

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

- HHH 2 -

JAPAN
June 22, 1956

YOMIURI

Tokyo, YOMIURI, in Japanese, June 22, 1956, Morning Edition--T

("Editorial Note" column)

(Text)

The more seriously I think about the problem of Okinawa, the more furious I become. The U.S. occupation of Japan is still continuing in Okinawa and the Bonin Islands. I should say, perhaps, that the influence of the U.S. occupation still remains active in Japanese foreign policy too.

The United States stresses the strategic position of Okinawa. However, the United States has been longing for the Ryukyus and the Bonins not for the past several years alone but for 100 years. When Commodore Perry and his fleet entered Naha port in May 1853, a part of his fleet sailed to the Bonin Islands, and bought a certain amount of land there.

With bases established in the Ryukyu and Bonin islands, Perry's fleet sailed for Uruga. Commodore Perry at that time intended to use those ports as havens and water supply sources for American whaling boats.

"History runs its cycle." The present U.S. occupation of the Ryukyu and Bonin islands is not incidental. The attachment of the U.S. military officers to these islands has been inherited from generation to generation for 100 years. We can understand their attachment. However, we cannot overlook in silence what is now taking place in Okinawa.

It is very arrogant to announce that Okinawa makes a good atomic bomb base because there (is?) no intervention by a foreign government. I doubt whether the United States can understand the sentiment of the Japanese nation at all.

On the pretext of defense of Japan, a part of our land is being taken away through permanent lease by a foreign country. Nevertheless, "our government" is very moderate, and political parties are too concerned with the coming elections for the House of Councilors.

I am afraid that the shy manner of negotiating of the Government at this time when a part of our land is being taken will not get results. What is necessary and what must surge forth is fair patriotism and true national spirit.

NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

EXEMPTIONS Section 3(b)
(2) (A) Privacy
(2) (B) Methods and Sources
(2) (C) Foreign Relations

Declassified and Approved for Release
by the Central Intelligence Agency
Date: 2005