

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 米国の
反応

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League of Women Voters 主權討論會

2. 同討論会に日本官が招待を受け野の副領事を出席せしめ、主催者側からこれを参加の要請し、かつ在在の同副領事は来賓の一人として参加を留めた由。

討論会の準備の際、主催者側の協力要請があった。当館より前記各報映画及び日本を中心としたアジアの地図を貸出。在在 Japan of Today 等公報資料を500部提供し、この資料は当日参加者の配布した。

3. 講演については先方から日本外務次官補代理が講演を行なうこと、内容は冒険的電報とあり。従って少子社長が論壇に至り、石油産業を中心とした日本経済関係の説明、米国の日本から手を引け日本を至

海に大きな影響を受けつつあると述べた。同社長は冒険日本関係は重大な時期に達しかつており、もし mismanage すればとある。日本関係は危機に瀕するかもしれないと見解を述べ、終りに安否、沖縄問題については簡単に触れた。安否問題については、同社長は、1970年の一年予告で登壇し、このまま継続すべきか否か問題と述べ、この関連して極東事項、日米協定の問題があることを指摘した。沖縄問題については、日本人は外国からの脅迫に脅威を感じており、沖縄人は祖国復帰について impatient であり、沖縄問題が日本関係の発火点ともなりかねないことを警告した。

最後のライブラリー教授は、*the gross*

mismanagement があつた日本向の危機
 が生ずることは必至であり、ウズマム戦争は
 日本国民の 1980 年代の至望を想へ出た世多の
 日本人は寧ろ本国と同盟国保のありこゝ一
 層脅威を感じてゐる等日本の国民感情、国
 内事情の説明があつた。同教授は安全保障
 約について日本が各国との相互安全保障
 条約を廢棄し、ウズマム等の他の問題地
 域から米軍を撤退せよと主張し、日本は
 再軍備をせよと主張する。沖縄問題
 については 1972 年に返還せよとあり、沖縄
 の核兵器をなくする必要はなく、沖縄基地の
 自由使用権は保持せよと強調
 した。又同教授は、一各外国務次官補
 代理が日本に米国の GNP の 9% を国防

費を充ててゐるのに対して僅か 1% の国防費
 に使つてゐると述べたことに加え、ミサイルや核
 兵器の開発の多額予算を使つてゐる日本の防
 衛費を米国のそれと比較することは間違つた
 り、日本と同じ様な状況下の他の欧州諸国と
 比較すべきであると及海した。
 午後の討論では、岡島氏はウズマム戦争
 への及海が強く、事実 1965 年には 10 万
 人であった共産党員が北米開始後は 15 万
 人に増え今や 30 万人に達してゐると述べ、安全保障
 については西独では米軍駐留が国防に
 寄与してゐると国民の認識があつたこと
 日本では米軍基地の存在は却つて外部か
 らの侵略と誘発すること国民感情が及海と
 述べた。

自物產輸入制限についての傾向に対しては、
 社長は、日本は石油以外の産物のことでは
 3ヶ月前と不違ひ、米国の産物は不必要な
 競争的の経済を求めたいから、日本は
 済は一層米国の外国産物の進出に耐え
 ると思ふと答へた。

毎日新聞映画新聞(Fuell)記者が接
 助の貿易の重要を述べたことと同
 題提起した。ライオン教授は貿
 易の重要は後進国産物の発展に必要な
 技術援助も行つていふことと述べ、明石氏
 は日本はアジア諸国の産物の発展に伴
 つて諸国の貿易が延びるに對して労働
 集約的産物から資本集約的産物に移行し
 つつあると説明があつた。明石氏は、

ソソ國務次官補佐氏は、日本はカネ、セ
 ル、米、援助の目的は述べた。對し、
 米國がやうなことが及海に。對中共國
 経済の傾向の管之明石氏は地理的文
 化的親近性の故、日本は對中共關係を
 私心で考へて考へるべきでない。ライオン教
 授は米國は對中共政策を改めようとして
 中國包圍を企ててあり、日本は中共國
 際社会の引出の指導的役割を果た
 すべきと述べた。

又、日本学術会議等専門家の会合は現
 在、開行中である。この際、共同の
 沖繩、安保問題と主眼として、諸國の
 合同のことは、今回が最初であると思
 ふこと、この出席は、野口副総長が

当日は50名収容の法務部講堂は満員、
 入場券が乏しく聴衆は別室でテレビの会議
 の模様を観望し、熱心なメモをとっている
 ところあり。主催者側も開いたところでは
 今回のテーマは主任団体の幹部が独自の
 決断と趣意を、今後益々沖繩・安部内
 道と関係の増大を、講師の演
 説要請が増加すると思われ、中の方の沖
 対策に何れも作ることが必要と考へた。

本給子送付先：在米大使
 希望配布先 事情外にも配布願ふ

Connecticut Voter

MARCH 1969

SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Remember the riots in Japan that caused President Eisenhower to cancel his 1960 trip to that country? Remember the reason for the crisis?

Japan exploded politically over the issue of renewal of the Military Security Treaty between Japan and the U.S. Not only was Eisenhower forced to cancel his trip, but the Japanese government of Premier Nobusuke Kishi was overthrown. That treaty, renewed in 1960, will expire in June 1970. And Leftists in Japan promise to create another crisis, greater than in 1960, if the treaty is renewed.

Policy-makers and politicians are worrying that the U.S. and Japan may be headed for divorce, political-style. Yoshizane Iwasa, president of the Fuji Bank, said in New York recently, "There seems to be a myth in America that Japan is an 'automatic ally' which would do exactly as America wishes," whereas, the fact is that "the people of Japan are dissatisfied."

At this time in history, when Asia holds a key to world peace, will Japan assert herself as a leader? Southeast Asian nations are looking for an Asian counter-balance power to China. Other questions facing the U.S. during the next few years are:

- Should the U.S. return Okinawa to Japan?
- Should Japan have a larger share in the peacekeeping burden in the Far East? What about her role in the U.N.?
- Should Japan and the U.S. be partners or competitors in world trade?
- What changes in U.S. policies toward Japan might be of mutual benefit?

Because of mounting public interest in these grave questions, the

League of Women Voters of Connecticut has chosen "The U.S. and Japan: A Time of Crisis?" as the topic for its first School of International Relations. Our program is modeled after the very successful School of International Relations sponsored by the Massachusetts League which has been a distinguished event in the calendar of international affairs for 48 years.

Beginning at 9:30 a.m. a film about Japan will be shown. Then, the morning session will hear the views of three distinguished speakers. In the afternoon School will begin with provocative questions from three professional analysts to start a panel discussion of the most important issues. Last, but not least by League standards, there will be time for questions from the audience.

THE MARY FOULKE MORRISON INTERN PROGRAM

This project, a cooperative effort of the LWV and Connecticut College in New London, permits a student in her junior year to spend the summer working in the national offices of the League in Washington. The program honors Mrs. James W. Morrisson, one of the founders of the League of Women Voters and a trustee of Connecticut College since 1937.

Paulette J. Carrington of Georgetown, Guyana, has been chosen as the 1969 Intern. Miss Carrington
(Continued last page)

From the President

The School of International Relations which will be held on March 18 is a very special occasion for the League of Women Voters of Connecticut. In addition to the obvious pride that any organization would have in being able to present such a distinguished panel of speakers, this date marks the beginning of our Golden Anniversary celebration.

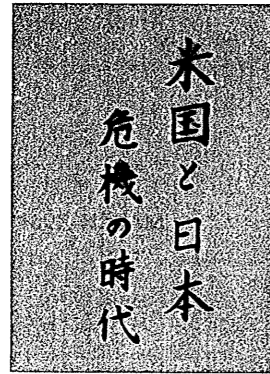
The League's first fifty years have seen great changes, both in the world and in the League itself. Originally dedicated to the political education of the newly enfranchised woman, the League now serves all voters and potential voters. We are the inheritors of a proud tradition, but our past is only the prelude to our future.

The vast expansion of government services, changing concepts of how citizens should participate, and efforts to bring the disadvantaged and unfranchised into the political arena, may cast the League in a very different role in the next fifty years. Our basic goal, however, remains the same: to help citizens understand how they may shape the society they live in through the orderly processes of government, and to inform citizens concerning the issues they are or will be facing.

So we are celebrating! For the first time, the League of Women Voters is holding a Capital Fund Drive for a 50th birthday present. Members are being approached first, non-members, business and industry later as the year goes on. Each state will have its own "blast off." The School of International Relations is ours.

We hope that you will join with us in being proud that there is a League of Women Voters.

Virginia S. Sweet



PROGRAM

SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

UNITED STATES AND JAPAN: A TIME OF CRISIS?

TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1969

Registration and Film: 9:30 to 10:00

Morning Session: 10:00 to 12:00

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Frontiers for Japan | The Hon. Robert W. Barnett, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs |
| Japan, A Trading Partner | James Voss, President
Caltex Petroleum Corporation |
| A Time of Crisis | Edwin O. Reischauer, University Professor
Harvard University |

Lunch: 12:00 to 1:00

Exra Stiles College and Morse Colleges

Afternoon Session: 1:00 to 3:00

Panel Discussion

- Moderator: Thomas R. H. Havens, Assistant Professor of Japanese History, Connecticut College
- Participants: Earl Foell, U.N. Bureau Chief, Los Angeles TIMES
Yashushi Akashi, Advisor in Office of Secretary General U Thant
Sadaichiro Okajima, Graduate Student, Columbia University and all speakers

Audience Participation

ROBERT W. BARNETT, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, was born in China. He is a Phi Beta Kappa, a Rhodes Scholar, and holder of the Legion of Merit.

Mr. Barnett was educated at the University of North Carolina (B.A. 1933, M.A. 1934) and Oxford University (M.A. 1936 and B.Litt. 1937). He was a Rockefeller Fellow at Yale University (1939) and a Corporation Fellow at Harvard University (1959-60).

Before joining the Department of State, Mr. Barnett was a Research Fellow with the Institute of Pacific Relations and Program Executive Officer, United China Relief in New York. He served as General Chennault's Chief Combat Intelligence Officer with the 14th Air Force in China during World War II.

From 1945 to 1949, Mr. Barnett was U.S. Member of the Economics and Reparations Committees of the Far Eastern Commission responsible for occupation policies toward Japan. He became the Department of State's Officer-in-Charge for China Economic Affairs in 1949 and for Western European Economic Affairs in 1951. He subsequently served tours in Europe, returning to Washington in 1962 as Deputy Director, Foreign Economic Advisory Staff, Office of the Under Secretary of State. He became Deputy Assistant Secretary for Far Eastern Affairs (now East Asian and Pacific Affairs) in 1963.

JAMES MILTON VOSS, president of Caltex Petroleum Corporation, has spent many of his twenty-two years with Caltex in the Far East.

▽ ROBERT W. BARNETT



▽ JAMES MILTON VOSS



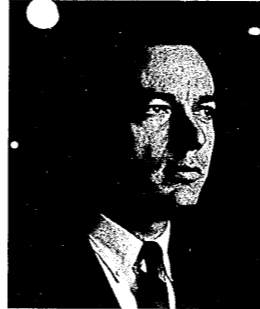
▽ EDWIN O. REISCHAUER



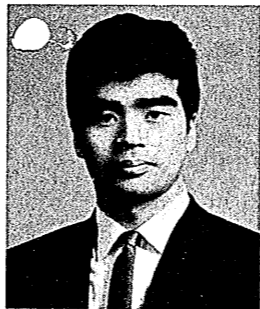
▽ YASHUSHI AKASHI



▽ EARL W. FOELL



▽ SADAICHIRO OKAJIMA



A native of Texas, Mr. Voss grew up in San Antonio and is a graduate of the University of Texas. He received his law degree there in 1939, and for the next several years was associated with Aetna Casualty and Surety Company as an attorney. Called into service with the United States Air Force in 1944, Mr. Voss was assigned to the China theater.

Joining Caltex in 1946, Mr. Voss was stationed in Shanghai for three eventful years. At one point, he was held for ransom by Communist-led students of Chaotung University, and was released only after Mayor K. C. Wu, later governor of Formosa, interceded for him.

Transferred to Hong Kong in 1949, Mr. Voss negotiated the contracts for Caltex' entry into marketing in the Ryukyu Islands. Moving on to Japan, he handled the legal work in developing Caltex' joint interests with the Nippon and Koa Oil Companies, which included the organization of the Nippon Petroleum Refining and Tokyo Tanker Companies.

In 1960, Mr. Voss became managing director of Caltex Oil (Australia) Pty. Ltd. Then, late in 1961, he was recalled to New York as a divisional vice president of Caltex. He subsequently was appointed a vice president of California Texas Oil Corporation, then executive vice president, and in 1964 was elected to his present position.

EDWIN O. REISCHAUER has been a student of Japanese and East Asian history for the past four decades, a resident of Asia for a total of 24 years, a government official and military officer at various times dating back to 1941, and U.S. Ambassador to Japan from April 1961 to August 1966. He is currently a University Professor at Harvard University.

Mr. Reischauer was born in Tokyo in 1910 and lived in Japan until 1927. He was educated at Oberlin College (B.A. 1931) and Harvard University (Ph.D. 1939). He has also studied at the universities of Paris, Tokyo and Kyoto and in Korea and China. He became an instructor at Harvard in 1939, associate professor in 1945 and professor of Japanese history in 1950.

During World War II, Mr. Reischauer served with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Military Intelligence Service of the War Department General Staff, and was awarded the Legion of Merit. He has also worked for the Department of State in the Division of Far Eastern Affairs. Among his books are: *Japan Past and Present* (1947; new and revised editions 1952,

1964); *The United States and Japan* (1950, 1957, 1965); *Beyond Vietnam: The United States and Asia* (1967).

YASHUSHI AKASHI is First Officer and Assistant to Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs in the Offices of the Secretary-General of the United Nations. He was born in 1931 and graduated from the University of Tokyo in 1954 going on to graduate studies in international relations. He came to the U.S. in 1955 as a Fulbright Scholar studying at the University of Virginia and the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts. In 1957, soon after Japan's admission to the UN, Mr. Akashi was recruited for the UN Secretariat as the first Japanese Political Affairs Officer. He has since served in the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs and in the Offices of the Secretary-General. In 1967, Mr. Akashi was Chairman of the Conference for Mid-Career Asian Leaders on the Decade of Development which was held in Ceylon. He is currently an Associate of the Columbia University Seminars on the Problem of Peace and on Modern East Asia. He is also Consultant on the Programme Committee of the American Friends Service Committee for International Conferences and Seminars. Among his publications are: *The United Nations* (1965); "Jeffersonian Democracy" (Vol. II of *World History*, 1957); "The Problems of Japan's United Nations Diplomacy" (*The Journal of Social and Political Thought in Japan*, Vol. IV, No. 1, April 1966).

EARL W. FOELL, United Nations Bureau Chief for the LOS ANGELES TIMES, is a native of Houston, Texas. He graduated with honors from Principia College (Illinois) in 1949. Soon after graduation Mr. Foell joined the staff of the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR and was its UN Correspondent from 1963 to 1968. He won the New York Deadline Club Award for "best United Nations coverage" as well as an earlier award from the Boston Press Club for a 1957 series on American cities and their slum renewal problems.

SADAICHIRO OKAJIMA is a second year student at the School of International Affairs at Columbia University. He was born in Tsinan, China, in 1941 and evacuated to Japan in 1947. A graduate of Doshisha University (1965), Mr. Okajima also received a B.A. degree in Political Science from Amherst College.

COMMITTEE

Chairman — Mrs. Ward Phelps, Greenwich. Treasurer — Mrs. J. C. Neff, New Haven. Program — Mrs. Earl Foell, Chm., Mrs. William C. Anderson, Mrs. Lawrence Aasen, Mrs. Robert Borden, Mrs. Joseph Gormick, Westport; Mrs. David K. Osler, Greenwich. Reading List — Mrs. Alexander Stieber, Avon. Arrangements — Mrs. William H. Knaut, North Haven. Public Relations — Mrs. Stuart L. Joslin, Fairfield. Ticket Promotion — Mrs. Harold E. Bresky, Monroe; Mrs. H. McKim Steele, West Hartford. Conn. Voter — Mrs. I. H. Deitrick, Old Lyme. Consultants — Mrs. Albert G. Simms, Greenwich; Mrs. H. Francis Shattuck Jr., Darien; Mrs. William Ellison, New Haven.

This special issue of the CONNECTICUT VOTER is made possible by a gift from The S&H Foundation and The State National Bank of Connecticut

Selected Reading List

Hall, J. W., and Beardsley, R. K. *Twelve Doors to Japan* (McGraw-Hill, 1965). Reischauer, E. O. *Japan, Past and Present* (Alfred A. Knopf, 1964). Reischauer, E. O., Fairbank, J. K., and Craig, A. M. *East Asia: The Modern Transformation*. (Houghton Mifflin, 1965).

THE TIES THAT BIND

Just a hundred years ago Japan was an agrarian, feudal society. Today it is a highly industrialized nation with a free economy and democratic institutions. Japan's annual average growth rate of 10.1% is unparalleled in history. In 1968 it was the world's leading producer of ships, cameras and radios, and its second largest producer of automobiles. It is probable that final statistics for 1968 will show that Japan has edged out West Germany as the world's third largest industrial power. Furthermore this brilliant success has been achieved despite the disastrous results of World War II which, in economic terms, amounted to the loss of almost two decades of growth.

At the risk of oversimplification, some of the factors contributing to this amazing achievement have been an ample supply of increasingly educated, skilled and disciplined labor; efficient assimilation and utilization of Western technology and managerial skills; the ready response of Japan's people to the profit and income opportunities of a private enterprise,

capitalistic economy; the active role of government in the economic sphere.

Before World War II government policies were largely concerned with economic growth for national strength. Postwar the emphasis has been on raising the standard of living. Economic rehabilitation during the American Occupation was spurred by some \$2 billion in U.S. aid which consisted mainly of food and industrial raw materials, the essentials for economic re-birth.

Since the end of the Occupation in 1952, economic ties have been perhaps the most important factor in the continuing close relationship between the two countries. Their extent is made clear by John Davenport in the Sept. 1, 1968, issue of FORTUNE:

"The U.S. and Japan: The Biggest Trading Partnership. Total trade between Japan and the U.S. last year added up to \$5.7 billion, the largest interchange of goods ever recorded between any two nations. The U.S. long ran a positive trade balance with Japan, but that has changed in the past few years, and last year Japan's exports to the U.S. exceeded imports

SAVE THESE DATES

March 25—Capitol Conference, 10 to 1:30, Hartford. "Legislative Issues"

April 1—"Focus on the Future: Choices and Challenges" Tri-State Committee of the LWV. Tappan Zee Motor Inn, Nyack, N.Y.

from the U.S. by some \$300 million. A sizable portion of our exports to Japan consists of materials, some of which return to the U.S. in manufactured goods. We send Japan cotton, timber, steel scrap; Japan sends us textiles, wood products, finished steel. But—in aircraft and office machines, for example—the U.S. retains clear competitive advantages, partly through superior R. and D. In machinery there is a complex division of labor wherein, for instance, Japan buys heavy earth-moving equipment here but makes smaller types at home. Japan is the largest single market for commercial exports of U.S. farm products, including food, soybeans, and tobacco, and in trade negotiations the Japanese can usually count on support from the U.S. farm bloc."

INTERN—continued

speaks French and Spanish in addition to English, is the assistant to the Foreign Student Advisor at Connecticut College, and has worked as a tutor-counselor in the summer human resources program in New York City.

Each intern has evaluated her experience in a thoughtful report. Here are some excerpts from the report of the 1968 Intern, Sara M. Busch:

"One of the most rewarding aspects of my internship was the opportunity to be involved in an office where the intelligent professional staff is amazingly devoted and enthusiastic about its activities. I was accepted as part of the functioning organization of the League's national headquarters. This is probably one of the reasons for the uniqueness and adventure of the Morrison Internship as compared with other internships on 'the Hill' and in government agencies—I was not made an 'errand girl' nor an 'envelope-stuffer,' but always felt an active, vital and needed party.

"... The summer was not all writing and research; in addition to the excitement of being in Washington during a presidential election year, I had the opportunity to attend Senate hearings, trade commission meetings, and a State Department 'de-briefing'

on Southeast Asia. . . .

"It is exceedingly difficult to 'evaluate' my experience as an intern for the League; so much of the 'value' of this enriching achievement is intangible—or at least inexpressible. I can only say that the feeling and understanding gained from direct work with a national private 'interest group' and from the close contact with the daily routine of the United States government was so valuable that I am hopeful the League internship program can be enlarged and coordinated. I realized that my contemporaries at college and my career-girl neighbors in Washington were as unaware as I of the League's activities and the force it can exercise upon public decisions. The immense possibilities of increasing League membership and participation by informing the college student and young career woman of the outlet and range of League work made me terribly excited about the program to bring League data and publications onto college campuses. . . .

"Perhaps I am a bit more cynical about the democratic system—the omnipresent bureaucracy, red-tape, slowness, and necessary 'give and take' of politics—after seeing it in operation. I can smile now at my 'idealistic'

amazement as I read League annual reports and individual board members' comments on rough draft from various states. Quite frankly, after a while, one could actually tell what area of the country a report or criticism came from by the written comments; thus, I realized how many sectional differences exist and how far we still are from being an organization, let alone a nation, united in ideals, goals, and attitudes. My internship not only introduced me to the massive work done by the League of Women Voters, but to the government of the United States, and that which remains to be done. I can now better understand the responsibilities of individual citizens and the potential of the League, and similar organizations, for influencing and affecting public decision-making and the welfare of a free society. Moreover, in a summer fraught with general frustration and disenchantment, and in a fall infused with increasing reactionaryism, I realized that frustration was an inherent condition of a free society, and that the possibility for instituting change and reform is present within our existing system through the leadership and efforts of organizations such as the League of Women Voters."