

琉球大学学術リポジトリ

米国管理下の南西諸島状況雑件 沖縄関係 米国関係
（議員等発言(2)（講演、記者会見等）

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(3) サイミントン上院議員演説 (昭四四・九・八)

ソカ
ヒト 万博

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。

秘
211

大政事外外僑
務務次
臣官官審審長
俄審文会審
総人電厚計
参調析企
参領旅移
参地中東
北東西
参北北保
参一ニ
参西東洋
西東
参書近ア
参経国
参質統
参政技二
一理
参采調規
参政経科
軍社専
参道内外
一二

電信写

総番号(TA) 39386 主管
69年9月7日01時20分 米 国 発 北/
69年9月7日14時25分 本 省 着

外務大臣殿 下田 (大使) 臨時代理大使 総領事 代理

在外米軍基地に関する米国議員の演説

第2767号 略 至急

サイミントン上院議員(外交委及び軍事委、サイミントン小委委員長)は8日午前上院本会議において米国の対外コミットメント、在外米軍基地のあり方について演説する予定。同議員は右演説冒頭において米国の対外コミットメントは過大にすぎると、これは米国の経済にも負担を与えている。目下の在外米軍の大半はアジアに集中されているが今後アジアに対しては日本では言われているLOW POSTUREをとることが望まれる。兵力及び軍事上のエクイップメントの機動性が改善されておりAIR LIFTによって目的が達成される今日においては在外兵力が少くてもすむものであると前置し、ヨーロッパ、アジア関係について論じているところ、日本及びオキナワに関する部分別電のとおり。

なお、報道関係者の間では本演説は6日午後6時30分(当地时间)とされているが、演説時間は8日午前11時

外務省

17
秘
211

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秘

電信写

から12時の間と予定されているので念のため。

お見込みにより別電と共にソ連に転電ありたい。

(7)

- 2 -

外務省

功
世

注意

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- 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。

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大政事外外僑官 電信写

次務 典
 臣官官審審長
 僑文会管
 総入電厚計
 参折企
 参領移
 参中東
 長 北東西
 参北北保
 参一二
 参西東洋
 長 西東
 参審近ア
 長 参経国
 長 参質統国
 参政按二
 国一理
 参条協規
 長 参政経科
 参社専
 参道内外
 長 一二
 文長

総番号(TA) 39387 主管
 69年9月7日01時00分 米 国 務 省 米北1
 69年9月7日14時36分 本 省 着 米北1
 外務大臣殿 下田大使 臨時代理大使 総領事 代理

在外米軍基地に関する米国議員の演説

才2768号 略 至急
 往電才2767号別電

(以下英文別紙)

早 積 2767

OF ALL ASIAN RELATIONS, THE MOST IMPORTANT TO THE UNITED STATES ARE THOSE WITH JAPAN, LEADING ALLY IN ASIA, SECOND LARGEST TRADING PARTNER, THE THIRD MOST PRODUCTIVE ECONOMY IN THE WORLD AND WORLD'S FASTEST-GROWING MAJOR COUNTRY.

BECAUSE OF DOMESTIC POLITICAL CIRCUMSTANCES ARISING FROM HER TRAUMATIC EXPERIENCE IN WORLD WAR II, JAPAN'S PRESENT MILITARY POSTURE IS STRICTLY DEFENSIVE, BUT HER MILITARY POTENTIAL IS THAT OF A MAJOR WORLD POWER. AND ALTHOUGH HIS GREAT COUNTRY IS STILL SENSITIVE TO MEMORIES OF THE PAST, THE JAPANESE NOW SHOW SIGNS OF BECOMING A MAJOR SOURCE OF ECONOMIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL AID TO THAT WHOLE REGION, AS MANIFESTED BY THEIR PARTICIPATION IN THE ASIAN AND PACIFIC COUNCIL (ASPAC).

THE MAINTENANCE OF CLOSE AND FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH JAPAN IS THUS AN IMPORTANT UNITED STATES INTEREST. THIS COUNTRY IS COMMITTED TO DEFEND JAPAN AGAINST ALL THREATS, AND AS A RESULT JAPAN HAS BEEN ABLE TO EXPLOIT THAT SHIELD BY DEVOTING VERY LITTLE OF HER OWN GNP (LESS THAN 1 PERCENT) TO DEFENSE, CONCENTRATING INSTEAD ON DEVELOPING A BURGEONING ECONOMY.

WHILE UNDERSTANDABLY LOATH TO GIVE UP THIS ADVANTAGEOUS POSITION, RICH JAPAN MUST NOW THINK MORE OF HER OWN DEFENSE AND EVENTUALLY ACCEPT HER RESPONSIBILITIES AS A GREAT POWER.

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AS THE YOUNGER GENERATION ACHIEVES POWER IN THE LATE 1970'S JAPAN WILL LOOK UPON THE INTERNATIONAL SCENE WITH A SENSE OF BALANCE, WILL ESTABLISH POSITIVE DIPLOMATIC AND SECURITY POLICIES BASED ON TRUE NATIONAL INTEREST, AND WILL TAKE INDEPENDENT ACTION TO ACHIEVE NATIONAL GOALS.

IN THE MEANTIME, HOWEVER, SHORT RUN POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS DEMAND ATTENTION. THE CONTINUED PRESENCE OF UNITED STATES MILITARY INSTALLATIONS IN JAPAN IS WELL KNOWN TO BE A CONSTANT SOURCE OF IRRITATION TO LEFTIST AND CONSERVATIVE JAPANESE A LIKE. THAT IRRITATION HAS BEEN ADROITLY EXPLOITED. THESE BASES ARE THE CHIEF TARGETS OF A WAVE OF DEMONSTRATIONS WHICH DURING THE PAST YEAR HAVE MOUNTED GREATLY IN SIZE AND VIOLENCE, AND SERVE TO FOCUS PROTEST AGAINST THE JAPAN-UNITED STATES MUTUAL SECURITY TREATY WHICH COMES UP FOR REVIEW IN 1970, AND ALSO AGAINST THE CONTINUED UNITED STATES OCCUPATION OF OKINAWA. THESE MINORITY PROTESTS ARE REGETTING THROUGH TO THE JAPANESE PUBLIC. RECENT OPINION POLLS SHOW THAT 45 PERCENT OF THE POPULACE-45 MILLION PEOPLE- BELIEVE UNITED STATES BASES ARE HARMFUL TO THEIR COUNTRY, WHERE AS ONLY 18 PERCENT APPROVE.

IN THE PROCESS OF REEVALUATING THIS MUTUAL SECURITY TREATY, THE MILITARY VALUE OF THESE BASES SHOULD BE REASSESSED IN THE LIGHT OF THE POLITICAL LIABILITY THEY ALSO CONSTITUTE.

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WITH THE ADVENT OF THE POLARIS FLEET BALLISTIC MISSILE MAJOR CURRENT STRATEGIC DETERRENT, THERE WOULD SEEM TO BE LITTLE NEED FOR THE UNITED STATES TO RETAIN OKINAWA AS A BASE FOR B-52 OPERATIONS; AND FURTHER MORE JAPANESE AIRBASES ARE NOT AVAILABLE WITHOUT PRIOR CONSULTATION WITH THE UNITED STATES .

IF OKINAWA OPERATIONS ARE DISCONTINUED, JAPANESE BASES WOULD BE MUCH REDUCED IN VALUE TO THE UNITED STATES; IN FACT OUR BEST INTERESTS MIGHT BE SERVED BY TURNING SAID BASES OVER TO JAPAN AS PART OF A REVISED TREATY AGREEMENT WHERE BY JAPAN WOULD BUILD UP HER OWN CONVENTIONAL DEFENSE FORCES AS A PRELUDE TO EVENTUALLY JOINING THE PACIFIC COMMUNITY OF POWERS INTERESTED IN PRESERVING REGIONAL STABILITY.

THE STAKE OF JAPAN IN SUCH STABILITY IS TRULY TREMENDOUS. THE COUNTRY IS THE WORLD'S LARGEST IMPORTER OF OIL , 90 PERCENT OF WHICH COMES FROM THE PERSIAN GULF THROUGH THE INDIAN OCEAN, THE STRAITS OF MALACCA, AND THE SOUTH CHINA SEA. IN THE MOST RPT IN THE MOST LITERAL SENSE , JAPAN'S DOOMING ECONOMY DEPENDS FOR ITS VERY SURVIVAL ON DAILY TRAFFIC THROUGH THE STRAITS OF 400,000 TONS OF IMPORTED OIL , IRON ORE, AND COKING COAL. THIS LIFELINE IS VITAL. IT MUST BE DEFENDED AGAINST ANY THREAT TO THE MALAY PENINSULA. INVIEW OF HE FOREGOING FACTORS-PUBLIC OPINION IN

RELATIONSHIP TO STRATEGIC ECONOMIC SELF-INTEREST-

IT IS CLEAR THAT THE TREND OF JAPANESE POLICY REGARDING THE UNITED STATES MUST BE TOWARD A REDUCTION OF UNITED STATES MILITARY PRESENCE TO AN INCONSPICUOUS LEVEL. THIS TREND SHOULD , AND I BELIEVE WOULD , BE COUPLED WITH A UNITED STATES AGREEMENT TO RAPIDLY EXERT ITS REMOTE PRESENCE IN ASIA SHOULD THE SECURITY OF JAPAN'S TERRITORY BE THREATENED.