

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）

メタデータ	言語: 出版者: 公開日: 2019-02-13 キーワード (Ja): キーワード (En): 作成者: - メールアドレス: 所属:
URL	http://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12000/43809

アガニスタン犬

アメリカ局長
参事官
北米第一課長

第 387 号

昭和44年6月10日

外務大臣殿

アフガニスタン
松井大使

要処理
首席事務官
南方
渉外調査
漁業
航空
科学協力
連絡調整
査査
カナダ
事務

沖縄問題に関する当口の報道振り

本件に関し当口ジャーナリズムは特に論評を
加えていないが、ワシントン発電として各通信社
の報道を可成り詳しくラジオ、新聞で報じて
いるので何等御参考までに報告する。なお、
9日付ア=ス紙の関係記事英訳の上別添す。

ア-ルタイスあ、よひ



ANIS.....JUNE 9,69

THERE ARE STILL MANY DIFFICULTIES IN THE

REVERSION OF OKINAWA

TOKYO (B) June 8: Kichi Ichi, Japanese Foreign Minister, said yesterday that in his opinion Richard Nixon, the president of the U.S, knows the Asian continent more than any other U.S. president.

Mr. Ichi, after his talks with the U.S. President and the State Secretary, said in Tokyo, that the American President's approach with regard to the reversion of Okinawa had been much better than what he had imagined before.

Ichi added that for the reversion of Okinawa to Japan there were still many difficulties ahead.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan said that in his talks with William Rogers he asked that U.S. must agree to return Okinawa back to Japan.

It has been decided that Mr. Sato, Japan's Prime Minister, visit Washington for talks with Mr. Nixon about the reversion of Okinawa, sometime in the future.

(Reuter)

برای اعاده جزیره اوکیناوا به جاپان هنوز هم مشکلات زیادی در پیش است

توکیو (ب) ۱۸ جون: کچی ایچی وزیر امور خارجه جاپان دیروز گفت بعقیده وی ریچارد نکسن رئیس جمهور امریکا قاره آسیا را نسبت به رئیس جمهور دیگر آن کشور بهتر می شناسد. همین بازگشت به توکیو درقبال مذاکراتش با رئیس جمهور و وزیر

خارجه امریکا، ایچی گفت از مفاهیمات خود در واشنگتن باینس نقطه رسید که روش رئیس جمهور امریکا برای حل پروبلم اوکیناوا نسبت به تصویریکه وی داشت خوبتر بود.

ایچی اضافه کرد برای اعاده اوکیناوا به جاپان هنوز هم مشکلات زیادی در پیش است.

وزیر خارجه جاپان گفت در جریان مذاکراتش با ویلیام راجرز تقاضا کرد امریکا به اعاده اوکیناوا به جاپان باید موافقه کند.

قرار است ایساکو ساتو صدراعظم جاپان با ریچارد نکسن در بازه اعاده جزیره اوکیناوا که از جنگ دوم جهانی تا حال به تصرف امریکا است در واشنگتن بعدتر به مذاکره بپردازد.

(ریوتر)

Kabul Times June 9

Return of Okinawa

Japan sets deadline for U.S. decision

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.

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 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 provision 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 armament 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 China.

Another argument is that the re-

moval 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 in Washington 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 has 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.

(AFP)

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米係長 ~~在~~ アメリカ局長 ~~了~~
 情造長 ~~在~~ 参事官 ~~了~~
 補外 第 512 号

昭和44年7月28日

外務大臣殿

在アフガニスタン
 松井 大 使



要処理
 首席事務官
 南 方
 渉外調査
 漁業
 空
 科学協力
 経調整
 調査
 カナダ
 局庶務

毒
 沖縄のガス撤去に関する報道

7月8日に沖縄で毒ガスがもれる事故があり、
 その後米口所者がこれを撤去するに至った経緯
 は当地において主要各紙に報道されたこと
 を、関係記事英訳の上別添送付する。

別添 7月23日付 カールタイムス紙関係記事

「 アース紙 「

「 カラバン紙 「



Anis of July 23, 1969

US BEGAN REMOVING LETHAL GAS FROM OKINAWA

Washington (Bakhtar) Assad 1 : The Defense Ministry of the United States declared that it has began removing the lethal gas from Okinawa to elsewhere.

According to the announcement of the respective authorities in Pentagon, the decision was made because 24 people had been injured in the Okinawa base because of that gas, and it was for the prevention of the repetition of such accidents. (Reuter)

امریکا به بیرون کشیدن گاز های کشنده از اوکیناوا شروع کرد

واشنگتن (ب) * اول اسد: وزارت دفاع امریکا اعلام داشت که به بیرون کشیدن گاز های کشنده از اوکیناوا بجای های دیگر شروع نموده است.

طبق اظهار مقامات مر بوطه وزارت دفاع امریکا این تصمیم برای آن اتخاذ گردیده که در اثر این نوع گاز در پایگاه امریکا در اوکیناوا بیست و چهار نفر مجروح گردیده و تصمیم وزارت دفاع امریکا به منظور جلوگیری از تکرار همچو حوادث اتخاذ شده است. (ریوتر)

Caravan of July 23, 1969

U.S. IS GOING TO REMOVE LETHAL GAS FROM OKINAWA

Washington July 23: The U.S. government has ordered that the lethal gas belonging to its Airforce in Okinawa, in the pacific, should be removed.

With this announcement, in fact, the government of the U.S. has admitted that such a gas has been stored in Okinawa.

Sometime ago a large number of the Japanese in Okinawa and Japan had made demonstrations against the presence of such gas.

The government of Japan is hoping to retake the administration of this island which was occupied by the U.S. in World War II, and in an announcement it was said that this action will make it easier to accomplish this goal (?).

It has been reported that as a result of the explosions in the storing place of this gas, more than 20 U.S. soldiers have been injured.

حکومت جاپان توقع دارد تا اداره این جزیره که امریکا آنرا در جنگ عمومی در دست گرفته و پیش طری ایلا غیبه گفت که این اقدام راه را برای نیل به این هدف تسهیل میسازد. گفته شده که در اثر انفلا قها ئی که درین ذخایر چندی قبل صورت گرفته است بیش از بیست تن عسکر امریکائی جرا حاتی بر داشته اند.

امریکا ذخایر گاز کشنده را از جزیره اوکیناوا خارج خواهد ساخت

واشنگتن ۱ اسد: حکومت امریکا هدایت داده است تا ذخایر گاز کشنده مر بوطه هوایی آنکشور از جزیره اوکی ناوا واقع بحر الکا هل خارج ساخته شود.

با این اعلامیه خود امریکا در حقیقت اعتراف نموده است که چنین گاز در جزیره اوکی ناوا ذخیره شده است. قبلا یکباره زیاد مزدوم در جاپان و اوکی ناوا علیه وجود این ذخایر مظاهراتی نموده بودند.

Kabul Times - July 23, 69

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U.S. announces removal of lethal gas from Okinawa

WASHINGTON, July 23, (Reuters). —The Pentagon yesterday announced it was removing lethal gas from Okinawa, where 24 men were injured in an accident with the gas recently.

In announcing removal plans, the Pentagon also admitted officially the first time that gas was on the Pacific Island and that 24 people were injured in a mishap with it on July 8.

After brief medical observation, including some time in hospital for four of the soldiers, all 24 returned to duty within six hours, Henkin said.

He added that the release of gas occurred during paint removal work when a small leak developed. Safety devices quickly alerted the men to the danger and the building was immediately cleared.

A team of experts from the army's Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland, has been sent to Okinawa to dispose of the weapon.

Henkin told reporters, "I can state unequivocally that there are no U.S. biological weapons stored overseas anywhere."

He indicated that national Security Council, which is now conducting a comprehensive study of chemical and biological warfare matters, including overseas deployment, might formulate a new policy on the weapons.

Henkin also reported, "no toxic chemical agents have been deployed overseas since Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird took office in January."

Laird, commenting on the decision to remove the weapons, said: "When I became secretary of defence, I asked for immediate reports concerning CBW (Chemical and Biological Warfare) activities. I felt it essential to review the entire matter."

"For that reason in April I also requested that the National Security Council review all CBW programmes. This review of a complex matter involving national security is being expected."

"As has been widely reported we have sought and will continue seek the best advice we can obtain, particularly from civilian scientific

authorities."

Henkin said removal of the munitions from Okinawa created a problem of where they would be disposed of. He added that plans for this have not been completed yet.

Last week the Pentagon decided to follow recommendations of the National Academy of Sciences to dispose of gas warfare weapons at Rock Mountain Arsenal in Colorado. The move was made to avoid having to ship the dangerous devices across country by rail.

Japan has welcomed the Pentagon decision to remove the gas from Okinawa, where 24 men were injured in an accident with the gas recently.

Japanese Foreign Minister Kiichi Aichi said that he was pleased with the response by the United States to Japan's request for the removal of the gas.

He said it would bring about a favourable condition for the U.S.-Japan ties.