

琉球大学学術リポジトリ

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大蒙

参事官
北米才一課長

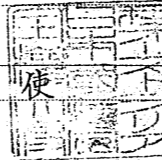
五

豪 第 0663 号

昭和 44 年 6 月 5 日

外務大臣殿

在 甲 斐 大 使



沖縄からの核兵器撤去 (新聞報道)

他電中 33 / 号に 関

関連新聞記事 別添 送付 33

別添 2 付

封字送付先: 米大

要処理
首席事務官
南 方
渉外調査
海 業
航 空
手 協 力
連絡調整
調 査
力 予 夕
局 庶 務



公 信 案 (2)
高 裁 案

在 外 公 館

Nuclear pull-out from Okinawa

From ROY MACARTNEY

WASHINGTON, Tuesday. — President Nixon has decided, in principle, to withdraw nuclear weapons from Okinawa once overall agreement is reached on the return of the island to Japan.

This was revealed by well-informed sources after a 40-minute meeting at the White House yesterday between Mr. Nixon and the Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr. Kiishi Aichi.

The end of Okinawa and its \$3,000m military complex as a key U.S. base is in sight: the timing of the surrender of U.S. operational rights on the island remains to be negotiated.

Japan wants the island returned by 1972, but the United States is keen on continuing its use as a base for bombing until the end of the Vietnam war.

B-52 bombers, operating from Okinawa, have only 1,300 miles to fly to South Vietnam, compared

to 2,500 miles for those operating from Guam.

Washington also wants an understanding with Tokyo on the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, Japanese foreign aid for South East Asia, and an enlargement of Japan's own self-defence forces to shoulder more of the burden in the Western Pacific.

The Nixon-Aichi meeting is the first of a series of important U.S.-Japanese consultations this year.

The Secretary of State, Mr. William Rogers, will visit Tokyo with other American Cabinet members next month, while the Japanese Prime Minister, Mr. Sato, is scheduled to meet President Nixon in Washington in November.

The United States has 40,000 Servicemen and 50,000 dependents on the island. It employs 30,000 Okinawans and puts about \$260m a year into the island's economy.

White House meeting on Okinawa



U.S. and Japan agree to move N-weapons

From ROY MACARTNEY

WASHINGTON, June 3. — President Nixon has decided in principle to withdraw nuclear weapons from Okinawa once overall agreement has been reached on turning the strategic island back to Japanese rule.

Well-informed sources said this after a 40-minute meeting at the White House today between Mr. Nixon and Japanese Foreign Minister Kiishi Aichi.

Japan wants Okinawa, the key U.S. base in the western Pacific, returned to its rule by 1972.

The timing of the surrender of unfettered U.S. military operational rights is the outstanding matter to be negotiated.

Shorter flight

The U.S. wants continued conventional bombing rights from Okinawa until the Vietnam war is ended.

B-52 bombers have only 1,300 miles to fly from Okinawa to South Vietnam, compared with 2,500 miles from Guam.

The Nixon-Aichi meeting was the first of a series of important U.S.-Japanese consultations this year.

The U.S. Secretary of State (Mr. Rogers) will visit Tokyo with other American Cabinet members next month.

The Japanese Prime Minister (Mr. Sato) is scheduled to meet President Nixon in Washington next November, but no date has been fixed pending the outcome of the earlier negotiations.

President Nixon's decision to give up Okinawa as a nuclear base was made after National Security Council deliberations, according to reliable sources.

The State Department argument that friendly U.S.-Japanese relations were more important in the long run triumphed over Defence Department pleas to keep the nuclear facilities.

A Washington-Tokyo hot line has been suggested to minimise U.S. delay in obtaining Japanese consent to operations from Okinawa.

But Washington obviously would prefer the present status for the duration of the Vietnam war.

The U.S. has 40,000 servicemen and 50,000 dependents on the island.

It employs 30,000 Okinawans, puts about \$250 million a year into the island economy — roughly half its gross national product.

The details of reverting to Japanese control obviously will take some time to work out.

Guam probably will become the main U.S. nuclear base in the western Pacific.

Okinawa has been involved in the Vietnam war from the start, initially as a logistics base.

It is the Seventh Fleet's marine training ground, and sent the 3rd Marine Division to Vietnam — the first U.S. ground unit to enter combat there.

The Marines get jungle training in Okinawa, which is a storage base for nuclear bombs for fighter-bombers, as well as strategic aircraft.

アメリカ局長
参事官
北米第一課長

No.

豪 第0884号
昭和44年7月22日

外務大臣殿

在

豪
臨時代理大使



たけのこ

要処理
首席事務官
南方
海外調査
業
航空
協力
連絡調整
調査
力+夕
局長務



在日米軍の神経ガス保管^{問題}~~問題~~
 21日付ホストリアン紙付^{在米} Selig Harrison
~~記事~~の記事として、沖縄米軍基地で起きた
 神経ガス漏出問題に関連し、日本政府^は~~は~~
 日本^土における米軍が神経ガスを保管して
 いるか問われている旨、報、日米安保
 条約^{米軍の装備に関する重要変更}では米軍は核兵器(核弾頭 中長距離

公 信 案 (乙)
高 級 案

在 外 公 館

No. 2

弾道弾 及び 肉連基地装備) ~~持込~~ について
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 学兵器については 日本政府の許可が必要である
 が、~~持込~~ 化学兵器 ~~持込~~ について
 米国のコミット^{明確}を得るため 米日と交渉を
 開始すべきであるとの意見が抬頭してきて
 いる旨、報じているので、何等御参考まで
 に同記事添付の上、報告す。

別紙添付

公 信 案 (乙)
高 級 案

在 外 公 館

21st July, 1969

Australian

JAPAN ANGRY OVER U.S. NERVE GAS

From SELIG HARRISON,
TOKYO, SUNDAY

Japanese today are asking whether American nerve gas is stored in Japan itself, following the reported leakage of the gas at a U.S. military base in Okinawa.

They are getting a flood of ambiguous words from official quarters, strongly suggesting that the answer may be yes.

This has drawn attention to the fact that the Japan-U.S. security treaty does not now require the U.S. to get Japanese approval for storing chemical weapons at U.S. bases in Japan.

The treaty provides for prior consultation before the U.S. makes major changes in the equipment deployed by U.S. forces. But this has been defined to cover only nuclear warheads, intermediate and long-range missiles and related base facilities.

Now public opinion is crystallising rapidly around a demand that Japan should open negotiations with the U.S. to get an unequivocal commitment on the inclusion of chemical weapons.

What has particularly outraged many Japanese is that anxious Government officials are suspected of withholding news of the reported Okinawa gas incident.

SCHOOL WARNED

Mr Sato's ruling Liberal Democratic Party came out yesterday with a sharp attack on the mildness of the request for "greater caution" in the transport, storage and management of U.S. gases on Okinawa, made by Foreign Ministry officials on Friday.

It is too soon to say whether the depth of public reaction is great enough to lead to major demonstrations against the American Secretary of State, Mr Rogers, when he arrives for Okinawa negotiations on July 28.

On Okinawa itself, however, the public protest is intense. "We could never have imagined that on an island where one million people live, there could be such weapons," said the Okinawa Times.

Most Okinawan sources believe that the reported incident occurred within the 10-square-mile Chihara complex operated by the 137th Special Ordinance Group.

The Kyodo news agency reported that the principal of a junior high school near Chihara village warned his students yesterday not to go near the depot during the summer vacation.

Chihara is less than five miles from Gushikawa Beach, where 267 pupils of the Naha elementary school suffered a mysterious skin ailment, accompanied by high fever, after a swimming party in August, 1968.

It was also near Gushikawa Beach that villagers discovered abnormal frogs last year — including one described as 10-legged in Japanese Press accounts.

Washington Post Service

間へ常設軍事委員会を設けたり或はソ連に東
京間へ本ト・ラインを設けたりを提案しと思
ふ所。

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米國との判断に依る可なり。米國との交渉関係は、7月30日日米の将来の政教
を拘束する文書への約束は、米國との沖
繩の管理を放棄し難いこと。

米國は今迄交渉は有益な建設的であ
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問題は、この明に示す。1942年日米
双方の交渉は、9月の愛知の対話

議の野望は、妥協案を用いて、11月の予
定通り総理節米、土佐の領土の自衛を
す。

別紙添付

Talks on Okinawa end in deadlock

The U.S. and Japan found themselves far apart on the terms for the return of Okinawa following a three-hour meeting here yesterday between the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr Rogers, and Japan's Foreign Minister, Mr Aichi.

Informed sources indicated that the key issue dividing the two countries is the Japanese stand that U.S. bases on the island should be subject to the same restrictions now applying to U.S. bases in Japan.

This would mean a "nuclear-free" Okinawa and would require that the U.S. obtain prior Japanese approval before launching combat operations from Okinawan bases on South Korea or other possible Asian crisis areas.

Mr Rogers reportedly adopted a rigid bargaining position on the "prior consultation" issue, going beyond a general statement of the U.S. approach on Okinawa presented during earlier Washington talks with Mr Aichi in June.

What has jolted Japanese negotiators is the apparent U.S. insistence

From
**SELIG HARRISON,
TOKYO, THURSDAY**

on a formal agreement spelling out to some extent the circumstances under which U.S. bases could be used for combat operations beyond Japanese territory.

The Japanese Government wants to avoid any written undertaking requiring approval by Parliament.

Japanese officials argued yesterday that the U.S. can count on a co-operative Japanese attitude in the event of a security threat in the nearby East Asian region and should not seek a blank cheque giving the U.S. the effective power to make unilateral decisions on troops and aircraft deployments from bases located in Japanese territory.

HOT-LINE PROPOSED

To reassure the U.S. that Japan takes a realistic view of possible security threats, Japanese negotiators reportedly suggested a variety of moves designed to obviate the need for a formal commitment.

One of these would be a statement by the Prime Minister, Mr Sato, to Parliament suggesting what the Japanese response would be in the

case of crises in Korea or elsewhere.

Japan is also believed to have suggested the creation of a standing military committee of Japanese and U.S. officers to guard against delays in the "prior consultation" process.

Another proposal mentioned would create a hot-line linking Washington and Tokyo.

While confident that the present Japanese Government shares the U.S. assessment of security problems in Asia,

American negotiators said yesterday the U.S. was reluctant to relinquish control of Okinawa without a written commitment binding on future governments.

American officials said after the talks that they had been useful and constructive and had broadened areas of agreement, but that there were still some fairly important points yet to be resolved.

Both U.S. and Japanese spokesmen expressed confidence that a compromise formula would be charted when

Mr Rogers and Mr Aichi meet next in Washington shortly before the scheduled opening of the United Nations General Assembly on September 16, and that Mr Sato would be able to make his scheduled November visit to Washington.

Washington Post Service