

琉球大学学術リポジトリ

日米関係（沖縄返還） 47

メタデータ	言語: 出版者: 公開日: 2019-02-14 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/20.500.12000/43847

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米側にも一体化政策推進の基の準備とする義務
もっていることとよく承知している。

2. (経済問題)

沖縄経済の長期 vision 確立に関する院務長

官の御意見には全く同感である。才四回沖縄経済
振興懇談会の才とめた方針に従って、日本政府より長

期計画と出されることを期待しており、われわれとして
もこれに建設的検討を加えて行きたい。

日米琉諮問委もこれに力とかりして頂きたい。

3. (内地米供与 農業振興問題)

内地米供与に関する詳細な考え方を知らせて頂

き感謝する。われわれとしてもこの問題には深い関心
をもっている。

平直に云って米国でも *Randle* は難しい、農務省であ
り、仲々困難な問題であるが、詳細な説明と頂き

くり返し感謝する。

(これに対し院務長官より、^{新租界約} 本件実現は来年2月以降

と思うが、本年夏までには、外交 *channel* と通じて
解決したいとの補足説明が行われた)

4. (米軍人 軍属による犯罪問題)

米本国及び海外派遣部隊に対し、法の厳守と命

じていることは申すまでもない。兵の典型的なものは、
20~21才の青年で18ヶ月沖縄勤務となっている。

これらの青年兵士に対しては米国の代表として行動せよと
訓諭しており、その大多数はこれを理解し、行動してい

るものと思う。過去2年の犯罪統計とみても、それ以
前より著しく減少していることを示している。

しかし、こうした努力にも拘わらず依然として犯罪が
あるのは極めて遺憾であるが、一旦犯罪が起った

場合は逮捕・裁判と *speed up* するよう努力している。
又、軍法会議は公開されている。^(新章)

二年前、米琉治安関係者の間でその協力に関する
書物が交換されたが、現在琉政新垣警察局長、
民政府保安局長シモンズ、及び軍を代表する専任大佐
の協力関係は緊密であり、情報交換も常時行なわ
れている。軍人、軍属の犯罪減少に少なからざる努力を
払っている積りである。

(これに対し院務長官より) 1. 琉警に充分な情報
を提供してこれを積極的に活用するようにしたら如何
か。 2. 公開裁判にしても事実上幾多の障害があるのでは
ないか。例えば被害者親族の基地内入門、裁判の
日取の周知方等、一般住民に広く公開裁判の実
態を知らせることが、住民感情を鎮める大事な要素に
なると指摘されたのに対し、高等弁務官はこれを逐一
take note し、これらの諸点については慎重に検討した
いと申し述べた)

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能登等。

5. (基地公害問題)

院務長官より御指摘頂いた点は自分自身もよく
承知している所である。われわれもこうした基地公害を
減少しよう研究してきたが、日本政府において具体案が
あれば、われわれもこれと受諾する用意がある。
(これに対し院務長官は、弁務官の意見と多し、近く
予算上の措置も各境し
具体案と提示したいと述べられた。)

6. (原潜による海水汚染問題)

屋良主席からもこの問題の提示があり、慎重に検討
する旨答えておいたが、米に Washington からの回答
なく、返答でさなないのが遺憾である。しかし、
Washington からの回訓あり次第、屋良主席に直接回
答したいと考えている。

(これに対し院務長官より、米側の調整技術に不
信をもってゐる訳ではなく、信頼出来る日本側技術

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者の参加により一般住民に与える^{精神的効果} ~~mental effect~~と重くみているのである。佐世保、長崎においてもこの効果は大きく、一般人の原潜寄港に対する不安はなくなり、事態改善に著しく役立ったと指摘された。

以後非公式なりとして以下の如き会話をもたれた。

弁務官：自分の就任当初、日本の新聞は、自分と原爆専門家と報道していたが、これは事実にあらず。自分は5年間原子力の平和利用の問題に従事したのである。自分は、その経験よりして、原子効力は極めて安全であることと知っている。屋良主席も物理教師であるだけに、政治問題をめきにしてゆくり技術的な話とすれば相互理解に役立つと信じている。

院務長官：放射能検査の問題は日本本土においても困難な問題であり、茲に於ける学者の言説が利用されているうらみがある。しかし自分は日米間に信頼出来る科学者と派遣出来る確信がある。

弁務官：経済・社会・文化各分野における日本の目ざましい発展は正に奇蹟とも云うべく、当地域における日本の指導的役割は重大である。

日・米両国の相互理解は当地域の平和の爲に大きな要素と考える。

院務長官：全く同意見であり、^{解決}沖縄問題をめぐって日米関係は更に深くなるものと信じる。

本信写送付先
外務大臣

The Summary of Remarks
by Mr. Tsukahara, Director-General of
the Prime Minister's Office
at the Talk with Lt. General Unger,
High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands

4 August 1967

1. I should like to express my sincere thanks and appreciation for the warm welcome extended to me by High Commissioner on the occasion of my visit to the Ryukyu Islands.

Since my appointment as director-general of the Prime Minister's Office, I have wished to come over here as soon as possible, but the general election and opening of the Diet session have prevented me from realizing it for nearly eight months. It is a great pleasure for me to be here now realizing my wish to see the actual situation of Okinawa and to personally exchange views with High Commissioner, officials and people of Okinawa.

2. As you know, Special Committees on Okinawa Problems were established in both Houses while the special session of the Diet was convened for about six months this year, where earnest debate on all the problems in relation to Okinawa was carried on throughout the session. At the closing of this session, the resolutions, which were handed to you through the director of Special Areas Liaison Bureau, passed the the Special Committees of both Houses. In these resolutions, strong concern was shown by the whole Japanese nation with such problems as the removal of gaps existing between Okinawa and mainland Japan in the fields of education, social welfare, industries, and economy, expansion of autonomy of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands, and simplification of procedure for travel between Okinawa and mainland Japan, as well as the restoration to Japan of administrative control over Okinawa which

is a long-cherished wish of the whole Japanese nation. Especially an earnest wish for raising the level of well-being and welfare of Okinawan people up to that in mainland Japan is clearly indicated.

I hope that High Commissioner, with the highest responsibility in administrative control over Okinawa, will give even more consideration to these resolutions.

3. The problem of restoration to Japan of administrative control over Okinawa is the problem how to make out, from mutual reliance and cooperation between the United States and Japan, such new measures as to fill the two sorts of apparently antinomic demands by adjusting the necessity of continual presence of US military bases in Okinawa which have been playing an important part in maintaining peace and security in the Far East with growing wishes of the whole Japanese nation to restore to Japan the administrative control over one million Okinawan people. This needs the political judgement of high level and, properly speaking, a diplomatic problem of top level authorities of the United States and Japan. I should like to express my expectation to the result of the talks to be held by President Johnson and Prime Minister Sato on the occasion of the latter's visit to the United States this fall, where I believe considerable advance will be achieved. Furthermore, I should like to add that a deliberation committee for Okinawa problems was established by the Cabinet in order to debate on these problems.

4. Therefore, what I am concerned with now in relation to present Okinawan issues is to remove gaps between Okinawa and mainland Japan in the fields of well-being and welfare, industries and economy, and to promote the sense of identity between them aiming at minimizing difficulties which we will have to face with at the time of restoration

to Japan of administrative control over Okinawa. The concrete detail of and means for achieving such sense of identity is at present studied between the Prime Minister's Office and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Especially, excluding these fields which contain a part of Central Government administrative affairs executed by the GRI, I like to propose that the administrative and financial system in various fields be established which come closely approach to the system carried by the prefectures in mainland Japan. This also applies to the system of Shi-Cho-Son.

In the industrial and economic phase, Okinawan economy, from the viewpoint of foreign receipts and payments, obviously has a close and indivisible relation with the Japan's economy. From an angle of providing for future restoration of administrative control over Okinawa to Japan, I hope that the future program for Okinawan economy as a link of Japan's economy should be formed jointly by the US, Japan and Okinawa.

Fortunately, it is learned that the Okinawa Economy Promotion Conference which consists of member of Japan-Okinawa economic circles has a plan to organize Okinawa Economy Comprehensive Study Institution in Okinawa to review a long-range program for Okinawan industry and economy. It is very fuseful to give assistance to this through mutual cooperation between the US and Japan. In addition to this, member of my staff in Prime Minister's Office made a plot which is to be an essential feature of future economic plan for Okinawa. I wish you to review it. This, however, is not a definite plan decided by the Government, but also provided by Prime Minister's Office at present. In order to promote a sense of identity between Okinawa and Japan, a close liaison and cooperation may be required by both countries in

future. Therefore, it is coincidently necessary to broaden the functions of Nampo Liaison Office at Naha.

I wish that your understanding and cooperation be rendred to us on these problems such as the ways to promote a sense of identity between Okinawa and Japan, the view to project future economic vision in Okinawa, strengthening liaison functions of Nampo Liaison Office, etc.

5. With regard to the economic assistance to Okinawa from the Japanese Government for FY 1969, it is learned that a concrete consultation between the US and Japan will be conducted in near future. As stated in a proposed resolution of the Special Committee for Okinawa Issues, the House of Councilors, I wish that the Japanese Government's opinion be much considered and reflected on an office level consultation prior to the economic assistance to Okinawa by the Government will come to a decision. Along with the increase in the assistance by the Government, I hope that the ceiling of the amount provided in the Price Act be raised soon.

High Commissioner's understanding and cooperation be rendered on the following points in relation to the economic assistance by the Japanese Government.

Among the estimated projects in the assistance by the Japanese Government for FY 1969, I like to extend my best for construction of Aja port after careful review in the light of limited Naha port at present. As for the establishment of school of health sciences in the University of the Ryukyus which is an opinion of Dr. Takemi who is the President of Deliberation Committee for Establishment of Medical School of the University of the Ryukyus, my advisory body, I like to take this into the assistance from Japan for FY 1969. In the phase of agriculture, I like to place a stress on the promotion of livestock industry. Further,

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in the phase of medical service, it is learned that a number of Hansen's disease patient is not on the decrease in Okinawa. Therefore, I like to promote a measurement of treatment for it in the next Japanese assistance for FY 1969.

6. In conclusion, important and difficult matters are involved in Okinawa issues for High Commissioner and for myself. It can be said that Okinawa, therefore, is the standpoint to measure the real value of cooperation between the US and Japan. Through exchange of mutual and frank opinion, I really hope that you would extend your utmost effort for settlement of these problems based on our mutual confidence and close cooperation.

Thank you very much.