin American countries and make an overall report to President Nixon.

Despite the cancellation of visits to several countries, Mr. Rockefeller feels encouraged by the results of talks he has had so far, Mr. Rogers said.

He said that while the mid-way meeting between Presidents Nixon and Thieu of South Vietnam would cause a slight delay in negotiations with the Soviet Union on limiting nuclear arms, these would be able to begin as planned early in the summer.

OKINAWA

It is the signs of the time that Japan has officially begun to ask for the return of Okinawa and Ryukyu islands and is pressing for some decision on the matter prior to the forthcoming visit of the Japanese Prime Minister Mr. Sato to the United States in November next. At the same time, after his talks with the US Secretary of State Mr. Rogers, the Japanese Foreign Minister has remarked that negotiations between the two countries, Japan and the United States over the subject is going to be long and difficult and may see many ups and downs. Simultaneously, the US State Department has made it clear that Washington has so far reached no decision on the future status of Okinawa nor on the American military equipment on the big western Pacific island.

Thus according to both countries, the issue may take a long time to come to some decision. In the meantime, however, one may expect voices getting louder in Japan for an early return of these islands over which the United States continues to wield administrative control; Japan, enjoying only residual sovereignty.

The United States Forces occupied Okinawa in 1945 and has been administering the island under the provisions of treaty of peace with Japan in 1951. By all estimations, it is a long time, and therefore, it is time that steps commenced to return these islands to Japan without any unnecessary delay; for it is to Japan that they belong. For the same reason, it is understandable if Japan gets impatient over the question as more time is wasted. It certainly did not take that much time for the United States to renounce its occupation rights in West Germany.

Reviewing Harold, June 6, 1965

Future of Okinawa:

Aichi-Rogers Second Round Of Talks Concludes

Negotiations Will Be Long, Difficult Marked By 'Ups, Downs'

-Aichi

Washington, June 5:

The negotiations between the United States and Japan will be long and difficult and will be marked by 'ups and downs,' declared Japanese Foreign Minister Kiichi Aichi upon concluding his second series of talks with Secretary of State William Rogers on the future of Okinawa, reports FP.

The first part of the negotiations, on Tuesday, had been largely limited to the Japanese presentation of its position which was submitted in broad lines to President Richard Nixon by the Foreign Minister when they met at the White House on Monday. Japan is asking the United States to take a decision on the future of Okinawa before the official visit that Prime Minister Sato will pay to the United States next November and wants the return of Okinawa and the Ryukyu Islands under its sovereignty at the latest in 1972.

According to the Foreign Minister of Japan, the American side had the task today to explain its ideas and position. Talking to Japanese reporters, the Foreign Minister said that the Secretary of State and his assistants did not present any counter proposal, adding that he could understand the United States views during this talk.

The Foreign Minister added: 'I do not think there was any surprise in the views exposed today by the Americans. But I can say that the negotiations will be long and difficult and that they will be marked by ups and downs.'

Mr. Aichi refused to give more details on the views expressed by the Secretary of State. At the State Department no indication was given about the second talks between the two men and their experts. It was announced however that Foreign Minister Aichi and Secretary of State Rogers will meet for a third time for a short period, on Thursday afternoon. This meeting had not been previously scheduled.

The problem of ratification of the Non-Proliferation Treaty was brought up on Wednesday afternoon by Mr. Gerard Smith, Director of the U.S. Agency for Disarmament. He opened the session by expressing the hope that Japan will be in a position to ratify the treaty as soon as possible and will, as a member of the

18 Nation Disarmament Commission in Geneva, contribute to the cause of disarmament.

Mr. Aichi answered that his Government studies very carefully the treaty and the problem of its ratification. However, the Foreign Minister was not in a position to give any indication to his American counterparts on the date of the ratification by the Japanese Diet.

The problems of Korea, and Communist China were also brought up during the second meeting between the Foreign Ministers of the two countries. But the economic questions were set aside and left for the talk that Mr. Aichi will have on Thursday

at the Treasury Department with Secretary Kennedy. The Japanese Foreign Minister also met the Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird at the Pentagon after a luncheon tendered in his honour by the Under Secretary of State U. Alexis Johnson. Mr. Aichi will hold a press conference at the National Press Club on this afternoon.

The Japanese Foreign Minister was assisted today by Ambassador Shimoda and Tanaka and Mr. Togo, Director of American affairs at the Foreign Office in Tokyo. Mr. Rogers had, at his side Under Secretary Johnson, Ambassador designate to Japan Arwin Meyer and M. Gerard Smith, Director of the Disarmament Agency.

The Okinawa Question

Washington, June 5: The negotiations between the United States and Japan will be "long and difficult" and will be marked by "ups and downs," declared Japanese foreign minister Kiichi Aichi upon concluding his second series of talks with Secretary of State William Rogers on the future of Okinawa.

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AFP

Okinawa Issue:

US Preparing To Meet Japan's Demands "Realistically"

-N. Y. Times

New York, June 6-

The New York Times said today there were signs that the United States was prepared to meet "realistically" Japan's demands for the return of sovereignty over Okinawa and a greater say in Pacific affairs, reports AFP.

In an editorial commenting on Japanese Foreign Minister Kiichi Aichi's visit to Washington, the New York Times said:

"The visit of Japanese Foreign Minister Kiichi Aichi to Washington this week heralds a new era in Japanese American relations in which both nations must adjust to new realities to preserve and strengthen a partnership essential to Asian security".

"Loss of absolute American control over Okinawa and unrestricted use of the base there would certainly impose limitation of the ability of the United States to act unilaterally in the Far East but the United States can no longer ignore the demands of a resurgent Japan for the return of sovereignty over islands that both the

Japanese and the Ryukyuans regard as an integral part of Japan. No can this country deny Japan a wider role in determining Pacific political policies that vitally affect Japanese security.

"Fortunately, there are indications that the Nixon administration is preparing to meet the Japanese demands realistically".

"For their part, the Japanese must recognize that they cannot continue without making some sacrifices of their own on behalf of mutual security. If Japan goes too far in forcing reduction of the American military presence, the Japanese will either have to begin making costly investments in a national defense force or stand exposed to the rising nuclear power of China and the belligerency of a heavily-armed North Korea, not to mention pressures from the Soviet Union

"The total elimination of American military ties including the United States nuclear umbrella, which some Japanese seek would not lead to a disarmed and neutral Japan as they profess to believe. More likely it would provoke the resurgence of militarism, with Japanese nuclear arms. This is a nightmare most Americans and most Japanese fervently wish to avoid".

No Decision On Okinawa Yet

Exploratory Talks Underway

Washington, June 4.

The State Department's official spokesman Robert McCloskey said on Tuesday that "no decision either with respect to the future status or the disposition of United States' military equipment in Okinawa has been taken", reports AFP.

The spokesman made this statement after being questioned about a press report indicating that President Nixon has made a decision to remove American nuclear weapons from Okinawa once an overall plan for returning the island to Japan has been agreed upon.

McCloskey told reporters that Mr. Nixon has asked the Secretary of State William Rogers to begin exploratory discussions on the subject with the visiting Japanese Foreign Minister, Kiichi Aichi, who arrived in Washington last Sunday.

Aichi discussed the Okinawa problem with the President during 80 minute meeting held in the White House on Monday.

McCloskey said that these exploratory talks will take "several months at least", and he reiterated that "the decision has yet been taken".

He indicated nevertheless that a decision about Okinawa is likely to be taken during or after the visit to Washington by the Japanese Prime Minister Eisaku Sato, scheduled to take place next November. After he gave this indication, it is hoped there would be no comment further on the subject.

Secretary of State William Rogers met with Kiichi Aichi at 1615 Gmt on Tuesday for a first round of discussions. The next round is scheduled to take place on Wednesday from 1830 Gmt to 2000 Gmt and there is a possibility of a further meeting on Thursday afternoon. It was learned that the future of Okinawa would not be the only subject discussed during these talks.

The State Department spokesman indicated that the subject of Vietnam may be raised and that, during this discussion, Secretary Rogers would give his Japanese counterpart his impressions on the talks he held in Saigon during his recent 18-nation tour to the Far East and Middle East.

The subject of Vietnam is believed to have been raised as early as Monday on the occasion of the White House meeting, said government spokesman. Nixon was to leave on the following day on an 8 day trip that will take him to midway island for a summit meeting with South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu next Sunday.

At the State Department's briefing there was a question raised about the reported Japanese wish to establish a hot line with Washington.

McCloskey told reporters that he was not aware of such a plan being under consideration.

According to reliable sources, the United States is willing to return Okinawa to Japan but the question of the removal of the weapons employed there is holding up the final decision on the issue. It is believed Japan wants these weapons removed and the island returned to the rest of Ryukyu group by 1972.

According to the press report which prompted questions at the state department, as saying that Mr. Nixon was interested in long term relations with Japan was more important than the military advantage of retaining full-scale control of Okinawa.