

2面	辺野古新基地計画	Plans for the new base in Henoko
3面	脱基地への挑戦	Toward an end to military bases
4・5面	人権抑圧の近現代史	A modern history of human rights offenses
6面	基地と人権	Military bases and human rights
7面	自然・環境	Nature and the environment
8面	海外識者109人声明	Statement by 109 international intellectuals

琉球新報

THE RYUKYU SHIMPO

2015年(平成27年)

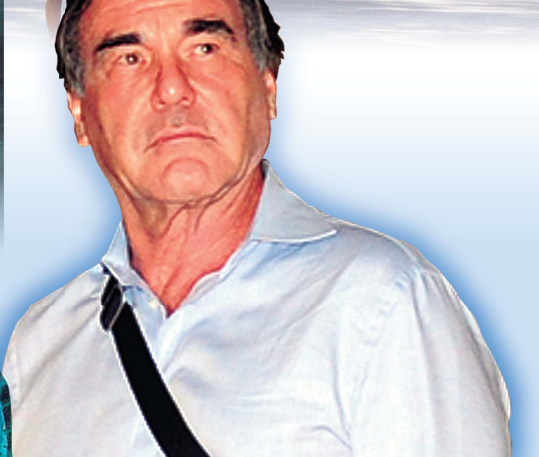
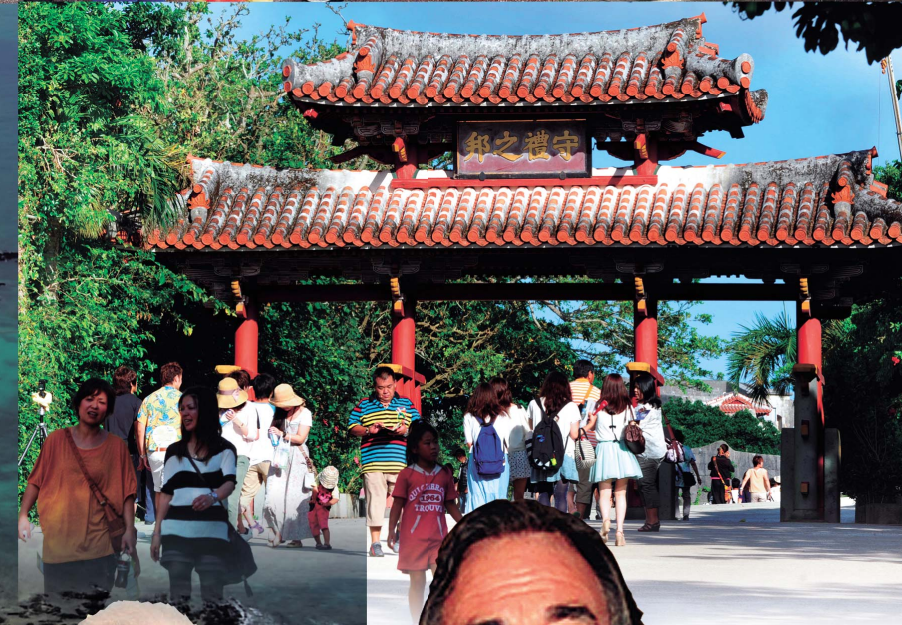
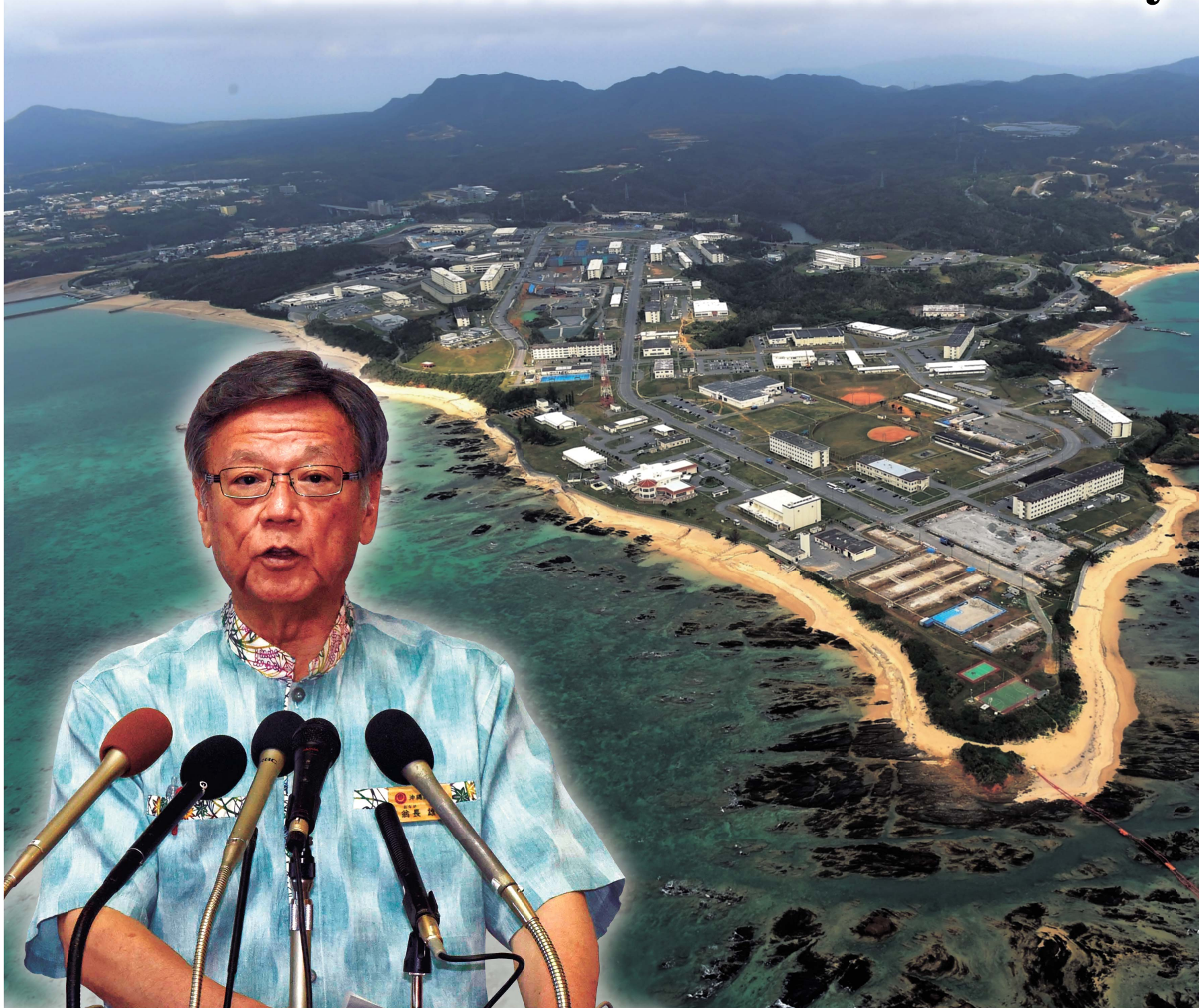
9月19日土曜日
[旧8月7日・友引]発行所 琉球新報社
〒900-8525那覇市天久905番地
電話 098(865)5111
©琉球新報社2015年

翁長知事 国連演説特集

Governor Onaga UN Speech Special Feature

沖縄の未来 沖縄が決める

Okinawa's future will be decided by Okinawa



非暴力の闘い 大国に挑む

1945年の沖縄戦からことして70年。小さな美しい島に米軍基地が密集する沖縄県民の心の傷は癒えず、今も米国の戦争と隣り合わせで、軍用機の墜落や女性暴行など事件・事故に人権を脅かされている。自らの未来を自ら決める「自己決定権」を奪われたまま、沖縄の「戦後」はまだ遠い。

沖縄戦は住民を巻き込み、県民の4人に1人に当たる約12万2千人が死亡した。米軍に殺されただけではなく、固有の琉球諸語を話す沖縄住民は日本軍からスパイ扱いされ、虐殺されたり「集団自決」(強制集団死)に追い込まれたりした。

この惨事の始まりは、1879年の琉球王国併合だ。日本は軍隊を伴って威嚇し、琉球王国を滅亡させた。そ

れまで琉球王国は主権を有し、1850年代にはアメリカ、フランス、オランダと修好条約を結んだ国際法上の主体だった。その琉球が不正に併合されたのだ。沖縄は日本の内国植民地に置かれ、差別的な同化政策が強力で展開された。沖縄戦では「立派な日本人として死ぬ」ことを強要された。

戦後も米軍による統治によって植民地状況は続く。1952年発効のサンフランシスコ講和条約で日米のどの憲法も適用されず、軍隊が自由に行動できる「不沈空母」にされた。国連監視下に置かれず、当時の植民地以下の地位だった。ハーグ陸戦条約に違反して、銃剣とブルドーザーによって多くの民間地が米軍用地に強制接収された。先祖代々引き継がれた、

かけがえのない土地である。沖縄の人々は「基地のない平和な島」を目指し「日本国憲法への復帰」を訴えた。72年に施政権が日本に返還されたが、人々の意思に反し広大な米軍基地は残り、人権侵害と戦争の恐怖が続いている。

植民地的支配からの解放と人権保護を求め、沖縄は今、自己決定権の獲得、行使を希求している。その象徴が名護市辺野古における新基地建設阻止の闘いだ。ことし5月の県民世論調査で87%が自己決定権の拡大を求めた。先住民族の権利宣言にも違反する基地建設の在り方に対し、日米という大国を相手に非暴力の闘いを挑んでいる。

(新垣毅、松堂秀樹)

辺野古反対 世界が支持

普天間飛行場の移設に向けた名護市辺野古への新基地建設阻止を強く求める県民への支持は、国外にも広がりを見せている。映画監督のオリバー・ストーン氏や平和学教授のヨハン・ガルトゥング氏ら世界的に著

名な文化人ら109人が「われわれは沖縄の人々のこの要望を支持する」などとする声明を発表した。沖縄県民は決して孤独ではない。「世界は見ています」

(8面に海外識者109人の声明)

The world supports opposition to Henoko base

There is widening international support for the people of Okinawa who strongly demand that a stop be put to the planned construction of a new base in line with the relocation of Marine Corps Air Station Futenma to Henoko, Nago. 109 internationally renowned intellectuals and other public figures, including film director Oliver Stone

and peace scholar Johan Galtung, recently came out with a joint statement declaring their support for the demands of the Okinawan people. The Okinawan people are not alone in their struggle. "The world is watching."

(Statement by 109 international intellectuals on page 8)

Embarking on a non-violent struggle against great powers

Seventy years have passed since the 1945 Battle of Okinawa. Yet US military bases remain concentrated on this small, beautiful island, and the hearts of the people have yet to heal as their human rights are threatened by military aircraft accidents, sexual violence, and other incidents that come with living side by side with US war capacity. The "postwar" still evades Okinawans, who remain robbed of the right to self-determination and the ability to decide their own future.

Ordinary citizens were drawn into the Battle of Okinawa, and approximately 122 thousand Okinawans, roughly one fourth of the population, were killed. They were not only killed by the US military. Civilians who were heard speaking the native languages of the Ryukyu Archipelago were treated as spies by the Japa-

nese military and massacred. Others were coerced into committing "collective suicide" (forced collective death).

The origin of this tragedy lies in the 1879 annexation of the Ryukyu Kingdom by Japan. Japan demolished the Ryukyu Kingdom using the threat of military force. Until then, the Ryukyu Kingdom had been recognized as a sovereign body by international law, having concluded amity treaties with the United States, France, and the Netherlands in the 1850s. Its sovereignty was unjustly robbed through annexation. Okinawa was designated a domestic colony, and its people were forced to undergo discriminatory assimilation policies. It was then demanded that they die as "honorable Japanese" in the Battle of Okinawa.

Okinawa's colonial situation continued under US military rule after the war. Under the Treaty of San Francisco, which took effect in 1952, Okinawa became an "unsinkable aircraft carrier" for the US military, where neither the constitution of Japan nor that of the United States was applied, and the military could act without restraint. Okinawa's position was even lower than that of colonies at the time, not being under United Nations supervision. Under these circumstances, bayonets and bulldozers were used to seize private land to be used for US military base construction in violation of the Hague Convention on land warfare. This was precious land passed down to the Okinawan people by their ancestors. The Okinawan people, hoping to transform their homeland into a peaceful island free of military bases, de-

manded reversion to Japan and its "peace constitution." In 1972, administrative rights were returned to Japan, but massive military bases remained contrary to the will of the people, who are still forced to live in fear of war, denied basic human rights.

In order to free themselves from this colonial-like rule and ensure the protection of human rights, Okinawans are now demanding the right to self-determination. The struggle to prevent the construction of a new military base in Henoko, Nago is symbolic of this. Okinawans are now embarking on a non-violent struggle against the great powers of the United States and Japan to prevent the construction of this new base, which violates the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. (Tsuyoshi Arakaki, Hideki Matsudo)