

# 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 在沖米側要人記者  
会見・講演

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昭和四十二年

和訳文

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琉球政府立法院第33回定例議会  
に送られた琉球列島高等弁務官  
F. T. アンガー中將のメッセージ

1967年 2月 3日

立法院議長、並びに議員の皆様

第33回定例議会の開会に当り、挨拶を申し上げるよう御招待にあずかり心から感謝申し上げます。立法院に登院し、皆様へ挨拶を申し上げると共に皆様を通して琉球住民に挨拶できますことは私の大きな喜びとするところであります。

皆様も御承知のように私が皆様と一緒に住むようになってから日もまだ浅いのでありますが、私が琉球列島高等弁務官就任以来今週で丁度満三ヶ月になります。

私は琉球住民の福祉安寧の向上と琉球列島における米軍基地の有効性の維持を図るという二つの目的を持って沖縄に赴任して参りました。当地に於ける過去三ヶ月を通して、私は琉球住民もまた、二つの主要目的を有していることを知つたのであります。すなわち一つは、自分達の福祉安寧を向上することであり、もう一つは究極的に日本と一緒にすることであり、

住民の生活を向上するという意味において皆様も私も同じ目標を明らかに分かち合っているのであります。

深く考えてみますと、究極的に日本に復帰したいという皆様の願望と効果的な軍事基地の維持を図るという私の使命とは決して矛盾するものではありません。世界のこの地域に於ける自由諸国の安全が保障され次第、沖縄は完全に日本の主権下に復帰できると米大統領は語っているのであります。

復帰の日が訪れるまで、その復帰の日の到来を早める状態を築く前提条件として米國並びに極東の自由諸國、すなわち日本及びその他の友好國はその國民と領土に対する侵略を抑止する能力を持たねばならないのであります。その抑止力にとつて重要且つ、必要欠くべからざる要素は琉球に効果的な軍事基地を維持することであり、かゝる見地から、軍事基地の機能は沖縄の日本復帰を達成するための皆様の目標と一致しているのであります。

したがって、私達は共に琉球住民の福祉安寧の向上のために努力しておりますし、また沖縄が日本に復帰できる日が速やかに到来することを期待しているのであります。この意味に於いて、皆様と私は同じ目的のために努力しているのであります。

しかしながら、躍進のための最大の機会、琉球住民の生活向上の分野にあるのであります。と申しますのは、沖縄の日本復帰は皆様や私の手ではどうにもなら

( 1 )

ない諸要素に大きくかゝっているからであります。現行の政府間の取極めに対するいかなる変更も日米両政府の決定によつて行われべき性質のものであり、ここに居る私達が決定することではないのであります。しかしながら我々の力で達成できる目標、つまり琉球政府の権限拡大については、現行制度の枠内において、私は最高度の協力を提供するものであることを誓うものであります。皆様が必要な法措置をとり且つ、与えられた権限を行使する上に必要な方法を講じさえすれば、できるだけ早目に琉球政府により多くの権限を委任するということを私は約束したのであります。この約束にもとづいて、私は29の高等弁務官法令のリストを行政主席に送付したのでありますが、これらの法令はそれにとつて代わる法律が制定され、かつその機能を果す上に必要な機構が設置され次第廃止されることになっていきます。

昨年は、経済の分野において、すばらしい発展がとげられましたが、私は、このことについて、松岡主席をはじめ行政府の職員、主席の計画を支持なされた立法院議員、並びに沖縄経済界の指導者たちに、心からお喜びを申し上げたいのであります。皆様の周囲を御覧になれば経済躍進を物語る幾多の例が到る所に見られるのであります。この発展は相互の協力と努力によつて達成されたのであります。

昨年の6月30日に終つた1966会計年度には、経済のあらゆる分野において驚くべき躍進がとげられているのであります。経済成長は琉球史上、空前のもので、国民総生産は四億三千五百五十万ドルを記録し、前年度の三億六千九百万ドルを18%も上回つていたのであります。これは琉球ではかつてない最高の年間増加であります。国民所得は四億百九十万ドルに達し、前年度に比べて、18.2%も上回り、又国民一人当り所得は三百六十四ドルから四百二十六ドルに増加し、1965会計年度のそれを17%も上回つていたのであります。この数字は単に経済の発展を示すひやゝかな統計資料だけではなく、住民の努力と勤勉を象徴するものであります。これは共通の目標に向つて琉米双方が協力し、献身的に努力すれば、如何なることも達成できるということを如実に示しております。

この記録を知的にしかも客観的に分析した場合、アメリカの役割りが、いかに重要であつたかということが自ずから明らかになるのであります。1966会計年

度におけるアメリカの支出と活動による財政投入額は二億三千九百五十万ドルという莫大な額に達しておりますが、これは琉球の輸出額がわずか七千九百万ドルであつたのに対し輸入額が二億六千七百八十万ドルであつた為に生じた貿易収支の赤字を埋め合わせても尚余りあるものであります。沖縄は、現在、完全雇用と言ううらやましい状態にあります。これはアメリカの莫大な財政投入の賜物であります。外面的に言えば、当地における米国の支出及び活動が地元経済に大きな恩典をもたらしていることは、ちよつと見ただけでも、すぐ分かるてありまして、現に自家用車の数が著しく伸びていることや、テレビ、冷蔵庫、洗たく機、冷房装置などを備えた家庭が増え個人の消費面の支出や貯蓄額が大きく飛躍していることなどでも分かるてあります。これらはすべて琉球住民の生活水準の向上を示すものであります。

昨年度は、社会面においても極めて顕著な発展をとげていることは琉球政府にとりまして喜ぶべきことであります。退職年金計画や医療保険制度が創設されたことは大きな進歩であります。公衆衛生の面では沖縄中部病院が開院されましたが、これは極東における最も近代的な医療施設の一つであります。教育面では商業実務専門学校と産業技術学校が開校され、琉球の青少年たちが実社会に出て有利な就職ができるように、新しい技能と技術の開発が開始されたのであります。又学力の向上や教員の福祉増進のためにも、絶ゆまざる努力がつけられました。教育の進歩を示すものとして、一般に認められている指標によりますと、校舎の近代化や利用できる教室の数や教員一人当り生徒数など、琉球はすでに本土のすぐれた府県と同等の水準に達しているのであります。事実、琉球の職業訓練施設は、極東に於いて最も進歩した部類に属します。教師の給料につきましては、小、中校教師の初任給は、本土の教師の初任給に比べて、決して遜色を見ないのであります。本土の教師が、沖縄の教師に比べて或る程度恵まれた恩典を享受していることは、事実であります。両者の間に、たとえ差異があるとしても、これをなくすために効果的で、且つ適切な措置を講ずることは可能であると私は確信するものであります。

こゝで私は法と秩序の問題について一言触れてみたいと思います。最近、琉米

人双方にかゝる犯罪が増加しており、私達すべてのものが、これを遺憾とする  
ところであります。私は皆様、人間は誰一人として法を超越できる程、偉い  
者でもなく、<sup>又</sup>法の下で保護されない程、ちつばけな者でもないという原則に同意  
されていることと存じます。この、法の平等性という原則を実行するためには  
私達はたゞ単に法の尊厳を一段と強調するだけではなく、私達の社会のすべての  
階層に於ける犯罪の温床をつきとめ、犯罪の発生をくい止めなければならないと  
私は固く信じております。私にできることとして、無法と無秩序の最大の温床  
となるような地域に対する軍警ら隊の防犯活動を二倍に強化しました。又、琉  
球政府行政府としましては、琉米合同徒歩パトロール活動のために民警察側の増  
員を行っております。さて皆様としましては、行政府の努力を支持なさり、法  
と秩序の問題が政治にからまされることのないようお願いしたいのであります。  
というわけは、このことは国籍や所属政党の如何にかゝらず皆様のすべての選  
挙民や当地に居住している一人一人の生活と安寧に影響を与えるからであります。  
共に助け合うことによつて私達は法を守らない悪の根源を絶つことができるので  
あります。私は相互協力によつて当地に於いて法と秩序の尊厳に対して人々が  
思いを新たにすることができるものと確信しております。

さて、最後に一言つけ加えて述べてみたいと思います。

混乱を伝える中共からのニュースや極東全般における情勢によつて、琉球にお  
ける米軍基地は、琉球並びに日本の安全にとつて欠くことのできない重要なもの  
になつております。私は将来の見通しはつきりするまで、皆様が、その時間  
と精力の大部分を割いて、極東における<sup>の変化</sup>情勢によつて沖縄の日本復帰が可能にな  
る日に備えての計画を十分、たてられるよう、お勧めしたいのであります。日  
本復帰の日が到来するまで、私達は勤勉に働き、仲よく協力することによつて琉  
球住民にとつて継続的な躍進を更に約束することができるのであります。勿論  
色々の問題も起るでありましようが、これらの問題を解決するには、私達双方の  
協力が必要でありまして、米国民政府としましては、その正しい解決策を見出す  
ために最大の協力を惜しまないことを、私は確約申し上げる次第であります。

私は、皆様が委ねられた政治的責任を引きうけるだけの思慮分別と能力を十分  
有しておられることを信ずると共に、この立法院第三十三回定例議会において、  
皆様が琉球全住民の福祉と安寧を増進するため前進的な法律を制定され、立派な  
記録をつくられることを確信しているのであります。

MESSAGE OF  
HIGH COMMISSIONER F. T. UNGER  
TO  
THE LEGISLATURE  
GOVERNMENT OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS  
Thirty-Third Session

February 3, 1967

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HIGH COMMISSIONER'S MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE  
February 3, 1967

Mr. Speaker and Members of the Legislature:

Thank you for inviting me to address this opening session of the 33d Legislature. It is a pleasure to be here to speak to you, and through you to the people of the Ryukyu Islands.

As you know, I have lived among you for only a short period of time. This week marks the completion of my third month in office as the United States High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands.

I came to Okinawa with the dual objectives of advancing the welfare and well-being of the people of these islands, and of maintaining the effectiveness of the American military base. In the three months I have been here I have learned that the people of these islands also have two major objectives. The first is the improvement of their own welfare and well-being, and the second is their ultimate reunification with Japan.

It is obvious that you and I share the same objective of improving the livelihood of the people of the Ryukyu Islands.

Upon analysis, your objective of ultimate reunification with Japan is not incompatible with my objective of maintaining an effective military base. The President of the United States has said that Okinawa will be restored to full Japanese sovereignty just as soon as the security of the free nations in this part of the world will permit. Until that day arrives, and as a prerequisite for setting up conditions that will hasten the arrival of that day, the United States and the free nations of the Far East--Japan, and our other friends--must be capable of deterring aggression against their peoples and territories. An essential and indispensable part

of that deterrent capability is the maintenance of an effective military base here in the Ryukyus. In this sense, the function of the military base is consistent with your goal of achieving the reunification of these islands with Japan.

Thus, we are both working for the welfare and well-being of the people, and we are both looking forward to the earliest possible date when circumstances will permit reunification with Japan. In this context, you and I are striving for the same objectives.

Our greatest opportunity for progress, however, lies in the field of improving the livelihood of the people of the Ryukyus, because reunification with Japan depends largely upon factors beyond your control and mine. Any change in the present governmental arrangement is a matter for determination by the Governments of Japan and the United States and, hence, is not a matter for those of us here to decide. Within the existing framework, however, I pledge you the greatest degree of cooperation in working towards a goal we here can attain--increased authority for the Government of the Ryukyu Islands.

I have promised that I will delegate to the Government of the Ryukyu Islands an increasing amount of authority as fast as you create the necessary laws and means to exercise that authority. In keeping with this promise, I have already forwarded to the Chief Executive a list of 29 items of High Commissioner legislation which I shall rescind as soon as you pass enabling legislation and establish the requisite machinery to handle these functions.

In the field of economics, I extend my sincere congratulations to Chief Executive Matsuoka and his administration, to the legislators

who supported his program, and to the leaders of the Okinawa business community for the tremendous progress achieved during the past year. Look about you; evidence of progress is everywhere, and this progress was brought about through mutual cooperation and effort.

In Fiscal Year 1966, which ended last June 30th, phenomenal progress was made in all sectors of the economy. The economic growth was unprecedented in Ryukyuan history with the Gross National Product recording \$435.5 million, an increase of 18 percent over the \$369.1 million of the previous year. This was the largest annual gain ever recorded for these islands. National Income rose to \$401.9 million, a gain of 18.2 percent over the previous year, and Per Capita Income increased from \$364 to \$426, a rise of 17 percent over Fiscal Year 1965. These figures are not just cold statistics; they symbolize the efforts and industry of your people. The results show what can be achieved by Ryukyuan-American cooperation and dedication to common goals.

An intelligent and objective analysis of this record reveals that the role of the United States was a key one. The tremendous financial input of United States expenditures and activities in Fiscal Year 1966 was \$239.5 million, which more than counterbalanced the external trade deficit caused by imports of \$267.8 million and Ryukyuan exports of only \$79.1 million. The benefits of this tremendous United States input have contributed immeasurably to your enviable position of full employment. Externally, these benefits are obvious to the casual observer, and are reflected daily in the great increase in the number of privately owned vehicles; more households with television sets, refrigerators, washing machines, and air conditioners; the quantum jump in personal consumption

expenditures and personal savings. All of these are significant indicators of a higher standard of living for the people of the Ryukyu Islands.

The Government of the Ryukyu Islands is to be congratulated also for the very significant gains made in the social field during the past year. The creation of a retirement annuity plan and a medical insurance system were major steps forward. In public health, the new Okinawa Central Hospital was opened--one of the most modern medical facilities in the Far East. In education, a new commercial institute and a new trade and vocational school came into being and began the development of new skills and techniques for the youth of the Ryukyu Islands, in order to give them a better chance of finding gainful employment in the community. There were also constant efforts to raise the scholastic standards, and to improve the welfare of the teachers. Already, using accepted barometers of educational progress, the Ryukyus are on a par with some of the more progressive prefectures of Japan in such areas as the modernization of school buildings, the number of classrooms available, and the number of pupils per teacher. In fact, your vocational training establishments are among the most advanced in the Far East. In the matter of teachers' salaries, the starting pay for elementary and junior high school teachers compares most favorably with the pay scales in Japan. It is true that Japanese teachers enjoy, in some respects, greater fringe benefits than their counterparts here. However, where gaps do exist, I firmly believe that effective and appropriate remedies can be found.

I wish now to add a few words on the matter of law and order. Recently crimes involving both Americans and Ryukyuans have increased.

We all regret this. I know that each of you subscribes to the principle that no one is so big that he is above the law, and no one is so small that he cannot look to the law for protection. To make this principle work, I firmly believe that we must not only develop a greater respect for the law, but we must also detect and deter the crime-prone elements in every echelon of our society. For my part, I have doubled the military police protection in those areas where there is the greatest potential for lawlessness and disorder. The Executive Branch of the Government, for its part, has provided additional police to participate in the joint walking patrols. For your part, I hope that you will support the efforts of your Executive Branch and not permit the subject of law and order to become enmeshed in politics, because this area affects the lives and well-being of each of your constituents and every inhabitant of these islands, regardless of nationality or party affiliation. Together, we can root out the evil of lawlessness. I am confident that through our mutual cooperation we can achieve a new level of respect for law and order in these islands.

This leads me to my final point. The confusing news from Communist China and the situation in the Far East in general make the United States base in the Ryukyu Islands essential to the security of the Ryukyus and Japan. Until this picture clarifies, I urge you to devote a considerable portion of your time and energy in planning for that day when the situation in the Far East will allow reunification with Japan. Pending the arrival of that day, we can promote the continued progress of the





文化交換局・報道部

PRESS RELEASE

# ニューズ速報

アンガ1高等弁務官、松岡行政主席、宮城氏、アンガ1氏、来賓ならびにご列席のみなさま。本日みなさまにお目にかかる機会を得ましたことを、まことにうれしく存じます。私が日本駐在アメリカ大使としての現職に就き、ふたたび世界のこの地域に直接関係をもつようになりましてから、ほんの数ヶ月にしかありませんが、沖縄は私にとりまして初めての土地ではありません。そして私はご当地を訪れ、旧知の方々にお会いし、この数年間にこれらの島々でなし遂げられたことを目のあたりで見ることになり、深い個人的関心をいだいているものであります。私が初めて琉球諸島を知りましたのは、二十年以上も前のことであります。第二次世界大戦が終わって、私はマニラから日本へ赴くことになり、厚木へ向かう途中、夜間ちよつとの間沖縄に立ち寄りまして。正直なところ、その時には沖縄をほんの少ししか見なかつたわけでありませぬ。しかし、それから間もなく、私は沖縄の出来事になります。

(一九六七年三月三日、沖縄那覇)

米国外務省のあいさつ

U・アレクサンダー・ジョンソン駐日

米商業会議所共催の昼食会における  
米政府、琉球政府、琉球商工会議所、

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米国外務省、東京都港区赤坂美町二・電話583-7141(代表)

people of the Ryukyu Islands by working diligently and harmoniously together. Admittedly, problems will arise which will take our combined efforts to solve, but I can assure you of the fullest cooperation on the part of the United States Civil Administration in finding just solutions. I have confidence in your wisdom and ability to shoulder the political responsibilities entrusted to you, and I am confident that this, the 33d Session of the Legislature, will establish an enviable record of progressive legislation to promote the welfare and well-being of all the people of the Ryukyu Islands.

Thank you.

もつと積極的な関係をもつようになりまして。どちらの、終戦直後の二、三年間、日本にあるすべてのアメリカ領事館付、横浜駐在アメリカ総領事としての私の管轄下になりました。その当時、沖縄には領事部が置かれていませんでしたが、戦争で当地に足留めされていたアメリカ市民やアメリカ永住者、占領軍のアメリカ将兵、その他の人々から領事業務に対する要求がかなりありました。そこで私は、毎月あるいは一カ月置きに横浜から沖縄へ領事係官を派遣し、当地に一週間滞在させ、領事関係の問題を取り扱わせることになりました。そうした簡単な初まりから、那覇のアメリカ領事部は生まれました。そうしたのですが、それが今日では、りっぱな建物にあつて、レイヒ領事以下のスタツプを擁して、領事業務に対するアメリカ市民の必要に当り、また当地住民のアメリカ旅行の便宜を図っております。レイヒ領事とそのスタツプは、進んでみなさまのお役に立ちうとしております。また、レイヒ領事から、みなさまがたのご協力を受けていることを聞きまして、私は嬉しく思います。

さて、この二十年間、沖縄ではきわめて大きな発展がみられました。私はこれまでも時折りに当地を訪れる機会を得てきましたが、そのたびに大きな進歩の跡を見て驚いております。また、いろいろな関係で、私は沖縄の発展について、読んだり聞いたりする立場にありましたので、沖縄に対する関心は途だえたことがなかつたと申し上げることができます。発展には終わりません。私たちがみな、ある特定の時点における発展段階に、完全に満足するといふこととはないでしよう。しかし、私がこのたびの短い滞在で受けました最も強い印象の一つは、戦争直後の時期と現在との非常に大きな違いである、と申し上げなければなりません。

当時と今日との違いは、まったく驚くべきものであります。市や町は再建され、農業や工業はすばらしい進歩を遂げつつあり、琉球諸島にいつその発展と繁栄をもたらそうとする決然たる意欲がうかがわれます。

こうした変化とともに、沖縄住民の考え方の上にも顕著な変化が

見られるように感ぜられます。私は、琉球諸島が連絡船だけで鹿児島と結ばれていて、他の日本人にはほとんど知られず、また日本の各地を知る機会もほとんどない、日本のさい果ての地に過ぎなかつた時代を、懐いて起こします。しかし、今日では、ジェット機ですと、東京からわずか二時間で沖縄へ来られます。聞くところによりますと、昨年中、約七万人の人々が日本本土から琉球諸島へ旅行し、約七万三千人の沖縄住民が日本本土へ旅行したそうであります。その他、電話も早くて安く、テレビも日本と同じ番組を毎晩見られるのです。那覇と東京の間にこんな接続が多かつたことは、かつてありませんでしたし、日本の方々の関心が、これほど強く沖縄に向けられたこともありません。沖縄住民の方でもまたその伝統をはるかに強く意識するようになっていられることも見受けられます。

同時にまた、沖縄とその住民は、東アジアに起る出来事の中心的地位を占めるようになり、一方、世界各地で起つてくること、琉球諸島の住民にとって、極めて重要な事柄になつてきております。沖縄は自由アジアの一部であり、しかも極めて重要な一部であります。ここで起つていられることは、アジアの他の地域における平和と自由の将来に、真の影響を及ぼす一方、アジアの他の地域で起つていることが、沖縄の将来に極めて重大な影響を及ぼすのであります。そこで本日は、東アジアにおけるこうした成り行きについて、簡単にながら述べてみたいと思ひます。

先ず、嚴切に申し上げたいのは、東アジアにおけるアメリカの基本的な関心としては、共通の目的のために、お互いどうし、また望みからくは強きとも、自由に協力し合う独立諸国からなる共同体を築んでいる、といふことでありまして。これはアメリカの利益になることとありますが、同じくアジアの自由諸国民それぞれ利益になるかと思ふのであります。アメリカが真に独立した国々の共同体を築いていくといふとき、それは心からそう願つていられるのだといふことが、ますます理解されつつあるように思ひます。これこそ、共通

一四一 中国の立場いやソ連の立場に比べ、自由諸國が東アジアにおいて、  
ついでに基本的な強みなのであります。東アジアの國々には、その  
ナショナルリズムと独立の目標と、共産イデオロギイの本質そのもの  
が要求する中央指令・統制体制とは両立しないことを、ますます認  
識するようになっております。私どもは競争し合うナショナルリズム  
の世界に慣れておりますし、多様性の備わっていることを認めており  
ます。アメリカの国家的利益は、他のすべての國々をアメリカの体  
制、引きこむことを必要とするものではありません。むしろ、異  
なつた背景をもち、われわれすべてに共通の目標目ざして努力する  
上で異なつた手段を見出すかも知れない他の國々を理解し、尊重し、  
それらの國々と協力することを私どもにも心がけるのであります。  
しかし、「独立諸國の共同体」という言葉の中で、「共同体」と  
いう言葉は、「独立」と同じ重要さをもつてしているのであります。と  
いうことは、各國が単独で自身の道を行くのではなく、より広範な  
共通の利益を認識し、その利益を達成するために協力するといふこ  
とであります。多くの問題がこれまででありましたし、現在もありま  
す。またあらゆる地域で常に一樣の進歩が見られてきたといえま  
せんが、それにかかわらず、これまでなし遂げられたことから可  
なりの程度の自信を得ることができると私は思うのであります。  
第二次大戦後の東アジアを観察してきた人のほとんどが、日本を  
最も明るい地域として挙げるに違ひないと思ひます。日本人は「  
1ももちろんその中に琉球の住民も含めてのことですが」第二次大  
戦の戦禍の中から立ち上がり、物心両面で自國再建をなしとげられ  
ました。都市の復興、道路、鉄道の建設、工場の建設と商品の輸出、  
船舶の建造と世界のすみずみへの運輸、科学の研究と技術の応用な  
ど、これらすべての分野で日本は他のすべてのアジア地域に範を示  
し、アジアの國家でも世界でも一流工業國家に列することができると  
とを身をもつて示しております。

こうした画期的な記録は、主として日本人自身の才能と努力に  
よるものであることは申すまでもありませんが、私どももアメリカ  
人もこの記録に日本人と同じ満足感を抱いてよいと考へます。そ  
れは、戦後アメリカが日本と非常に緊密な関係を結んできたことか  
らであり、また戦後アメリカが、報復による平和ではなくて、和解  
と復興による平和を求めた態度をとつてきたからであります。  
このうした成り行きの結果、日本は今日世界の一流國に列し、平和  
の探究と、世界中のすべての人々に繁榮と生活水準の向上をもたら  
す努力において、アメリカと目的を同じくしているのであります。  
さきに述べましたように、各國はみな國際社会の一員としてこそ  
存在しなければならぬのであります。どの國も他とのかかり合い  
や責任から免れて、まったく自分だけで生存しようとしても、  
もはやそんなことは不可能であります。そうするには世界はあまり  
にも狭くなつておりますし、またわれわれはあまりにもお互いに深  
く依存し合つているのであります。日本も同じ前提、すなわち一國  
の安全はすべての國の安全に依存しており、一國の繁榮は全ての國  
の繁榮に依存しているといふ前提に立つて行動してきかと思ひます。  
とりわけ近年日本はこうした考へを裏証する多くの措置をとつてき  
ました。中でも最初の、そして多分最も重要な措置は、日本と  
韓國の間の問題を解決して、外交関係の再開をもたらし、疑惑と孤  
立の時代から、経済、政治両分野での有益な協力の時代へと兩國が  
進んだこととあります。  
もう一つの基本的な出来事は、アジア開発銀行の創設であります。  
同銀行の資本の大部分は、東アジア諸國自身が拠出しており、中で  
も日本が最大の拠出國となつております。同銀行の初代総裁には日  
本人が選ばれておりますし、加盟諸國は、同銀行に託される資金の  
面でも、また金融上の指導力の上でも日本に期待しているといつて  
よいと思ひます。アジア開発銀行はそれ自体重要であるばかりでな  
く、アジア諸國からなる種々のグループにとつて関心があり、利益

をもたらず広範な経済調査業の中核としても重要であります。

昨年春、日本政府は東京で、ビルマを除く東アジア全領の關係の参加を得て、経済開發問題を検討する會議を開きました。この會議で日本は、對外援助額を國民總生産の〇・五%から、一%に増額することを公約しました。

自由アジア諸國の眞の共同体を確立するための、こうした初期の成果から、みな意を強くすることができると私は思います。アメリカは、こうした成り行きを決して恐れてはおりません。このよう成り行きは、アジア地域が、アメリカからより少ない直接の軍事的支持を受けながら、アジア自身の將來を築いていくことができきる日の到來を促かし早めることとなるからであります。日本が自由アジアの諸目標に對してますます大きく寄与していること、日本の交通・經營上の才能、アジア國家としての日本の政治手続と影響の力、そして日本の大きな經濟資源、これらは、アジアが平和と繁榮の狀態に向かつて進む速度と成果の上で、大きな進歩をもたらすものであります。

もちろん、東アジアの情勢は申し分なく好ましく、われわれが直面する重大な問題もないのだというような印象を、私が与えたとしますと、これは大へん間違つてゐると思ひます。この二十年間の東アジアの歴史は、この上もない大變動の歴史でした。これは一つに、世界のこの地域に存在していたかつての植民地制度がくずれ去り、つづいて進來外國の支配下にあつた多くの地域が、獨立國家として台頭したことから來たものであります。これらの新しい國家社會が、それぞれ独自の統治組織、独自の企業・金融制度、独自の外交政策ならびに國際社會での自主的な立場などを發展させて行くに、最良の條件の下でも、長い年月がかかつたことでしょう。たとえば、アメリカの場合、獨立宣言から憲法通過までには、十三年もかかつたのであります。

しかし、アジア新興獨立國にとつては、これまで常に視われな

かつた幾つかの大きな困難のため、事態は複雑になつております。

その第一は、この地域の新興獨立國の台頭を促がした文化的遺産や民族の自主性の伝統そのものを否定するイデオロギイを奉じた政權が、中國に出現したことであり、中共政權は七億の國民の生活を全体主義路線に沿つて再編成することを總くまで主張してきたばかりでなく、中國をとりまく諸國民の生活にも同じような変革を要求する權利があると主張してきたのであります。中共はいわゆる民族解放戦争一の權利を唱えておりましたが、これは中國周辺の新興獨立國政府に對して、共產主義者が遂行する破壊とテロの職いにかゝらなないのであります。したがつて、新しい自主体制を確立しよう、と努めていたこれらの國々が、中共から加えられた軍事的圧力や、心理的壓力に抵抗しかねてきたのは驚くには当たりません。

アジアの新興諸國の仕事は複雑にしてきた大きな要素が、もう一つあります。これらの諸國は、世界の先進諸國がすでに極めて高度の經濟的、社会的繁榮を達成しているときに、經濟、社會開發の第一歩を踏み出さなければならなかつたのであります。新しく開發途上にある諸國の國民は世界のほかの國々をみて、いままぐ繁榮を達成したいと欲します。彼らは待つことを欲しません。他の國々が経てきた何十年、何百年もの長い開發過程を体験することを望まず、經濟的進歩への近道を求めてゐます。これはごく当然のことであり、ます。アジアの貧しい農民は、アメリカや西歐諸國はさておき、たとえれば日本人の平均生活水準を見ても、徐々に進むことは満足せず、急速な進歩を遂げたいがります。低開發諸國は生産性向上の面で、これまで緩慢でありましたが、医療水準の改善の面でははるかに早い速度で進んでゐます。そのため多くの低開發諸國では人口が急激に増加しており、ある場合には人口増加の速度が經濟發展の速度を上回り、生産増加のうえて進歩が遂げられてゐるにもかかわらず、實際には一人当たりの所得が年々低下するという結果になつてゐます。

以上のように、われわれは東アジアにおいて二つの大きな脅威、

すなわち侵略と破壊の脅威と、飢饉と貧困の脅威に直面している  
 であります。このような背景のもとに、日本人は現在、これから  
 の国家政策の本質と方向を検討しつつあるのであります。日本は、  
 アメリカと同じように、アジアの低開発諸国に対するその責務の重  
 要性と、日本が東アジアの安全と安定のうえで今後果たさねばなら  
 ない役割を真剣に考えております。これらは、現在行なわれている  
 ように日本人自身を考え、そして日本の前途について自ら結論に  
 達すべき問題であります。日本が、自国の利益と他の国々の政策や  
 行動との関係を考えることなく、日本自身の利益を考えることは可  
 能であると思う、と申し上げることができたらいと思ひますし、  
 またアメリカについても同じことがいえたらと私は思ひます。また、  
 皆さまご自身や、そして日本およびアメリカは、世界の他の地域で  
 起こっていることを懸念することなく、琉球の将来を考えることが  
 できる、と申し上げることができればいいと思ひます。しかし、  
 そう申し上げることは、皆さまをまどわすことになりす。私ども  
 アメリカ人はかつて長い間、他の国々の紛争にかかり合わずにいた  
 いと考えていたことがあります。多年アメリカ人は、欧州、アジア  
 からわれわれを隔てている大洋が、他の人々の問題に巻き込まれな  
 いたための防護になると考えていました。ところが二度の世界大戦と多くの小  
 きな戦争のあと、アメリカ人は、アメリカが現代の世界で超然とし  
 ていることは不可能であることを知りました。世界は非常に小さく  
 なつたため、われわれのすることまたはしないことが、他の場所を超  
 えることに影響をおよぼさなひわけはつきません。好むと好まざ  
 るにかかわらず、われわれは援助または妨害のために使えるきわ  
 めて大きな力をもつています。われわれが行動をとる、とらないが  
 他国の利益に、そして究極的にはアメリカ自身の利益にも影響をお  
 よぼすことになりす。よかれあしかれ、同じことが日本についても  
 いえると思うのであります。弱小国であれば、今日のような時代に  
 も、仲間の国々からある程度孤立、独立してやつて行けるかもしれ

ません。しかし日本のような規模と力をもつ国では、そうした孤立  
 を望むことはできません。日本は、同じような考えを持つ国々の中  
 にあつてこそ、繁栄を続けることができるのであります。この理由  
 から、日本の利害が東アジア諸国、いや世界全体に起りつつある  
 出来事に深くかわりあつていゝることを日本は感じていゝることを私  
 は承知しております。ベトナム戦争の結果は、日本人の将来に決  
 定的な影響を与えずにはおきません。もしベトナムの侵略が成功す  
 れば、どこで侵略がやむか誰にいえるでしょう。もしアメリカがベ  
 トナム共和国に対する公約を実行しなかつたら、ほかのどの公約を  
 信頼できるでしょうか。中共が破壊活動と間接侵略を頼みにしてい  
 ることに対して、また最後には核兵器を使つて、中共の意思を隣国  
 に押しつけるだろう、という脅威に対して、なんらの防衛体制もな  
 ければ、日本はどうして安全でいられるでしょう。同時に日本は世  
 界のあらゆる国に關係ある問題に、大きな利害と責任をもつており  
 ます。核拡散防止条約はその一つでありますから、日本のこれに対  
 する報告は世界の強国の強国の審議に、大きな影響力をもつでしょう。ア  
 ジアにおける貧困が繁栄の問題は、平和か戦争かの問題と同様に、  
 日本が生きて行かなければならぬ環境の一部をなすのでありま  
 す。

これらは、日米両国が直面している基本的な問題だと思ひます。  
 これらの問題は、日米両国間の問題ではなく、両国がともに直面し  
 ている問題なのであります。そこで日米両国間の協力が大いに必要  
 なのです。これは、日米両国間だけの關係を意味するものではな  
 く、また一方が他方の下位に置かれるというような意味をもつもの  
 では決してありません。それは、自國のため、ひいては全人類のため  
 に、共に同じ理想を追求している、偉大な日米両國の誇りある、  
 対等の關係を意味しているのであります。

私は、両國の前に重大な困難が存在してゐないなどと言つてもり  
 はありませんし、また私たちがすべてが揃ひよう求められてゐる犠牲が、





REPORTER: (Interpreted) With respect to the meaning of the buildup of defenses by the Japanese people the Japanese Government -- if the self-defense forces in Japan are built up so that the defensive capacity is increased would this have an effect for helping to fulfill the conditions for which Okinawa could be returned to Japan?

AMBASSADOR. I would not want to answer off-hand on what is still a hypothetical question of that kind. Obviously, it is something that would have to be discussed between the two governments. I would not want to try to reply in any casual manner to a question of that kind.

REPORTER: (Interpreted) The first part of my question is in relation to the feeling of the Okinawan residents here that they would like very much to have their islands returned to Japan. In the various remarks that you have made and what we have heard through your speeches, and so on, in your visit here there apparently has been no word expressed about this particular question. Reflecting upon some of your remarks before about Okinawa as not being a major problem between the United States and Japan do you look upon the question of the return of Okinawa to Japan as one that is in this concept of not being a major problem, and in relation to this, the second aspect of my question is: what is your opinion about a public election type of decision for the selection of the Chief Executive?

AMBASSADOR: First, I was asked at my first press conference in Tokyo whether I felt that Okinawa is a major problem between the Japanese and American Governments. I said I did not think that it was a major problem. I think that events since that time have demonstrated that this is the case. What I meant by saying that it is not a major problem is that I felt that there was a spirit of cooperation between the two governments with respect to questions concerning Okinawa and that we were working cooperatively together with respect to Okinawa and that it was not a major question. I think the fact that at the meeting we had on March 1st, we had a settlement of the question of the flag on Ryukyuan vessels, we had a settlement of the question of Japanese economic assistance to the Ryukyus for this coming fiscal year. In all these questions there is a close cooperative working relationship between the two governments in dealing with questions that arise with respect to Okinawa and thus I don't feel that it is a major question between the two governments. As I said today and as I said in the past I think the major questions confronting both Japan and the United States are the great questions of the newly-developing countries, newly-independent countries, and in the developing countries the great gap in the growth of food production and the growth of population and the other great questions that are confronting us in the world, confronting both governments rather than between the two governments.

AMBASSADOR: As I said today, it would be very nice if you here and we in the United States, Japan, considered questions involving Okinawa in isolation from other questions but this isn't the way the world is organized. All these things are too much bound up together. You know, there are at least five factors that have to be considered in any discussion, it seems to me, on the question of Okinawa and the Ryukyus: First, I'd put the welfare of the people in these islands themselves; next, I'd put relations between the people of these islands and the United States; next, I'd put relations between the people of these islands and Japan and vice-versa, between Japan and the Ryukyu Islands; next, I would list our ability, our American ability to carry out the security commitments that we have made to Japan; next, I would list our ability to contribute to peace and security elsewhere here in East Asia. All of these factors must be considered in any discussion on this subject, and I am sure that you do so here.

AMBASSADOR: It seems to me that great progress is being made in all aspects. From what I have seen the welfare of the people of Okinawa is steadily improving. I have the feeling that relations between the people of Okinawa and the Americans here and the United States have been improving, I have the feeling that relations between Okinawa and Japan are ever closer. As I pointed out today, there is much more travel, much more communications, much

more intercourse between Okinawa and Japan than there has ever been in past history. Thus, I think advances are being made in all these fronts and I look forward to continuation of these advances.

AMBASSADOR: I will take one more question.

REPORTER: There was a question in the previous one about the popular election of the Chief Executive.

AMBASSADOR: Oh, yes. Well, I don't think it would be appropriate for me to express any opinion on that. I think this is something for the High Commissioner.

AMBASSADOR: I'll take one more question.

REPORTER: (Interpreted) At that same press conference when you were making some other remarks about Okinawa, in Tokyo, you also referred to the term "quiet diplomacy" as a sort of a theme for your work out here. At that time while we accepted the term "quiet diplomacy" we did not know in what specific terms this was being defined. Would you be willing to explain more specifically what you mean by "quiet diplomacy", because I don't think there is enough understanding of the term even here in Okinawa.

AMBASSADOR: I mean discussing and working out between the two governments solutions to problems while they are still small and not permitting them to get large and doing so in as quiet a manner as possible, seeking to avoid having small problems become big problems which become matters of public controversy and thus become much more difficult to settle. My objective is to do my best to deal with problems while they are still small and deal with them in private conversations between the two governments.

AMBASSADOR: May I say in closing -- just a final word -- the last 24 hours since I arrived here have been very busy. I have met with many officials of the Ryukyuan Government, I've met with business leaders, economic leaders, I've met with the staff of High Commissioner Unger, I've met with the American Chamber of Commerce, I've met with representatives of the Okinawa Chamber of Commerce. Every place, I've encountered great courtesy and a high degree of frankness. People have talked very frankly and I've appreciated the hospitality with which I have been received and I feel that I will leave here tomorrow morning with a much deeper and better understanding of Okinawa and the problems that all of us face down here than I did before I came. I want to thank you for your courtesy to me.

(END)

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AMBASSADOR JOHNSON'S PRESS CONFERENCE IN NAHA

March 3, 1967

Following is a brief resume of Ambassador Johnson's Press Conference of March 3 in Naha, as summarized in a phone conversation with Alexander Lioznoff, Public Information Office, USCAR:

Q-1: You implied in your remarks that you would expect an increase in the self-defense strength of Japan. In that context, what is your opinion about Japanese Self-Defense Forces helping to defend Okinawa?

A: Ambassador Johnson explained that he said clearly in the speech that these were decisions for Japan itself to make.

Q-2: At the Concom meeting of March 1, it was decided that flags on Okinawan vessels would be the same as the Japanese, plus the Ryukuan pennant. In the future, if trouble develops concerning ships, which government and who would protect them -- USCAR as in the past or the Japanese Government?

A: The ambassador said there was no change. He said that the ships are registered as GRI and that a change in the design of the flag does not in any way affect the status of the vessels.

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Q-3: In your speech you said the outcome of the Vietnam war would have decisive effects on the future of Japan. What did you mean?

A: The Ambassador said he meant that the success of Communist aggression obviously would have effects on the rest of Southeast Asia and would touch on Japanese interests in the area, thus affecting Japan itself.

He pointed out that he did not use the word "decisive"; rather he said "definite."

Q-4: If Japan built up its self-defense capabilities, would that accelerate the return of Okinawa to Japan?

A: The Ambassador said that was a hypothetical question and something for discussion between the two governments.

Q-5: The feeling of Okinawan residents is that administration of the islands should be returned to Japan. I heard no word of this in your speech. In your first Press Conference in Tokyo you said that Okinawa is not a major problem.

a) Is reversion not a major problem?

b) What is your opinion on popular election of the Chief Executive?



Q-5

A: The Ambassador affirmed that he had said Okinawa was not a major problem and that events since that time have not changed his opinion. He said the U.S. and Japan are cooperating and that there are other major issues concerning the world -- such major issues as those affecting newly developing countries, the growth of population, of food shortages, and other global issues.

It would be well, he said, if the U.S. and Japan could consider Okinawa isolated from other areas, but that is impossible. There are too many things bound up together.

He said there are five things to consider:

- a. The welfare of the Ryukyuan people
- b. Relations between the islands and the U.S.
- c. Relations between the island people and Japan proper
- d. U.S. ability to carry out its security commitments to Japan
- e. The ability to contribute to peace and security elsewhere in East Asia

He added that there seems to be great progress in the welfare of the people and that there has been steady improvement in relations between Americans and Okinawans as well as in the contacts between the islands and the mainland.

Therefore, he said, there is more interchange than ever in history and he looks forward to a continuation of the same trend.

On the question of popular election of the chief executive, the Ambassador said it was inappropriate for him to answer and that that was a question for the High Commissioner.

Q-6: What do you mean by the term "quiet diplomacy?"

A: The Ambassador said he means the working out of solutions between the two governments while problems are still small -- before they are permitted to become public controversies. He said he prefers to deal with questions while they are small through private conversations between governments.

Sanders F. Rosenblum

1967年6月2日

下田駐米大使に沖縄問題を聞く記

はじめに

渡名喜 守 定

私は下田大使とは1937年オランダ武官時代から30年の間親交を続けており特に外務次官をしておられる間には上京の都度、色々の問題についてお願いをしたり亦御意見を伺つたりして絶えず接触を保つて来た。

そして大使が沖縄の問題に対し如何に真剣に取り組んでおられるかと云うことを身に感じ非常な感銘を覚えた。大使の真に国を憂える真情、その高邁な識見、正論を吐いて恐れざる気概はその外柔内剛の資性と併せて古武士の風があり、困難な我が国の外交を託するに足る第一人者である。

今回我が沖縄に最も関係の深いアメリカに大使として赴任されるに際し、御意見を承り且つ当方の希望も申し述べ度き旨お願いした所快請せられ、6月2日を予定せられた。たまたま立法院を代表し山川議長と安里議員が上京せられているので好き機会と思ひ同行してもらつてこの会見となつた次第である。

沖縄問題を終戦直后より手がけ、その方針を立案し、そして今度ワシントンに於て直接折衝される大使から卒直にして大胆なるお話を承ることの出来たことは両代表にとつても亦私にとつてもまことに望外の幸せであつたと申さねばならない。

下田大使発言の内容(文責 在 渡名喜)

1. と き 6月2日午後4時半より5時15分迄
2. ところ 外務省顧問室

3. 列席者 下田大使

山川議長、安里議員、城間秘書、玉城水産部長、渡名喜

沖縄のみなさんに望み度いことは、これは先日大浜氏にも要望したことだが沖縄に於て返還に関する世論を纏め、具体的な復帰の青写真を作り之を本土政府に要請すべきであり、今やその時期であるということである。

沖縄の人の中には真の返還は考えずに自分達の利益の為に返還を唱え、之を反米の道具にしている者がいる。

沖縄の現地に於て返還の具体策があり、之を本土政府に強く要請すれば、政府は之に基いて強力な返還外交を推進することが出来る。

然るに今迄沖縄にこの統一された具体策が無いのは残念である。

(安里議員発言 大使の云われる逆のことも云える。

即ち本土政府にはつきりした返還の方針が決まっていないから、沖縄でも具体策が立てられない)。

本土政府の腹は一応打ち出されている。自分が発言して論争の的になつている、核基地を含む返還論がそれと見てもよい。

自分は外交事務当局の最高責任者としてこの問題に関する総理の意中を知っている積りであり、総理や外務大臣では表明できない見解を自分が発表したのである。

若し私の発表した見解が総理の方針と反するものであつたら自分としては責任を取つて、いつでも辞める決心で発言したのであるがそれについて総理からお前の見解は間違っていると云われたことはない。

いわゆる下田発言以来、沖縄問題について地に着いた論争が各方面で繰り返されてきていることは大きな別荘と思つている。

自分の考え方の善本となるのは沖縄の基地は米軍が自由に使用できるという点に於てアメリカとしては極東並に世界の平和維持上欠くことのできない重要な基地であるという認識の上に立っている。

ソ連や中共の核ミサイルが日本やアメリカに指向されて配備されているのに沖縄の基地を撤廃しろということは、アメリカに不可能を強ひ、ノーと云わせて之を反米の具にしようという徒輩である。

そこで核の保持を認め、その部分ではアメリカの施政権を認め、他は全部返還するということである。これが現状より悪くなると云うなら別である。

例えてみれば核基地を本土に移すなどのことになれば別であるが、現在既に核が持込める状態にある沖縄の基地であるから之を認めた上でその他は分離して全面的に返還すれば、大きな前進である。そして核基地を撤廃することは、その後の国際情勢によつて実現させればよいことであり、先づ当面は核を認めての返還が次善の策である。

( 山川壽長発言 総理にお会いした時に云われたベストができなければベターの策ということは大衆の考えではないか )。

そう思われて差支えない。

( 渡名喜発言 本土には現在百五十余のアメリカ基地があり、沖縄の基地もだんだんその性格が変わり、本土基地と一環の基地の一つとなる日が近い。自分は返還が断け足でやつて来ていると説いて廻っているが、返還の青写真が早急に作られるべきと考えている )。

向感である。

( 山川壽長発言 沖縄では核兵器持込み反対を立法院で決議している )

与党がいたづらに野党に引きづられて観念論的な決議に参加することはいけないと思う。沖縄が核基地も止むを得ないからそれを含めて早く返還してもらいたいとの一致した要望があれば、本土に核持込反対論があるけれども沖縄現地が早く返して貰いたい為に核基地を含めてもよいと云っているのではないかと本土の反対論を抑えることができる。

( 安里議員発言 日本憲法の改正という問題にも関連するし、又世論が果して核基地を認める方向に向うかは疑問である )。

憲法を改正せずとも、その運用によつて核基地を含めての返還は可能である。

( 渡名喜発言 大使は条約局長をやつて来られて法的な解釈に於ては第一人者である )。

又憲法にしろ日本が永久に核兵器を持つことを禁じているものではない。

( 問題の自衛隊にしろこの頃は自衛隊違憲という判決が下つたことはない。 )

最近自分が接した学者、財界人は皆自分の云う方式が最も可能性のある現実的な方法であると賛意を表している。もつともジャーナリストには反対があるが。

返還も可能性のあるものから逐次実現していくべきである。

司法権の返還にも可能なものがある。教育権の返還ということも結局は行政権の一部返還ということであるが、こんな姑息なことをせず自分の云う方式で全面的に返還に持つていくべきと思う。

最後に申し度いことは自分は終戦以来全力を挙げて沖縄問題に取組んで来た。

終戦後の沖縄領有論と斗つて之を粉碎したし、在米大衆の返還も手がけて来た。

次官としても沖縄問題と真剣に取組んで来た生残りの唯一の外交官という旨意の下

に沖縄問題の解決を最急の仕事と致し候い。

沖縄が自分の申した方式に一致し具体案を立て之を本土政府が外交政策として自分に訓令されたら自分はワシントン在任中に返還を實現させる自信がある。

沖縄に帰えられたら従に現地軍当局の言明、即ち軍事優先で政治的考慮を払はない

○ 当局の言動に一喜一憂することなく自分の申した方向に世論を啓発されるようお願いする。

○ ますび

大使の予期せざる卒直にして齒に衣を着せぬ大胆な強い表現、而も沖縄問題政策立案の最高責任者であり、対米折衝の直接担当大使である下田氏の発言は列席者一同に極めて深刻な感銘を与えたものと認む。

これは自民党が政権を担当する限り日本政府の大方針と見て然るべきである。

○ 憲に於て既に早期返還を望むなら与野党を問はず、この方向に世論を啓発すべきであると信ずる。

北米局長

参事官

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北米課長

総南連第1668号

昭和42年7月1日

総理府特別地域連絡局長 殿

那覇日本政府南方連絡事務所長

アンガー高等弁務官の記者会見に関する報告について

アンガー高等弁務官は6月27日午後約本時間に亘つて記者会見を行ない、沖縄の戦略的価値、施政権返還問題、経済開発計画、福祉行政方針、労働問題およびインドネシア官憲による琉球籍漁船の捕抑留事件等広汎な問題について記者団の質問に答え、別添のとおりのでるの応答を行なつたところ、同弁務官の発言内容中従来の当地米当局見解とは異なつた目新しい点はとくになきも、なんら御参考までに報告する。

別紙添付

本信写送付先 外務省北米局長

要処	要
研究	研
課	課
英	英
渡	渡
山	山
素	素
相	相
中	中
橋	橋
黒	黒
須	須



総 理 府

UNITED STATES CIVIL ADMINISTRATION OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS  
Naha, Okinawa  
June 27, 1967

MEMORANDUM TO NEWS MEDIA: 67-29 Public Affairs Department  
Tel: 72153  
72941 Ext 32

NEWS CONFERENCE OF

HIGH COMMISSIONER F. T. UNGER

HIGH COMMISSIONER: This is my first formal press conference since last December. However, as you will recall, I had a few informal conferences on my departure for and return from the United States, in March and April, so it has been a long-time. It is real good to see all of you again.

I would like to make a few opening remarks, however, before I open this session to questions. I think all of you know of the various changes in the upper echelons of the United States Civil Administration that are about to take place. Mr. Gerald Warner, after more than five years of untiring service on Okinawa, first as political advisor to my predecessor once removed, General Caraway, and later as Civil Administrator here in the Ryukyus, is leaving that post next month, and will return to the United States where he will officially retire from the Foreign Service after 37 years of devoted duty in many parts of the world. On behalf of the United States Civil Administration, I want to take this opportunity to extend to Mr. Warner our warmest regards and our highest respect for his outstanding service here in the Ryukyu Islands.

Mr. Warner's successor will be Mr. Stanley Carpenter, a senior Foreign Service Officer who has had several years of previous duty in this part of the world. As a matter of fact, his first post in the Foreign Service was in Kobe, Japan, and more recently, served a tour at the American Embassy in Tokyo. He has maintained his interest in Asia and the Pacific and has kept abreast with developments in this area and I am sure that he will prove a worthy successor to Mr. Warner. He is expected to arrive on the 11th of July and Mr. Warner is planning to leave about the 17th of July.

Col. Hugh Richardson, the Deputy Civil Administrator, also will be leaving Okinawa in the near future for a new assignment elsewhere. Col. Richardson previously served as the special assistant to my predecessor, General Watson, and the experience and knowledge of the local situation that he has amassed have made a valuable contribution to the smooth functioning of the United States Civil Administration. He will be succeeded by Col. Ross Lillard. Col. Lillard is expected to arrive here on Okinawa to take up his new duties about the middle of July.

Mr. James Martin, my political advisor, is also expected to depart next month for the United States and reassignment. He has been of invaluable help to me and the United States Civil Administration and I am sure that I speak for all when I say that we will all miss him.

Incidentally, there will also be a change in the near future at United States Army Headquarters, Ryukyu Islands. Some of you may remember Major General John Finn who was here in 1960 to 1962 as Col. Finn. He was Chief of Staff at that time of Headquarters USARYIS. He will be replacing Major General Bruce Kendall as Deputy Commanding General, USARYIS. General Kendall will depart Okinawa on 20th July for his new assignment as Commanding General of the United States Army, Japan.

(Over)

In the wake of the many changes that I have just talked about I hasten to emphasize that these changes do not impart any change in policy. There will be no change in policy because of the various personnel changes. They are just routine personnel changes that go on in our service throughout the world.

REPORTER (Interpreted): Recently, Red China came out with an explosion of the H-bomb. In connection with this I would like to hear the High Commissioner's views concerning the importance of Okinawa as a strategic base.

HIGH COMMISSIONER: Red China has been a threat to the security and peace of this part of the world for a long, long time -- in fact, in recent history, since the start of the Korean war. I assure you that Okinawa plays a most important role and has played a most important role in the defense of this area and in maintaining the peace and security of this area and will continue to perform an important role in the manner in which I just discussed.

REPORTER (Interpreted): In connection with your reference made to the importance of the base I would like to ask you if there is a plan on the part of the United States Forces to replace such weapons as Maces which are considered obsolete. I would like to know also if there is a plan to introduce ABM into this base.

HIGH COMMISSIONER: I am sure you will understand me when I say that I am not in a position to discuss the strategic, the very strategic considerations that go into the makeup of the defense of this part of the world. When you refer to Maces and you refer to ABM you are talking about weapons systems which are very important and which I am not at liberty to discuss. I wish I could, but I cannot.

REPORTER (Interpreted): In connection with the importance or value, repeatedly the High Commissioner stated that there will be no decrease in the value of Okinawa as a base. In connection with this I would like to ask you, the High Commissioner's views concerning the positions of some people in Japan as well as among the politicians here that the military base should be separated from the administrative authority and that the administrative authority should be returned to Japan.

HIGH COMMISSIONER: I know that the subject of separating the military base from the administrative authority has been talked about for quite some time. Very frankly, I recognize a lot of difficulties in attempting to do this. As you can well see the separation of administrative authority from the bases has an impact on the effective use of these bases.

Now, also, in regard to, specifically, Mr. Shimoda's plan, I am very well aware of what Mr. Shimoda has proposed. I have been following very closely the details of what he has been talking about. I have been watching the interpellations in both houses of the Diet so I understand what generated the question but again as the United States representative here, I am not in a position to comment on that proposal. I know about it but I cannot say whether I agree with it, disagree with it or various things about it. As you can well see, this is a matter that impinges on my terms of reference as a servant of the United States Government and my terms of reference were issued to me by the President of the United States and it would be highly inappropriate for me to speculate on a plan which would change those terms of reference. I understand what you are talking about.

REPORTER : Have you heard anything on the deliberations of the Price Act?

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(More)

HIGH COMMISSIONER: All I have heard is probably what you have heard, namely, that the deliberations in the Congress are still pending on the Price Act and I hasten to add that I am still hopeful that we will get Congressional approval on it. As you well know, I cannot prejudge nor can I speak for the United States Congress. No one from the executive department of our government can presume to do such, but I am still hopeful that the Congress will pass the Price Act and I certainly hope they do.

REPORTER : General Unger, can you sketch some of the priority areas that you would pay special attention to, say in the next six months -- in the development and administration of Okinawa?

HIGH COMMISSIONER: There are several things that I'd call in your terms 'priority areas and projects' that we pay particular attention to. The first is the delegation of authority to the Government of the Ryukyu Islands. As you will recall in my December press conference I indicated that I was ready to rescind 29 ordinances still in the books to the Government of the Ryukyu Islands provided that they enacted the necessary legislation to replace those ordinances and would set up the machinery in order to carry out the functions involved in the ordinances.

So what I am saying the first thing is, I will continue this policy of delegating as much as possible authority currently residing in the United States Civil Administration to the Government of the Ryukyu Islands. Naturally, as you might well expect, I am not going to delegate anything that would impinge on the effectiveness of the base. I can't do this, but there are plenty of other things, plenty of other functions that I am ready to turn over and which the Government of the Ryukyu Islands should be ready to accept, when they match the necessary legislation and develop the machinery to handle it. That would be the first one.

Now to the second: In an effort to continually enhance the atmosphere of law and order here in the Ryukyu Islands for the good of the inhabitants, the Ryukyuan people and for the other nationalities who reside here, I will continue to place strict and close attention to the discipline of the United States Forces here in order to insure that they behave themselves and that we are able to apprehend those few who are violence-prone, in order to reduce this. Also, I will work with the Government of the Ryukyu Islands in order to insure that the police force of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands does the same, because the violence-prone elements are not only in the American community, I assure you, as you well know. So this is the second thing. I will pay close attention to law and order here in order to create an atmosphere in which all of us will hope to live.

The third project, I would say, follows under the general heading of the economy here. We will continue, namely, the United States Civil Administration will continue, working very closely with the Government of the Ryukyu Islands in the development of and the application of an effective Long-Range Plan and the projects under such a plan. We are working toward the elimination of the gaps between the Ryukyu Islands and comparable areas of Japan, particularly in the fields of health, education and welfare. Now, again, and added to that, we will continue to encourage the Government of the Ryukyu Islands to look for and seek foreign capital in order to continue the buildup of the economy here. There are lots of people who are ready to invest lots of money, provided the proper incentives are available and if this money does come in here, does come into the Ryukyus, which I hope it will, it will provide more jobs, better jobs, it will continue to increase the per capita income of the inhabitants of the Ryukyu Islands which, incidentally, today is second in the Far East only to Japan. This is quite an achievement when you consider what it was 22 years ago, but we are going to continue to try to enhance and build up on that.

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(Over)



Now, in the field of transportation, I think there is a great deal of work that we can do and I would classify that field as another project we should work on. As you well know, both the Tomari port and the Naha port are clogged these days and, really, both ports are incapable of any appreciable expansion. We need to work with the GRI on getting going on the Aza port in order that we can accept more shipping in here and you'll need more port facilities if we continue to build the economy as we hope to.

Again in the field of transportation -- as far as aviation is concerned -- you know there are a great many airlights that fly over here every day and we would like to have a great many of these airlights land here rather than pass us by. In this connection, I might say, there is a matter down here in the lower end of the island that needs to be resolved in order that we can insure the safety of both inter-island and international air traffic. In other words, for the safety of civil aviation, I hope that the issue of the VORTAC site in southern Okinawa will soon be resolved and I hope that these very practical matters of safety of civilian aviation will finally prevail over political considerations in order that we can get the resolution of this problem that we need to have.

Now, finally -- I could go on for a long time -- but I have one more point I would like to make on this matter of projects that I will pursue vigorously during the next six months. This next one has to do with a very important element of our economy, namely, labor. I assure you that I will work for the improvement of all of the conditions associated with labor so that we can enhance the economy of the Ryukyu Islands. Now, in this connection, we have under development right now a Comprehensive Labor Ordinance which will eliminate about three of the ordinances now on the books and also one of the directives now on the books, all coming under the heading of labor. I wish I could give you a date as to when we will issue this new Comprehensive Labor Ordinance but I am hoping it will be in the not-too-distant future, but our intent here is to produce a labor law which is constructive, which is protective, and which is beneficial to employees of United States Forces and essential industries.

This labor law has to do with those people employed by the United States Forces and by essential industries. This has been a subject that has been very much in the news of late. Now, I understand that ZENGUNRO'S position is the abolition of the ordinances currently on the books and placing all labor relations and standards under the GRI laws. I would like to take this occasion while I am talking about this most important part of our economy to say that I do not seek any disagreement with ZENGUNRO because I have the highest regard for the very great number of Ryukyuan people who work for the United States Forces.

I would like to make one point clear, however, and that is that I have no intent whatsoever to delegate policy-making in regard to labor laws or the administration of them as they affect and apply to people working on military bases and in essential industries. So, to sum this up as far as the labor force is concerned -- our side of the picture, the 60,000 people who work for us -- we are most interested in them. I intend that the new labor law will provide protection to these workers and be beneficial to them in every possible way and as far as ZENGUNRO is concerned, I certainly hope that, and I invite them to make constructive suggestions to the United States Civil Administration for developing a comprehensive labor law which will contribute to the stability of labor and management.

REPORTER (Interpreted): There is a move in Okinawa currently under the leadership of Chief Executive Matsuoka and Speaker Yamakawa to establish a council to study the Okinawa problem with the specific purpose of resolving reversion matters. I would like to hear your comments.

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(More)

HIGH COMMISSIONER: I can say that I believe any development that will permit and cause a deeper probing into the real hard facts of some of these issues cannot help but be beneficial. I think it is a very healthy thing. As far as what I believe about it, that's what I believe and let's say let's wait and see what comes out of it. I would add that I hope that such an organ would really pay strict attention to giving a most comprehensive treatment of the subject, the whole subject, looking at the hard facts that are involved in all of this, and I think that if they do that, something beneficial might come out of it.

REPORTER (Interpreted): The High Commissioner has stated that separation of the military base from the administrative authority is extremely difficult because of the resulting adverse effect on the effectiveness of the military base. I would like to know, I understand his answer, but may I understand that this is not an answer to what Mr. Shimoda advocates?

HIGH COMMISSIONER: I believe you asked the question before that had to do with the separation of the base from the administrative authority and also the matter of the Shimoda plan. And I believe that I said to you that this matter of trying to separate the base facilities from the administrative authority has been a subject that has been up for discussion for an awfully long time. And I quickly followed that thought with the idea that it is a real difficult problem to separate the two because the two functions are so closely intertwined and also I think I said that really the only reason why the United States is here and has administrative authority is in order that it can operate an effective base.

Now, the matter of whether I answered your question on the Shimoda plan, I said I know what the Shimoda plan is. I have been following very closely the interpellations in the Diet and I believe I said that I am not in a position to say whether I like it, or I don't like it, or what's wrong with it. I said that it would be highly inappropriate for me, a servant of the United States Government, belonging to the executive agency, to try to speculate on whether it is good or bad, because it impinges on my terms of reference which were given to me by my President and he would look very unkindly on my making any sort of a public statement saying I agreed or disagreed or what.

To add another point, I just answered the previous question as regards the organ that is being set up here in Okinawa as a result of the Yamakawa visit to Japan. In answer to what I thought about that, I said well, an organ of that sort -- provided it gives a comprehensive treatment of the subject -- meaning a treatment of the whole thing, of all of the hard facts associated with it -- could prove very beneficial, as far as bringing out in the open all of the facts associated with this so-called matter of the Shimoda plan. I said it could not help but be healthy and beneficial. Now, is there some other facet of that question which you would like to ask me about? Perhaps I skipped over some part that I should treat more in depth.

REPORTER (Interpreted): The High Commissioner stated that the matter of separating the military base from the administrative authority is considered very difficult whereas commenting on the Shimoda statement, the General stated that he is in no position to make any references to the Shimoda statement. In other words, may I understand that the answer as provided by the High Commissioner with regard to the question of separating the base from the administrative authority is one thing, while the answer to the Shimoda statement is something else.

HIGH COMMISSIONER: I know that Mr. Shimoda has proposed the reversion of the administrative authority to Japan, leaving the bases intact. I said that I was not in a position to comment on this. Now, on the subject -- the pure subject, the generic subject -- of what is my view on separating the base from the administrative authority, I said that this subject, the general subject, has been discussed for a long, long time and I said very frankly it poses a very difficult problem. Problems that are really

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generated by the very fact that the two things, namely the bases and the administrative authority, are so closely intertwined. This was my answer to that general subject. On the Shimoda statement, I said I could not comment whether it is good or bad. None at all. I was just giving an offhand view on separating the two, it's a difficult thing, that's what I said.

Pursuing this, then I said, on the other question, if there is an organ set up to study this thing and goes into it in depth it could be very healthy, it would be very beneficial to bring out all the facts.

REPORTER: There are quite a few incidents with Ryukyuan fishing vessels being captured in Indonesian waters. There was a story or report that the Japanese Government was going to start negotiations with the Government of Indonesia on some sort of agreement or treaty for protecting the vessels. Now, will this apply to Ryukyuan vessels as well as Japanese vessels and if not, does the United States plan to make some sort of agreement with the Indonesian Government?

HIGH COMMISSIONER: Let me first say that the two vessels that are being held, the two Ryukyuan vessels that are being held at Ambon, as far as they are concerned the United States Embassy in Djakarta is practically making daily approaches to the government in Indonesia in order to get those vessels released and at the moment, to my knowledge, they have not been released but the United States is going to continue its efforts in order to get them released. As far as the so-called plan with which the Government of Japan is approaching the Government of Indonesia concerning permitting so many Japanese vessels in what the Indonesians consider their territorial waters, this is a matter between the Government of Japan and the Government of Indonesia and it would be inappropriate for me, a U. S. citizen, to make any comment on that.

REPORTER (Interpreted): It is reported that during his visit with the High Commissioner, Deputy Director General Hori took up the question of human rights and other matters involving crimes committed by U. S. personnel and other matters. The Director General Hori stated that he would take up that question of human rights with the Consultative Committee meeting in Japan. I would like to hear your comments on other matters discussed with him at the time.

HIGH COMMISSIONER: I believe you read the newspaper reports of what I was reputed to have talked about with Deputy Director General Hori. I don't believe it would be appropriate for me to discuss things that he brought up with me in private and it is just inappropriate diplomatically for me to do so. He indicated what he had talked about and I neither add to it nor detract from what he said.

As you can well imagine, when an official from the Government of Japan visits Okinawa and when I have a meeting with that individual that there are lots of subjects that are discussed in private that it would be inappropriate for either one of us to talk about in public and particularly when a man comes here from the Government of Japan and there follows a press release as to what we talked about and again it's inappropriate for me to comment on it, let alone add to what was talked about.

REPORTER (Interpreted): I would like to ask you two questions. 1) To what extent have you concluded your study on the popular election of the Chief Executive? 2) You made a statement earlier that you are hopeful that raising the Price Act ceiling will be favorably acted upon by the Congress. However, in the event it is not acted upon are you prepared to ask additional financial aid from the Japanese Government?

HIGH COMMISSIONER: On the first one, have I concluded and terminated my study on the subject of the public election of the Chief Executive, I say this is a continuing thing which will continue for a long time, and again, as I indicated to you -- I believe in my press conference of last December -- even if I had completed it, which I have not, I would not be in a position to tell you the results of that study because, again, it falls under the heading of those things that impinge on my terms of reference -- what I am told to do out here -- and if I go talking about my views as to how those terms of reference should be changed I don't think it would be looked upon too kindly back in Washington.

On the second part of your question about the Price Act, and more particularly the amount of money that we hope that we would get as a supplementary appropriation, let's talk about it in two phases. One, the Fiscal Year 1967 which we are currently in and which, incidentally, will run out very quickly this week, there is no time to do what you had indicated or asked me whether we would do, namely, to ask Japan for the \$5.3 million. The fiscal year has run out. Now, the Price Act has to do not only with the Fiscal Year 1967 but also the Fiscal Year 1968 and we have asked the United States -- we, meaning the United States Civil Administration, the Government of the Ryukyu Islands -- have asked the Government of the United States for \$7.5 million over and above the \$12 million for Fiscal Year 1968, assuming and providing that the Price Act ceiling is raised. Well, we have asked the Congress to do this, we are going to continue to ask the Congress to do this, we are going to hope that the Congress will come through and I am not in the position to say when, if ever, during Fiscal Year 1968 we would do what you have suggested.

HIGH COMMISSIONER: Finally, one more question.

REPORTER (Interpreted): A tremendous increase in the amount of aid from the Japanese Government is noted -- passing the amount of aid given the Ryukyus by the United States recently. There are some people who say that this is an indication that the Japanese Government will be given more say. Is this so?

HIGH COMMISSIONER: Granted that there is more aid programmed. Let's put it this way: there is more aid programmed for Fiscal Year 1968 from the Government of Japan than is programmed from the Government of the United States. You might say that this is about the first time this has happened, but I believe when we talk about external assistance and assistance to the economy here we should talk about all forms of aid, not only one type of aid, and here you are referring to the direct aid.

I would like to, again, bring up for you and hope that you will publish it -- I, in my December press conference -- I devoted a great deal of time to go into great detail as to the amount of dollar instruments that had come into the Ryukyus and I took Fiscal Year 1966 and I gave you some figures which really could form the basis for a real learned study. I didn't see many of these figures printed. I would like to see them printed in your papers, you did not print them when I gave them to you last time. Now, let me say again and take these notes down: In Fiscal Year 1966 -- these are the hard economic facts of life -- in Fiscal Year 1966, the Gross National Product of the Ryukyu Islands amounted to \$435 million. During that year the amount of dollar instruments that came into the Ryukyus from every possible source -- namely, direct aid, indirect aid, contractors, the United States people who live here spending on the economy -- this amounted to \$240 million.

Now stop for a minute. Think about that. Where does \$240 million equate to the \$435 million? It's more than 50%, so when you talk aid you talk about how much money is being brought in from the outside -- you should look at the whole picture and not try to get one little piece of the picture; otherwise, you distort the story. So if you want to talk economics and you want to print anything in your paper about economics, I wish you would print the whole story. I'll answer any further questions on this that you have.



Now let me respond to the other part of your question -- about how much say Japan will have. We have an organ established, it's called the Consultative Committee that meets in Japan and there are representatives from both the Government of Japan and from the Government of the United States. The main purpose, one of the main purposes, of this committee is to determine how much external aid and how it should be used. This is an outward expression of the continued cooperation between the Government of the United States and the Government of Japan in providing the assistance to the Government of the Ryukyu Islands. If Japan is increasing their aid, naturally, they have a great deal more work to do in determining how and why they are increasing and for what purpose they are providing this money. So in this context, sure it gives them more work to do in determining when they increased their aid from about \$16 million to \$25.8 million. It meant a great deal more work for Japan as they had to determine what projects they would apply their money to, so in that sense, it means more say, but as far as the administration of these islands is concerned, No.

That concludes our session today. I want to thank you all for coming. I've enjoyed answering your questions. I wish that I were in a position to answer more fully some of the questions that were posed but I believe you will understand why when I said I could not or it would be inappropriate for me to answer such questions. I believe you understand why. I look forward to another meeting of this sort in the not-too-distant future. Thank you very much.

(END)

北米局長  
参事官  
北米課長

至急

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(外務省へ)

総南連第3009号

昭和42年11月1日

別紙添付

本信写送付先 外務省北米局長

総理府特別地域連絡局長 殿

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那覇日本政府南方連絡事務所長

アングー高等弁務官の帰任に関する報告について

往電第227号に関し、10月18日よりワシントンに出張していたアングー高等弁務官は去る27日当地に帰任したが、空港到着後行なつた記者会見において、その冒頭プライス法修正案が米上下両院で通過成立したことについて「対琉援助の限度額は当初の在琉米当局側要求額(2,500万ドル)より750万ドル方下廻る1,750万ドルに止まつたが、それでも現行の1,200万ドルより550万ドルも引上げることができたのは成功である」旨述べると共に、その後記者団よりの質問に応え、来る11月の総理訪米の問題とも関連して、基地の効果的維持のためには施政権を引続き米側において保持することが必要であると考えられる等注目すべき発言を行なつた。

本埠記者会見の内容について発表せられたユスカー側記録文書を1部別添の上、以上報告する。

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UNITED STATES CIVIL ADMINISTRATION OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS

Naha, Okinawa

October 30, 1967

MEMORANDUM TO NEWS MEDIA: 67-65

Public Affairs Department

Tel: 72153

72941 Ext 32

TRANSCRIPT OF NEWS CONFERENCE BY HIGH COMMISSIONER F. T. UNGER  
UPON HIS ARRIVAL AT NAHA CIVIL AIR TERMINAL FROM WASHINGTON,  
October 27, 1967

HIGH COMMISSIONER: Well, let me first say that it's real good to be back home. As you know, I was delayed by Typhoon Dina in Tokyo. I am real happy that Typhoon Dina did not deliver any damage to the Ryukyus. I am equally happy that Typhoon Dina gave us, as I understand it, about 5 inches of water since about last Tuesday, which was most welcome news. As you know, also, I just returned from Washington. I had only one purpose in going back to Washington and that was to respond to a request to appear before the Senate Armed Services Committee which I did last Thursday at 10:30 in the morning. I believe you are all cognizant of the fact that the Senate Armed Services Committee recommended -- and the Senate passed -- the increased Price Act Bill.

We did not get the 25 million dollar ceiling that we had hoped for, which the Administration had requested and which the House had passed but we did get an increased ceiling of 17 and a half million dollars from the Senate. I learned in getting off the airplane that the bill in its reduced version, 17 and a half million dollars, had gone back to the House of Representatives and that the House of Representatives had accepted the 17 and a half million dollar ceiling. I also learned that the bill is now on its way to the President. So this means that assuming that the President signs it that we have an increased ceiling of 17 and a half million dollars. This is authorization. In other words, the United States is authorized to appropriate as much as 17 and a half million dollars in direct aid.

I quickly say to you the 17 and a half million dollar ceiling isn't as much as the 25 million dollar ceiling that we had requested; on the other hand, it's much more than the 12 million dollar ceiling which we have been having. So I think it's quite a victory, particularly in today's atmosphere in Washington where the budget is the number one item. Where just last week the House of Representatives, as I understand it, had put a freeze on all funds and had stopped -- had put a ceiling on funds -- spending this year no higher than the spending of last year. So in this atmosphere, I do believe that the Senate's action was quite a victory and I'm real happy with the results under the circumstances.

Now on my way back I stopped in Tokyo and I had a meeting with Ambassador Johnson. We discussed a wide range of subjects. Now I'm ready for questions. I would ask that you confine your questions to my Washington visit since, as you well know, I have not been here on the local scene for the past nine days and, therefore, I am not cognizant of recent developments.

REPORTER (Interpreted): According to the press reports during his testimony before the Senate Armed Services Committee the High Commissioner is reported to have stated that it is necessary to maintain the administrative authority because of the necessity of continuous maintenance of the military base here. However, even before his departure for Washington there was a report here to the effect that it is not absolutely necessary to maintain the base here and, therefore, the administrative authority of Okinawa should be returned to Japan as soon as possible. We would like to hear your views on this matter.

HIGH COMMISSIONER: I do not know what the source of that statement is or was to the effect that it is not necessary to continue to maintain the military base here so, therefore, there is no question. I never made such a statement. I do believe that there is a continued need for the maintenance of a strong military base here in the light of the conditions that exist for the free world peoples of this part of the world. That's the only reason we're here -- to protect Japan, to protect the Ryukyus, and to protect those people of this part of the world who are interested in freedom. That's why we are here so I don't know who made that statement that it is not -- no longer necessary to maintain a base here.

REPORTER (Interpreted): Perhaps I had better repeat because there seems to be a misunderstanding.

REPORTER (Interpreted): Corrected question -- what he had intended to ask was, in spite of all those voices heard locally before your departure for Japan, is it true that during the hearing at the Senate Armed Services Committee you made a statement to the effect that you had to carry out the maintenance of the effective use of the base here; therefore, it is necessary for the U. S. to continue to administer the Ryukyu area. Is this testimony correct?

HIGH COMMISSIONER: I'm sorry there is so much confusion here, in the question, trying to identify what is really the question, and I sincerely wish that I could speak the Japanese language so I can answer you directly. Let me say that I am not in a position to go back and see what I actually said at the hearing because it was an hour long, but I tell you what I believe and I believe I said that it is necessary to maintain a strong base here and in order to maintain a strong base it is absolutely necessary under the present conditions that we maintain the administrative authority, otherwise we couldn't maintain a strong base.

You know what all the voices are saying, you know how they would like to really deplete this base. If somebody else's authority were here we could not have the strong base that we have today and which we need. So I did say we need a strong base and in order to maintain a strong base it is necessary that we maintain the administrative authority. I say that very strongly.

REPORTER (Interpreted): Where do you expect the bulk of the increased aid to be spent, on what?

HIGH COMMISSIONER: Well, if, assuming, we do get the increased appropriation -- now that the ceiling has been raised -- we have a plan to spend the increased moneys and generally the guide lines for the spending of those moneys are contained in the Long Range Plan which we have -- it's a 5-year plan. A great part of the increased moneys would be spent in education.

REPORTER (Interpreted): Thanks to the action by the U. S. Congress the Price Act ceiling was raised from 12 million dollars to 17.5 million dollars; however, the GRI contends that this amount will not be sufficient to take care of the requirements for GRI. There still exists a 2 million dollar deficit. I would like to know how are you going to cope with the situation in the future?

HIGH COMMISSIONER: There are several parts to that question. In the first place, as I indicated in my answer to an earlier question, now that the Price Act ceiling has been raised there must need be an action -- a legislative action -- to acquire the necessary increased appropriations. Now, on the assumption that appropriation action is taken to acquire and get approved the 17 and a half million dollars I presume that the question stems from the fact that we had in our Long Range Plan and is reflected in our 1968 budget, a figure of 19.5 million dollars as aid -- external aid -- direct aid from the United States. Now, if this situation comes to pass, as I have just described it the situation will be no different than it was last year.

Last year, that is fiscal year '67, we had hoped to get 17.3 million dollars appropriated from the United States. This was on the assumption last year, that the Price Act ceiling would be raised. Well, as you all know, the Price Act ceiling was not raised during fiscal year '67 and we did not get the increased appropriations and so we got only 12 million dollars direct aid from the United States. We had that problem last year -- what do you do about the deficit of 5.3 million dollars?

Now with that as background -- in my discussions with the United States Civil Administration and with the Government of the Ryukyu Islands I indicated that we might very well be faced with a similar situation in the fiscal year '68, and with this thought in mind the budget of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands should be drawn up so that they would rely on getting 12 million dollars and then have an addendum -- an annex, a contingency part of the budget which would say, if we got more than 12 million dollars this is how we would spend it -- in order of priority. Now we are only so far into this fiscal year -- there does not need to be a deficit from it. So it's the same situation we faced before -- this is not a new situation, it is not a problem such as evidently the question is intended to bring out that it is. It's nothing new.

We had to make certain assumptions. When you develop a budget, a year and a half before you actually start spending it you have to make certain assumptions. Well, the assumptions were made in good faith; namely, for fiscal year '67 that we might get direct aid from the United States of 17.3 and in fiscal year '68 we might get 19.5 but there must be contingency plans to go along with such budgets which are made so far ahead of time and which are based on assumptions. So this does not pose a big problem. It's a matter of now finding where do you get the other 2 million dollars. I could begin to tell you several ways where they could get it but I don't think this audience and this time is the appropriate occasion for me to express those views.

REPORTER (Interpreted): What did you think of the atmosphere in Washington?

HIGH COMMISSIONER: You ought to expand that, what do you mean atmosphere? The climatological atmosphere, or the budget atmosphere, or the reversion atmosphere or what?

REPORTER (Interpreted): A statement was made by the High Commissioner that he would consider the passage of the Price Act in the amount that passed as a victory in view of the atmosphere -- where the budget cut is the theme of the day.

HIGH COMMISSIONER: Yes, you want me to elaborate on the statement that I made; namely, that I believe that the increasing of the Price Act ceiling to 17.5 million dollars was a victory in today's atmosphere in Washington. I do believe it is a victory because today's atmosphere -- economically, financially speaking -- is one of tight money. Why? Because it is costing so much money to fight the free world's battle in Viet Nam. It's draining the United States of an awful lot of money that no one else is putting up -- that the United States people are paying in order to insure that freedom still exists in the world.

And in these conditions it's awfully hard for anyone to sit aside and look at any other little problem. In today's atmosphere of the whole world, what the whole world hinges on is freedom. And to look at a little problem, and everything else is little by comparison, it's a real victory for them to turn around and say we're going to give you more money -- when everything else is being cut back. Everything else is being cut back in Washington and again I say I knew when I came back here that if I didn't get 25 million dollars there would be these voices raising up saying what about the rest? Now this is childish. I believe it is progress, it's better than 12 million dollars -- it's 17.5 million dollars, which is an awful lot of money. And then for people to really turn on to the reverse and say it's not 25. I think this is childish as can be.

And again I say it was a terrific victory, in my opinion, in today's atmosphere in Washington to get this increase. Again I would like to make another point we're talking about. I emphasized this several times and I was hoping you news reporters would pick up the emphasis I was placing on it. Namely, I said direct aid -- direct aid -- there are other sources of aid here. You take a look at this whole economy. What is it based on? You know what fiscal year '66 statistics are and fiscal year '67 statistics -- which I hope to get momentarily -- will show an even greater picture in the same context. So we are talking about a part of the money here. If we talk about the whole picture, it's a different picture.

I know one question said, what about 2 million dollars? 2 million dollars even against the budget of the GRI for fiscal year '68 is less than 2 percent of that budget. I hope I explain myself. I feel very strongly about this, that it is progress. We have made strides. We ought to be happy with making progress. It could well have been -- and I had fully expected -- I would come back with nothing. I thought that the Senate in the present atmosphere of Washington would say we cannot afford this, we cannot afford it.

Look at the economy of the Ryukyus -- it's going like this -- an average 14 and one-half percent increase for five years running -- an increase from fiscal year '65 to '66 of 17.8 percent. Where else in the world do you have an increase like this? These Senators are hard-nosed guys. They look at the whole picture. And I think it was a terrific victory in the light of all these facts to get an increase. I hope I have answered your question.

REPORTER (Interpreted): In November, Prime Minister Sato will be going to the United States to have talks with President Johnson. In order to prepare for his visit to the U. S., diplomatic negotiations have been already started involving the question of Okinawa. I would like to know if the High Commissioner had discussions in regard to this matter with officials of the Department of State and Department of Defense. Another question I would like to ask the High Commissioner is: The High Commissioner made a statement to the Senate Armed Services Committee -- in order to effectively maintain the military base the U.S. must continue to administer the Ryukyu areas. I would like to know if the High Commissioner still considers so?

HIGH COMMISSIONER: Taking up the two questions there -- I'll take the second one first. I believe I answered the second one, I thought I had discoursed on it at quite some length on my feeling -- that, in order to maintain a strong military base here, it was necessary in the present atmosphere to continue to administer the Ryukyus. I thought I had answered that. Now to go to the first question. While in Washington I discussed a whole range of subjects with the representatives and members of the Department of State and the Department of Defense, to include Prime Minister Sato's visit, reversion, direct election of the chief executive -- all of these subjects. Naturally, I would discuss and I would be asked to discuss such subjects when I returned to Washington. Obviously, I am not in a position here to publicly tell you what we discussed.

REPORTER (Interpreted): The High Commissioner stated that, in order to maintain an effective base here, it is necessary to continue to administer the Ryukyus. Does that mean that there is no room for Prime Minister Sato to negotiate in the United States?

HIGH COMMISSIONER: I was waiting for that question. I knew that would be the next one. No, I didn't mean that at all. As you well know -- and I will quote the words of Prime Minister Sato where he said, the problem on this big question of reversion can be reduced to a very simple statement; namely, it is a matter of harmonizing the interests of Japan and the United States. This is the problem of harmonizing the interests of the two great powers, Japan and the United States.

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On the Japanese side the Japanese would like to have these islands reverted to Japan and this is understandable -- this is understandable -- there is nothing wrong with that objective, nothing whatsoever. And our Presidents -- many of our Presidents -- have indicated great sympathy with that idea. However, on the United States side there is another great interest and that interest is in maintaining freedom in this part of the world.

And this is not only the United States' freedom -- this is freedom of the free world nations here, to include Japan and the Ryukyus -- so it is a matter of harmonizing these two things. That's what the negotiations are all about and all I am saying is, in order to maintain -- and I say it again -- in order to maintain a strong, effective base here under the present conditions, it is absolutely necessary that the United States continue to administer the Ryukyus -- because you know what some of the proposals are -- there wouldn't be any base here at all if you listened to some of the proposals. We might just as well pack up and go home -- it would be just about as ineffective as that.

HIGH COMMISSIONER: In other words, this all can be summed up by saying -- again quote the Prime Minister -- it is a matter of harmonizing the interests of the two great powers. Interest on one hand for reversion, interest on the other for proper defense in this part of the world. In order for the two nations to get together -- that's the purpose of the negotiations. It cannot all be one-sided. It cannot all be this way, nor can it all be this way, it's a matter of doing this. One more question.

REPORTER (Interpreted): May I understand the High Commissioner to imply that the only way for Okinawa to be returned to Japan is for Japan to increase its military power to replace the U. S. military power here?

HIGH COMMISSIONER: I would not presume to answer that question. That question lies in the province of Prime Minister Sato and President Johnson, the two big men. This is the big question and that is why they have two big men trying to answer the question. I will not attempt to resolve that one. I have enough problems of my own right here. Thank you, thank you very much.

(END)

近藤外務審議官 *SK*

北米局長

~~近藤外務審議官~~

参事官

北米課長

共同声明に対するア-カ-高等弁務官  
のコメント。

42. 11. 17.

総理訪米の際の共同声明に対する  
ア-カ-高等弁務官の16日付コメント別紙

の通し。

(16日付南運所長宛北米局長宛来電付号別紙)

持込局に  
送る。

~~総理訪米共同声明に対するア-カ-高等弁務官  
のコメント(16日)~~

16日付南運所長宛北米局長宛

The Joint Communique, issued following the talks in Washington between President Johnson and Prime Minister Sato, is a historic effort to harmonize the interests of our two nations namely, the desires of the Japanese people for reversion of Okinawa to Japan and the security requirements of the U.S. and Japan in the Far East.

The Communique supports the continued maintenance of the U.S. defense shield in the Ryukyus behind which the Ryukyus and Japan proper have both achieved -- and will continue to achieve -- impressive political, economic and social gains. I welcome the establishment in Naha of the Tripartite Advisory Committee to the High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands.

The vital concerns of the U.S. and Japan in the Ryukyus and the Far East are closely related. The Communique testifies to the spirit of mutual trust, respect, and deepening cooperation in which both nations are pledged to approach their responsibilities in this area.



近藤外務審議官

情文局長

報道課長

条約課長

法規課長

北米局長

参事官

北米課長

12/20  
12/20

アンカー高等弁務官の記者会見

に関する南送所長報告(電報)

総理府特選局長宛電報(42.12.20朝版)

「19日、アンカー高等弁務官は、恒例の年次記者会見において、民政府建物の移転を発表すると共に、

日米琉語内委員会の機能等につき注目すべき発言を行なったと云ふ。その要旨次のとおり。(同会見

直記応答全文空送)

1. 現在の民政府建物は狭く、又日米琉語内委員の寄居も不足される折から、民政府全部局を

30日以内は、牧港所在第2兵站部隊司令部内の新たな建物に移転せしめる。

GA-6

4261 外務省

なお、語内委員事務所として当該移転先の適当な部屋を提示する用意がある。

2. 日米琉語内委員においては各委員は専断して自主的な報告をするべきかと思ふ。

同委員会の機能については種々憶測されてはいるが、同委員は之般の日米共同声明で合意

された経済、社会福祉及び教育の各分野に於いて、復帰後における摩擦を最小限に

含み止めるための報告を行なうべきと思ふ。

3. 日本と之との一体化を急ぐ手段として、同本土の法律を之の延伸として適用することはでき

ないと思ふ。換言すれば適用される法律が同本土のそれと同じものであつても、立法院

で新たな当該法律の立法化が必要である。

GA-6

外務省

4. 布令116号については現在改訂作業を急いでいるが、同作業終了のあかつきには当該改訂令は近く完成予定の総合<sup>効</sup>布令に含まれることとなる。

北米局長

参事官

北米課長

米政府事務所移転に関する  
ア-カー米高等弁務官声明テキスト。

42.12.20. 米北。

12月20日、在京米大使館より、別添の通りの19日のア-カー高等弁務官の記者会見

冒頭のステートメントテキストを送付越した。  
ア-カー高等弁務官は、同声明において、

USCARの移転する建物は、港内委員会に  
適当な事務所用スペースを提供する<sup>こと</sup>を~~要する~~

こと、また、当該建物は、米軍牧港基地の<sup>一部</sup>にあり、仕切られ、別個の門を有する独立

した米国政府を構成するものである旨を述べた。



Now, before I open the conference to questions, I have a special announcement to make.

Chief Executive Matsuoka and I have discussed many times the fact that the Government of the Ryukyu Islands needs additional office space. Also, the newly created Advisory Committee to the High Commissioner will soon be established in Naha and will require office space for its functioning. As you know, the various departments of the United States Civil Administration are scattered in three separate buildings in downtown Naha--I have long wanted to consolidate them in one location. In order to satisfy all of these requirements I have informed Chief Executive Matsuoka that the United States Civil Administration will move its operations from its present offices to a newly constructed building, and the space vacated by USCAR will be turned over to the Government of the Ryukyu Islands for its use. I expect the move to be completed in approximately 30 days.

The new USCAR building is now occupied by the Headquarters of the Second Logistical Command which will move to other facilities on Okinawa.

The new building is ideal for USCAR purposes and can also provide appropriate office space for the Advisory Committee to the High Commissioner when that agency is established. The building is located in the southeast corner of the Machinato Service area. It will be separated from the military area by fencing and will have a separate entrance on Highway One. The new building will constitute a separate U.S. governmental entity and will not be a part of the Machinato Base complex.

Upon completion of the move, the government area in Naha City can truly be called the "GRI Plaza".

北米局長

参事官

写

北米課長  
総南連第3555号

昭和42年12月22日

総理府特別地域連絡局長 殿

那覇日本政府南方連絡事務所長

アング = 高等弁務官の記者会見における発表文および質疑  
応答文の送付について

往電第251に關し、12月19日に行なわれたアング - 高等

弁務官の記者会見における発表文および質疑応答文各5部別添送  
付する。

別紙添付

本信写送付先 外務省北米局長

要別送  
首長  
通  
渉外  
漁  
航  
郵  
連絡調整  
課  
方  
方

2.12.26

総 理 府

高等弁務官オービニングステートメント

皆さん今日は、

皆様にお会いできて大変嬉んでおります。

質疑応答に入る前に、年末に当つての二、三の重要な事柄について簡単に触れて見たいと思います。

今年琉球列島にとりまして未曾有の発展の年でありました。すなわち、1967年度は琉球の歴史において、国民総生産が初めて5億ドルを越えた年でありました。

1967会計年度の国民総生産は5億2千179万ドルに達し、1966会計年度の4億3千699万ドルを上回り、19.4%の成長率を示しているのがあります。この偉大な業績は大体同じ時期における日本の成長率14.8%及び米国の5.2%と比較した時に初めてその偉大さを十分に認識出来るのであります。過去7年間における琉球の国民総生産の平均成長率は14.6%でありました。

この国民総生産の増加と相俟つて、一人当り国民所得も497ドルに増加しましたが、これは、1966会計年度の424ドルに比較して、17.2%の増であります。その他、一般に認められている経済指数も同じように伸びを示しているのがあります。電力消費量 これは通常 経済成長の実質的測定法として利用されている、は昨年度よりも22%の増を示し、一般家庭の電気器具を含めてあらゆる種類の電気器具による消費量の増加と相俟つて961,399,000キロワット時に達しているのがあります。そして皆様もすでに御承知のように自動車数も増加し、その結果、交通が混雑しているのがあります。このことについては、皆様はよく知っておりますので、私がこれ以上申し上げる必要はないのであります。琉球経済を分析して見ますと、米国の軍事基地は断然大きな産業であり、しかも、米国の財政投入は琉球列島の継続的な経済繁栄を因る上に重要な役割を果していることがはつきりとわかるのであります。1967会計年度における米国の財政投入は、基地支出、給与、契約金、米国の公式援助及び融資、米人による民間投資及び買い付け、琉球商品及びサービスの米国輸出を含めて合計2億5千700万ドルに達しているのがあります。これは1966会計年度の2億3千950万ドルよりも1千750万ドルの増加であります。

言い換えますと、米国の財政投入の総額は琉球の国民総生産の約50%に相当し、

(2) 67-74

かつ、現在の琉球の国際取引収支決算におけるすべての赤字を相殺するものであります。

その他の島内問題の分野において、私が喜んでいることは今年の初めに不安定であつた政情が安定した状態の中に年末を迎えつつあるということであり、このことに関連して、私は琉球の政治指導者に対して、論争的になつた教公二法が去る11月に開催された立法院議会において、法と秩序を守るふんいきの中で処理されたことに対し、祝意を表すものであります。彼等の態度は政治的成長と高度の政治家の品格を示したものであります。私は又、行政府と立法院に対し、民裁判所制度、下水道公社及び観光事業開発公社の設立に関する立法が行われたことに対し祝意を表すものであります。

更に私は、先島の住民が近いうちにテレビの恩恵を受けるということを知り大変喜んでおられるのであります。私はこの機会を利用して沖縄放送協会の会長及び全職員に対し、彼等がこの新しい事業の運営に成功を収められるのを希望するものであります。

私は又、新しい琉球政府の裁判所法の立法に伴い、米国民政府布告第12号及び米国民政府布告第17号を1968年1月1日付けで廃止するよう今日指示したのであります。皆様は私が一年前に語つたことを御記憶のことと思いますが、私はその時に琉球政府立法院が布令布告にとつて代わる適切な民立法を制定すれば、直ちに29の高等弁務官法令を廃止すると申し上げたのであります。この布告第12号はその中の重要な法令の一つであつたのであります。これによつて、私は今年中に前記の29の法令の中、六つの法令を廃止或いは廃止することを指示したことになります。

国際的な見地から申し上げますと、1967年は最も意義ある年でありました。勿論、私は、去る11月に行われた佐藤総理とジョンソン大統領の会談について申し上げているのであります。この会談の共同声明には日米両国の重要な利害関係を調和するに当つて偉大な政治家の品格が反映されているのであります。一方、この共同声明は沖縄を日本、米國及びアジアの自由諸國の安全のための効果的な軍事基地として維持する上での両國の共通の利益を確認しているのであります。他方においてはこの共同コミュニケは沖縄住民及び日本国民の復帰に対する願望は日米両國の重要な利害関係に照して達成せられるという希望を与えているのであります。復帰目的の達成に実質的意義を持たすために、ジョンソン大統領と佐藤総理大臣は沖縄の施政権を日本に返還するという方針の下に、かつ、以上の討議を考慮しつつ、沖縄の地位について共同、かつ、継続的な検討を行うことに合意したのであります。

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(3) 67-74

この声明は相互信頼、尊敬及び両國がこの地域においてお互いの責任を果す上での協力態勢の強化を示すものであります。佐藤ジョンソン会談の過程に於いて意義深かつたことは相方が那覇に高等弁務官に対する諮問委員会を設置することを確約したことであり、私は諮問委員会の早期発足と委員との緊密且つ誠心誠意ある協力関係を待望していることをちゆうちよせず、附言したのであります。諮問委員会は極めて多忙な委員会となることが予想されます。何故ならば諮問委員会の目的は共同声明でうたわれている通り、経済的、社会的障壁を除去し、沖縄の住民とその制度の日本々土との一体化を進め、住民の社会的福祉を増進するための勧告を案出するからであります。諮問委員会の任務は、共同声明で表明されている通り、一体化の原理を強力に推進し、施政権が日本に返還される際、円滑にして能率的な移行が可能となるよう重要な役割を果すことでもあります。

要約すると、私は、沖縄の地位は佐藤ジョンソン会談の結果、復帰問題と日米兩國の安全保障上の利益とを調和させるための共同の努力において、新しい段階に入つたと信ずるものであります。

さて、私は結論として、新しい年は私が自由に利用できる資源を使つて、経済的、社会的、政治及び文化の各分野で為し遂げられた進歩が全住民の日常生活の必須の一部と結びつくよう又、その一部となるよう、しかもこれ等の進歩が住民の現在及び将来の幸福と結びつくようみきわめる決意であることを強調したい。

幸福は異なる國民にとつて種々な意味を持つが、それは十分な食糧と住宅と多くの仕事を意味すれば又、健全な環境や立派な政治をも意味するのである。それにとつて自由と、平和と善意を意味する。これは又共通の主義のために協力し合うことから生ずる理解と親善と信頼を意味するものでもある。私は来る年はこれ等すべての目標に向つて努力する決意であります。

終りに

本日は皆様と共に楽しく過ごすことが出来まして大変嬉しく思つております。本日の記者会見を終るに当たり、この機会を利用して皆様を楽しみ、クリスマス休暇と健康で繁栄に満ちた1968年を迎えられんことを希望するものであります。

(完)

外務部

UNITED STATES CIVIL ADMINISTRATION OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS  
Naha, Okinawa  
December 19, 1967

MEMORANDUM TO NEWS MEDIA: 67-74 Public Affairs Department  
Tel: 72153  
72941 Ext 32

TEXT OF OPENING STATEMENT PREPARED FOR DELIVERY AT NEWS CONFERENCE

BY HIGH COMMISSIONER F.T. UNGER, DEC. 19, 1967

○ Good afternoon:

○ It is good to see all of you again. Before we begin the question and answer period, I believe it appropriate to touch briefly on a few matters of year-end significance.

○ The past year has been one of unprecedented growth for the Ryukyu Islands. It was a year in which the gross national product passed the half billion dollar level for the first time in the history of the Ryukyu Islands.

○ The GNP in fiscal year 1967 was \$521.7 million, representing an increase of 19.4 percent over the fiscal year 1966 figure of \$436.9 million. The magnitude of this achievement can best be realized when we compare our growth rate with Japan's 14.8 percent and the United States' 5.2 percent during approximately the same period. Additionally, the average growth rate in GNP for the past seven years now stands at 14.6 percent.

○ Paralleling this unprecedented growth in GNP, the per capita income rose to \$497. This \$497 figure, compared with the \$424 per capita income in fiscal year 1966, represents a 17.2 percent increase in the past fiscal year.

○ Other commonly accepted economic indices also registered similar gains. The consumption of electric power -- usually a practical measurement of economic growth -- increased 22 percent over last year, and hit 961,390,000 KWH with the ever-expanding use of all types of electrical equipment, including household electrical appliances. And you know all about the increased number of motor vehicles and the resulting traffic jams -- need I say more?

(Over)

An analysis of the economy brings out very clearly that the military base is by far the largest industry, and that the United States financial input plays an overriding role in the continuing economic prosperity of the Ryukyu Islands.

The total U.S. financial input in the Ryukyu Islands --- base expenditures, salaries, contracts, U. S. official grants and loans, U. S. private investments and purchases and U. S. imports of Ryukyuan goods and services -- amounted to an estimated \$257.0 million in fiscal year 1967. This is an increase of \$17.5 million over the estimated \$239.5 million figure of fiscal year 1966.

Put another way, the total U.S. financial input represents approximately 50 percent of the gross national product of the Ryukyus, and just about offsets the deficit of all other international transactions on current account.

In another area of domestic concern, I am gratified that the year is ending in a climate of political stability that was lacking at the start of this year. In this connection, I want to congratulate the Ryukyuan political leaders for taking action to insure that the controversial education bills were handled in an atmosphere of law and order during the legislative session held in November.

Their attitude demonstrated political maturity and statesmanship of the highest order. I also congratulate the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands for enacting the laws on the Ryukyuan court system and the establishment of the sewage system corporation and the tourism development corporation.

In addition, I am pleased that the people of the southern islands will soon have the benefit of television. I want to take this opportunity to wish the director and all personnel of the Okinawa Public Broadcasting System every success in the operation of their new enterprise.

Also, as a result of the enactment of the new GRI court law, I have today directed that Civil Administration Proclamation No. 12 and Civil Administration Proclamation No. 17 be rescinded,

(More)

effective 1 January 1968. You will recall that one year ago I stated that the court proclamation -- No. 12 -- was one of the key items of 29 pieces of HICOM legislation that I would rescind as soon as adequate substitute legislation was enacted by the Legislature. Thus, this year, I have rescinded, or directed the rescission of, six items of the aforementioned 29.

Internationally speaking, the year 1967 has been most significant. I refer, of course, to the November meeting of President Johnson and Prime Minister Sato. Their Joint Statement reflected great statesmanship in harmonizing the vital interests of the United States and Japan. On the one hand, the communique confirmed the common interests of the two countries in maintaining Okinawa as an effective base for the security of Japan, the United States and free world nations of Asia. On the other hand, the communique gives hope that the desire of the people of Japan and Okinawa for reversion will be achieved in line with the vital interests of the two powers. To give meaning to the achievement of the reversion objective, the President and the Prime Minister agreed that a joint and continuous review on the status of the Ryukyus would be undertaken guided by the aim of returning administrative rights to Japan, in the light of their discussions. The statement testifies to the spirit of mutual trust, respect and deepening cooperation in which both nations approach their responsibilities in this area.

Of major significance in the wake of their meeting is the commitment to establish in Naha the advisory committee to the High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands. I hasten to add that I look forward to the early inauguration of this committee and to a close and cordial working relationship with its members. The committee will be a very busy group for, as stated in the communique, its purpose is to develop recommendations to remove economic and social barriers; to identify the Ryukyuan people and their institutions with Japan; and to promote the economic and social welfare of the Ryukyuan people.



of the Ryukyuan people. As expressed in the communique, the committee's work should greatly advance the principle of ittaika, and should make a significant contribution in making possible a smooth and efficient transition at such time as the administrative rights are reverted to Japan.

In summary, I believe that as a result of the Sato/Johnson meeting, the status of the Ryukyus has been moved to a new plateau in the joint effort to harmonize the reversion and security interests of Japan and the United States.

Now, let me say in conclusion that in the new year, I intend to use all the resources at my command to see that the advances

we have made in the economic, social and political, as well as cultural, sectors are related to and are made an integral part of the daily lives of all the Ryukyuan people and that these advances are related to the people's present and future happiness. Happiness means various things to different people -- sufficient food, adequate shelter, plentiful jobs, healthy surroundings, good government. It means freedom, peace, and goodwill to men. And it also means understanding and friendship and trust that come from working together for a common cause. To all these goals, I dedicate my efforts in the coming year.

CLOSING

I have enjoyed talking with you this afternoon. In closing, let me take this opportunity to wish you and yours an enjoyable holiday season and a healthy and prosperous 1968.

(END)

UNITED STATES CIVIL ADMINISTRATION OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS  
Naha, Okinawa  
December 19, 1967  
MEMORANDUM TO NEWS MEDIA: 67-75 Public Affairs Department  
Tel: 72153  
72941 Ext 32

NEWS CONFERENCE OF

HIGH COMMISSIONER F. T. UNGER

(See text of High Commissioner's opening statement issued as Memorandum to News Media No. 67-74, Dec 19, 1967)

HIGH COMMISSIONER: Now, before I open the conference to questions, I have a special announcement to make.

Chief Executive Matsuoka and I have discussed many times the fact that the Government of the Ryukyu Islands needs additional office space. Also, the newly created Advisory Committee to the High Commissioner will soon be established in Naha and will require office space for its functioning. As you know, the various departments of the United States Civil Administration are scattered in three separate buildings in downtown Naha -- I have long wanted to consolidate them in one location. In order to satisfy all of these requirements I have informed Chief Executive Matsuoka that the United States Civil Administration will move its operations from its present offices to a newly constructed building, and the space vacated by USCAR will be turned over to the Government of the Ryukyu Islands for its use. I expect the move to be completed in approximately 30 days.

The new USCAR building is now occupied by the Headquarters of the 2d Logistical Command which will move to other facilities on Okinawa.

The new building is ideal for USCAR purposes and can also provide appropriate office space for the Advisory Committee to the High Commissioner when that agency is established. The building is located in the southeast corner of the Machinato Service Area. It will be separated from the military area by fencing and will have a separate entrance on Highway One. The building will constitute a separate U.S. governmental entity and will not be a part of the Machinato base complex.

Upon completion of the move, the government area in Naha City can truly be called the 'GRI Plaza'.

What are your questions?

REPORTER (Interpreted): I would like to know if the Advisory Committee to the High Commissioner is empowered to make recommendations to the High Commissioner on its own or if it is merely an organ to be responsive to the inquiries to be made by the High Commissioner.

HIGH COMMISSIONER: The Advisory Committee, when its terms of reference are approved, will respond to those terms of reference and they can make their own -- take their own initiative in developing -- recommendations that fall within the terms of reference that have been approved by the Government of Japan and the United States.

(Over)

REPORTER (Interpreted): There is a report to the effect that the U. S. Embassy in Japan has already notified the Foreign Ministry of the Government of Japan to the effect that the Advisory Committee to the High Commissioner, which is soon to be established, will only be responsive to whatever subject the High Commissioner asks it. In other words, may I interpret -- may I understand -- that our earlier report is incorrect?

HIGH COMMISSIONER: I will not attempt to comment on these various items that you find in the newspapers. This is pure speculation. I tell you that the only source that I have for knowing what this Advisory Committee will do is the Communique and if you will study the Communique -- if you study it as opposed to just reading it -- you will see -- I believe you can deduce from that Communique -- what the functions of the Advisory Committee are.

Now, the exact terms of reference under which this committee will function are currently being negotiated between the Government of Japan and the United States. I have not received them yet so I don't know how the press can, all of a sudden, know about this. I would say that if you read the Communique you will find that the Advisory Committee, according to the President and the Prime Minister, is supposed to deal in the fields of health, education, welfare and economics. And it is supposed to advise me with a view I brought out in the opening statement to further -- and I emphasize the word further -- identify the people and the institutions of Okinawa with Japan and to remove economic barriers and to enhance the welfare and well-being of the people economically and every other way.

All of this is designed to help provide a good transition. It is a realistic thing leading toward that time when the administrative rights over the Ryukyus are in fact reverted to Japan. Now, this is my understanding of what the Advisory Committee is supposed to do. And at the moment -- I am repeating myself -- the two governments are negotiating the specific terms of reference which will be given to that committee.

Now, there have been all sorts of reports in the newspapers but I read them and put them aside because I know it is based on really not good intelligence.

REPORTER (Interpreted): This is a belated greeting but on behalf of the press people here, we would like to extend our best wishes to the High Commissioner for Merry Christmas and we would like to request that we continue our friendly relations next year also.

HIGH COMMISSIONER: Thank you for your kind words and your very nice greetings. I assure you that I will do everything on my part to continue the friendly relationship that has existed between us in the past year.

REPORTER (Interpreted): I would like to ask the High Commissioner if there has been or there will be a change in the policy of the United States in regard to the administration of Okinawa as a direct result of the Sato-Johnson talks in November.

HIGH COMMISSIONER: The question, as I understand it, is that as a result of the Johnson-Sato talks, has there been a change or will there be a change in the United States Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands -- or since November.

We are still operating under the Executive Order of the President. The United States Civil Administration is still here. The United States Civil Administration's policies are to delegate as much authority as possible to the Government of the

(More)

Ryukyu Islands and to accommodate as much as possible the feelings and the institutions and the people of the Ryukyus with those of Japan.

As I indicated in my opening statement, I believe, as a result of the Johnson-Sato meeting, that as far as the Ryukyus are concerned, this meeting and the Communique which followed certainly gave hope to the people of the Ryukyus that someone was thinking about their desires. It was not only the fact the United States recognizes and sympathizes with the desires of the Ryukyuan people to be reunited with Japan, but also that the number one man in the United States is thinking about this. And as a result, he had an agreement with the Prime Minister and has set up a new organization. This is a very practical thing looking toward the real hard facts of reversion.

As you all know, and you people are press people, there is a great deal of emotion in this. I'm not playing it down -- I understand this and the President of the United States understands it -- but really for reversion to take place and, take place so it will not hurt the people, there needs to be something more than saying we want to go back to Japan. There needs to be a really effective transition period between the set up now and the set up to come the day when reversion does take place. And so the two big men set up this Advisory Committee which really should make a major contribution in that -- as far as the people here are concerned and, as far as the realization of their desires -- when the day of reversion comes the people will not be hurt by reversion. So, that is the whole purpose of that, and in that context, there has been a terrific change, I think.

Now, I have told you about one side of this thing. As you know, anytime any two big powers get together, each has its own vital interests. The people of Japan and Okinawa want to revert -- want to be reunited. Now, on the other hand, you must consider the feelings of the other people -- that's what negotiations mean, that's why you need a compromise. In order to compromise the two feelings, the one side can't have everything -- the world doesn't work that way. And the other side can't have everything, either. So, the two big men decided -- they both recognized -- that this military base plays an important role -- an indispensable role -- in the protection of who first? Japan. I'll emphasize that -- in the protection of Japan and the Ryukyu Islands and the free world nations of this part of the world.

The United States has made a commitment -- has made a commitment to many nations here including Japan -- and the United States does not go back on its word. It's one thing to say that we will defend you but not have the wherewithal and the capability to defend -- that is why the base is here. We are not here for any other purpose; we have no thoughts of a grandizement; we have no designs on your territory; we don't want your territory; we don't want it because we have enough of our own; we are here for one purpose to carry out our commitment to the free world nations of the Western Pacific and Asia -- and Japan is the biggest one.

That's why we are here and both big men recognize the importance of this base. It wasn't only the United States that recognized it, both men recognized the importance. Then, on the other side, as I talk with you, they recognize the importance of the people to be reunited. And the United States has promised the people will be reunited. So, the United States is not going back on any promise. The United States looks forward to the day when they these islands can be reverted to Japan, and is working hard to see that that can come about.

(Over)

So I hope I haven't carried on too long in answering your question, but I do believe the question of that nature needs to be given a very thorough and comprehensive answer.

REPORTER (Interpreted): Upon reading the contents of the Joint Communique issued following the Johnson-Sato talks in November, I would like to know what would be the thinking or interpretation of the phrase "a few years" which in the Japanese is translated to read two or three years; in other words what is your definition of a few years, how long is a few years?

HIGH COMMISSIONER: A great deal of newsprint has been devoted to this subject, particularly in Tokyo, and there has been some in the United States, also. And, I am certainly not going to add to that; namely, I am not going to speculate. I believe you can deduce -- you can figure, you can determine -- it is up to you to decide. If the language wasn't any more precise than that, and I know what it means in the United States, I'd rather not be an additional voice speculating on what it means.

I could start a nice, good controversy going by having the headlines indicating what the High Commissioner thought that number of years concerned, and I'm not about to do that.

REPORTER (Interpreted): I'd like to ask two questions. There are reports to the effect that public election of the Chief Executive is very near. I'd like to ask the High Commissioner for his comment. Question two is: I'd like to ask the High Commissioner for his interpretation of the word "ittaika"? Some institutions which exist in Okinawa are not the same in Japan and vice versa. Would it be possible to introduce institutions seen only in Japan into Okinawa? From that point of view, I'd like to ask the High Commissioner's definition or interpretation of the word "ittaika"?

HIGH COMMISSIONER: As to the first question; namely, the change in the method of electing the Chief Executive and your reference to having heard and seen many reports that this change may be imminent ...

As you know, the method of electing a Chief Executive is contained and is an integral part of the Executive Order which was given to me by the President of the United States and really it is my terms of reference and, in effect, it is the way I have to operate. As I have mentioned to you several times before, it would be highly inappropriate for me to comment one way or the other on whether it is near or whether it is far away -- whether we are ever going to get a change or not. I just can't comment on this. I have lots of thoughts on it. I have done an awful lot of thinking in the last year about these things plus other things. But I just can't comment on this.

I don't think the President of the United States would look very kindly on High Commissioner Unger making comments on what the President of the United States told me to do, and how the President should change what he has told me to do. So, I just can't comment on it.

In regard to the second question, namely the similarity of institutions, and, more specifically, could there be institutions seen and known only in Japan superimposed here.

I refer you again to the Communique which indicated that the purpose of this Advisory Committee is to further identify the people and institutions of Japan and Okinawa. I should think that in the fields of health, education, welfare and economics,

(More)

that the Advisory Committee, in making recommendations to me, is I am sure, not going to be hidebound and restricted by those institutions that are found here today. It would not be doing much forward thinking if it restricted itself to that.

So, in answer to your specific question, could there be an institution that is currently in Japan and an institution -- I'm using it in a generic sense -- that applies to one of these fields of endeavor that the terms of reference of the Advisory Committee will permit it and charge it with looking into ... I say it could very well be that one of those institutions could be used right here in Okinawa. Does that answer your question?

REPORTER (Interpreted): I understand what the High Commissioner has stated but may I pursue this matter further? To define the word "ittaika" may I interpret this to mean that it is permissible for Okinawans to accept some of the Japanese laws governing these fields without locally legislating on the same things or would there be a necessity for the Okinawan side to legislate such laws although they cover the same things?

HIGH COMMISSIONER: You are getting into the political field. And as soon as you get into the political field -- until there is a change in the administration here -- you are introducing the situation of having two masters in one house. Now all this can bring about is confusion.

Now, as you well know, the Government of the Ryukyu Islands Legislature enacts a great many laws that are designed -- and some of them really follow completely -- similar to laws in Japan. But, to come around to the point that you suggest, namely, that without any legislation here on the part of the local people and they just accept laws that are in Japan ... this gets into the political field. This would create problems. Now, you can do all this without creating problems and I believe that is what the Advisory Committee is going to do ... to try to do those worthy objectives that should be sought in the fields of health, education, welfare and economics, without getting into problems.

I think a lot of these things can be done without getting into real problems. The method you suggest is not the one I hope the Advisory Committee starts recommending to me.

REPORTER (Interpreted): I'd like to ask the High Commissioner a question concerning the controversial nature of Ordinance 116 which is being taken up in the Japanese National Diet currently. I would like to know if the High Commissioner intends to rescind or abolish this ordinance altogether? If so, how soon?

HIGH COMMISSIONER: I know that Ordinance 116 is a controversial ordinance. There are some good parts in there and there are some parts that need to be changed. We have been working on a revision of 116 for as long as I have been here, and I've been here a little over a year.

The new document is called the Comprehensive Labor Ordinance. This CLO, as it is currently referred to here in the staff, is being given an awful lot of coordination all around for everyone to get his ideas into it and there are such big changes in it that we have to get approval, and in some cases, from higher headquarters. Now, as to when we will complete this coordinating process and we will finally publish, I can't tell you when at this moment. We're trying to do it as soon as possible.

(Over)



But I would like to say, Ordinance 116 is not all as bad as some people say it is. There are some things in there that naturally out of emotion you don't like. Not you, some of the people who attack it don't like it.

You know -- I told you earlier here this afternoon and all of you know -- the only reason the United States is here in the Ryukyus is to operate an effective military base because of the situation out here. Now, when you have a military operation and when you have a military base ... naturally you remember what the Japanese Army and Navy and Air Force had -- they had to have security. It would be absolutely stupid for any nation, any large power -- and the United States is a large power, and Japan is too, -- it is absolutely unheard of for large power -- to open up the gates of its military establishment which is designed to protect the nation -- just open it up to anyone.

Well, labor figures, in this, too, and the United States is not about to make any stupid changes as far as the security of our military forces are concerned. I know that your radical elements -- there are radical elements all over the world, in every nation and there are radical elements in the United States -- would like to just change the order of things. They just don't like it, they are against everything. But for any reasoning man, to just give in because some Red or some radical says he doesn't like it -- the world just isn't built this way ... As long as we are going to have law and order, I'm sure the world will never be built this way -- just to respond to radical elements.

Now, I want to tell you to take a look at some of the good things of 116, and don't read only about those things which some of these people would like to direct your attention to.

You take a look at labor here -- labor that has worked for the United States. Take a look at their wages. The common laborer ... take a look to see how much his wages have been increased. Take a look to see how much his human rights have been really taken care of.

The United States is not here to beat on people and you know that. But some of these writers and some of these people would like you to believe that. Some of the reports that are published are just not correct. So there ought to be a truth campaign. You could do an awful lot of good, just for the purpose of right. R-I-G-H-T. What is right and what is wrong. You could do an awful lot of good. The United States is not beating on these people. We bend over backwards and the United States is a big power but we don't take advantage of it. In fact, sometimes I think the United States is too good because there have been other powers in the world who have not been quite that good in treating other people, and the United States leans over backwards to respect human rights and for anyone to be charging us with taking advantage of human rights -- this hurts.

So really, what I am saying to you -- I will answer the question again -- we have a Comprehensive Labor Ordinance which we hope will someday soon, hopefully, replace CA 116. We have given an awful lot of study to this thing and we hope to be able to turn out a new ordinance that will be even a better ordinance than 116. But I want you in your discussion of this thing, in your treatment of it, to look at some of the good parts of it and don't believe everything you hear when you know it's wrong and don't print it when you know it is wrong.

HIGH COMMISSIONER: I have enjoyed talking with you this afternoon. Let me take this opportunity to wish you and yours a most enjoyable holiday season and a happy and prosperous 1968.

Thank you.

(END)