人権抑圧の近現代史

関連年表

Related chronology

1879年 明治政府による「琉球処分」(琉球併合) "The Ryukyu Disposal," an annexation of the Ryukyu Kingdom by the Meiji government

1944 年 3月22日 南西諸島に第32軍が新設 944 March 22 The Japanese 32nd Army is established in the Nansei Islands

7月7日 閣議によって南西諸島の老幼婦女子、学童の集団疎開が決

Japanese cabinet decreed that the elderly, as well as women and children, should be evacuated from the Nansei Islands

8月22日 疎開児童らを乗せた「対馬丸」が米潜水艦に撃沈される August 22 The evacuation ship Tsushima-Maru carrying many school children was sunk by a US submarine

10月10日 米軍が沖縄を空襲。那覇市はほとんど壊滅状態となる US Air raids against Okinawa, the capital Naha suffered catastrophic damage

1945 年

3月26日 米軍が阿嘉島、慶留間島、座間味島に上陸 945 March 26 US Forces landed on islands of Aka, Zamami and Geruma

3月27日 米軍が渡嘉敷島に上陸

US forces landed on Tokashiki Island

4月1日 米軍が沖縄本島の中部西海岸に上陸 US forces landed on the western coast of the central part of

Okinawa Island 5月22日 米軍が那覇市街地に進軍。第32軍は南部・摩文仁への後

US troops marched into the capital city. The Japanese 32nd Army retreated to Mabuni in the southern part of the island

6月22日 第32軍の牛島満司令官、長勇参謀長が摩文仁で自決(23 ∃の説あり)。日本軍の組織的抵抗が終わる

June 22 Mitsuru Ushijima, the commander of the 32nd Army, Isamu Cho, chief of staff, committed ritual suicide. (Some experts say this occurred on the 23rd of June). Organized Japanese resis-

8月15日 ポツダム宣言を受諾、日本が無条件降伏 August 15 Japan accepts Potsdam terms, agrees to unconditional surrender

南西諸島の日本軍が降伏文書に調印 The remaining Japanese forces in the Nansei Islands signed the

urrender documents

1952 年 サンフランシスコ講和条約発効。施政権が切り離される San Francisco Peace Treaty came into force. Okinawa was placed under the administration of US forces

1953 年 米軍が土地収用令公布。基地建設のため強制接収に乗り出

1953 US military issued decrees and ordinances to seize lands to

1955 年 伊江島真謝、西崎、宜野湾村伊佐浜などの土地が米軍に奪

1955 At Maja and Nishizaki in Iejima, Isahama in Ginowan, US military forcibly expropriated lands

1956年 プライス勧告反対・軍用地四原則貫徹住民大会。島ぐるみ闘争に発展し、米軍による強制接収に対する闘争が最高潮

1956 Residents hold rally against the Price Report to promote the Four Principles for Solving the Military Land Problems'. The "all-island struggle" or shimagurumi toso.

1960 年 県祖国復帰協議会が結成

The Council for Okinawa Prefecture Reversion to Japan (Fukkikyo) was formed

1969年 佐藤二クソン共同声明。沖縄の72年返還決まる The Sato-Nixon joint statement announced that Okinawa would revert to mainland Japanese administration by 1972

1970年 コザ騒動。米軍関係車両 75 台が焼き払われる Koza Riot-local citizens burned about 75 US military related

1971年 米軍毒ガス移送。住民5千人が避難

US forces remove poison gas from Okinawa,5,000 people

1972年 施政権返還。日本に復帰し、沖縄県となる

Okinawa was returned to the administration of Japan, became a prefecture of Japan

1996年 橋本・モンデール会談で日米両政府が普天間飛行場の全面 区還と県内移設で合意

Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto and US Ambassador Walter Mondale agreed on the return of Futenma airfield and the base's relocation within Okinawa

2005年 日米安全保障協議委員会(2プラス2)で、普天間飛行場 のキャンプ・シュワブ沿岸部への移設を含む米軍再編中間

At the Security Consultative Committee (2 plus 2), Japan and the US announced an interim report on the US military, including the plan to relocate the Futenma air station to the coastal area of Camp Schwab



中国をはじめとする東アジア各地と交易し、主権国家 を築いた琉球王国は1879年、明治政府によって武力を背

In 1879, the independent Ryukyu King-faced human rights violations beginning military administration. Administrative dom, which had long engaged actively in with Japan's assimilation policies, followed rights over Okinawa were returned to Japan commerce with China and the other counby the Battle of Okinawa, in which more in 1972, but massive US military facilities tries of East Asia, was annexed by Japan's than 200 thousand lives were lost, and then remain to this day. Meiji government against a backdrop of milthe seizure of their land, compounded by acitary force. Since then, Okinawans have cidents and incidents occurring under US

「捨て石」住民犠牲12万

Okinawa used as a "sacrificial pawn;"

and Asia-Pacific War, the biggest It was clear that Japan had no ish forces. Some people died after

ground battle engulfed civilians to delay a U.S. attack on the rest battle. Others were killed by Jap- option.

松が並ぶ宜野湾並松。1932年には「宜野湾街道の松

fought throughout the Fifteen ing more than 200,000 people. polity.

Years War, the series of wars The toll includes 120,000 Oki-

並木」の名称で国の天然記念物に指定された=1910 年ごろ(写真集「じのーんどぅーむら」より)

Pine-lined path at Jinon Nanmachi. In 1932. this

spot was designated a natural monument under

the name "Ginowan pine-lined path." (Photograph

taken around 1910. From Jinon Dumura photogra-

1931 to the Sino-Japanese War lation at the time.

太平洋戦争から続く「十五年戦争」の末期 に起きた日米最大の戦闘が45年の沖縄戦

だ。住民を巻き込んだ激しい地上戦で、20

景に併合された。日本に組み込まれた沖縄では日本への

同化政策が進められた末、沖縄戦で20万人以上が命を落

とした。米統治下でも事件・事故や土地取り上げなどの

人権侵害にさらされた。沖縄の施政権は1972年に日本に

返還されたが、広大な米軍基地は現在も残ったままだ。

1931年の満州事変、日中戦争、アジア・ 万人あまりが死亡した。そのうち沖縄県民 の死亡者は12万人で、当時の県民の4人に 1人にあたる。

While Japan and the U.S. in bombing and bloodshed, kill- of Japan to maintain the national anese troops when trying to sur-

from the Manchurian Incident in nawans - one quarter of the populives during indiscriminate spies, were also killed by Japa-

battle ever waged between the chance of winning from the being forced out of their shelters ed to commit mass suicide by

two superpowers was the Battle outset of the battle, but it decided by Japanese soldiers who treated Japanese soldiers, who made

of Okinawa in 1945. The fierce to sacrifice Okinawa in an effort civilians as obstructions to the them believe there was no other

沖縄戦は当初から勝ち目のない捨て石作

戦で、本土防衛・国体護持のための時間稼

Structural discrimination continuing to the present

多くの一般住民は米英軍による無差別攻 撃で死亡したが、中には避難していたガマ から戦闘の邪魔になるとして日本軍に追い 出されて死亡したり、米軍の協力者(スパ イ)として疑われたり、投降しようとした りして日本兵に殺害された人もいた。

日本軍の命令や誘導で、死ぬよりほかに 方法がないと追い込まれ、「集団自決」 (強制集団死)で亡くなる人もいた。

render. Okinawans suspected of

Many Okinawans were direct-

Rainwater collects in holes made by the U.S. military's bombardment of the Japanese Imperial Army's position near the Shuri Castle in Shuri in 1945. (photograph taken by the U.S. military and kept at the



首里城周辺の日本軍陣地に対する米軍の攻撃 で無数に開いた地面の穴に雨がたまる=1945 年、首里 (米軍撮影、県公文書館所蔵)

Okinawa Prefectural Archives)

条約違反し土地収奪

宜野湾市の中央部に位置する米軍普天間飛行場は戦前、集落が点在し、住民が

米軍は収容所などに住民を送り、飛行場敷地内への立ち入りを禁止した。46年

しかし、飛行場建設のために米軍が奪った集落の住民は帰村が許されず、周辺に

建設当初は米陸軍施設だったが57年4月には空軍管理施設に移管。59年には日

been lost.

within the limits of Futenma Air Station,

When Futenma Air Station was first

established it was a U.S. army facility, but

air force. U.S. marines began transferring

from mainland Japan in 1959, and in May

1960 Futenma Air Station became a

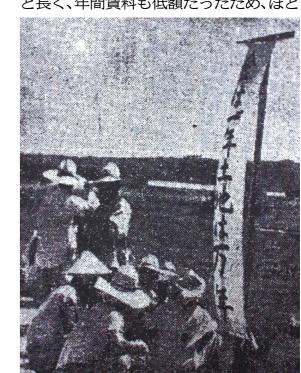
Current Situation of 伊江島補助飛行場 Northern Training Area U.S. Military Bases in Okinawa Ie Jima Auxiliary Airfield 奥間レスト・センター Okuma Rest Cente Kumejima Training Area 入米島射爆撃場水域 Gesaji Communication Site 慶佐次通信所水域 Gesaji Water Area キャンプ・ハンセン 金武レッド・ビーチ 訓練場水域 Henoko Ordnance Ammunition Depot Kin Red Beach Water Area 嘉手納弾薬庫地区 Storage Area 金武レッド・ビーチ訓練場 Kin Red Beach Training Area 金武ブルー・ビーチ訓練場 通信施設 金武ブルー・ビーチ訓練場水域 Kin Blue Beach Water Area Communication ホワイト・ビーチ地区水域 White Beach Water Area キャンプ・コートニー水域 Camp Courtney Water Area キャンプ・コートニー Camp Courtney キャンプ・マクトリアス Camp Mctureous キャンプ・シールズ Camp Shields 浮原島訓練場 Ukibaru Jima Training Area (2-4-b) Water Area 浮原島訓練場水域 Ukibaru Jima Water Area キャンプ桑江 ホワイト・ビーチ地区 White Beach Area Camp Kuwae キャンプ瑞慶覧 ホワイト・ビーチ地区水域 White Beach Water Area Camp Zukeran 牧港補給地区 津堅島訓練場 Tsuken Jima Training Area 普天間飛行場 那覇港湾施設 Service Area 津堅島訓練場水域 Tsuken Jima Water Area Futenma Air station *Facility numbers and land area are as of March 2008 Military personnel numbers are as of September 2008

A modern history of human rights offenses

住民挙げて抵抗

(5)

発効後も基地を継続使用するため、米国 民政府(USCAR)は地主と賃貸借契約 を結ぼうとした。しかし、契約期間が20年



米国民政府は53年、布令「土地収用 令」を公布し、那覇市の銘苅、具志、宜 野湾市の伊佐浜、伊江村真謝などで強制 と長く、年間賃料も低額だったため、ほと的な土地接収を始めた。米軍は住民に銃 剣を突き付け、ブルドーザーで家屋をな ぎ倒して土地を奪うこともあった。

強制接収に対する住民の抵抗が各地で 起きた。伊江村真謝では阿波根昌鴻さん が中心となり、非暴力の抵抗運動を続け た。55年には本島各地で「乞食(こじ き) 行進」を行い、土地を失った真謝住 民の窮状を訴えた。

米国は56年、地代の一括払いによる土 地購入を明記した「プライス勧告」を出 した。これを契機に、土地の新規接収や 永久使用に反対する「島ぐるみ闘争」が 沖縄全体に広がっていった。

「金は一年 土地は万年」ののぼりを立てて 土地強制接収に備える住民=1955年7月18

n the Isahama district of Ginowan on July 18, 1955, the local residents were ready to protest against forcible acquisition of their land by the U.S. military. Their banner reads "money can be spent for a year; land lasts forever."

The United States Civil Administration of In the Maja district of Ie, Shoko Ahagon was the contract period was 20 years and the Maja residents who lost their land.

from the people, threatening them with bayo- over Okinawa. nets and bulldozers. Residents protested

the Ryukyu Islands (USCAR) tried to sign a the leader of the nonviolent protest. In 1955, lease contract with landowners to continue Ahagon and his fellow protesters carried out a using the bases after the Peace Treaty was protest march known as the "Beggar's March" signed in San Francisco in 1952. However, in various parts of the main island of Okinamost of the landowners did not sign because wa to share the plight and sufferings of the

tion procedures and forcibly took over the bases, made in line with what is known as land in the districts of Mekaru and Gushi in "Price Recommendations." This led to a Naha, the Isahama district in Ginowan, and struggle against the takeover of new land its the Maja district in Ie. In some cases, the U.S. permanent use, which became known as the military destroyed houses and seized land shimagurumi-toso (all-island struggle), all

Residents resist

annual rent was low.

against the land seizures all around Okinawa.

In 1956, the United States aimed for a

In 1953, the USCAR issued land acquisiblanket purchase of the local land leased for

日米から支配、抑圧 琉球併合から今日まで

日本軍の夜間爆撃に対し、米軍が対空砲火で抗戦する

U.S. military charges anti-aircraft fire against the Japa-

nese Army in April 1945. (photograph taken by the U.S.

military and kept at the Okinawa Prefectural Peace Me-

=1945年4月(米軍撮影、県平和祈念資料館所蔵)

けがをした足をかばいながら収容所に向かう少年

=1945年6月19日(米軍撮影、県公文書館所蔵)

A boy walks towards a camp while nursing a wounded leg on June 19, 1945. (photograph taken by the U.S.

military and kept at the Okinawa Prefectural Archives)

独立国だった沖縄は1879年、日本政府に よって暴力的に併合された。古い沖縄の言 葉や風習を廃し、徴兵制など政府の政策を る犯罪や米軍機墜落によって沖縄住民の人 押し付ける同化政策、天皇制国家に忠誠を 権は著しく侵害された。沖縄住民は人権を 誓う住民を育てる皇民化教育が沖縄で進め 保障し平和主義をうたう日本国憲法への復

人」へと姿を変えていった。その結果、国 化した状態が続いている。

沖縄の近現代史は日本や米国による植民 のために命をささげることを名誉とする意 地支配と人権侵害という抑圧の歴史であっ 識が沖縄に根付き、1945年の沖縄戦での住 民動員と多大な犠牲につながった。

敗戦後、沖縄は米施政権下に置かれた。 沖縄には広大な基地が建設され、米兵によ 帰を目指す。72年に復帰は実現したが、広 この中で沖縄の人々はいつしか「日本 大な米軍基地は残り、今も人権侵害が恒常

Domination and oppression by Japan and the United States

rule and human rights violations by Japan and zenry during the Battle of Okinawa in 1945. the U.S. in Okinawa's recent history.

Japan forcefully annexed it in 1879. Japan abolestablished, and with accompanying issues such and enacted assimilation measures designed to nawan citizens' human rights came to be violatforce military conscription and other governed. ment policies. It also promoted an imperialized Okinawan inhabitants aim for a reversion to educational system where citizens swore loyalty the Constitution of Japan stipulating pacifism

to the Emperor. came to be the very image of Japanese people. Japan in 1972, vast military bases remain, and As a result, a sense of honor that puts one's even now a condition of consistent human country before one's own life took root in Oki- rights violations persists.

There is oppression in the form of colonial nawa, which led to mobilized Okinawan citi-

After Japan's defeat, Okinawa fell under U.S. Okinawa was an independent nation until administration. Expansive military bases were ished the old dialect and customs of Okinawa, as crime and U.S. military aircraft crashes, Oki-

and protection of Okinawan citizens' human Before they realized it, Okinawan people rights. Although Okinawa was returned to



120 thousand civilian lives lost

attacks by the American and Brit-nese soldiers.

Many local citizens lost their cooperating with Americans as



本本土からの米海兵隊移駐が始まり、60年5月には海兵隊基地となった。 Land seizures in violation of

international treaties Futenma Air Station, located in the they had lived before. Those who had lived center of Ginowan City, was originally an expansive civilian settlement area. In April however, were not approved to return to 1945 U.S. forces removed inhabitants, occupied the region, and built upon it. U.S. residence surrounding the base. Villages forces took advantage of the disorder of such as Kamiyama, Nakahara, and Githe Battle of Okinawa to force construction nowan are still mostly retained by the U.S. of a base upon the region, seizing local military. Former scenes from daily life inhabitants' land regardless of the fact that such as abundant fields, local administrathis action violated the Hague Convention tive offices, and natural monuments of the respecting the Laws and Customs of Wars prewar days such as Jinon Nanmachi have on Land.

After U.S. forces landed on Okinawa Island, local residents were sent to Nodake Refugee Camp and other places, and tres- in April 1957 control was transferred to the passing on air base grounds was prohibited. As the displaced residents of Kakazu, Ginowan Village were given permission to return in September 1946, they were apmarine base. proved to go back to the regions in which

建設当時の米軍普天間飛行場=1945年6月(県公文書館提供) Futenma Air Station during construction, in June 1945. (provided by Okinawa