


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 軍用地
問題（プライス報告を含む） 第四巻

メタデータ	言語: 出版者: 公開日: 2019-02-15 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/20.500.12000/43871



新
肉
論
調



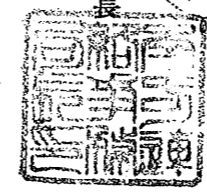
アジア局長 第五課長 南方班

総南連一才二八九号 主席事務官

昭和二十八年五月十六日

總理府南方連絡事務局長

外務省アジア局長 殿



土地收用令に関する新聞記事の切抜の送付
御参考までに標記に関する四月二十六日の琉球新報掲載の記事の
切抜を別添のとおり送付する。

總理府

記帳了

土地收用令と米側の見解

土地購入は米国の方針

「デビス法務局長」記者團と会見「占領政策の持続可能？」

土地收用令(符令一〇九号)が、四百三百回で公布されたが、その内容(米政府が管内の個人所有地を買い上げる)が、米側の見解を明らかにしている。米政府は、この土地を買い上げるに際して、米側の見解を明らかにしている。米政府は、この土地を買い上げるに際して、米側の見解を明らかにしている。米政府は、この土地を買い上げるに際して、米側の見解を明らかにしている。

じっくり相談し合う

土地收用令・軍民協議会

土地收用令(符令一〇九号)のたが、これに伴い、米政府は、この土地を買い上げるに際して、米側の見解を明らかにしている。米政府は、この土地を買い上げるに際して、米側の見解を明らかにしている。米政府は、この土地を買い上げるに際して、米側の見解を明らかにしている。

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アジア局長

第五課長

主席事務官

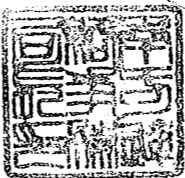
南方班

總南連一才三三四号

昭和二十八年六月八日

總理府南方連絡事務局長

外務省アジア局長 殿



土地収用令告知業務に関する新聞記事の切抜の送付
御参考までに標記に関する四月二十八日の沖繩タイムスタ刊に
掲載の記事の切抜を別添の通り送付する。

總理府

記帳了

土地收用令告知業務 指令で明示

ルイス准将は四月十四日付土地收用令の告知業務に關し次のように発表
表した。

五三年四月三日付、民政府布令才百九号（土地收用令）の才二条才一項
に基く手続を明細にし、且つ告知業務を遂行する目的のため次の通り
指令する。

才一條…琉球政府行政主席に民政府布令才百九号の定めるところによ
り告知書の交付がある行政主席又は全南係市町村の長を含む行政
主席の指定代理人は直ちに地主及び南係者に対し通例の市町村手続
きによって告知を行うものとする。

但し、別段の指令及び規定がある場合はこの限りでない。

才二條、氏名及び現住所又は最終居住所の一致する若くは一致するこ
とのできる南係地主に對する告知書の訳文その他当該告知に關する
書類及びその趣旨を實施する書類の交付は、郵送か、直接引渡し
かとするものとする。

総 理 府

才三條、告知書の訳文は、南係地目表と共に、南係土地の近辺及び南
係村部落事務所において広告に附するものとする。

才四條、告知書の譯文その他当該告知に關する書類及びその趣旨を實
証する文書類は、即時、発行部数の多い一琉球新報紙に公告する。

才五條、前述の指令に基く告知書にはすべて、日付欄を設け、才四條に
定める所による新報紙の年月日を付するものとする。

才六條、次に定める所により遂行する各業務及びその方法は、業務
を遂行する者が適當な証明をするものとし、その証明書は、書は
南係告知書の原本に添付し、且つ、行政府に保管するものとする。

民政副長官の令により公布する

民政官 米國陸軍准将

セームス・エム・ルイス

(昭和二十八年四月二十日沖縄タイムズに掲載)

土地収用令、廃止の意図なし

軍回答



オグデン少将
取用令は動かしなす意図なし。オグデン少将の回答内容が流された。

立憲の軍用問題審議会の土庫委員及び新里、石原、柳長の意代表ら四名は一日午前十時から約一時間にかけてオグデン少将及びルイス准将をそれぞれ訪問し、立憲院が決議した土地収用令廃止問題等に対する正式回答を求めたが、土庫委員及び新里、石原、柳長の意代表ら四名は「取用令は動かしなす意図なし」として、立憲院の意図を明確に述べた。



ルイス准将

軍事防衛上、土地を提供せよ

土地委の運営円滑期

オグデン副長官 回答

「軍事防衛上の必要がある場合は、土地を提供せよ。これは、個々のケースの場合には、好まぬものである。一、陸軍に対する正式回答は、従つての問題は土地委の運営に連関して軍民双方が納得するように行う。二、外人の土地購入に關する規定は、代る規定も考へておいた。

令 法的根拠は平和條約二條 収用 発動せず納得で

ルイス准將回答
「土地収用令は佳境に陥れられてゐるが、これを直すには法律を動かさなければならぬ。平和條約二條を動かさなければならぬ。これは、土地委の運営に連関して軍民双方が納得するように行う。二、外人の土地購入に關する規定は、代る規定も考へておいた。

ルイス准將昨年立法院が公布した土地収用令には軍用地は含まれてゐたのかと質問し、適当な法律がなかつたから、布令の取用法が出されたのだと述べ、趣意は「目下、米軍中隊は、陸軍部は、目下、米軍中隊に軍用地使用の制限を課せられてゐる」と答へた。

宙に迷う土地料

抄らない地代受領

(地)(用)(使)(軍)

が、現在中央種殖務所では京 百四十四万二千六百坪で傾かている。

購置効前の軍から交付された留置リストによる土地用材は布 一〇五坪の 運出帳、支払いは行つていない。規定に基づいて換

約期間から除外 軍用地の差額調査によると、総 され、所有権者 取捨二十五坪で三千六百七十 の譲渡さへ出来 九万坪といわれ、現在十種殖務 ねは支払いを行 所に交付されたリストはもの中 二二七八坪、埋没して三 二と算された

十数分の二にしか相違しな 六月十日時点で支払いを結 したものは三半に過ぎない 現在行われている支払い方法は 土地事務所のリストと所有権証 明書を照合した上、内閣府職員 が地主に小切手を渡し、さき に地主は別の窓口を廻つて小切 手を現金に引換える準備がな もので副官からの説明にもま るよう早急に支払いを行つた 際で書面では手続方法を要入給 接収取証を現金引換えにしない ければならないの意見であるが

日限なしの支払いを進行する しても、一日千坪平均で六つで 六万坪は要するので土地事務 所ではできるだけ速やかに処理 すると連日十数名をくりだして

アジヤ局課長
第五課
陸軍省

総南連第五四号

昭和三十年一月二十二日

總理府南方連絡事務局長

外務省アジヤ局長 殿

軍用地問題に関する朝日報道と沖繩民政府筋の反響について
標記について那覇日本政府南方連絡事務所より別紙写しの通り報
告があつたので御参考までに送付する。



30.1.26
南方

30.1.2
文
収

30.1.27
第一課

記帳了

30.1.27

總理府



那第百二十号

昭和三十年一月十七日

南

那第百日本政府南方連絡事務所長

南方連絡事務局長 殿

軍用世間野不園寸の朝日報道と沖繩軍

民政府の助の及助音

去る一月十二日朝日紙によつて報道上は沖繩問題の現況沖繩の各方面大きく波紋を投じて居る家庭も長閑な取柄の話題の中心となつてゐる。今この朝日紙は未だ届いてないが同紙が到着して記事の全貌を判明すれば任天と云ふ別報は一層大きくなるであろう。言外に在る。毎日新聞東京本社が十四日急電報と当地通信部に送つた朝日紙

厚生省

と共同して沖繩問題と報道するから、政府政界代表の談話も色々取捨多岐送るよう指令して来た。諸君も既に編者も手帖欄で短評を試みてゐるようだが、東京の大新聞が一斉に沖繩問題を大きく取上げてゐることは任天と云ふ別報は一層大きく感ぜさせてゐる。

沖繩問題は東京に在る各外国通信社から各国外向の報道上は、極端に二子ヨロクヤの天の風根特派員からの通信によつて米国の新聞が殆んど取上げてゐない。この報道不当の有識者は聊か失望を以て、日本軍国内の大きな波紋を投じて居る東京からの報道は満足してゐる。特に自由人権協会が沖繩問題と様々して重視し、水とアノヤ合議人提案するにあつた協会の同封と、同封の検査したところ、報道は感ぜしむ度で沖繩問題と国際的討議される機会が到来したことをよびこんでゐる。朝日紙の記事は沖繩をいふ、琉球新報の各東京支局から要約して、稿に記事を取れ、十四日の朝刊に報道したから、これに對する及御音として

十五日の当地新聞は琉球列島米國民政府オクテ副長官の談話と発表
とある。オ副長官は臨時島の談話の中で住民の注目を引くは現在の軍用
土地賃貸料は、臨時的賃貸料であるという言葉である。オ副長官は
勿論のこと、米軍民政政府或は米軍の何人も、臨時的賃貸料を
言う表現を以ては當てないことあり官も民も全く初耳である。オオ副長
官の談話が住民に不愉快を起していることは、

「軍による沖縄に設けられた各種施設の改善等より誰か利益を受け
けるものかを考えてみれば水はわかれない。所や村口隣接と設けられた
路の上つつ周辺の所々は土地の地位を占めていくのは事實だと思つて
よと言明である。軍の施設より思慮を受けられるから賃貸料は
低廉でも結構である」とする言外の言外があるものと、不満を感じてい
る。

厚 生 省

又オ副長官が那覇A.Pから米軍の言明を十日の当地新聞は東京
通信と報道しているから言明で住民から批判を起していることは
「軍の使用する土地の賃貸料があまり低くすぎるとの不平の背後
には米軍の別荘地がある」

とこの言明である。米軍オ副長官は軍の措置に対して承服せず不平
不満を抱く或は軍の土地は、米軍に占有するものは片一端から米軍
主義者として認められ、或は米軍主義者の日調者と言つて格印を押しつけて
いる。土地問題に限らず日本復帰の民族悲願と米軍主義者
は米軍調者として認められる。沖縄の住民に軍用地の賃貸料を「通二三
万円と考へてゐる者は一人も居ない。地を勿論住民の全部が手に入る
かも知れない。この事柄に低すぎる賃貸料は極度の不平不満を
感ぜている。石水はオ副長官は「米軍後米軍主義者の別荘地がある」と
言つて切っている所も住民は非難している。印の西米軍に對してまでも米軍主義
主義者から米軍は沖縄の住民に手は緩い、と言つてある。

庶民の輩の代弁者としての物力言ひ力と云ふて評されている。このような軍
 化市の行政主席は佐民の苦惱を極く訴へ佐民の利益と道徳を著せんと
 せむと欲はないから。是つ傳へた選挙主席は佐民の責任を肩負う政治
 は出来ぬと結語し主席が選挙の日定期實現を要するを声を出している。
 要するに比嘉が主席の決意は、朝日報道は沖縄の報道を認めて
 信じてゐる。一方の朝日報道は云々といふ。しかし主席のこの見方は
 朝日報道に感謝と沖縄問題が改善されることを期待する多救
 佐民の気持にそぐわないものがあると思評されている。

厚 生 省

別紙 費用取扱資料の周知資料

琉球政府立法院調査

区 分	共同貨賃料の総額	坪当共同貨賃料
1. 米軍2空隊の赤い土の	114,000.000円	2月19日 坪当相場 369.583
2. 地主の要望する賃賃料	991,560.145円40	19日140日 319.900
3. 土地委員会決定した	609,234.446円90	11日730日 195.960

備考 賃賃料は相場の6%です。

アジア課長

第五

南方班

総南連第八八号

昭和三十年一月三十一日

全務事務官

南方連絡事務局 長

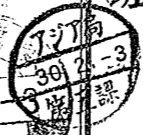
外務省アジア局長 殿

朝日新聞報道に関するモニタリングスター紙の論評並びに其後の反響について

(一)の写の通り報告があつたので御参考までに送付する。



30.2.



0316

記帳了

総理府

別紙

那第三六号

昭和三十年一月十九日

那覇日本政府南方連絡事務所長

南方連絡事務局長 殿

朝日新聞記事に関するモーニングスター論評

朝日新聞所載記事「米軍の沖縄民政を衝く」に關し、当地モーニングスター紙（客年米より発行、日本タイムス系、琉球新報社内にて印刷）はそのフロントページに上京中の当間那覇市長をインタビューして同記事中の岡氏談話は、朝日が故意に歪曲したものであるとの談話を掲載すると共に、之を基として論説を掲げ

右記事により最も迷惑を蒙つて居るのは民政府当局であるが本紙が現地米琉人に接触した処によれば各種懸案に付ては充分解決の見

総 理 府

込がある。吾人は沖縄問題につき事を構へんとする日本の新聞又は団体に対し講和条約実施と共に沖縄の問題は彼等の言々すべき筋合に非ざるに至つたことを警告したい。日本新聞は少数例外を除き毎日虚報を報道して国民を欺瞞し、新聞の自由を無責任な編輯とはきちがへて居る」と八つ当りした上当地新聞に媚態を尽して「反之沖縄の日本字新聞は之等問題を客観的に報道することにより日本紙以上のジャーナリズムの標準を持して居る。日本紙は事実を曲げて米國を悪しざまに表現し、ソ聯を中央とば之を最眞目に表現しつゝある」と論評しているので新聞添付右報告する。

Mayor of Naha Toma
Disputes Asahi Article

Special to the Star

TOKYO, Jan. 18-Naha's

"The Asahi misquoted me and used statements I made to them out of context," the Naha mayor told a representative of the Morning Star in Japan.

"Further to my regret, aside from using misinformation in my name they did not report even half of what I told them.

"It is well known that there is a land problem on Okinawa, but if they or the people who brought the charges had investigated even a little they would have found that steps are being taken to handle these problems in a way satisfactory to both the land owners and the U.S. authorities.

Mayor Toma said that conditions in Okinawa had improved vastly during the past two years and lauded Maj. Gen. D.A.D. Ogden, Commander of Rycom, for his school building program.

He asserted that the distorted reporting carried by the Japanese paper was ill-timed and illadvised and would be of no benefit to Okinawa or the United States.

He said he felt the land problem would be settled smoothly soon by the efforts of U.S. officials and Okinawa Chief Executive Shuhei Higa, who, he said, is going to the United States soon on this problem.

An Editorial

It is not our purpose here to enter into the issue of who-struck-John brought about by publication of unchecked rumors.

Further, we express our deepest sympathy for the Japanese public, although among the world's most literate, are rocked and hoodwinked daily by the free world's greatest mass media of misinformation—the majority of the Japanese press. There are few notable exceptions.

Freedom of the press was handed Japan on a silver platter and paid for in a war of liberation by the lives of sons of both nations. Japan lost the war, but won freedom.

The story reporting so-called facts on Okinawa was but one of scores on all subjects in which leading Japanese newspapers have published as fact rumors, lies, statements out of context and editorially slanted reporting. We have often heard responsible Japanese language which caused these problems.

This is utter hogwash.

They have found the ability to report objectively in the Japanese language.

For the most part the true facts of the land situation here were reported in the Okinawa papers month ago.

Usually these Japanese press distortions are slanted so as to present America in the worst possible light. Equal distortion is often given to present the Soviet Union and Red China in a bright light. Many Japanese newspapermen are supporting another party line than the one of the people who made their press freedom possible.

Gratitude, of course, is not expected, but self-interest should be strong enough to permit the publishers to see into the future to a day when, from either the left or right, Japan through irresponsibility or inattention will lose its press freedom again.

The misinformed people of Japan have our sympathy for a truly informed electorate is the best insurance for Japan's freedom.

那第三十五号

昭和三十年一月二十日

那覇日本政府南方連絡事務所長

南方連絡事務局長 殿

朝日報道に対する其の後の反響

一月十三日の朝日報道は沖縄住民に曾てなかつた大きな衝撃を与えていたが、同社関西版（沖縄問題は十四日付となり、社説も同じく十四日付になつてゐる）が十七日朝から販売されるや各政党、各職域をはじめ各方面から買手殺倒、余分に注文した数百部も忽ちにして売りつくす盛況を呈した。

東京からの報道によると朝日は十三日以来五日間引続き社会面のトツプに沖縄問題を取扱い全国的に一大波紋を投げているようであり

総 理 府

住民は朝日の到着を長く待っている。

沖縄タイムス、琉球新報の各東京支局は朝日の記事を要約して通信してゐるので東京その他における反響のあらまはこゝでも相当キヤツチされてゐる。那覇AP発のオグデン副長官の談話や、極東軍司令部発表の見解に対し住民は、沖縄の実情とは違ふと非難してゐる。物を言えば直ぐ共産主義と決めつけられるので已むを得ず沈黙を続けてきた住民も、日本自由人権協会や朝日紙並びに全国に動き出して来たといわれる身論を背景として自信を得快哉を呼んでゐる殊に十七日付の朝日紙に報道された自由人権協会の極東軍発表への反駁には拍手せんばかりに共感してゐる。そして沖縄の問題は今や日本の世論対アメリカとの關係に発展し更に、日本における世論が全国津々浦々にまで浸透して対米折衝への機縁となりこれによつて沖縄が救われるより熱願してゐる。

当地では偶然に時期を同じくして野党たる社大党から極東軍司令官

兼琉球列島米国民政長官ハル大将へ意見書（西銘議員執筆）の提出されたことを十七日朝の当地新聞は大々的に報道して更に大きな衝撃を与えている。

この内容は既報の如く琉球統治に対する軍民政府並びに与党の行き方を鋭く批判し、その是正を迫る強い要望となつてゐる。

かくて当地の米国民政は東京と沖縄でそれぞれ批判され、世論のなかに挟まつてゐるが去る十七日オグデン副長官、ジョンソン主席民政官は比嘉主席を訪れ二時間に及ぶ秘密会談を行つたと新聞は報じており、只ならぬ事態のあることを噂されてゐる。

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アジア局長

第五課長

南方班

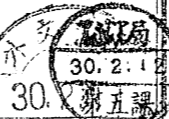
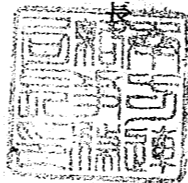
主席事務官

総南連第一二五号

昭和三十年二月九日

総理府南方連絡事務局

外務省アジア局長 殿



朝日報道の沖繩問題に対するタイムスの論評並びに社大党の琉球統治に対する意見解の反響について

標記について那覇日本政府南方連絡事務所長より別紙(一)並びに別紙(二)の通り報告があつたので御参考までに送付する。

記帳

総理府

30.3.14

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の後述の如く民意が實現されることとなる。比嘉五席は、この選による主席と雖も、尚つて神鏡人の自決能力を米國に認識せしめざることを選に入るべきとの意見を被聽せしむるが、この事の方には明らかだ自ら卑下りの敢を以て自らの立場を護りんとするものあり神鏡人の能力は凡一人の自決を遂げざる能力を備へしむることの声かけのよう神鏡における有力派の論議を、良人を刷りて改選の行方、然りと折衝する遂は主席の選以外に於ては強辯ししむる。

総 理 府

と云ふは、公選の旨に意見書を直達し、又理地神鏡の敢を救ひたるの胆大氣も平良多意とは比嘉五席の意見に對して、次のように所見を述べしむる、又主席の選に關する比嘉五席の意見は、^{（能く）} 然るを自らは比嘉五席に解釈ししむる、即ち神鏡の政府時代の理事は、筆の荒者する、抑も、報告によつて引つり、過る自を敢は知らんごぢか、然し、公選五席の實現ししむるものがある、かうば、何人にもなうない、こがし、然し、この選も、五席は、公選の事、に、神鏡の、兼、手、法、を、改、め、し、し、五、席、の、敢、を、大、中、に、附、与、す、る、こ、も、亦、提、し、し、し、む、る、先、に、い、は、し、し、む、る、選、に、し、し、む、る、意、味、を、含、ま、ない、比、嘉、五、席、の、か、う、改、選、を、踏、ん、で、自、決、敢、を、折、入、し、し、後、に、公、選、を、實、現、す、る、意、味、と、す、る、意、見、は、あ、ら、う、の、見、解、は、先、を、相、及、す、る、もの、も、あ、る、。

又比嘉五席は、筆政から、改選の、問題、について、筆政の、経、路、を、並、列、し、し、し、む、る、が、先、は、比、嘉、五、席、の、筆、者、は、は、た、り、と、思、つ、て、市、村、長、師、義、會、を、し、て、オ、ス、ケ、ン、副、選、官、の、爲、任、を、陳、情、せ、せ、たり、又、自、ら、も、米、國、政、府、に、對、し、陳、情、を、送、り、度、に、花、米、神、鏡、の、身、件、材、材、取、取、部、長、に、任、務、に、て、米、本、國、の、爲、任、運、動、を、平、觀、し、し、し、む、る、事、前、才、副

副大臣に対する個人的儀礼的待遇からあるべき
見解の生れぬものありて決して比喩を主席の本人の
名に思ふ。神機復はは軍中事とからずは心か
筆理のの能性か多しと云つてゐるが、これ尤も
身改継続を打ちあすための意は依りとなる理由に
その二二と解してゐると云々

総
理
府

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アジア總務參事官

第一課長

第一課長

第一課長

A'30.07-1-2

情報局長

第二課長

第一課長

情才二四二五号(至急情報)

昭和三十一年六月二十二日

在米

特命全權大使

谷

正之

外務大臣

重光

葵殿

沖繩問題に関する新聞記事

六月二十日付「タイムズ」は日本政府が沖繩島民の懇請を
受け極めて消極的に同島における土地問題の紛争に仲介す
るに決したが成功のチャンスは土地補償問題に限られると報じて
いる。何ら尚参考までに切抜別添の上、特報告する。

本信送付先

ニールコーク

(除付戻)

在外公館

別紙

31.6.26

南方班

31.6.28

谷正之印

31.6.27

31.6.27

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1956.

TOKYO TO TAKE UP OKINAWANS' PLEA

Reluctantly Agrees to Bid
U. S. Curb Land Needs and
Also Pay Higher Rentals

By ROBERT TRUMBULL,
Special to The New York Times.

TOKYO, June 19.—The farmers of Okinawa drew a reluctant Japanese Government into their dispute with the United States over land on the heavily fortified island today.

The Okinawans don't want the United States military to take over any more farm land, and they are demanding higher rentals for the vast tracts already requisitioned for airfields and other defense installations.

A report released last week by a House Armed Forces subcommittee has reopened the whole Okinawa problem on a bigger scale than before.

The report indicated that the United States forces would need more land, and that the Okinawans were going to get less than they had been asking for their former holdings.

Today the Japanese Cabinet considered a request of the Okinawans and their friends here that the Tokyo Government intercede with the United States on behalf of the islanders. Premier Ichiro Hatoyama's Govern-

ment agreed to do so, but with a notable lack of enthusiasm.

Although the United States holds all administrative powers on the strategic island under the San Francisco peace treaty, Japan retains sovereignty and the Okinawans are Japanese nationals.

Reconsideration Plea Seen

On this basis the Japanese Government feels compelled to intercede.

All that Japan can ask for with any hope of success is reconsideration of the land compensation recommendations made by the Congressional subcommittee.

Elected representatives and other spokesmen for the 800,000 people of the Ryukus have repeatedly expressed a desire to be reunited with Japan. Okinawa was captured by the United States forces in April, 1945.

Since then the islanders have been in the anomalous position of owing allegiance juridically to Japan while remaining under complete United States rule.

The United States military now occupies 42,953 acres, including 21 per cent of the cultivable area. Plans for expansion will require the increasing of this total eventually to 85,843 acres, including 27.1 per cent of the arable land.

Measures for compensation and resettlement of the displaced farmers have not worked out to the Okinawans' satisfaction.

アジア總務参事官

昭和三年六月二十五日

情報文化局長

第一課長

31.7.2

31.7.2

231

情報文化局長

第一課長

第二課長

外務大臣 重光 葵 殿

在占下

回覧番 情報一課

情報一課 1612 31.8.3

31.7.2

31.7.3

沖繩問題の当地における反響に就き、
且最近の神繩土地問題に關し、当地有力紙トロントスター紙は全紙
特派員 William Stevenson の東京電として、六月二十五日及び
上日付付紙に(別添紙、カニ)全問題に就き日本国内及び神繩に
おける政治的動向、現地米軍の態度、日本政府の動向、米政府内部
の考へ、相違(國防省と國務省)と共に、米國は神繩がアジアのサイ

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在外公館

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プロス島とならぬよう速かに適切な処置をとらなければ中興の益を利
するところとならうとの趣旨のコメントを伝へ、殊目を惹いて、何んう
御参考をまわし報告中と上げる。

在外公館

EAST-WEST APPRAISAL

JAPANESE HAVE EYE ON KEY BASE OKINAWA MAY BE U.S. CYPRUS

By WILLIAM STEVENSON
Star Staff Correspondent

Tokyo, June 20—Cups of bitterness are being drunk in the "Teahouse of the August Moon." Okinawa, lazy tropical setting for the Broadway hit, is showing signs of Japanese nationalism. Islanders are restless after 11 years of U.S. rule that brought riches besides military occupation. There is talk of an American Cyprus in the Pacific.

Protest U.S. Policies

Today Japanese socialist leaders protested against American policies in Okinawa and asserted again that the island came under Japanese sovereignty.

There is an Okinawan movement for reversion to Japan. In Tokyo, politicians are franker about their aim to resume control and the socialists promise to make this an important plank in forthcoming election campaigns.

Many Japanese claim the U.S. military control has stifled all opposition by teaching democracy by directive. They say it is no longer necessary to maintain bases in Okinawa. They say that anyone demanding to return to Japanese rule is labelled a Communist and suppressed.

As I flew out of Okinawa Sunday, curtains were drawn across the windows. "Security," apologized the airline hostess.

But I had already seen the forest of radar masts multiplying round thatched native huts. Jet fighter bombers circled the coral reefs night and day. Thirty minutes of straight flying would bring them over Communist Shanghai.

In making room for even bigger installations, U.S. military men offered lump payments for land that Japan's parliamentary vice-minister of foreign affairs calls "rather unfair."

Threatens to Resign

Little Shuhei Higa, island chief appointed by the American governor, said he would resign unless the U.S. congress reconsidered its policy.

All this is a storm signal of approaching trouble throughout the West's complicated system of alliances and bases. The rising temper of Asian and Middle East nationalism threatens to knock more British and American garrisons from strategic positions

just as Cyprus and Ceylon seem to be following the Suez into the dark limbo of bases that are no more.

Now Prosperous Community

There is little apparent rhyme or reason behind the growing desire to erase the last relics of western power. Okinawa is a prosperous community today only because of U.S. military strength. One worker out of two among 660,000 people has a military employer. Yet it is recalled that when the British withdrew their large military forces from Kure in Japan recently, their departure was greeted with jubilation although it threw most of the population out of work.

Scattered among Okinawa's peasant huts are 1,500 television sets. In a tiny teahouse where kimono-clad geisha girls knelt in the presence of men, I watched Red Skelton televised from the U.S. west coast.

But Kazuo Hika, president of the Okinawa Overseas Association, said, "We are the only

(Continued on Page 37)

①
Tor. Star.
June 20/56.

JAPANESE KEEP AN EYE ON KEY BASE OF OKINAWA

(Continued from Page 31)
people in the world without nationality. There are 800,000 living where before were less than half that number. Most live on sweet potatoes in thatched houses or tents."

Seen Pacific Keystone

Okinawa is called by American defence chiefs the keystone of Pacific fortifications. Observers see an unfortunate similarity between their determination to stay in Okinawa and British refusal to leave Cyprus.

Already the U.S. state department is starting to recognize the need, along with Britain, to show closer political co-operation with local communities where bases need to be maintained. But while some Americans are willing to talk of a day when Japan regains control, and when it will be necessary to reach separate agreement on military bases, the present military attitude is inflexible.

"We have complete legal, executive and judicial powers," Lt.-Gen. James Moore, deputy-governor of Okinawa, recently warned islanders. "It would be inconsistent for the U.S. to spend vast amounts of its treasure to make this island a bastion of defence against Communist aggression only to have the Reds work from within."

Curious About Communism

This obsession with Communist dangers is said by young Okinawa students only to fill them with curiosity about communism. "Some of us flew to Japan to see Red Chinese entertainers," one youngster told me. "Many of us were impressed and felt the Americans talk far too much about Chinese Communist aggressiveness without knowing what is really going on."

As Peking continues its campaign of indirect propaganda to prove Red China's innocent motives, pressure on Americans to get out of Okinawa is expected to rise. At present, there is little indication that military commanders are prepared for this.

Like ancient juggernauts, they continue to hammer away at anti-Communist themes and refuse to recognize the existence of a new international atmosphere.

Badly needed is a full scale attempt to help Okinawa stand on its own feet. Today the economy is geared almost exclusively to the arts of war.

The most colorful inhabitants are yellow-helmeted "security guards." They give the capital

of Naha the appearance of a police state.

There are 1,000 American limousine taxis for the capital's 110,000 citizens, most of whom live in wooden shacks.

No Market for Asians

Japanese visitors have recently complained that Okinawa provides no market for Asian goods. They say huge American taxis could be replaced by small Japanese cars and so help neighboring economies. They claim the islanders are tied hand and foot to the U.S. and gagged in their desire to revert to Japanese rule.

These Japanese critics are frequently dismissed by U.S. officials as "trouble makers or communists." Yet their complaints and criticisms may form the basis of future disturbances and ought to be studied rather than ridiculed.

Like Wartime Boom Town

There is almost doglike loyalty to the Japanese. The locally-elected legislature passes laws in slavish imitation of the Japanese parliament.

Americans try to encourage local enterprise but finish up indirectly hiring Japanese contractors. The biggest building in Okinawa was to be a theatre and it was felt a local builder should undertake the project for reasons of local pride. But when he got the contract, the Okinawan hired Japanese to do the job.

The capital has the look of a war-time boom town. The Japanese have well-guarded plans for developing it and making the island an essential part of Japanese economy. It was the 47th U.S. soldiers lost their lives in a 90-day battle for the island.

Since the U.S. was given a form of trusteeship, Americans have leaned over backwards to avoid the accusation of colonialism.

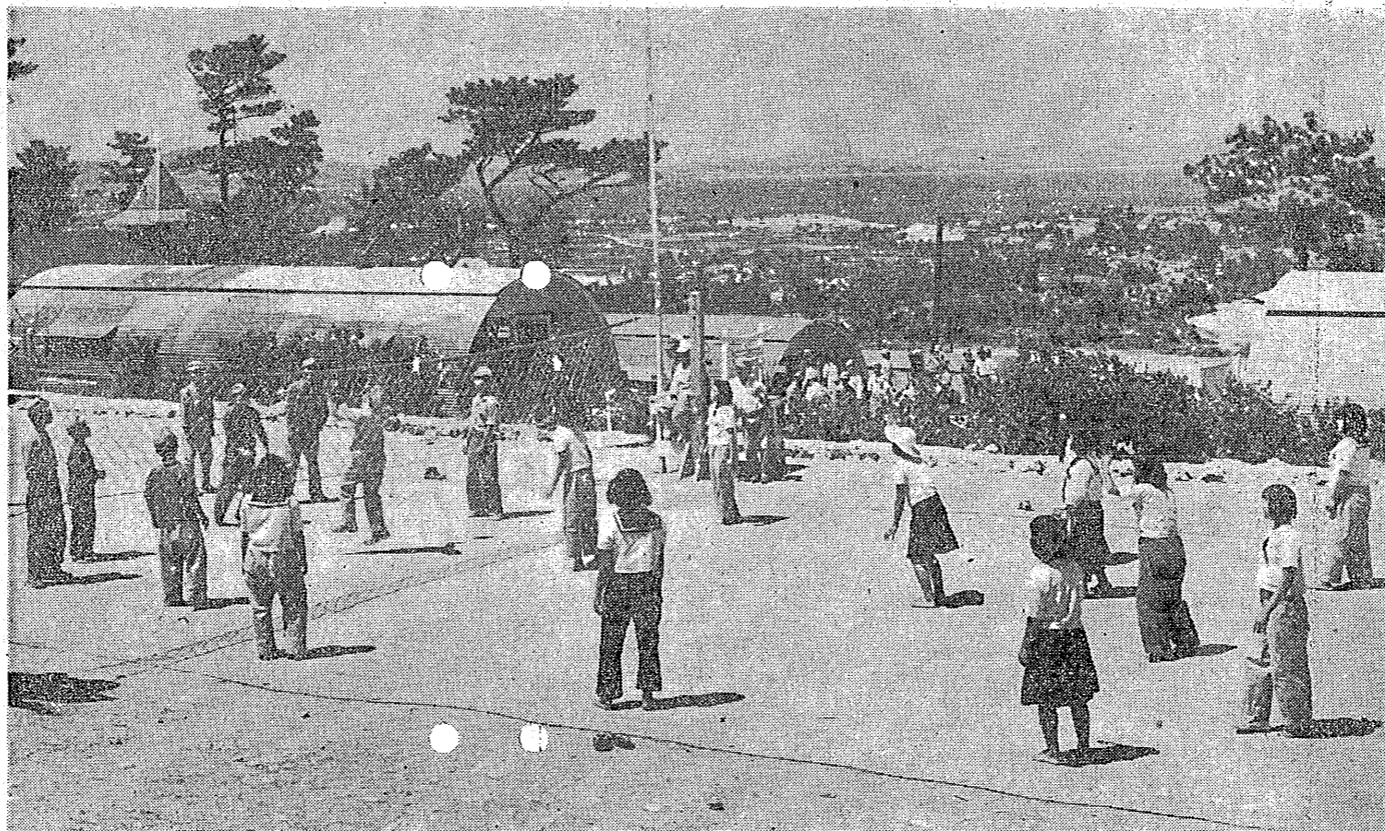
But prevailing Asian sentiment blinks the facts. Okinawa has been an American fortress throughout the cold war and now has difficulty adjusting itself to the new communist strategy. It is unlikely Okinawa will ever develop into another Cyprus but Americans will have to think quickly to save it for long-term defence. Otherwise, as Red China wins friends or influences more neutrals in Asia, the U.S. may find itself exposed again to the familiar Asian accusation of using its anti-communism to pursue imperialist aims.

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Japan Socialists to Make Trouble for U.S. Over Okinawa



OKINAWAN MOTHER and child move to a new village. Residents are bitter about U.S. taking so much of the island for bases. They seek Japan's aid



BOYS VERSUS GIRLS in an Okinawan volleyball game. The children have taken enthusiastically to the game. Japanese Socialists are supporting Okinawan desire to be governed by Japan, rather than the U.S., which now uses the island as an atomic stockpile centre. Japanese Premier Shigemitsu claims he will not make "another Cyprus" of the island, 400 miles from the Chinese coast, but Socialists will stir trouble



OKINAWAN FISHERMAN is of Japanese blood, as are most of people. Island belonged to Japan until seized by U.S. which holds it in U.N. trusteeship

*for Star
June 21/56*

EAST-WEST APPRAISAL

NATIVES AT TEAHOUSE OF AUGUST MOON ALL WANT U.S. TO GET OUT

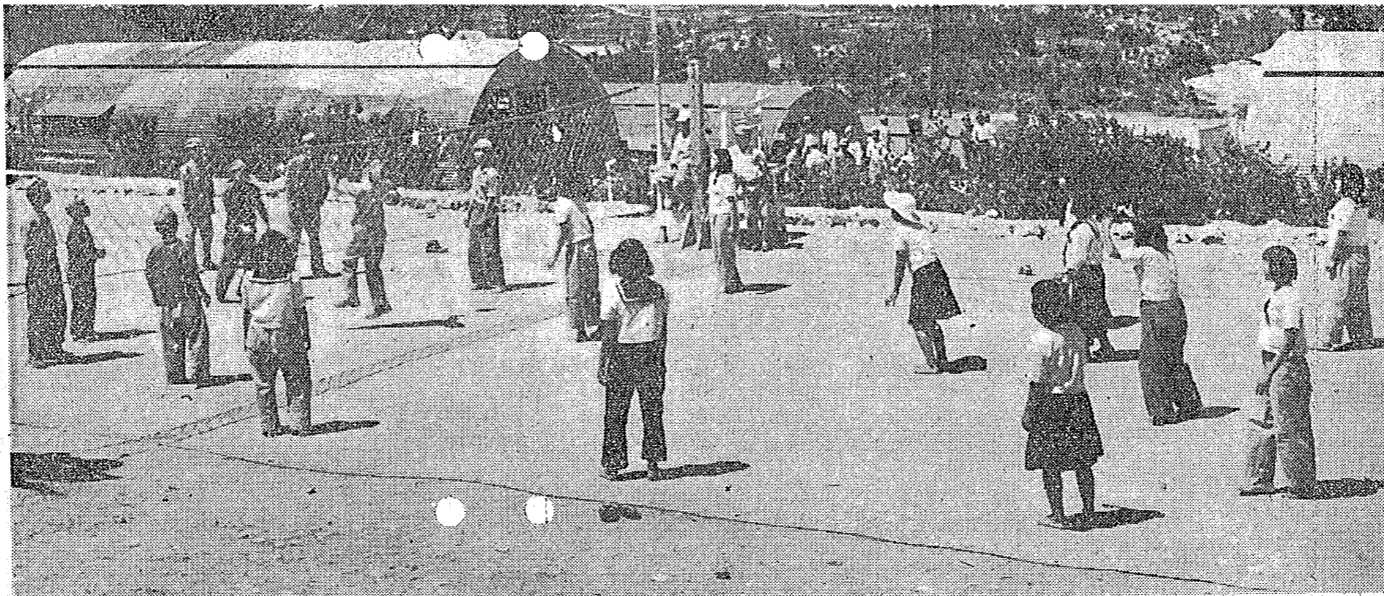
By WILLIAM STEVENSON
Star Staff Correspondent

Tokyo, June 21—Japanese Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu indicated in an interview his government will not make another Cyprus out of the U.S. island fortress of Okinawa, used to stockpile atomic weapons within 400 miles of Red China.

But the Japanese Socialists signalled their intention to



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EAST-WEST APPRAISAL

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By WILLIAM STEVENSON
Star Staff Correspondent

Tokyo, June 21—Japanese Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu indicated in an interview his government will not make another Cyprus out of the U.S. island fortress of Okinawa, used to stockpile atomic weapons within 400 miles of Red China.

But the Japanese Socialists signalled their intention to make trouble by offering full support to Okinawa islanders "in their desire to be governed by Japan and fight the unjustified oppression of U.S. forces."

Considered Japanese

Even Justice Minister Ryoza Makino went so far as to say after a Japanese cabinet meeting that his ministry considered the Okinawan people to be Japanese citizens and would protect their rights.

At rallies all over the island yesterday demonstrators pledged "non-resistance" in what was called a struggle against U.S. policy.

Dispute has arisen in Okinawa over requisition of land by U.S. forces. This is now said to cover nearly 13 per cent. of the highly strategic island, three miles wide and 67 miles long. Islanders complain they have no sovereignty. Many are agitating to return to Japanese rule and their cause has been helped by disagreement over how much the U.S. government should pay for land rentals.

The change in Japan's inter-

CHARGED \$5,870 TO REPAIR \$4,500 HOUSE, 2 FREED

London, Ont., June 21—(CP)—Two London men who received from an 86-year-old spinster four cheques totalling \$5,870 for repair work on a house valued at \$4,500 yesterday were acquitted on a joint charge of false pretences with intent to defraud. They were Donald Thody, 29, and Gordon Hilliard, 28. Complainant was Miss Charlotte Grasby. The court ruled that "an exorbitant charge is not evidence of fraud."

national status can be judged from this open agitation. Socialists have felt the returning surge of nationalism and their (Continued on Page 63)

*for sales
June 21/56*

NATIVES AT TEAHOUSE WANT YANKS TO GO

(Continued from Page 33)
chairman, Mosaburo Suzuki, told me "we shall fight for our countrymen suffering under U.S. rule."

When I asked to see Foreign Minister Shigemitsu about Okinawa, excuses were offered. I had just come from the island whose fate nobody in authority wished to discuss.

The Japanese government had a private agreement not to raise questions about U.S. military use of Okinawa. The island was captured from the Japanese in the biggest of U.S. naval battles.

But the 68-year-old deputy prime minister agreed to speak for publication. Shigemitsu whose British friends were chiefly responsible for gaining his release from jail as a major war criminal said it could not be said simply that people on Okinawa retained Japanese nationality.

Shigemitsu was clearly in difficulty as he talked about the San Francisco peace treaty that placed Okinawa under U.S. trusteeship. He wanted to assure Washington there would be no trouble. But he also had to avoid saying anything that might give Japanese voters the idea that their present government was giving up Okinawa.

He described the present Japanese position as one in which "latent or residual authority" was exercised over Okinawa. He was pessimistic about the islanders' wishes being fulfilled because, he said, the archipelago was of great strategic importance to the U.S.

Difference of Opinion
Underlying the dispute is a fundamental difference of opinion between U.S. defence and state department officials, I learned from high authority today. State department advisers feel army generals botched up the original job of taking over the area and turning it into a vast military base.

They agree the U.S. today has a highly efficient war-making machine in Okinawa. It is equipped with guided missiles carrying atomic warheads and work has started on eight Nike rocket-launching sites. It is privately admitted that Okinawa is the only base in the Far East where the U.S. can safely store atomic bombs.

Against this, U.S. state department officials balance the bad public relations job performed by the army. They claim in private that until three years ago, U.S. military men shoved the islanders around and paid small regard to local problems.

Have Spent Millions

U.S. military chiefs have spent millions developing Okinawa as a forward defense base.

Today they regard it as absolutely vital to U.S. defence. Nobody will even hear of Okinawa being given up.

"We are here until the next war is won or lost," is the prevailing view.

As other countries, by assertion of their sovereignty, make it increasingly difficult for the U.S. to base its troops and aircraft in the Far East, Okinawa becomes more and more important. The third marine division began moving there recently after difficulties arose in South Korea and Japan. In both those countries, local opinion made it necessary for the U.S. to make token withdrawals. In Formosa, the Chinese Nationalists are not willing to tolerate large U.S. forces based permanently there. Despite the tremendous outpouring of U.S. money and good-will in these places, there is the usual tendency to resent the presence of U.S. troops.

In the present period of relaxed tension, it is becoming difficult for the West to maintain bases like Okinawa without losing a great deal in prestige.

This has been clearly recognized by Peking, where the Chinese Communist government expresses its confidence that Americans can be forced in time to withdraw their support from Nationalist Formosa in the face of world opinion.

Much of the present agitation in Okinawa is worded in phrases oddly like those used by Peking. U.S. state department officials are just hoping that Japanese nationalism will not become an unwitting ally.

Translation

BCRBA

Belgrade, June 23, 1956.

OKINAWA PROBLEM

According to the opinion of Pentagon, the island of Okinawa, situated about midway between Japan and Formosa, represents one of those " vital defense bases of the Free World " which should be retained at all costs.

For that reason, the policy of the USA for the past ten years with respect to that island, which up to 1945 belonged to Japan and is now held under occupation by the American forces, was based on the conviction that for the time being (in the most broad sense of that word) the American troupes will not withdraw so that countless millions of dollars were to date spent on extension and modernization of military, naval and air installations.

The last ones, that is airfields have recently particularly exhibited the tendency ~~of~~ for extension, because the latest types of jet bombers with their big radii of flight need longer and longer runways so that the total area of airfields must constantly be increased.

Affected by the extension of the American bases on this island, particularly by the extension of airfields, are farmers of Okinawa, who are forced to sell their land. They have appealed several times to the USA (and to the Japanese government to intervene in Washington) to discontinue that practice and to hand the expropriated land back to them, because in spite of compensation, in losing their land, they are losing the basic means of sustenance.

In spite of that, the Sub-Committee of the House of Representatives for the Armed Forces, which carried out an investigation on Okinawa, submitted to Washington its proposal to the effect that the sequestration of land on that island should be an everlasting one.

This proposal was met with great disapproval both on Okinawa and throughout Japan which never ceased to sympathize with population of that small island. Japanese are, on the one hand, protesting against the ^{policy of} sequestration of land in Okinawa, because they are confronted in Japan with the same problem, that is with extension of the American military airfields on account of arable areas and, on the other, because the proposal of that Sub-Committee

- 2 -

means for them a measure ~~which is both~~ representing both, a lasting stay of the American forces on a territory, considered as nationally and historically a composite part of Japan, and the first step to the eternalization of the American political administration over Okinawa which is contrary to the aspirations both of Japan and population of Okinawa to return that island to the sovereignty of the mother country.

According to the Tokyo " Mainichi Shimbun ", this question may turn into the material for forming an anti-American movement in Japan and its results may be very serious ".

The main American argument is the strategic importance of Okinawa, conviction that such a basis in the Far East is necessary at present and for a long time in future, and that it will be growing in importance as more of the American troupes should withdraw from Japan.

But, again according to " Mainichi Shimbun ", " If the USA should put into effect the proposal and people of Okinawa continue to oppose it resolutely, it would deprive Okinawa of any importance it may have as a military basis ".

Initialed K.T.

Translated by S.M.

情報文化局長

第一課長

長

第一課長

紙添付

南方班 42

情第二四六七号(至急情報)

昭和三十一年六月二十六日

在米

特命全権大使 谷正之

正



外務大臣 重光 葵 殿

欧米局長

次長

第一課長

情報文化局長

第一課長

第二課長

六月二十二日付ニューヨーク・タイムズは、沖縄の土地問題に
関し、在京アリソン大使は二十一日日本側から沖縄の土地接収の
範囲、方法等(新規接収の中止、一括払方式の中止、現在の九倍
の賃料の毎年要求、現在無期限と言われる米軍の賃借期間にタ
イムリミットを付すること等)に関する沖縄土地所有者の抗議を
手交されたと報じ、米官辺が現状が更に進んで、太平洋における

情報一課
A 612

ア一 561

31.7.6
31.7.6
31.7.6

13.0.71/12

在外公館

最重要基地が敵対的な住民の真中におかれることになりはしない
かと恐れていること及び日本社会党がアジア、アフリカ圏の国を
してこの問題に対し国連安保理事会の注意を喚起させるべく努力
すると発表したこと等を報道している。なお、那覇発AP電とし
て沖縄の新聞紙は六月二十日五十五ヶ所において催された米軍土
地政策反対大会についてムア中将は、米国の立場は合理的なもの
であり、人々が本件報告書を十分検討していない現在において政
治的その他個人的利害関係によつて行動している人達の言に耳を
かす時でないかと述べた旨報じている。
本信関係切抜一部別添送付する。
本信写送付先 国連(除付属)

在外公館

JAPAN HANDS U. S. OKINAWAN PLAINT

Tokyo Transmits Islanders' Protests Over Acquisition of Farmland for Bases

Special to The New York Times.

TOKYO, June 21—United States Ambassador John M. Allison received today from Japan the protests of Okinawan landowners against the extent and method of United States acquisition of farmland.

United States officials here take a serious view of the squabble over Okinawan land because they feel the current unrest can grow into a situation in which the United States will be maintaining one of its most important Pacific bases amid a hostile alien population.

The Japanese Socialist party and organizations of former Okinawans are planning mass rallies and other agitation on the land issue. The Socialists have announced they would try to have the Asian-African bloc in the United Nations call the attention of the Security Council to the case.

Meanwhile, mass meetings denouncing the United States' land policy were held yesterday in fifty-five cities, towns and villages on Okinawa, according to news dispatches from the island.

Mr. Allison received the Okinawan protests from Mamoru Shigemitsu, the Japanese Foreign Minister, and said he would pass them on to the State Department. Japan holds "residual" or "latent" sovereignty over the island, which is administered by the United States Defense Department under terms of the San Francisco Peace Treaty of 1951. The 800,000 natives of Okinawa and other islands of the Ryukyu chain are Japanese nationals.

The Okinawan claims, as passed on by Mr. Shigemitsu, call for cessation of further land requisitioning by the United States forces, abandonment of the proposed lump sum payment system in favor of annual rental at nine times the current rate for land already taken, and the placing of time limits on the United States land tenure, which now runs indefinitely.

NAHA, Okinawa, June 21 (AP)—Okinawan newspapers said today 150,000 of the island's 800,000 people attended fifty-five meetings last night to protest United States plans to pay lump sums for indefinite, long-term leases on the big American bases here.

Lt. Gen. James E. Moore, Deputy Governor of the Ryukyu Islands, told an Okinawan delegation today the plans represented "the final position of the United States Government." He called the United States position reasonable and advised the delegation:

"This is not a time to listen to men who for political reasons, subversive reasons or reasons of personal gain, whip up agitation on the part of the people, particularly when the people haven't had an opportunity to understand the full implications of the report."

...ilitary value for that reason
...the quantity is strictly limited
...and the United States retains
...rights to inspect it.

TORPE

City Drama
in Black
and White

18,000 RELEASED IN EAST GERMAN

Continued from Page 1
...isms. It was said that the
state security system had re-
leased unsubstantiated charge
against scientific and technical
personnel.
...charges were that
...intellectuals, however, and
...checked creative influ-
ence by causing these persons
to avoid all risks.
...The committee also found that
there had been unjustified dete-
rations of persons who had mer-
ited no such remarks.
...A series of measures was pro-
posed to protect accused per-
sons.

U. S. AND SWISS SIGN NUCLEAR FUEL PACT

Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, June 21—The
United States signed today with
Switzerland its second agree-
ment providing for sale of nu-
clear fuel for power reactors.
The first was a similar pact
signed last year.
Under the terms of the
agreements these countries will
buy in the United States uranium
containing up to 500,000
pounds of the fissionable isotope
uranium-235. Most of this fuel
will be enriched up to 20 per
cent with the U-235 for use in
research, experimental and
power reactors.
The agreement provides the
United States will enrich up to 20
percent of the uranium to a 20 per cent
enrichment for fueling a nuclear
reactor.
The agreement also provides
after the Atomic Energy Com-
mission has decided that, al-
though 20 per cent enriched ur-
anium fuel is not necessarily the
most desirable type for power
reactors, security reasons make
it desirable to sell fuel with
a higher percentage of enriched
uranium.
While the 20 per cent enriched
fuel could not be used for mil-
itary purposes, the small quan-
tities enriched up to 20 per cent
that may also be sold would have

回覧番号
情一 000954

報文化局長

第一課長

アジア局長

組第三八号

昭和卅壹年六月廿六日

在ニューヨーク日本領事館

土屋 隼

葵 殿

外務大臣 重光

31.7.4

31.7.6

南方班

31.7.3

31.7.2

31.7.1

情報一課
31.7.30

31.7.5
局長附

アジア總務課
局長

第一課長

第二課長

中繩土地問題に關する新聞論説

報告の件

本月二十五日付当地紙「デイリー・ミラー」は社説として、
スミト米軍基地問題と併せて中繩土地問題
に觸れ「ヤンキー返れ」の宣は太平洋大西洋の双
方米國及び同自由諸國の防衛を脅しつつある。
共産主義者に使喚せられた中繩人は寛大な米側
借料条件にもかかわらず土地收用に抗議してゐるが

在外公館

記帳済

更に驚くべきことは、この抗議が日本政府による米
政府に手交されたという事である。米政府は核兵
器戦防衛の現実を第一に考慮し、出来る限
り強硬態度を採るべきである旨論じてゐる。
右記事切抜別添何ら由参考迄に報告する。
本信字送付先 在米大使(除別添)

在外公館

Time To Be Tough

In both the Atlantic and Pacific, Yankee-Go-Home campaigns are menacing the defense of our country and the entire free world.

A major issue in the elections in Iceland is the demand on the part of leftists and Communists that the U. S.-held NATO base at Keflavik be abandoned, though our expenditures there represent 18 percent of the island's total income.

Okinawans, stirred by Communists, have protested U. S. acquisition of land for the strategic Pacific base, despite generous lease payments to land owners. The protest itself is not so surprising as the fact that it was handed on to our Government by the Japan Government.

Japan holds latent sovereignty over Okinawa, but it is administered by the U. S. Defense Department under terms of the 1951 San Francisco Peace Treaty.

In both instances, our Government should be as tough as it is possible to be. The realities of nuclear defense are the first consideration.

回覧番号
情一 000912

DAILY NUMBER

JUN. 25. 1956

アジア總務参事官

情報文化局長 第一課長
アジア局長 次長 第一課長
別紙添付
南方班
31.7.5

情第二四八一号(至急情報)

昭和三十一年六月二十六日

在米 特命全權大使 谷

外務大臣 重光 葵殿

回覧番号 情一 004963

情報一課 31.8.2

31.7.4 総務室

31.7.4 第一課

31.7.-3

情報文化局長

第一課長

第二課長

31.7.4 葵殿

31.7.4 葵殿

在外公館

六月二十四日付「タイムズ」は沖繩問題と参議院選挙に
要旨左のごときトランプルの東京電を掲げている。

下院軍事小委員会報告書が、沖繩は核兵器貯蔵の場所として適
していると述べたことは、参議院選挙を控え左翼系野党に政府政
策の武器を与えることになつた。(同島に原子爆弾が貯蔵されて
いるか否かは公表されていないが、オネスト・ジョン原子ロケッ
ト発射器及び発射砲が配置されているので、当然そのための原子

記帳 31.7.4 葵殿

ア一 586

31.7.4 総務室

149 31.7.5

核実用頭部更には原子爆弾が貯蔵されていると想像する向きが多
い。

この外、同島の土地問題が掲げられているが、これらは米軍に
よる占領後の日本国内の土地使用に起因する軋れきを当然刺戟し
選挙に影響するか否かは別として、選挙民に対する米国の地位を
害するであろう。輿論調査によれば、自由民主党は少数の差で多
数を占めているが、最近その支持が減少する傾向にあり、保守党
では今回の報告書は最悪の時期になされたと観ている。

何ら御参考までに切抜別添の上御報告する。

本信写送付先 ニューヨーク(除付属)

在外公館

LEFTISTS IN JAPAN EXPLOIT U. S. STEP

Congress Unit's Proposal to
Store Atomic Weapons on
Okinawa Is Vote Issue

By ROBERT TRUMBULL
Special to The New York Times.

TOKYO, June 23—By unfortunate timing, a United States Congressional subcommittee has handed the leftist Opposition a convenient stick with which to belabor the Japanese Government in the campaign for elections to the Upper House of the Diet (Parliament).

This was a report last week by a subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee on problems of United States forces occupying the island of Okinawa. It provided the Leftists with a handy excuse to play for political effect upon numerous latent resentments of many Japanese against United States policies and actions.

Although the United States is entitled to administer Okinawa indefinitely under the terms of the peace treaty signed in San Francisco in 1951, the island is still Japanese territory and its 675,000 inhabitants are Japanese nationals.

Many Japanese, still sensitive over the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, were aroused by the fact that the subcommittee mentioned with seeming casualness in its report, that Okinawa could be a convenient place for storing nuclear weapons for use in a Far Eastern war.

Nuclear Weapons on Island

Whether any atomic bombs or shells are actually stored on Okinawa today is not known by the public. But with several honest John atomic rocket launchers and cannon standing on the island, it is naturally assumed by many that nuclear warheads for these weapons, and possibly bombs too, are being kept in easy reach. The weapons can also fire conventional charges.

The Japanese Socialist party, the leftist student organizations and the Communist-tainted General Council of Trade Unions, the latter with 3,000,000 members, have taken up the Okinawa question with fervor as an issue for the July 8 Upper House elections.

Apart from the subcommittee's reference to atomic bombs, the Leftists are exploiting the Okinawan land issue in an effort to make it appear that the United States is ruining the island's farmers by taking their acreage for a pittance for conversion to military use.

The raising of this question naturally excites the frictions that have arisen over post-occupation use of land by United States forces in Japan proper. The net effect, whether or not it significantly influences the coming elections, is calculated to

damage the standing of the United States with many Japanese voters.

Public opinion polls indicate that the conservative forces in the elections, headed by Premier Ichiro Hatoyama's Liberal-Democratic party, have slipped in public esteem in recent months but still hold the upper hand by a slight margin. The report on Okinawa, the Conservatives feel, could not have come at a worse time.

When the registration of candidates closed today, the Liberal Democrats had put 118 in the field, the allied Ryokufakai (Green Wind) party nineteen, the Socialists eighty-two, the Communists thirty-four, and the leftist Labor-Farmers party four. Other minor parties entered seventeen and there were seventy independents, for a total of 344 candidates.

At stake are 127 seats, half the upper house plus two vacancies. The term is six years.

The principal issues, still overshadowing the Okinawa question though they are less in the headlines this week, concern revision of the postwar Constitution and relations with the Soviet Union.

The vital question, so far as future Japanese policy is concerned, is whether the conservatives can win a two-thirds majority in the Upper House—which they have hitherto lacked—lacked and thus further their chances of putting through such important constitutional changes as abolition of the anti-rearmament clause.

NEW YORK TIMES

JUN 24 1956

アジア總務参事

情報文化局長
第一課長
第二課長

昭和三十一年六月廿六日

在ヴァンクーヴァー領事

猪名川

外務大臣
重光 葵 殿

米軍の沖繩土地買上問題に関する件

新聞報道に

回覧番号
000961

情報一課
A'612

31.7.2

31.6.30

41

31.7.6

情報文化局長
第一課長
第二課長

米軍による沖繩土地買上に対する当地の反響目録一いものなき状況なること六月二十一日付ヴァンクーヴァー・ブローディングス紙は同紙東京特報にて沖繩の土地問題に關し日本側の動向米側の態度等報道しあるにつき、左記要旨とともに別添新

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在ヴァンクーヴァー日本領事館

アジア局
PL 41. 7. 6
局長

回覧番号
ア- 762

アジア局
31.7.-5
参事室

聞切投 何ら御参考までに送付申し上げる。
記

一 沖繩では米軍の土地買上問題に端を發し紛議が起つてお
り、沖繩島民はその島民大会で米国の施政に対する「無抵抗
抗主義」闘争を約した。同島民の多数の者は日本統治
への復帰を呼んでゐるが、これは土地接收の補償額につき米
国政府と意見の相違を来たしたため促進せられた。
二 沖繩問題に關し、重光外相は日本政府は米軍駐留
の沖繩基地をオニのキアス島に引く旨を言明した。外相と
しては、米国政府に対し、本件は面倒な事事件にならぬことを
アシユアした。意嚮であること他方、日本の沖繩に対する立
場は潜在主權を保有するに過ぎないが、日本の有權者に対
しては現政府が沖繩問題に無関心であるかのような印象を

在ヴァンクーヴァー日本領事館

与えないよう慎重に語る要がある。

三日本社会党は国家主義の再燃を感じており、同党鈴木委員
長は本問題に関し、「我々は米国防治下に苦しむ同胞を助ける
ため闘う」と語っているが、社会党としては沖縄住民の願望で
ある「日本による統治並びに米国の不当な圧迫に対する闘争」
を全面的に支持して紛議を発展させる意図を明かにしたもので
ある。

四本問題については、米国防省と國務省間に存する基本的
な意見の相違がこの種紛議の底流になつてゐる。

米軍側は沖縄を前進防衛基地として不可欠の基地で
あり、次の戦争の発生まで沖縄に駐留したい意向があると
一般に考えられてゐる。他の諸国の主権の主張にもつて、米
軍の極東駐屯が漸次困難になつて来るにつれ、沖縄の重

在ヴァンクーヴァー日本領事館

要性は益々増大してゐる。一部においては、今日米国が極東で
原爆を貯備し得るのは沖縄のみであると云つてゐる。

これに対し、米國務省筋の一部では、米軍当局のPR活動の
失敗を指摘することもに軍は三年前までは島民に勝手に
振舞ひ、地方の問題に余り注意を拂わなかつたといつてゐる。
ともかく、米國務省筋としては、沖縄問題に関する日本の国家
主義が共産側の味方にならないよう希望してゐる。

本信字送付先

カナダ(別添省略)

OKINAWA HOT SPOT IN BIG STRUGGLE

But Japan's current rulers
won't make Cyprus of Island

By WILLIAM STEVENSON
Province Special Writer

TOKYO—Japanese Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu indicated in an interview his government will not make another Cyprus out of the U.S. Island fortress of Okinawa, used to stock pile atomic weapons within 400 miles of Red China.

But the Japanese Socialists signalled their intention to make trouble by offering full support to Okinawa islanders "in their desire to be governed by Japan and fight the unjustified oppression of U.S. forces."

Even Justice Minister Ryoza Makino went so far as to say after a Japanese meeting that his ministry considered the Okinawan people to be Japanese citizens and would protect their rights.

At rallies all over the island demonstrators pledged "non resistance" in what was called a struggle against U.S. policy.

Land demand provokes row

Dispute has arisen in Okinawa over requisition of land by U.S. forces. This is now said to cover nearly 13 percent of the highly strategic island, three miles wide and 67 miles long.

Islanders complain they have no sovereignty. Many are agitating to return to Japanese rule and their cause has been helped by disagreement over how much the U.S. government should pay for land rentals.

The change in Japan's international status can be judged from this open agitation. Socialists have felt the returning surge of nationalism and their chairman, Mosaburo Suzuki, told me "we shall fight for our countrymen suffering under U.S. rule."

When I asked to see Foreign Minister Shigemitsu about Okinawa, excuses were offered. I had just come from the island whose fate nobody in authority wished to discuss.

The Japanese government had a private agreement not to raise questions about U.S. military use of Okinawa. The island was captured from the Japanese in the biggest of U.S. naval battles.

British friends aid in release

But the 68-year-old Deputy Prime Minister agreed to speak for publication. Shigemitsu, whose British friends were chiefly responsible for gaining his release from jail as a major war criminal, said it could not

be done without great difficulty as he talked about the San Francisco peace treaty that placed Okinawa under U.S. trusteeship. He wanted to assure Washington there would be no trouble. But he also had to avoid saying anything that might give Japanese voters the idea that their present government was giving up Okinawa.

He described the present Japanese position as one in which "latent or residual authority" was exercised over Okinawa. He was pessimistic about the islanders wishes being fulfilled because, he said, the archipelago was of great strategic importance to the U.S.

Underlying the dispute is a fundamental difference of opinion between U.S. defence and State Department officials, I learned from high authority. State Department advisers feel army generals botched up the original job of taking over the area and turning it into a vast military base.

Millions spent for defence

U.S. military chiefs have spent millions of dollars developing Okinawa as a forward defence base.

Today they regard it as absolutely vital to U.S. defence. Nobody will even hear of Okinawa being given up.

"We are here until the next war is won or lost," is the prevailing view.

As other countries, by assertion of their sovereignty, make it increasingly difficult for the U.S. to base its troops and aircraft in the Far East, Okinawa becomes more and more important.

The Third Marine Division began moving there recently after difficulties arose in South Korea and Japan.

In both these countries, local opinion made it necessary for the U.S. to make token withdrawals.

In Formosa, the Chinese Nationalists are not willing to tolerate large U.S. forces based permanently there. Despite the tremendous outpouring of U.S. money and goodwill in these places, there is the usual tendency to resent the presence of

June 21, 1956

a struggle against U.S. policy.

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British friends aid in release

But the 68-year-old Deputy Prime Minister agreed to speak for publication. Shigemitsu, whose British friends were chiefly responsible for gaining his release from jail as a major war criminal, said it could not be said simply that people on Okinawa retained Japanese nationality.

Shigemitsu was clearly in dif-

the archipelago was of great strategic importance to the U.S.

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Island loaded with weapons

They agree the U.S. today has a highly efficient war-making machine in Okinawa. It is equipped with guided missiles carrying atomic warheads and work has started on eight Nike rocket-launching sites. It is privately admitted that Okinawa is the only base in the Far East where the U.S. can safely store atomic bombs.

Against this, U.S. state department officials balance the bad public relations job performed by the army.

They claim in private that until three years ago U.S. military men shoved the islanders around and paid small regards to local problems.

Loss of face threatens West

In the present period of relaxed tension, it is becoming difficult for the West to maintain bases like Okinawa without losing a great deal in prestige.

This has been clearly recognized by Peking, where the Chinese Communist government expresses its confidence that Americans can be forced in time to withdraw their support from Nationalist Formosa in the face of world opinion.

Much of the present agitation in Okinawa is worded in phrases oddly like these used by Peking. U.S. State Department officials are just hoping that Japanese nationalism will not become an unwitting ally.

June 21, 1956

New York Times
 沖繩返還の事
 前夜八時12分頃
 付

第二課長

次長

第一課長

合
 30.0.7.1.1.2

情報文化局長

第一課長

情矛二六六〇号(至急情報)

昭和三十一年七月十日

在米

特命全權大使

谷正之

外務大臣 重光 葵 殿

沖繩問題に関する新聞論調

七月七日付「ニューヨークタイムズ」及び「ホルニイモアサン」は在日米大使館前で行われた日本及び沖繩學生の沖繩返還要求デモの空想を掲げ、更に「タイムズ」は要旨の二とキ社説を掲げている。

レハニアア將軍の声明は、現在の「デシジョン」を解消しようと

在外公館

別紙添付
 文書課
 31.7.14
 番号 91
 情一 000847

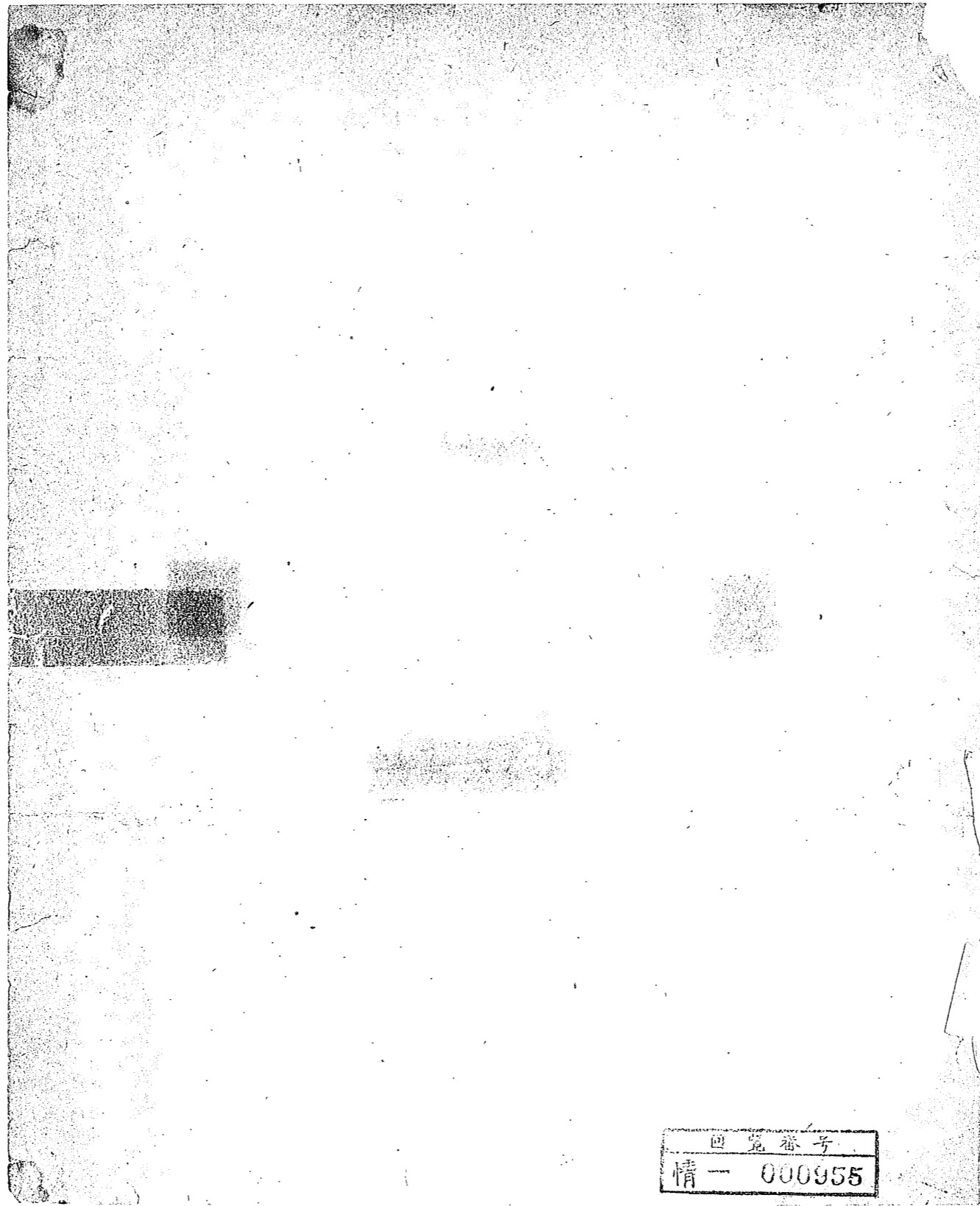
情報一課
 31.7.14

アジア局
 31.8.6
 局長附

記帳済

する努力の現れで、われわれもその成功を望みますには居ると
 ない。米國としては、沖繩問題に關しては、政治的及び軍
 事的に分離して考慮せざるを得ざるも、地元政府の反感
 があつては右も充分な成果をあげ得るものでなく、米軍
 当局に支配される自由な自治政府という原則は、いか
 にしても維持すべしである。
 何ら考慮考まらぬに切抜別添の上、市報告する。
 本信を送付先 ニーヨーラ (除付属)

在外公館



回覽番号
情一 000955

情報文化局長

第一課長

組第 四番

昭和卅壹年七月貳日

在ニューヨーク日本國總領事

土屋 隼

外務大臣重光

葵 殿

文書 7-9 別添

回覧番号

情一 000817

第二課長

沖繩問題に関する新聞論評報告の件

六月二十九日付当地紙「ワールドテレグラム・アンド・サン」は沖繩

アジア局長

問題をとりあげ最近沖繩に多数教習派遣した共産主

次 長 友

義者は日英中米等の戦術指導の下に米国の施政に

第一課長

対する住民の反対を煽動しているか、この企圖が容易に

成功しないのは住民の生活水準が従来よりも高上した

ことに基く。現に沖繩の農業生産は土地収用にも

抱らす増大している。米國は沖繩の重要性を忘れず

A 3.0.0 クリー

在外公館

記帳済

アジア局 31.7.24 局長附

11612 31.7.10

住民の貧困と同島の日本への返還 日本は同島の返還を欲していないというような再展げたこととまたわされてはならない旨論じ米國が強硬態度を保持することと要求する趣旨の社説を掲げているので何ら参考考迄に右新聞記事抜別添報告申上げる

本信字送付先 在米大使(除別添)

在外公館

JUN. 29, 1956

Now Okinawa.

The Commies are determined to make out of Okinawa another Iceland, or Cyprus. The pattern may not be exactly the same but the objective is.

That is to undermine, weaken or wipe out American and Free World defense outposts against Bolshevik aggression.

The Reds have infiltrated Okinawa in greater numbers in recent months. They get their strategy orders daily by telephone from Tokyo's Commie HQ, and a flood of broadcasts from Red China and North Korea. But according to dispatches from Scripps-Howard's William Cooper, they're having a hard time steaming up the natives against U.S. rule.

That's because Okinawans have higher living standards and more money in their pockets than ever before. We may have taken a scant fifth of their yam-growing land for military uses, but their own agricultural production has gone up substantially in spite of it. Their capital, Naha, a fishing village under the Japanese, is developing an export market that shipped out \$8 million worth of goods last year. And we're spending better than \$4 million a month on Okinawa to keep our establishment going.

Yet the Commies cry crocodile tears about the plight of the "poor Okinawans" and our great "injustices" there. Already this line—detoured through Socialist and popular front mouthpieces—has reached Congress. So we can look any day now for breast-beating laments about the hoodwinked natives who haven't enough jack to spend their evenings at the Teahouse of the August Moon.

We were caught napping on Iceland, and now we're about to be thrown out. Let's not go to sleep on the importance of Okinawa, or be misled by the phony issues of poverty or returning the island to Japan—which doesn't want it.

What Washington does about Okinawa is being chided throughout Asia. Any yielding will be purely communist victory.

情報文化局長

第一課長

才二四〇号

昭和三十一年七月九日

在ニュー・オルリンズ日本領事館

領事 佐藤 日史

外務大臣 重光 葵 殿

第二課長

アジア

第一課長

手記
A/3.0.0.7-1-2

沖繩問題に関する新聞論調に関する件

本件に関し、パーミンガム・ポスト・ヘラルド紙（アラバマ）は、六月三十日付社説において、「今度は沖繩」と題して、島民の要求は東京の日共本部よりの指令に基づくものであり、アイスランドやサイプラス全様自由諸国の基地一掃を指す共産主義者の策動と断定し、島民の生活が困窮しているとかいふのは欺瞞であるとし、当国内に依然として根強い独善的見解の典型を示している

在外公館

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16
211

記帳済

1000852

るので、切抜御参考までに御送付する。

本信写送付先 在米大使

在外公館

New York Times
 沖繩問題は米軍の
 存在に起因し12月12日
 発行

第二課長

アジア局長

第一課長

情報文化局長

第一課長

情矛二六六〇号(至急情報)

昭和三十一年七月十日

在米

特命全權大使

谷正之

外務大臣 重光葵殿

沖繩問題に関する新聞論調

七月七日付「ニューヨークタイムス」及び「ホルネイモアサン」は在日米大使館前で行われた日本及び沖繩学生が「沖繩返還要求」の署名を掲げ、更に「タイムス」は要旨の二とき社説を掲げている。

レムニツア將軍の声明は、現在の「デモンション」を解消しようとする。

A3.0.0.71-12

在外公館

別紙添付
 31.7.14
 91
 情一 000847



情報一課
 31.7.14

アジア局
 31.8.6
 局長附

記帳済

する努力の現れで、われわれもその成功を望まなければ居ない。米国のこのは、沖繩問題に關しては、政治的及び軍事的に分離して考慮せざるを得ざるも、地元政府の反感がめぐるは右も充分な成果をあげ得るものではなく、米軍当局に支配される自由な自治政府という原則は、いかにしても維持すべきである。

何ら考慮考するに切抜別添の上、市報告する。

本信を送付先 ニューヨーク (除付属)

在外公館

JUL 7 1956

TENSION OVER OKINAWA

Gen. L. L. Lemnitzer, commanding our forces in the Far East, has stated upon his return to Tokyo from Washington that the United States would requisition only a bare minimum of land on Okinawa for defense installations. This is an effort to meet the immediate tension existing there and we must hope that it will be successful.

A short time ago our Ambassador in Japan, John M. Allison, was reported to have stated that Okinawa would be "returned" to Japan whenever there was a relaxation of the general tension in the Far East. This is not a change in basic American policy, any more than is General Lemnitzer's reassurance. The United States has no desire to annex Okinawa and no intention of doing so, but proposes to use the island for the time being as a strategic outpost in the Pacific. That this course is essential to the defense of Japan under present conditions should be obvious even to those Japanese who are making a domestic political issue about the American base.

The Okinawans are disturbed by the fact that more of their land has been appropriated by the Americans for air base extension, and while the terms of settlement and compensation offered are generous there is opposition to the manner in which payment is to be made.

The United States will be obliged to maintain a complete divorce between military and political considerations on Okinawa if that is humanly possible. Naturally, it cannot work with a hostile local government. But every effort should be made to give the sense of free local government, uncontrolled by the United States military establishment.



Associated Press Wirephoto
WANT RETURN OF OKINAWA: Japanese and Okinawan students demonstrating in front of U. S. Embassy in Tokyo chanting "Yanks go home" and "Don't steal Okinawa." They dispersed after an embassy official talked with their leaders and accepted petitions addressed to President Eisenhower protesting the occupation by U. S. forces of that island.

情報文化局長

第一課長

別紙添付

第三七〇号

昭和三十一年七月十六日

在子ブラスラヴィア日本國公使館

第二課長

欧米局長

次長

第一課長

外務大臣 重光 殿

特命全權公使 廣瀬節男

歐洲参事官

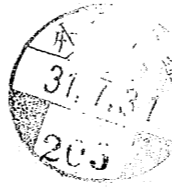
第六課長

道長

仲繩問題に關するウエニウ紙論評記事送付の件
六月三十日付 ウエニウ紙に掲載した仲繩問題論評
記事御参考までに送付する。

A 3.0.0.71112

在子ブラスラヴィア日本國公使館



情報一課
A 612
31.7.31

記帳済

回覧番号 情一 000942

VJESNIK COMMENT: "GO HOME"
(Vjesnik, June 30, 1956)

The anti-American slogan "Go Home", plastered on posters, let us say by French communists demanding the evacuation of American troops from their country, is not the same manifestation as the one perceived now in Japan and Iceland. The former was clear: the American policy was always contrary to the conceptions of the European extreme left wing. But the latter is interesting as a symptom of another phenomenon: quarters which are otherwise not opponents to the policy of the State Department are demanding that American bases - should be removed from their countries. In Iceland - as we know it - this question caused a cabinet crisis though this small country is member of the Atlantic pact. The present elections brought about such results which can, if a logical coalition is being formed, end in sending American boys from the base in Keflavik to their homes. The American press is wailing over the probable fate of this country and demands that the one thousand times larger United States "should find in details the causes of the discontent with the work of the Atlantic base on its shores and, if possible, to remove these causes" (Washington Post).

The causes are however, not in "details" but in the fundamentally different outlook to the development of the international situation. Iceland is of the opinion that the tension has relaxed and that therefore there is no reason for foreign bases to be on her territory.

One of the central political questions in Japan is about military bases in Okinawa. Some 150,000 inhabitants of the main city of this island demonstrated against the Americans with the slogan "Don't Steal Okinawa!". The Premier Hatoyama, himself is forced to side with the demonstrators and to state that he is going to demand officially from the Americans the solution of this problem. The socialist opposition is supporting him. Those are important things which are no doubt showing that the strategical plans of big powers are not in accord with the national feelings of other peoples.

(Initialled) H.Kv.

情報(化)局長

第一課長

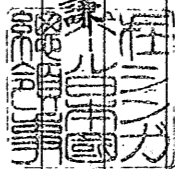
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第500号

昭和二十一年七月十九日

在シンガポール總領事 二宮

謙



31.7

第二課長

外務大臣 重光 奏 殿

歐米局長

次長

第一課長

中絶問題に関する新聞記事の件

本件に関する新聞記事

中絶問題に関する新聞記事の件

アジア局長

次長

第一課長

敬啓

高華名 Paul Koo 氏 香港在勤のトントンオサガ之紙

Editorial staff member 極東問題の専門家として知ら

A 3.0.0.1-1-2

在外公館

記帳済

A 6 12

情報 000910

258

アジア局長 31.8.0 局長附

了

記

中絶問題の解決も要あり七月四日東京に於けるメモ

は其程度よく加わらざるに於ては差控を以て政府も

た自由民を党より退し全面的な支持をせよと雖も

刻々と裏書きするところとなり

島山首相と二重光外相

島山首相は最近中絶問題の要求も甚だしくこれを政府の

基本政策とするに意見の一致が見られたか一方は同じ

して在田首相も相が来し(き)日ソ会談の再開に際して

日ソの領土問題全般に及ぶ正陸会議も開催する

ことを此の偶然と見えない

今回の紛争の直接原因は軍用機と見事に一才二千

トニ機を接収した事例の決定にあつた

在外公館

於てすつ一方の平均所有農地面積が一エーカーに満たなから
たかして新設ニテ有人の沖繩人か一時送還され上進を
年々授けられたり既に全可耕地面積の四分の一に昇つたと
してさういふ実情がある。

夫れと授けられた沖繩人けいこりんのたかた代で生活し得
たはなす。半例もあつたかも知れしうか先んて奄美
群島返還の折に琉球を保持してはさう意向を以てか
してなつた。つらつた。又日本も合意満ちとの共同防衛
条約の關係より其れとこの沖繩の重要性もあつて
西府省といふ沖繩の経済が其れと關係する。その上
安んずることも希望といふか沖繩人側はキラスと異つて
経済上の立場から強張る態度をましている。
沖繩人か一種外果に取残され様を感と張つてさういふ

対して平けつ然と人々入る決意を固むる模様である。
半島の植民政策に反対する社会、共産両党かこの問題に
積極的な態度をましている。この自由民主党の
立場は未だ一、二回論議の文法に於ける領土問題の成り
と子見してこのことと見られる。

Okinawan

Americans In Tokyo

Fear Another Cyprus

HONGKONG

AMERICANS in Tokyo are talking wryly of Okinawa becoming another Cyprus. The parallel is, of course, far from exact, but it was galling to the United States that the Japanese should use the Fourth of July (U.S. Independence Day) for a mass rally in Tokyo to air the Okinawans' complaints.

The most serious aspect of this demonstration was that it had the full support of the governing Liberal-Democratic Party, which was only prevented from taking a prominent part in the rally by the unwelcome presence of the Communists.

Both Mr. Hatoyama and his Foreign Minister, Mr. Shigemitsu, representing opposing wings of the Liberal-Democratic Party, had met earlier and agreed that it was basic Government policy to try to get Okinawan demands satisfied by the United States.

And it was presumably no coincidence that on the same day Japan's elder statesman, ex-Premier Shigeru Yoshida, suggested in connection with the forthcoming Russo-Japanese peace talks that an international conference should be called to settle all Japan's territorial claims.

The immediate issue which is bringing the slogan "Yankee Go Home" into the Tokyo streets—is the United States' decision to acquire 12,000 more acres on Okinawa for military purposes and to pay the landholders a lump sum in compensation rather than rent. The Okinawans are a land-proud people, though they have precious little land.

Even before the war the 600,000 inhabitants on the island owned less than an acre per family. Two hundred thousand more Okinawans were repatriated after the war, and the United States forces also moved in

reports
RAWLE
KNOX

with plans for installations and training grounds that will soon occupy about one-quarter of the arable land on the island.

THE Okinawans could only just live on their land. Given money rent in lieu, they have found it impossible, with prices inflated by an American garrison of some 35,000 men, to make ends meet. A year ago 200 villagers staged a futile sit down strike in front of the bulldozers that were to convert their fields into a new military housing project.

For the most part, however, the Okinawans' anger has been silent. The present proposal of a lump sum payment, which makes American occupation look deadeningly permanent, has provoked audible outbursts.

The Americans are well aware of the difficulties of the Okinawans whose lives they guide through a kindly colonial administration, the United States Civil Administration of the Ryukus [USCAR]. But Washington made it clear in 1953 when the Amami group of the Northern Ryukus were returned to Japan, that the United States would retain control of Okinawa "so long as conditions of threat and tension exist in the Far East," in Mr. Dulles's estimate that meant "for the foreseeable future."

It must also be remembered that United States commitments here, like Britain's in Cyprus, involve defence treaties—including one with Japan.

The United States Strategic Air Command believes that Okinawa gives its aircraft a far greater range of likely targets than any other available base in the Far East. The Pentagon—and Okinawa is strictly under military government—wants the Okinawans to found their economy on

Dilemma

the servicing of American forces. The Okinawans are proving surprisingly obstinate but, unlike the Cypriots, they have sworn force to gain their ends. Their desires appear to be economic and not nationalistic.

THOUGH a mission from Okinawa is now in Tokyo to beg the Japanese to take up the Okinawan cause in the United Nations, the "seven point struggle policy" which Okinawan leaders announced at Naha (capital of Okinawa) on June 18 contained no reference whatever to Japan. Indeed, it spoke of Okinawans as well aware of the economic decline of the Amami Islands since they reverted to Japan.

Whatever the Okinawans do in Okinawa it seems likely to be sadly dignified; that they are united and sincere seems certain, for even the American appointed chief executive of the local government, Mr. Shuhei Higa, has joined the protest.

The Americans have performed their own peculiar mechanical miracles on Okinawa. They have built air-conditioned department stores, supermarkets and cinemas, churches like apartment blocks, and houses that any man might pray for. Modern highways run the length (67 miles) and breadth (two to 18 miles) of Okinawa.

Perhaps the Okinawans feel left out of the picture, but it does seem that the Japanese are determined to get into it. The United States has granted that the "residual sovereignty" over Okinawa is Japanese.

But in Tokyo the Justice Minister, Mr. Ryoza Maki-no, has stated he considers that Okinawans are now Japanese citizens, thus refreshing the perennial feud between his Ministry and the Foreign Office where Mr. Shigemitsu is

preparing to talk to Washington only on the thesis that Okinawans are of the Japanese race.

From Tokyo also, "The Council for the National Campaign for the Return of Okinawa" is circularising United Nations members. The enthusiasm of Japan's Socialists and Communists—both opposed to America's policies in Asia—for the Okinawan cause is understandable.

In the case of the Liberal Democrats, one suspects that the coming peace talks with Russia play their part. If one is determined to ask for South Sakhalin and the Kuriles from Moscow, it is as well to show that one is also making demands on Washington.

16 - 7 - 58

Singapore Standard

情報一課長

第一課長

組第四五九号

昭和卅壹年七月廿叁日

在ニューヨーク日本國總領事

土屋 隼

第二課長

葵 暲

外務大臣重光

情報一課

4612 31.7.31

回覧番号 情一 006938

文書課 7.30

50別添

記帳済

歐米局
次長
第一課長

中絶問題に関する新聞論評

本月十九日付身地紙「ニューヨーク・ワールド」テレグラム・ア・サ
は社説をもろに在日米國情報機関及在日米軍弘報
機関は及米勢力の中絶問題に關する一方的宣
傳に直面しとも手傍觀し徒らに及米感情が
高まるに委しと非難し米軍の中絶駐留は日
本の対米侵略戦争の結果である現在では其産侵略
防止のため必要であること中絶住民の生活水準は米軍

A 3.0.0.7.1.1.2

在外公館

以下になす信じられぬ程度にまで向上していること、戦后
米國は勝者であるに抱き多量の対日援助を行つた
こと等を指摘し、在日米國情報機関は対抗宣傳に努
めるべきであり、在日米國情報機関は戦に於けると同様
冷戦に於ても祖國を防衛する義務を有するものと
あると自論している。右論説切抜別添何らあ参考
迄に報告申上げる。

本信字送付先 在米大使(除別添)

在外公館

... Mother New Roadbed
... p No. 8 At IRT Cavein
... To Get Test



MRS. ANNA McLIVERTY.

...bourne McLiverty and bore
...him six sons and four daugh-
...ters. He died in 1940.
...Husband Helped.
...“I never expected to have a
...big family like that,” she ad-
...mitted, smiling. “But things
...happen—so you take it. And
...my husband was a very good
...help with the children.”
...Five of her sons served in
...World War II—John, Osbourne
...and Norman in the Army, Jo-
...seph and Cyril in the Navy.
...Two more were in the Korea
...conflict, William in the Navy
...and Charles with the Marines.
...“And another thing,” said
...Mrs. McLiverty, “they were
...brought up in religion. All
...sent to church and Sunday
...School. All good boys. I had
...no trouble with them.”
...Three of her daughters,
...Dina, Nancy and Ann, live
...with Mom at home. Irene, 28,
...is married.

TA Crews Install
Tracks Atop Fresh
Slab of Concrete

Transit Authority repair
crews began installing new
tracks and signal equipment
today atop a hardening
mass of fast-drying concrete
poured into the East Side
IRT station at Astor Pl. to
replace the roadbed washed
out by millions of gallons of
water from the Wanamaker
fire.

The new tracks should be in
place some time late today.
Heavily loaded test trains will
then proceed cautiously over
the repaired section to make
sure it will support normal
traffic.

Holds to Estimates.
The TA was sticking by its
estimate that service should be
restored through the station
not later than 8 a.m. tomorrow,
thus reopening all stations be-
tween 23rd St. and Brooklyn
Bridge.

The washout at the Astor Pl.
station had knocked out this
heavily traveled stretch since
midnight Saturday.

Until the concrete hardens,
in about seven days, trains will
observe a 10-mile-an-hour speed
limit through the Astor Pl. sta-
tion, the TA said.

Above ground, a small de-
tachment of firemen, aided by
pumper trucks, was expected
to remove today the last of the
50 million gallons of water used
to douse the five-alarm blaze
from the celars of the burned-
out five-story building and the
newer, 14-story structure imme-
diately south of it.

roves
...ice Plan

WORLD TELEGRAM & SUN

JUL 19 1956

情報文化局長

第一課長
第二課長

オ三一六号

昭和廿一年七月廿五日

在ホノルル日本國總領事館

總領事 金山政英



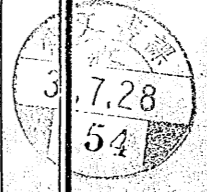
外務省 重光葵殿

沖繩問題に関する新聞論調報告の件

今次沖繩土地問題に関するは当地各新聞は東京又は沖繩よりのAP又はUP電をえのまゝ掲載しおるに止まり特異な記事は見られなかつたが、七月二十四日のアドヴァイザリー紙は同問題に關し大要次の如く述べている。
日本は沖繩の問題で大騒ぎをしてゐるが、沖繩人にとつて

A 3.0.0.7-1-2

在ホノルル日本國總領事館



情報一課
A 1112

31.7.30

アジア局
31.8.10
局長附

回覧番号
情一 000931

記 伝 済

在ホノルル日本國總領事館

現在程幸福な時代はなかつた、と云うことを見落してゐる。共産主義者達は、沖繩をオニのサイプレスと宣伝してゐるが、これを信ずる者はおるまい。

農耕地の五分の一を米軍に徴用されたとは云い、米国人の助力によつて農作物の生産は寧ろ増えている。又戦争によつて全滅した那覇市も昨年八百万円の商品を輸出出した程の大都会に立ち直つた。

米國は現在月当り四百萬円を沖繩に投入してあり、このためハワイ渡航を唯一の望みとしていた沖繩人は、彼等が夢にも見得なかつた程生活が向上し金持になつてゐる。

沖繩は東支那海における不沈航空母艦として天與の使命を果してゐるものであり、当分のところは防衛地としての役割を果さしめられるだろう、又多數の沖繩人は元來を

Okinaawa—A Cyprus in the Pacific

have discovered that the American authorities are actually maintaining a military dictatorship in Okinaawa in order to have an atom bomber base in the Pacific for keeps.

The people of Okinaawa do not want the Americans or their bomber base. They want union with Japan, which existed from

BY ALAN GRAHAM

1979 until the American forces dislodged the Japanese during the war. This was amply demonstrated when in 1954 the American authorities allowed the islanders to vote for a native legislature. The result of that election in the words of the *New York Times*, was that "the Socialist Party,

favouring the return of the island to Japan, won the largest single vote."

HAMSTRUNG

But the native legislature is hamstringed by the American army dictatorship. The U.S. general in command exercises all the ultimate powers of government, has power to veto laws, appoints the chief executive without consulting the legislature and generally keeps a tight rein on things. Official spokesmen in the United States make no secret of their reasons for staying in Okinaawa. The commander of the 20th U.S. Air Force, General Stearley, has said: "Okinaawa is the key to the whole thing out there. The nation which controls that island will control the Far East and that is the one part of the world which can be controlled by a single nation. "Okinaawa is a bastion of defence and a base from which we can strike."—(*Tribune*, London.)

To the average Briton the name of Okinaawa is a dim memory of the war against Japan. It conjures up hazy recollections of American soldiers fighting bloody battles on palm-fringed beaches. But now Okinaawa is in the news again as a battleground of a different kind—where the native inhabitants are struggling against the U.S. military machine for economic and social justice.

In May last year the island attracted the attention of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions at its world congress in Vienna. The I.C.F.T.U. heard how the U.S. authorities on Okinaawa had refused permission for a Japanese trade union delegation to investigate complaints about labour and social conditions.

And the I.C.F.T.U. congress instructed the executive to take prompt action, because "reports have been received that basic human rights, and in particular workers' rights, have been violated."

This decision at Vienna started an I.C.F.T.U. fact-finding team of four unionists—two Americans and two Japanese—on a journey to the Pacific. Now on their return, they have made a report to the executive which confirms the charges made against the U.S. authorities.

The right to strike or take up grievances, says this report, is denied to the unions of Okinaawa. Workers employed by U.S.C.A.R., the American Civil Authority of the Ryukyu Islands—can organise in unions "only if they do not propose to enter into collective bargaining."

The wage control system on the island is described as stupid and uneconomic. It leads, says the report, to racial wage discrimination and to freezing living standards at a disgracefully low minimum and maximum.

The I.C.F.T.U. team also lashed up U.S. land-grabbing policies in Okinaawa for criticism. Nearly 17 per cent of the arable land, they say, has been seized for military purposes with no consideration for social results. As a result, 50,000 families are now landless.

American church missionaries have been outspoken in their opposition to the land grab. One of them, writing in a magazine called *Christian Century*, said: "The American bulldozers scraped away approximately one-third of the top soil of the island, often for no better purpose than to level a camp site."

A statement on land problems prepared by the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S. said: "While most of the land taken over is used for actual military purposes, a substantial portion is used to provide large lawns or American style residences, for golf courses and for other such purposes."

A native newspaper, *Hokubei Shimpo*, describes how the American army goes to work. "Heavily armed American soldiers appeared and operational towers started to tear down roofs, side walls, and towers, one house after the other."

ATOW BASE

"In this area, the supply of drinking water is insufficient. Therefore, the people collect the rain water in a wooden tank. However, even this water tank was mowed down by the bulldozer, complained an old peasant in tears about this outrage."

This gives the clue to American actions in Okinaawa. Had the I.C.F.T.U. men dug a little deeper and extended the scope of their investigations, they would

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條約局長

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アジア局長

主任
アジア局第一課長

起案者

15 30

受付
31.10.15
官房長室

左米
谷大使

重光大臣

昭和31年10月15日
起案

名宛
仲籠土地補償についての新聞報道に関する件

暗略

第一六二三号

電送第 12582 号
昭和31年10月15日 午後20時20分発

回覧番号
ア一 1242

記帳子

電信案(甲)

外務省

十二日朝日夕刊 並に十三日 Japan Times は

十二日記者会見において、重光大臣が損失補償に

ついで仲籠住民は内地人合様に取扱われるべきと主張

述べた音報道 ところが 本報は仲籠住民に

対するものが政府の基本的考え方を

表明したものであるから 万一右報道が

米側は日本政府の平和条約発効前の損失

補償は米側が日本政府に責任を負うべきである

日本政府が責任を負うべきであるとの見解を

この点の如き 感觸を米側にかえるおそれある場合は

右の説明ありたい。

外務省

電信案

平和条約締結前の沖繩行政の整理に際して
平和条約締結後の沖繩行政の整理に際して
平和条約締結後の沖繩行政の整理に際して

日本側と政府との関係が、その解釈に
政府内閣において整理がなされ、
法制局を中心として目下研究中である。

電信案

外務省