琉球大学学術リポジトリ

外資系企業等の取扱い（在沖縄外資系企業回答、説明）

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資料 著

Understandings of letter from Minister of Foreign Affairs Kiichi Aichi, Government of Japan to Honorable Armin H. Meyer, Ambassador of the United States of America, dated June 17, 1971, dealing with business and professional activities of foreign nationals on Okinawa after reversion.

General: It is understood that the policies enumerated in the Aichi letter are fully binding on the Government of Japan and that this document is an integral part of the reversion agreement to be ratified by the U.S. Senate.

1. Business Activities

A. It is understood that validation under Japanese law (Para. 1,1.) means that firms and individual entrepreneurs will continue operations without modification of the terms and conditions of licenses and permits granted by the Government of the Ryukyu Islands or the U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyus. Validation will not be limited to kind or scope of actual activity in Okinawa at any date but will validate the activity authorized in the license or other authorization that existed prior to reversion.

B. It is understood that "legitimately engaged in business in Okinawa as of this date" means that an appropriate valid license or other authorization existed on June 17, 1971. There is to be no further test such as size or physical presence or sales to substantiate who was engaged in business.

C. It is understood that the prompt validation described in Para. 2 means automatic validation with the exceptions described in Para. 1, 2. (b). The ten firms listed in the GOJ talking paper are the only firms and the adjustments required were known in their entirety prior to the Aichi letter. This validation is to change only the format of existing licenses but not the substance.

D. It is understood that the validation and the "licenses-- or other authorization" discussed in this section refers to any and all permits and licenses necessary for continued operation of the firm or individual profession including such things as driving licenses, residence permits, import licenses, etc.

E. It is understood that the assurance of the continuation of business given in Para. 1, 2. means the continuation of practices essential to the operation of that business. There is to be no administrative interpretation or administrative guidance that will curtail rights existing in revalidated licenses or enjoyed under licenses or other authorization prior to reversion.

F. It is understood that the continued operation assured by Para. 1,3. after reversion and prior to revalidation explicitly includes any activity authorized by the license or other authorization whether or not this was actually being engaged in at the time of reversion or any other time.

Oki. Plywood etc.

G. It is understood that Para. 1, 4. gives Okinawan foreign investment firms and individuals unrestricted business and professional access to any area of Japan except as enumerated specifically by GOJ prior to June 17, 1971.

2. Private Properties - This section adequately protects the private property rights of foreign firms and individuals on Okinawa.

A. It is understood that the treatment assured in Para. II, 1. will be no less favorable than presently exists in Okinawa.

B. It is understood that foreign personnel not engaged in business presently on Okinawa may continue to hold property and maintain residence.

3. Leasing of State and Prefectural Lands

It is understood that new leases must be written and that this section guarantees that equal treatment will be given to both Okinawan and foreign leasees.

4. Remittance in Foreign Currency

A. It is understood that the "law concerning foreign investment" referenced in Para. 4.1, is the law of Japan. yes.

B. It is understood that the guarantee concerning conversion and transfer of principle and profits given in Para. 4, 1. will exist from reversion day. yes. The mechanical process of having foreign investment licenses or other authorization revalidated (see Section I, Business Activity: Aichi letter) will not affect the guarantee of free conversion and transfer.

C. It is understood that "Okinawan banks" referred to in Para. 4, 2. includes local banks and branches of foreign banks.

D. It is understood that the phrase "hold dollar accounts" assures the continued freedom to operate a dollar checking account on Okinawa in the normal way, i.e. to reduce balances by drawing checks and to increase balances by making dollar deposits. It is further understood that such accounts will be operable as at present for an indefinite period of time.

E. While "the remittance abroad of such accounts will be governed by the provisions of the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Control Law, " it is understood that, where the funds in such accounts are traceable to principal investments or profits, approval of the remittance will still be guaranteed as indicated under Para. 4, 1. existing provisions of the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Control not withstanding.

1962 - 非居住者 才

外務省報 581-3802 左京亨 68-3251

GOJ

5. Professionals

A. Lawyers: It is understood that the approval of the Japanese Supreme Court required in Para. 5, (1) will be granted automatically to the foreign lawyers practicing on Okinawa January 1, 1971 prior to or simultaneously with reversion. There is to be no lapse in their authorization to practice.

B. Doctors and Dentists: It is understood that appropriate modifications in Japanese law will be made prior to or simultaneously with reversion to allow doctors and dentists referred to in Para. 5 (2), (a) to continue to practice with full legal status under Japanese law after reversion and without having taken the national medical exam. — O.K.

C. It is understood that the medical exam mentioned in Para. 5, (2), (a) will not be required for foreigners unless it is also required of Okinawan doctors and dentists.

D. It is understood that the "considerable length of period" mentioned in Para 5, (2), (a) will not be less than 5 years. / 4年限り

E. It is understood that Para. 5, (2), (b) means that the Government of Japan will allow the doctors and dentists who have passed the national medical exam in English to practice at the Adventist Medical Center and any satellite clinics operated wholly by the Adventist Medical Center.

F. It is understood that the approval of the Ministry of Finance and registry of the Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants discussed in Para. 5, (4) will be done automatically prior to or simultaneously with reversion. There is to be no lapse in their authorization to practice.

6. Taxation

A. It is understood that the right of GOJ (given in Para. 6, 1) to assess taxes where such taxes had not been collected in accordance with GRI or USCAR laws and ordinances does not apply to years for which a GRI audit has been completed. The completed audit will be taken as proof by the GOJ that firm and individual taxes were settled.

B. The principle of non-retroactive tax liability as expressed in Para. 6, 1. is understood to apply to the provision of Japanese law which automatically establishes a full tax liability for foreigners who have resided in Japan for five years continuously. Such period of time for those resident on Okinawa ~~will~~ begin no earlier than the actual day of reversion.

7. Import Quotas

A. It is understood that foreign firms may continue to import goods that may be under quantity restrictions in Japan at no less than the level that existed in the year preceeding June 17, 1971.

B. It is understood that "reasonable increase of such imports in the light of the market situation..." will allow a firm to maintain its present market share (percentage) as a minimum.

C. It is understood that for those goods for which no past records exist GOJ will grant quotas consistent with reasonable business planning as regards introduction of new products or services. In no case will GOJ by the administrative application of import restrictions, curtail, preclude, or limit business activities authorized by valid licenses of GRI or other authorization.

D. It is understood that no restrictions will be imposed upon imports which will be inconsistent with business plans of foreign firms on Okinawa provided those plans are consistent with valid licenses and were made in consultation with appropriate Japanese ministries as prescribed in the GOJ talking paper mentioned above. In other words production or business growth otherwise acceptable to GOJ will not be limited by the imposition of any type of import restriction.

Pending

① 保税倉庫

② 保険 - Mr. Sagen. D-(GEICO) No.98 → 義約の中 と SOFA 14条の中 に出る

③ Indemn.

inventory tax - bag; lighter, watch & clock, perfume all imposed whiskey

◎ 保税倉庫以下についての件は、輸入権をみるか否か
これらを手間等考えた場合、輸入権を認めるか？

1 豪傑のおつ
内影

2. Fare Most 多数

3 Amar Bx

◎マックレラン—弁ゴ士
外交委員会に証言

◎ I.I.U.
○ (GEICO → 14条 → 個別)
○ 2ヶ月間 lawyer evidence
○ Sattelite clinics — 要返
○ 保税倉庫—輸入とみなすか否か。
○ 政府発注 以前 到着品目 → 手持ち手
Speculation から yes とは言えない
i 関税 ii 輸入 licence
○ Indenco.
○ Bonded —
○ 通報出 ただ 未来に売込む場合 税込み は 税分も払戻してしまうか。
◎ 電波の割当る 自動車の無線
○ 2週間に1本ぐらい、残り5~6は1年
○ 円、ドル = 外人 にも 個人 預金—保証 せうを 得ないだろう。—

◎ evidence
licence—欲しい。

5. Professionals

A. 然り 法務省において特例措置をとり、今特例法施行の日から2ヶ月内に限り最高裁の承認なしに弁護士業を行なうようにする。その2ヶ月内に所要手続をとればよい。
(承認手続)
(法務省としては、米国で営業していた等の証明資料等があれば速やかに承認する意向—とくに3なし)

B. 然り! 特措法にて、沖縄の免許等承継につき手当てする。(復帰前に)これに基づき厚生省令を出し、沖の医師は、本土の医師とみなす。

◎ 英語の試験は実質なく、行な

わない、但し、沖縄内において1代限り、これを認めることとする。

C、試験はいわれにせよ行なわない、Bのとおり、沖縄人医師とは無関係

D、B.C.のとおり（当初は5年なとしていたが）1代限り O.K.

E、そのとおり、但し、satellite clinics とは何か、診療所の如きものか、要聴取 —（ナハ市内なら O.K. 市外は実態を要把握 — 着岳出張等の case あろう → 結構なり rigid に考える要なし）

1. mobile clinic
2. 対象

F、公認会計士 2人は、すでに大蔵免許あり母なし。外国人公認会計士

が他にあれば実態調査。

2人中1人は日公会協会に登録ずみ。

在沖米企業問題に関する使節団名簿

（順不同）

団　長　　通産省大臣官房臨時沖縄対策室長
　　1 間　淵　直　三

通産省企業局外資課調査係長
　　7 内　伸　康　夫

大蔵省銀行局保険部保険第１課長
　　2 元　木　文　男

大蔵省関税庁調査査察部調査課長
　　3 松　本　久　男

大蔵省国際金融局外資課
　　5 富　沢　　宏

大蔵省銀行局保険部保険第２課
　　6 松　薬　勝　博

農林省経済局企業流通部企業振興課
　　4 関　　武　吉

総理府沖縄北方対策庁調整部産業経済班
　　8 三　村　　清

外務省アメリカ局北米１課
　　森　本　幹　雄

在沖米企業問題に関する使節団日程

宿舎　ホテル香和　34-1181

１０月５日（火）

12:05　那覇空港着（JAL 903）

12:30　高瀬大使表敬（準備委員会）　（1時台）

13:30　準備委及び沖縄事務局との打合せ　（1時間30分）
　　（準備委員会）

15:00　在沖~~米~~外資企業家に対する一般的説明（準備委員会３階会議室）

18:00　吉岡公使主催カクテル（ハーバーヴユー・クラブ）

20:00　吉岡公使主催夕食会（料亭　左馬）

１０月６日（水）

午　前　　在沖~~米~~外資企業家に対する個別的説明

午　後　　（通産班、大蔵班、農林班）

１０月７日（金）

1:30〜3:30 pm ストーリー

（予　備　日）

16:55　那覇空港発（JAL 906）

在沖米企業問題に関する使節団のためのカクテルパーティ

10月5日(火) 18:00

於 ハーバーヴュー・クラブ

主催：吉岡公使

出席

客側　フィアリー民政官、ラウシュ副民政官、クラーク

渉外局長、ハッピー経済局長、バーク担当官、

ベーカー経済局担当官、ハラダ言語補佐官、

ほか在沖米企業家約15名、

使節団9名、千葉北米1課長

事務所側　吉岡公使（主人）、伊藤参事官、山本

書記官、山崎OBONTA専門官、吉川通産

係長、新田書記官

GA－4　　外務省

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES IN OKINAWA

Cable : AMCHAM OKINAWA
P.O. Box 58, Koza, Okinawa, R.I.　　Tel. 097-2118

October 6, 1971

The Honorable Ichiro Yoshioka
GOJ Alternate Representative to the
Preparatory Commission

Dear Mr. Minister:

Thank you very much for your entertainment of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce group and other foreign businessmen last evening.

The Chamber of Commerce also appreciates your offer to supply copies of draft legislation, prepared for the forthcoming session of the Diet, which will affect foreign business activities upon the reversion of Okinawa to Japan.

As you requested, the following list of specific legislative subjects of concern to the Chamber of Commerce is provided:

Transitional Measures
Import Tariffs
Import Quotas
Export Regulations
Currency Regulations
Foreign Investment License Regulations
Professional License Regulations concerning Doctors, Dentists, Lawyers, Engineers, Public Accountants
Taxation
Foreign Residence Regulations
Leasing of State and Prefectural Lands

The above list is probably incomplete; if you are aware of other draft legislation of concern to us, please advise us. As time for study of the proposed legislation is limited, we would appreciate receiving the copies in Japanese if translations are not available.

Mr. Edward Reeves, Executive Director of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, will contact your office by Friday to make arrangements for receipt of the copies.

Thank you very much for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES IN OKINAWA

Michael B. Muir
Vice-President

MBM;nmt

~~Unofficial Submitted by CNTA to Cabinet Council~~ 42

General Outline of Okinawa Reversion Countermeasures

(First Round) Draft Plan

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Postscript

General Outline of Okinawa Reversion Countermeasures

(First Round) Draft Plan

The Government decided earlier the "Basic Policy for Okinawa Reversion Countermeasures," in order to realize the reversion of Okinawa to the fatherland smoothly and in order to ensure the construction of an affluent Okinawa Prefecture. At the present time, it is making utmost efforts ~~to~~ on serious study of concrete reversion countermeasures, along the line of this Basic Policy. Especially as a result of giving repeated study with priority to matters which are considered to have important effects on the livelihood of the Prefectural people and industrial activities, plans have been formulated in regard to the following points. Consequently, the following decisions have been made.

It goes without saying that, in deciding on these measures, utmost efforts were ~~given~~ made to reflect the wishes of the Government of the Ryukyus and the people of Okinawa Prefecture.

I. Education and Culture

1. Educational Administration System

Measures will be taken so that, in regard to the educational administration system, the related homeland laws will be applied at the time of the reversion.

2. Transfer of the University of the Ryukyus to National University

Necessary consolidation of the educational organization, etc., will be made in regard to the University of the Ryukyus (including the Junior College of the University of the Ryukyus), and on the occasion of reversion, it will be transferred to the State and be made a national university.

As regards the New Naha Hospital, it will be attached to the said University.

3. State Scholarship System for Okinawan Students

For a certain fixed period after the reversion, the purport of this State scholarship system for Okinawa students will be retained, and scholarship measures generally similar to this system will be taken.

4. School Lunch System

In order to contribute to the improvement of the physical well-being of Okinawan pupils and students, and in order to avoid a sharp and sudden increase in the burden of school lunch costs on the parents, the supplying of basic materials for school lunches at State expense will be continued for a certain fixed period of time, even after the reversion.

Also, the Ryukyu School Lunch Association will be consolidated, and it will be used to carry out the smooth supplying of materials needed for the school lunch program in Okinawa.

5. Protection of Cultural Property

In view of the important nature of the cultural assets in Okinawa, restoration of war-damaged cultural property, repair and the recording and preservation of invisible cultural assets will be promoted. In regard to important cultural assets in particular, they will be designated the cultural property of the State quickly, after their restoration.

II. Welfare and Labor

1. Medical Insurance

In regard to the medical insurance system in Okinawa, efforts will be made to make the chances for receiving medical treatment in Okinawa more wide-spread, and also, in order to ensure the improvement of the Prefectural people's health, measures will be taken in the direction of application of the homeland laws, at the same time as its reversion.

2. Medical Treatment at Health Clinics

Special exception measures will be taken so as to enable medical treatment of tuberculosis and venereal diseases at health clinics as in the past, ~~in~~ for some time to come, in view of the actual situation that the consolidation of the medical treatment system in Okinawa is still not adequate.

3. Sanatoriums for Hansen's Disease Patients

The Ryukyu Government's Okinawa Airakuen and Miyako Nanseien will be shifted to national sanatoriums at the time of the reversion.

4. Standard for Livelihood Protection

The standard for livelihood protection will be made the same as in the homeland, after its reversion.

5. Annuity Insurance

On the occasion of the shifting of the welfare annuity insurance in Okinawa and the national annuity system to various types of employees' annuity system and the national annuity system in the homeland at the same time as the reversion, necessary measures will be taken in regard to various problems entailing the lagging behind of the consolidation of the annuity system in Okinawa, compared with the homeland, while respecting the rights of the recipients of annuity and the beneficiaries of the insurance system in Okinawa as much as possible, and while giving consideration to a balance with the principles of the homeland laws.

6. Employment Countermeasures

In regard to the changes in the employment system after the reversion, re-employment in various types of public projects and new enterprises in the area, which will be carried out as a part of the Okinawa development project, will be promoted. The training of skilled workers and the re-development of the capabilities of dismissed workers will be promoted, and efforts will be made to widen the scope and to make more active the activities to introduce new jobs. Various employment countermeasures based on homeland laws, including the payment of subsidies to change jobs and the securing of housing, will be promoted.

7. Minimum Wages

In regard to the minimum wage system, until a decision is made on minimum wages based on homeland laws, after the reversion, measures will be taken to have the minimum wages designated on the basis of Okinawa laws to remain in effect.

8. Public Occupational Training Facilities

The general occupation training institutes and the comprehensive occupation training institutes based on Okinawan laws will become specialized occupational training schools and advanced occupation training schools, based on homeland laws, after the reversion. On this basis, persons who have completed training at these training institutes will be treated as persons who have completed the courses of the general occupational training institutes and the comprehensive occupational training institutes, under the old homeland Occupational Training Law.

9. Natural Parks

In order to protect the valuable natural scenery of Okianwa and in order to utilize it effectively, consolidation of natural park systems will be hastened. For this purpose, a park areas and park plans for the currently existing Ryukyu Government parks, Iriomote Island and its nearby sea areas will be studied quickly, and in regard to necessary areas, designation as state parks or state-designated parks will be made, and consolidation of facilities for the utilization of these parks will be pushed.

III. Currencies and Financing

1. Exchange of Currencies

For the exchange of currencies, the official exchange rate will be made the standard for exchange. As regards the exchange procedures, smooth exchange will be carried out, so as to avoid causing difficulties to the prefectural people's livelihood.

2. Bank of Japan

In order to promote monetary policies which are in keeping with the actual state of the Okinawan economy smoothly, a business office of the Bank of Japan will be set up in Okinawa.

3. Interest Rates, Etc., for Bank Deposits and Savings

The kinds of bank deposits and savings, the interest rates and the length of time will be unified with those in the homeland at the time of the reversion. Necessary transitional measures will be taken, however, depending on need.

4. Agriculture-Forestry-Fisheries Central Bank

In regard to the investments in the Ryukyu Government's Agriculture-Forestry-Fisheries Central Bank, they will be shifted to loans to the Prefectural Federation of Agricultural (Fisheries) Credit Co-operative Unions, to be newly established, so that they will not pose obstacles to the business of the said Prefectural Federation.

IV. Industry and the Economy

1. Food Control System

The consumer rice price (including the prices of rice as raw materials), the producer rice price and the Government selling price of wheat and barley will be kept at the level at the time of the reversion for a fixed period of time, even after the reversion. They will be unified with the homeland prices in the future. In this case, necessary exception measures for the rice distribution setup, will be taken, such as the continuation of the present system of payments for shortages via purchases through agricultural co-operatives, in regard to the purchase of Okinawa-produced rice.

In the case of shifting to other key agricultural products from rice production, necessary assistance measures will be taken.

Exports and imports of rice, wheat and barley will be treated in the same way as in the homeland.

2. Farmland System

In view of the special circumstances in Okinawa, such as wartime evacuation and using of land as military bases, necessary special exception measures will be taken in regard to the Farmland Law, concerning the limiting of possession of tenant farms. Efforts will be made for smooth operation, giving consideration to the actual state of land utilization in Okinawa.

3. Sugar Industry

Okinawa will be designated an area for production promotion, under the Sugar Resources Special Measures Law. Efforts will be made for the rationalization of sugar-cane production, through the consolidation of sugar plantation land, introduction of superior kinds of sugar-

cane, and mechanization of farm work. At the same time, in regard to the purchase of centrifugal sugar, by the Sugar Price Stabilization Corporation, purchases will be made on the basis of the Law concerning the stabilization of sugar prices, etc.

4. Pineapple Industry

Concerning the pineapple industry, the Orchard Farming Promotion Special Measures Law will be actively utilized after the reversion, and processing enterprisers will be organized, in accordance with the Law concerning the organization of medium and small enterprises and organizations. In addition, measures will be taken to guide the prices of raw material fruit, and efforts will be made to promote the stabilization and rationalization of management, through the implementation of various measures for production, distribution and processing.

As regards the liberalization of canned pineapples, and the handling of provisional tariff rates on them, the question will be handled with great care, taking into consideration their relations to the measures for rationalization of the pineappeal industry.

5. Tobacco Monpoly System

a. Proper measures will be taken in connection with the treatment toward tobacco manufacturing companies and their employees, entailing the application of the Tobacco Monopoly Law.

b. The retailers of manufactured tobacco will be designated the Monopoly Corporation's designated retailers, for some time to come, even after the reversion. In regard to wholesale dealers, too, proper consideration will be given, such as to designate them also as designated retailers, etc.

c. In regard to leaf tobacco, about the same amount as the actual records of the previous year will be purchased in fiscal 1971. In regard to leaf tobacco to be produced in 1972 and after, improvement of quality and concentration of producing areas will be promoted, and efforts will be made so that leaf tobacco cultivation can be continued.

6. Export and Import System

The various homeland laws will be applied simultaneously with reversion on the export and import system (including the tariff system and the domestic consumption tax system). However, in order to ease the effects of this on the prefectural people's livelihood and on related enterprises, various measures will be taken, when necessary, with regard to each specific commodity or industry, such as the respecting of the actual records of exports, special consideration for imports and toward medium and small enterprises.

7. Tourist Tax System

In order to contribute to the promotion of the tourist industry of Okinawa, special measures will be taken in regard to the tariffs and domestic consumption tax for specified items to be purchased by persons leaving the Okinawan ~~region~~ area, for a fixed period of time, even after the reversion, within the scope of tax exemption for personal effects, so that the present degree of tax burden can be maintained.

8. Dollar-Receipt System

In the present state of daily transactions of shops and stores in Okinawa, measures will be taken so as to enable their receiving dollars, by such methods as the flexible operation of the currency exchangers' system, for some time to come.

9. Enterprise Countermeasures

a. In order to promote the establishment of enterprises in Okinawa, efforts will be made for the consolidation and improvement of the industrial foundation, including electric power, water, industrial land, roads and port facilities, and measures will be taken toward newly established enterprises in Okinawa, in the aspect of taxation and financing. In this case, attention will be given to co-ordination with already existing enterprises, and consideration will be given to types of industries which have employment effects and spreading effects toward related industries.

b. As countermeasures toward medium and small enterprises in Okinawa, various medium and small enterprise countermeasures, which are the same as those implemented in the homeland, will be taken after the reversion, and efforts will be made to promote the modernization of medium and small enterprises, promotion of diagnosing and guidance projects, promotion of their organization. Especially in order to step up their rapid modernization, necessary special measures will be taken toward them when applying the Medium and Small Enterprises Modernization Promotion Law. At the same time, various systems entailing reversion will be consolidated and improved.

V. Transportation and Communications

1. Traffic Division on Roads

The traffic division on roads for vehicles and pedestrians in Okinawa will continue to present setup for a fixed period of time, even after the reversion (vehicles on the right, and pedestrians on the left).

2. Automobile Damage Compulsory Insurance System

The premium, etc., for the automobile damage compulsory insurance system will be made the same as in the homeland as quickly as possible after the reversion.

3. Postal Services Business

Preparations for the implementation of such systems as the installment savings, fixed period postal savings, fixed sum postal money orders, postal transfer savings accounts and postal life insurance systems, which are not yet enforced in Okinawa today, will be promoted, and they will be put into effect as soon as possible after the reversion.

The types and systems for postal services and their charges will be made the same as in the homeland, after the reversion.

4. Telephone and Telegram Services

The systems and charges for telegrams and telphone service will be made the same as in the homeland, at the same time as the reversion.

As for telephone service between the Okinawa Main Island and the homeland, direct-line service will be realized at the earliest possible date, after reversion.

VI. Qualifications for Licenses, Etc.

1. Teachers

Persons who have received licenses as school teachers, based on Okinawan laws, will be treated as persons who have received comparable licenses under homeland laws, after the reversion.

2. Social Education Superintendents

Persons having the qualifications as social education superintendents under Okinawan laws, will be treated as persons who have the qualifications as social education superintendents under homeland laws, after the reversion.

3. Medical Doctors, Dentists and Pharmacists

Medical doctors, dentists and pharmacists who do not have homeland licenses will be permitted to continue their practice as in the past within Okinawa Prefecture for a fixed period of time after the reversion. At the same time, measures will be taken to enable giving them qualifications to take state examinations or preliminary state examinations under homeland laws.

4. Medical Doctors' Assistants and Dentists' Assistants

In regard to doctors' assistants and dentists' assistants, they will be permitted to engage in medical practice, as in the past, in order to have them contribute to the securing of medical service in areas in Okinawa which are short of doctors.

5. Other Persons Connected with Medical Treatment

As regards license qualifications for other persons connected with medical treatment, the license qualifications of the Ryukyu Government will be respected as a general principle, and accompanying reversion, measures will be taken, such as the shift to licenses based on homeland laws.

6. Occupational Training Instructors

Occupational training instructors who have received license as such under Okinawan laws will be treated as persons who have received such a license under homeland laws, after reversion.

7. Real Estate Assessing Business and Real Estate Assessors

Persons who are actually engaging in the business of real estate assessment in Okinawa at the time of the reversion can continue the business of real estate evaluation in Okinawa, for a fixed period of time after the reversion. After the reversion, they will take special real estate assessors' examination or special real estate assessor assistants examination.

8. Customs Inspectors

In order to carry out the shift in the qualifications concerning customs inspectors smoothly, necessary measures will be taken, such as to consider persons who have qualifications as persons who can handle customs cargo in Okinawa as persons who have passed the customs inspector examinations in the homeland, after they attend the stipulated series of lectures.

VII. Public Service Personnel

The Ryukyu Government's public service personnel (including school teachers in the educational districts and the federation of educational districts) will be continuously given status as national public service personnel or local public service personnel. In regard to their salaries and work conditions, proper measures will be taken, giving consideration to a balance with the salaries of the State and local public entities.

The above-mentioned points are a part of the measures to be taken toward matters which are immediately important, when viewed from the aspect of the smooth implementation of reversion to the homeland. In the future, too, decisions will be made as soon as further measures are consolidated.

On matters which require negotiations between the Japanese and the United States Governments, separate study is now being made.

On the other hand, as measures for the rectification of differentials with the homeland, for the consolidation and improvement of social capital, including the industrial foundation, and

for the development and promotion of the Okinawan economy and society after the reversion, comprehensive development plans will be formulated, covering the following points:

(1) Promotion of remote islands

(2) Fostering and development of agriculture-forestry-fisheries industries

(3) Development of mining and manufacturing industries and tourist industry.

(4) Development of water and energy resources

(5) Consolidation of transportation, communications, road, port and airport facilities

(6) Consolidation of national land preservation facilities

(7) Consolidation of educational facilities

(8) Consolidation of public health and sanitation, medical treatement and social welfare facilities

(9) Consolidation of livelihood environment facilities

(10) Consolidation of labor environment.

In the formulation of a comprehensive development plan, the "Long-Range Economic Development Plan," which was announced by the Government of the Ryukyus earlier will be respected as a matter of course. At the same time, efforts will be made to reflect the views expressed by various circles and various classes of the people.

Also, in the implementation of this program, the State will take special measures in the financial, taxation system and financing fields, in the light of the special situation in which Okinawa had been placed since the end of the War.

The Government will push preparations with an eye to submitting (a) the Agreement for the Reversion of the Administrative Rights, (b) legislation concerning provisional special measures accompanying the application of homeland laws, including the measures announced this time, and (c) legislative measures concerning the promotion of measures aiming at the economic and social development of Okinawa, which require Diet approval, in a package, and with an eye to completing Diet deliberations during next year.

(KH)

Outline of GOJ Okinawa Reversion Countermeasures (2nd Phase)

(Decided by Cabinet on March 23, 1971)

Okinawa and Northern Territory Countermeasures Agency

The outline of Okinawa reversion countermeasures (2nd Phase) is decided as follows:

I. Okinawa Prefecture and Cities, Towns and Villages

1. Governor of Okinawa Prefecture

Until the Governor of Okinawa Prefecture, after reversion, is elected, the Chief Executive of the Government of the Ryukyus at the time of reversion shall be regarded as Governor.

2. Members of the Okinawa Prefectural Assembly

Until the members of the Okinawa Prefectural Assembly, after reversion, are elected, the members of the Legislature of the Government of the Ryukyus at the time of reversion shall be regarded as the members of the Okinawa Prefectural Assembly.

3. Cities, Towns and Villages

a. The cities, towns and villages of Okinawa shall be regarded as becoming cities, towns and villages, based on the provisions of the Local Autonomy Law.

b. The members of the city, town and village assemblies in Okinawa, their chairmen and other staff members shall be regarded as having become the members of the city, town and village assemblies, their chairmen, and other

staff members, respectively, after reversion, and for persons, who have terms of office, the specific term of office shall be calculated from the date of calculation, stipulated by the laws and ordinances of Okinawa.

c. In light of the actual situation in the cities, towns and villages of Okinawa, efforts will be made to promote the amalgamation of cities, towns and villages. For a fixed period of time after reversion, necessary measures, respecting the purports of special exceptions in the past, will be taken, toward the amalgamated cities, towns and villages.

II. Entities Connected with the Government of the Ryukyus

1. Ryukyu Telegraph and Telephone Corporation

Public telecommunications business conducted by the Ryukyu Telegraph and Telephone Corporation will be taken over by the Japan Telegraph and Telephone Corporation and the International Telegraph and Telephone Company upon reversion.

Furthermore, persons employed by the Ryukyu Telegraph and Telephone Corporation at the time of reversion shall be employed as staff members by the Japan Telegraph and Telephone Corporation and the International Telegraph and Telephone Company.

2. Ryukyu Land and Housing Corporation

The Ryukyu Land and Housing Corporation, after transferring its business concerning the acquisition and formation

of land for public use and for industrial use, to Okinawa Prefecture, will shift after reversion to a local housing supply corporation, based on the Local Housing Supply Corporation Law.

3. Okinawa Sewerage Corporation

Measures will be taken so that the business of the Okinawa Sewerage Corporation will be managed by Okinawa Prefecture, as a river lower-reaches sewerage system, after reversion.

4. Okinawa Broadcasting Corporation

Accompanying the losing of the validity of the Okinawan Broadcasting Law, with reversion, public broadcasting business being conducted by the Okinawa Broadcasting Corporation shall be taken over and continued by the Japan Broadcasting Corporation, simultaneously with reversion.

Also, persons actually working with the Okinawa Broadcasting Corporation at the time of reversion shall be taken over by the Japan Broadcasting Corporation as staff members upon reversion.

5. Okinawa Tourism Development Corporation

The Okinawa Tourism Development Corporation shall be reorganized into a juridical corporation based on the Civil Code, and it will take charge of the consolidation of core tourist facilities in Okinawa.

III. Revision of the New Overall National Land Development Plan and the New Economic and Social Development Plan, Etc.

In regard to the new Overall National Land Development Plan and the new Economic and Social Development Plan, necessary

revisions and insertions will be made after reversion. In this case, Okinawa will be treated as one bloc in the new Overall National Land Development Plan. Also, in revising these Plans, the value to be brought by the addition of the Okinawa area to our national land will be made clear, and the basic direction will be to aim at the development of the Okinawa area and the construction of an affluent society, by utilization of the special nature of the semi-tropics, situated at the southern-most area of our country, and by endeavoring for industrial development, the consolidation and conservation of environmental conditions and the establishment of transportation and communications systems.

IV. Okinawa Promotion and Development Bank

a. An Okinawa Promotion and Development Bank (tentative name) shall be established in order to promote the economic and social development of Okinawa, and in order to promote the stabilization and improvement of the welfare and livelihood of the inhabitants.

b. The Okinawa Promotion and Development Bank will comprehensively take charge of business corresponding to the business being conducted by the Japan Development Bank, the Medium and Small Enterprises Financing Bank, the People's Financing Bank, the Environmental Sanitation Financing Bank, the Medical Treatment Financing Bank, the Agriculture-Forestry-Fisheries Financing Bank and the Housing Financing Bank.

c. The Okinawa Promotion and Development Bank shall take over the business now being conducted by the Public Finance Corporation, the Ryukyu Development Loan Corporation, and the Ryukyu Government's Industrial Development Funds Financing Special Account, the Agriculture-Forestry-Fisheries Funds Financing Special Account, the Housing Construction Funds Financing Special Account and the Freighter Construction Funds Financing Special Account.

d. The terms of loans to be extended by the Okinawa Promotion and Development Bank shall take into consideration the actual state of Okinawan industries and economy.

V. Education and Culture

1. School System

a. Elementary schools, junior high schools, senior high schools, schools for the blind, schools for the deaf, schools for children requiring special care, and kindergartens and miscellaneous schools established in accordance with Okinawan laws and ordinances shall become corresponding schools based on the homeland's School Education Law at the time of the reversion.

b. Measures will be taken so that persons who have graduated from schools or completed a part of the courses offered at these schools in accordance with Okinawan laws and ordinances shall be regarded after reversion as persons who have graduated from corresponding schools

under homeland laws and ordinances, or persons who have completed a part of the courses offered at these schools.

2. Handling of Private Universities

Efforts will be made before reversion for mergers and other necessary consolidation in regard to private universities in Okinawa (including junior colleges), so as to enable them to reach the level of the universities in the homeland, and on the occasion of reversion, measures will be taken so that they will become universities based on the Homeland's School Education Law. With regard to universities which have not made necessary consolidation before reversion, transitional measures will be taken so that they will be regarded as universities based on homeland laws and ordinances, during the period until students who are enrolled at the time of reversion graduate.

3. Special Training for Educational Staff

In regard to the special training system with Okinawan teachers and educational staff as the objects, including the system of the dispatch of Okinawan teachers to the homeland for training, measures which will be similar to the handling in the past will be taken for a fixed period of time after reversion, thereby contributing to the improvement of the quality of Okinawan teachers and educational staff.

4. Religious Corporations System

Religious organizations, which are actually religious juridical corporations under Okinawan laws and ordinances, at the time of the reversion, shall be regarded as religious juridical

corporations based on the homeland's Religious Juridical Corporations Law. Also, necessary transitional measures, such as the receiving of approval for their by-laws, with a fixed period of time by applying the provisions at the time of the implementation of the said Law, shall also be taken. In regard to state-owned property, which is being used by shrines, temples, etc., necessary measures shall be taken in accordance with the "Law Concerning the Disposal of State-Owned Property Loaned to Shrines, Temples, Etc., Free of Charge," so that they can be transferred to them or ceded to them at reduced prices.

5. School Safety Association

The Japan School Safety Association Law shall be applied to Okinawa, on the occasion of its reversion, and therefore, the Okinawa School Safety Association, which is a special juridical person based on Okinawan laws and ordinances, will be consolidated as the Okinawan Prefectural Chapter of the Japan School Safety Association.

6. Ryukyu Ikuei Kai

The Ryukyu Ikuei Kai, which is a special juridical person based on Okinawan laws and ordinances, shall be consolidated and continued as a juridical person based on the Civil Code, which will engage in the promotion of education and the offering of scholarships to the children of Okinawa Prefecture.

The Japan Ikuei Kai will establish a chapter of the said Association separately in Okinawa Prefecture, and will engage in business stipulated under the Japan Ikuei Kai Law.

7. Private Schools Promotion Association

The Private Schools Promotion Association, which is a special juridical person based on Okinawan laws and ordinances, shall be consolidated and continued as a juridical person based on the Civil Code, whose purpose will be the strengthening, improvement and development of private shool education in Okinawa.

VI. Welfare and Labor

1. The welfare offices, which are supposed to be established by the cities, after reversion, will be established gradually, in the light of the circumstances in the past, and the business coming under these welfare offices shall be handled by Okinawa Prefecture until then.

2. State Disbursements for Tuberculosis and Mental Patients

a. In regard to medical treatment expenses for tuberculosis patients and mental patients, who are actually receiving medical treatment with the expenses borne by the Government of the Ryukyus at the time of reversion, the expenses to be borne by the patients themselves, even after the application of the homeland systems for the state shouldering of medical expenses and the Medical Insurance system of the homeland, shall be borne by the State, following the past practice.

b. Also the provisions of the preceding clause shall be applied to medical treatment expenses arising from the hospitalization of tuberculosis patients by order, the hospitalization of the mentally ill in asylums and medical treatment as out-patients, for some time to come.

3. Medical Treatment Institutions

a. In regard to medical treatment institutions already existing and which have facilities for the hospitalization of 20 to 29 patients, the past practice shall be followed for a fixed period of time, even after reversion, concerning the regulations for the personnel engaged in giving medical treatment and for treatment facilities, based on the homeland's Medical Treatment Law.

b. In regard to regulations concerning the number of hours for the hospitalization of patients at clinics, too, the past practice shall be followed, for a fixed period of time, even after reversion.

4. Workers Accident Compensation Insurance

Enterprises which have been the objects for the application of the Workers Accident Compensation Insurance Law of Okinawa, shall become objects of the application of various laws and ordinances of the homeland, concerning accident compensation for workers, simultaneously with reversion, corresponding to the nature of the enterprises. However, as regards the payment of various kinds of compensation, etc., to be paid after reversion, for accidents arising in the line of business, before reversion, to workers employed by enterprises, which come under the application

of the Compensation Law, it will be carried out in accordance with the homeland's Workers Accident Compensation Insurance Law, as a general principle.

5. Unemployment Insurance

The beneficiaries under Okinawa's Unemployment Insurance Law will become beneficiaries under the homeland's Unemployment Insurance Law and the Seamen's Insurance Law upon reversion. Rational measures for take-over will be devised in regard to the qualifications for receiving payment under the Unemployment Insurance Law of Okinawa, the length of time the worker was insured (which provides the basis for calculating the number of days the worker can receive payment), and the handling of persons who are actually receiving insurance payments at the time of reversion, taking into consideration at the same time the balance with Okinawa's Unemployment Insurance Law.

6. Alien Seasonal Workers

In regard to the securing of workers at the harvest time for pineapple and sugar-cane, which are the main products of Okinawa, rationalization of related industries will be pushed positively. At the same time, in the light of past circumstances, measures will be taken so that seasonal acceptance of alien workers will be made possible, for a fixed period of time, even after reversion.

VII. Industry and the Economy

1. Measures toward Molasses Sugar

In the light of the special nature of molasses sugar production

in the remote islands of Okinawa, efforts will be made for the rationalization of production, the improvement of quality, and the improvement of distribution. At the same time, necessary measures will be taken so that the countermeasures which the Government of the Ryukyus have been taking in the past can virtually be continued, for some time to come.

2. Agricultural Cooperative Unions and Fisheries Cooperative Unions

Measures will be taken so that agricultural cooperative unions and fisheries cooperative unions in Okinawa will be regarded as agricultural cooperative unions and fisheries cooperative unions established on the basis of the homeland's Agricultural Cooperative Unions Law and the Fisheries Cooperative Unions Law, after reversion. Also, for the promotion of their consolidation and mergers, necessary measures will be taken, taking into consideration the fostering measures now being taken in Okinawa.

3. State-Owned Forests and Fields

a. State-owned forests and fields loaned to Okinawa Prefecture in accordance with Imperial Ordinance No. 32 of 1909, will be loaned to Okinawa Prefecture on the same conditions as in the past.

b. As regards state-owned forests and fields loaned to Okinawa, on the basis of Okinawa's Forestry Law, they will continue to be loaned on the same conditions as in the past, for a fixed period of time after reversion, as a general principle. As for land which was reclaimed and cleared in

Iriomote Island, etc., it will be ceded, so far as this does not cause great obstacles to state-owned forests and fields projects, in view of past circumstances.

c. As for the contracts for parts of forests, concluded on the basis of Okinawa's Forestry Law, they will be continued after making necessary adjustments, taking into consideration such factors as the preservation of nature, the way of forestry management, and the livelihood of the inhabitants concerned.

4. Fisheries

a. As for the fisheries system, the Fisheries Law will be applied immediately upon reversion. However, taking into consideration the actual state of the Okinawan fisheries industry, exceptions will be established for stationary fishing rights. Also, necessary measures will be taken in regard to licensed fisheries industry, including the system for licensed fisheries and fishing rights, to be handled as fisheries enterprises corresponding to fisheries in the homeland.

As for the handling of the number of fishing boats licensed to engage in fishing operations in fisheries corresponding to designated fisheries in the homeland, measures will be taken from the standpoint of protecting resources and the coordination of fisheries, while respecting their actual past records.

b. Concerning the fishing boats insurance system, the Fishing Boats Damage Compensation Law will be applied immediately upon reversion. The Ryukyu Fishing Boats Insurance Union will be regarded as a fishing boats insurance union, based on homeland laws and ordinances. Also, efforts will be made for a smooth shift in system, by taking, for example, necessary measures toward insurance-related matters, accepted on the basis of its former by-laws.

5. Free Trade Area

In order to help promote the location of enterprises in Okinawa, a free trade area will be established. Toward enterprises which locate themselves in the said area, special taxation and monetary measures will be taken, and through the utilization of the bond system, efforts will be made to simplify customs procedures and enable speedy processing.

As for enterprises which are now utilizing the existing free trade area, they will be treated as bonded factories, in the light of the Tariff Law, after the reversion.

6. Promotion of Traditional Craft Industries

Regarding Okinawa's traditional handicraft products (bingata-dyeing, textiles, ceramics, lacquer-ware, etc.), the modernization and organization of their types will be promoted. Also, the Ryukyu Industry Research and Guidance Center will be expanded as a central Prefectural organ for the promotion of traditional craft industries of Okinawa. Special measures will be taken for its promotion, and also through such measures as the strengthening of its ties with various private organizations concerned

in the homeland, efforts will be made to improve techniques and to increase demand.

7. Industrial Ownership Rights System

Homeland laws and ordinances concerned will be immediately applied to the industrial ownership rights system after the reversion. Also, while adjusting the actual state of enterprises and the actual state of the use of such rights and the interests of the homeland owners of such rights, special measures will be taken for the recognition of the legally designated normal rights for implementation and the legally designated normal rights for use, toward enterprises in Okinawa, which are now implementing inventions, etc., which are connected with homeland patents, and which are using trade marks which are connected with homeland trade mark rights.

8. Shares of the Bank of the Ryukyus

Measures will be taken in regard to the shares of the Bank of the Ryukyus, which are now owned by USCAR, so that they will be disposed of, in favor of the local inhabitants, before reversion.

9. Securities Companies

In applying the homeland's Securities Transactions Law to securities companies in Okinawa, registration system will be adopted as a transitional measure.

VIII. Transportation and Communications

1. Control and Management of Pórts and Harbors

a. In order to promote safety of ship traffic within ports and the consolidation of port facilities, main ports

will be designated ports to which the Port Regulations Law will be applied, following reversion. Among them, the more important ports will be designated specially designated ports, based on the said Law.

b. As for the control and management setup for ports and harbors in Okinawa, it will be strengthened from the standpoint of theeffective utilization of facilities. Measures will also be taken toward Naha Commercial Port, Tomari Port and Naha New Port, which are the important core ports in Okinawa, so that they will be controlled and managed in an integrated manner.

2. Consolidation of Airports

In regard to Naha Airport, consideration will be given to the importance it has in civil aviation, and necessary consolidation and improvement will be promoted.

In regard to airports on remote islands which are used by regular flights, improvement will be promoted so that they will meet the standards stipulated by taking into consideration and subsequent trends of demand.

3. Shipping Industry

a. Internal Freighter Routes

Regarding Okinawa-related freighter routes, the present shipping order by homeland and Okinawan ships, under the Okinawa Freight Conference and the Sakishima Freight Conference, will be respected to the maximum extent, and stable shipping capacity will be secured.

Also, necessary measures will be taken to promote the construction of modern frieghters.

b. Shipping Routes to Remote Islands

For the securing of transportation to remote islands and for the improving of shipping lanes, centralization and unification of shipping routes will be carried out. On this basis, the system of subsidizing remote island shipping routes will be improved to the homeland level after reversion. Regarding shipping routes which are difficult to centralize and integrate immediately, transitional measures will be taken taking into consideration the hitherto followed subsidy system.

Also, in order to strengthen the consolidation of shipping routes, necessary measures will be taken for the construction of passenger ships.

4. Securing of Bus Operation in Remote Areas and Remote Islands

After the reversion, the homeland formulas for subsidizing the expenses for maintaining bus lines, for subsidizing the purchase of buses to replace other means of transportation which have been abolished, will be applied to buses in remote areas and remote islands. Also, other appropriate measures in keeping with the actual situation in Okinawa will be taken, and the operation of buses in remote areas and remote islands will be secured.

5. Automobile Inspection System

In regard to automobile inspection, the provisions of the Highway

Transport and Automobile Law will be applied simultaneously with reversion. However, for the time being, the designated inspector system now in force will be continued provisionally. In the enforcement of the inspection system, the system of designated automobile consolidation enterprise will be utilized. In this case, measures will be taken so that the designated inspectors will be given the qualifications of automobile inspectors under the designated automobile consolidation enterprise.

In parallel with this, in regard to matters which require state-managed inspection, necessary facilities will be consolidated and efforts will be made to raise the standard of inspection.

6. Enforcement of Public-Operated Radio Broadcasts

The enforcement of necessary measures will be promoted in order to improve public-operated radio broadcasts, that is, telecasts (General and Educational) and radio-broadcasts (medium wave No. 1 and No. 2 and FM stations) to the homeland level as quickly as possible.

As regards radio and television charges, consideration will be given so that special exception measures can be taken, corresponding to the actual state of service.

IX. Judicial and Legal Affairs

1. Juridical Persons Based on the Civil Code, the Commercial Code or the Limited Company Law

a. A juridical corporation or a juridical foundation established in accordance with the Civil Code of Okinawa,

shall be regarded as a juridical corporation or a juridical foundation established in accordance with the homeland Civil Code.

b. An unlimited partnership company, a limited partnership company or a joint-stock company, established in accordance with the Commercial Code of Okinawa shall be regarded as an unlimited partnership company, a limited partnership company, or a joint-stock company, established in accordance with the Commercial Code of the homeland. A limited company established in accordance with the Limited Company Law of Okinawa shall be regarded as a limited company established in accordance with the Limited Company Law of the homeland.

2. Shares Issued by Companies, Etc.

a. A joint-stock company, based on the Commercial Code of Okinawa, and which has been issuing shares which are equivalent to less than 500 yen by our country's currency, in face value, shall be permitted to continue the issuing of shares with face value of less than 500 yens, after reversion, as hithertofore.

b. In regard to the joint-stock companies mentioned in the preceding paragraph, necessary measures for procedures for the merging of shares will be taken so as to enable them to convert the shares, which are equivalent to less than 500 yen in Japanese currency, in face value, into shares with a face value of over 500 yen.

c. Limited companies, which have been established in

accordance with the Limited Company Law of Okinawa, and whose total capital is less than an equivalent of 100,000 yen in Japanese currency, or whose one share of capital is less than 1,000 yen in Japanese capital, may continue to leave the total amount of capital at less than 100,000 yen, or one share of capital at less than 1,000 yen, as in the past, even after the reversion.

3. Registration

Real estate registration, juridical person registration, commercial registration and other registrations (excluding registration of land whose owner is not known, and registra- of non-divisable land by cities, towns and villages) made in accordance with Okinawan laws and ordinances, shall be regarded as real estate registration, juridical person registration, commercial registration and other registrations made in accordance with corresponding laws and ordinances of the homeland, unless otherwise stipulated by separate laws and ordinances, and measures needed for this shall be taken.

4. Family Registration

Family registration, based on Okinawan laws and ordinances, shall be regarded as family registration based on the homeland's corresponding laws and ordinances, and necessary measures for this shall be taken.

5. Deposit

Deposit made on the basis of Okinawan laws and ordinances shall be regarded as deposit made in accordance with the

homeland's corresponding laws and ordinances, and necessary measures for this shall be taken.

6. Clerk of Courts Association and Land and Building Inspectors Association

The Clerk of Courts Association and the Land and Building Inspectors Association, established on the basis of Okinawan laws and ordinances, shall be regarded as Judicial Scriveners Association and Land and Building Inspectors Association, established in accordance with the corresponding laws and ordinances of the homeland.

X. Qualifications for Licenses

1. Automobile Maintenance Personnel, Etc.

Persons who have the following licenses in accordance with Okinawan laws and ordinances shall be treated as persons having corresponding licenses, based on homeland laws and ordinances.

Automobile maintenance personnel

Life-boat crew

Health and Sanitation Supervisor (for ships)

Foodstuff Sanitation supervisor

Persons responsible for handling poisonous and deadly drugs

Water service engineering supervisor

Persons who have passed examinations for pharmacists

Livestock artificial insemination technicians

2. Harbor Pilots

Persons who have the license of harbor pilots in the Naha Pilot District, under the laws and ordinances of Okinawa, shall be treated as persons who have license as pilots in the Naha Pilot District, based on homeland laws and ordinances, after reversion.

3. Public Notaries and Clerks of Court

Public notaries appointed under the laws and ordinances of Okinawa and Clerks of Court licensed by Okinawan laws and ordinances, shall be regarded as public notaries appointed under the corresponding homeland laws and ordinances and judicial scriveners licensed under corresponding homeland laws and ordinances after reversion, as a general principle.

4. Maritime Affairs Proxy Applicants

Persons who are licensed as maritime affairs proxy applicants, in accordance with the laws and ordinances of Okinawa can become maritime affairs agents by making registration in accordance with homeland laws and ordinances, within a fixed date after the reversion. During the period before registration is accepted, measures shall be taken so that they will be able to conduct business as in the past.

5. Special-Grade Boilermen

Persons who are licensed as special-grade boilermen under the laws and ordinances of Okinawa, shall be treated as persons

who have been licensed as a special-grade boilermen under homeland laws and ordinances, after the reversion, on the condition that they receive the required training.

6. Birth Control Guidance Instructors

Mid-wives, public health nurses and nurses, who have completed special training corresponding to training based on homeland laws and ordinances, and who have engaged in actual guidance, before the reversion, can be designated birth control guidance instructors after the reversion.

7. Administrative Clerks

As for qualifications to become administrative scriveners, they shall be based on the homeland's Administrative Clerks Law, after the reversion. However, even in the case of persons who do not have the qualifications prescribed under this Law, persons who have actually been registered as administrative clerks at the time of the reversion, in accordance with Okinawan laws and ordinances, shall be regarded as having the qualifications of an administrative clerk.

8. Veterinarians

Measures will be taken so that persons who are licensed as veterinarians under Okinawan laws and ordinances, without receiving a homeland license, can engage in the business of veterinarians in Okinawa after reversion.

9. Sanitation Supervisor for Confectionary Manufacturing

Measures shall be taken so that persons who are actually engaging in the work of manufacturing confectionaries at the time of the reversion, and who have had more than three years in

the work of manufacturing confectionaries at the time of the reversion, or who have come to have completed three years after the reversion, can take the examination to become sanitation supervisors in the manufacturing of confectionaries.

10. Fire-fighting Equipment Installing Technicians

The provisions of laws concerning the limiting of the business of fire-fighting equipment installing technicians shall be applied to Okinawa, after the lapse of a provisional period, after reversion.

XI. Qualifications for Aliens Residing in Okinawa to Remain in Okinawa

a. Toward aliens who are residing in Okinawa at the time of reversion, they will be requested to make applications within a fixed period of time after reversion for the acquisition of qualifications to remain in Okinawa, and they shall be given the status to remain in Okinawa on the basis of the Emigration and Immigration Control Ordinance.

b. In the according of the status for residence in Okinawa, the most favorable consideration possible shall be given, so as to enable aliens to maintain the same legal status as in the past, so far as possible, taking into consideration the history of their residence, the state of their families, etc.

In accordance with the provisions of the Peace Treaty, those persons who have given up their Japanese citizenship but who

have been residing continuously in Okinawa from before September 2, 1945, to the day of reversion (including their children, who were born before the date of reversion) shall be permitted the right of permanent residence, so long as there are no special circumstances barring this.

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(Third) Outline of Okinawa Reversion Counter-Policies

The (Third) Outline of Okinawa Reversion Counter-Policies shall be decided as follows:

I. Administration

1. Administrative Organs of the State

a. An Okinawa Development Agency shall be established, whose principal mission shall be to draw up and promote comprehensive policies for the economic promotion and social development of Okinawa and to co-ordinate and adjust business matters among the administrative organs concerned as regards the implementation of the policies.

The Okinawa Development Agency shall be an extra-ministerial bureau of the Prime Minister's Office, and a State Minister shall assume the post of Okinawa Development Agency Director General. In order to survey and deliberate on important matters concerning promotion and development of Okinawa, an Okinawa Promotion and Development Deliberation Council shall be established as an auxiliary organ of the Okinawa Development Agency.

b. An Okinawa General Secretariat shall be established in Naha City as an organ of the Okinawa Development Agency.

The Okinawa General Secretariat shall carry out necessary surveys concerning matters under the jurisdiction of the Okinawa Development Agency and shall handle matters concerning finances, agricultural administration (including privately-owned forests and fisheries matters), trade and industry, shipping, land transportation, and fair transactions, which the State will carry out on Okinawa, and also matters concerning ports and harbors, airports, rivers, roads, and other construction work by the State. The Okinawa General Secretariat Director shall be invested at least with the authority held by the chief of an ordinary bloc organ in the homeland. In this case, concerning these matters, the competent Ministers regarding the matters concerned (the Fair Trade Commission regarding matters on fair transactions) shall command and supervise the Okinawa General Secretariat Director.

c. Administrative organs of the State, which will handle State matters other than those handled by the Okinawa General Secretariat, shall be established separately. Of these organs, those which are deemed necessary shall be invested with the business-handling authority held by bloc organs in the homeland or with authority corresponding to it, for some time to come, in principle, and consideration shall be paid so that business matters at the actual scene on Okinawa can be settled smoothly.

2. Public Service Personnel, Etc., Mutual Aid Association

Of the persons who are under the application of the Public Service, Etc., Mutual Aid Association Law or the Public School Staff Personnel Mutual Aid Association Law on Okinawa, those who correspond to national public service personnel, local public service personnel, or public enterprise staff personnel in the homeland shall become association members under the National Public Service Personnel Mutual Aid Association Law, the Local Public Service Personnel, Etc., Mutual Aid Association Law, or the Public Enterprise Staff Personnel, Etc., Mutual Aid Association Law in the homeland, respectively, simultaneously with reversion. As to the handling, etc., of the benefit-recipient requirements under the Public Service Personnel, Etc., Mutual Aid

Association Law or the Public School Staff Personnel Mutual Aid Association Law on Okinawa, the period of one's having been a member which is calculated as the basis for the grant of benefit, and those who will be recipients of benefit at the time of reversion, rational measures shall be taken in consideration of the balance with the homeland's national public service personnel, local public service personnel or public enterprise staff personnel and other people insured under social insurances.

3. Pensions

As to the pensions for the GRI personnel after reversion, rational measures shall be taken in consideration of the balance with the pensions for public service personnel in the homeland.

4. Resident Registration

For a provisional period following reversion, the resident cards under the Resident Registration Law of the GRI shall be regarded as the resident basic register, and necessary measures shall be taken in conformity with the measures upon the enforcement of the Resident Basic Register Law in the homeland.

5. Voters Lists

Of the Okinawan voters lists, those which will be valid at the time of reversion shall be regarded as voters lists under the Public Office Election Law. As to the procedures for preparing voters lists after reversion, registration shall be made on the basis of the surveys by the Election Administration Committee as before still during the provisional period.

6. Statistics

Statistics necessary as basic data for promoting social and economic development of Okinawa shall be consolidated and improved and, at the same time, consolidation of a statistical organization shall be carried out.

II. Taxation System

Taxation measures shall be based on the policies which were already decided for tourism and enterprise counter-policies. Measures for each tax shall be as follows:

Incidentally, as to the cases in which tax payment and complaints examination, etc., have not been completed in connection with the imposition of taxes before reversion, the GRI taxes corresponding to the national taxes (including tariffs) shall be taken over by the State, the GRI taxes corresponding to the prefectural taxes by Okinawa Prefecture, and the Okinawa municipal, town, and village taxes by cities, towns, and villages, respectively. Concerning tax imposition, collection, refundment, and reclaiming of rights, etc., in that connection, necessary transitional measures shall be taken upon reversion.

1. National Taxes

a. Income Tax

After necessary transitional measures have been taken, the Income Tax Law of the homeland shall be applied, starting from the year to which the date of reversion belongs (excluding the period until the date when the fiscal year for taxation ends under the Okinawan laws and ordinances.

Concerning the machines and equipment in the possession of blue-paper filers, special cases measures shall be taken so that extra refundment by 30/100 under Okinawan laws and ordinances can be applied for a certain period of time after reversion.

b. Corporation Tax

After necessary transitional measures have been taken, the Corporation Tax Law of the homeland shall be applied from the business year ending on and after the date of reversion. Concerning the machines and equipment in the possession of blue-paper filer corporations, special cases measures shall be taken so that extra refundment by 30/100 under Okinawan laws and ordinances can be applied for a certain period of time after reversion.

c. Inheritance Tax

The Inheritance Tax Law shall be applied simultaneously with the application of the Income Tax Law of the homeland.

Taxes corresponding to the inheritance tax, which were imposed under Okinawan laws and ordinances before reversion, shall be regarded as the inheritance tax of the homeland, and necessary measures shall be taken, including making them objects of exemption from the inheritance tax, one after another.

d. Liquor Tax

Concerning liquors produced and consumed in Okinawa, necessary tax-reduction measures shall be taken for a certain period of time after reversion.

As for imported liquors which are consumed at drinking places for tourists, including enterprisers dependent upon military bases, special cases measures shall be taken so that tax burdens similar to those at present will be maintained for a certain period of time after reversion.

e. Commodity Tax

Concerning specific articles, such as stringed instruments, etc., which are produced in Okinawa, tax exemption measures shall be taken for a certain period after reversion.

f. Sugar Consumption Tax

Concerning sugar produced and consumed in Okinawa, tax exemption measures shall be taken for a certain period of time after reversion.

g. Benzine Tax and Local Road Tax

Concerning benzine consumed in Okinawa, necessary tax-reduction measures shall be taken for a certain period of time after reversion, so that the price will not rise due to the tax difference between the homeland and Okinawa.

h. Oil Gas Tax

Special cases measures shall be taken so that it will be shifted to the homeland's tax rates, step by step.

* In case of shipment of the commodities for which tax reduction or tax exemption were carried out under the provisions from d. to h., the clearance tax shall be imposed, as occasion demands.

i. Registered License Tax

Of the licenses, etc., obtained under Okinawan laws and ordinances, those which will be taken over under the homeland laws and ordinances shall be subject to tax-exemption measures.

j. Admission Tax

As to the cases to which a tax rate of 5/100 is applied under Okinawan laws and ordinances, the said tax rate shall be maintained for a certain period of time after reversion.

k. Automobile Specific Tax

The application of the automobile specific tax shall be postponed until December 1, 1972.

l. Valuable Securities Transaction Tax; Travel Tax; Tax on Cards, Etc.; Exchange Tax; Stamp Tax

Homeland laws and ordinances shall be applied to each, from the date of reversion.

m. Special Taxation Measures

Concerning the staple product tax-exemption system and the shipbuilding reserve fund system under Okinawan laws and ordinances, measures shall be taken so that they shall be applied to the remaining period of the application period, and besides, special cases measures shall be taken for the capital gains tax and the income-from-interest tax.

2. Local Taxes

(Prefectural Taxes)

a. Prefectural People's Tax

Individuals:

In the fiscal year to which the date of reversion belongs, tax-exemption measures shall be taken for those who will pay only the tax on a per capita basis.

Corporations:

The Local Tax Law shall be applied from the business year which will end on or after the date of reversion.

b. Enterprise Tax

Individuals:

The Local Tax Law shall be applied from the date of reversion.

Corporations:

The Local Tax Law shall be applied from the business year which will end on and after the date of reversion.

c. Automobile Tax

Necessary tax-reduction measures shall be taken for a provisional period after reversion.

d. Light-Oil Transaction Tax

Tax-reduction measures shall be taken for a certain period of time after reversion, as occasion demands, so that the price may not rise due to the tax difference between the homeland and Okinawa.

e. Real Estate Acquisition Tax; Prefectural Tobacco Consumption Tax; Recreation Facilities Utilization Tax; Food, Drinks, Etc., Consumption Tax; Mine-Lot Tax; Shooting License Tax; Automobile Acquisition Tax; and Hunting Tax

The Local Tax Law shall be applied from the date of reversion.

(Municipal, Town, and Village Taxes)

a. Municipal, Town, and Village People's Tax

Individuals:

In the fiscal year to which the date of reversion belongs, special cases measures shall be taken for tax rates, etc.

Corporations:

The Local Tax Law shall be applied from the business year which will end on and after the date of reversion.

b. Municipal Property Tax

In the fiscal year to which the date of reversion belongs, special cases measures shall be taken on the amount of assessment and the tax rates. In and after fiscal 1973, necessary measures shall be taken to ease violent changes in tax burdens, in consideration of the assessment situation, etc., in that fiscal year.

c. Light-Automobile Tax

Necessary tax-reduction measures shall be taken for a provisional period after reversion.

d. Electric Power and Gas Taxes

The tax rate shall be 1/100 in the fiscal year to which the date of reversion belongs. Special cases measures shall be taken so that the tax rate after that will be raised by 1/100 every fiscal year and be shifted to the homeland's tax rate.

As to the areas for time-limited power transmission, special cases measures shall be taken on taxation standards.

e. Municipal, Town, and Village Tobacco Consumption Tax; Mineral Product Tax; Lumber Transaction Tax; Mineral Bath-Taking Tax; and City Planning Tax

The Local Tax Law shall be applied from the date of reversion.

3. Tariffs

a. Of daily necessities, those which will cause a large-scale increase of tariff burdens shall be subject to special cases measures for a certain period of time after reversion, in view of consumer price counter-policies.

b. Of the imported raw materials for manufacturing purposes, those which will affect enterprise management and consumer prices as a result of an increase in tariff burdens shall be subject to special cases measures for a certain period after reversion.

III. Finances and Financing

1. Salt Monopoly System

A salt monopoly system shall be implemented simultaneously with reversion, and toward the manufacturing enterprisers, who will close their business accordingly, and their employees, proper measures shall be taken.

In the field of distribution of salt, necessary special-cases measures shall be taken for a certain period of time.

2. Foreign Tobacco Importers

For foreign tobacco importers, measures shall be taken to enable them to engage in wholesale for some time to come even after reversion, and also consideration shall be paid to have them handle imports of foreign tobacco.

3. Customs-House Brokers

Proper measures shall be taken for the treatment of customs-house brokers, who will close their business upon reversion, and their employees.

4. State Property, Etc.

a. In case of need for the implementation of something concerning the facilities for public use, in projects based on the Okinawa Prefecture Promotion and Development Plan, State property can be transferred without reimbursement or at a lower price than the market price, or can be loaned to the local public organizations, etc., concerned.

b. As to State property located in Okinawa Prefecture which used to be public property used for office work, projects, staff personnel's residences, or for the police in Okinawa Prefecture until January 28, 1946, it shall be transferred or loaned without reimbursement to Okinawa Prefecture.

c. As to real estate belonging to the ownership of the State or the Prefecture, which has been loaned by USCAR, it shall be loaned to those who will be recipients of the loan at the time of reversion, on the same conditions as before, for one year after reversion, in principle.

d. Of the buildings for administrative use which will be taken over from the United States, those which it is deemed proper to control by Okinawa Prefecture or Cities, towns, and villages shall be transferred to the local public organizations concerned.

5. Gold Ingots for Industrial Use

Supply of gold ingots for industrial use shall be carried out on the basis of the homeland system. As to the price in Government sale and delivery, special measures shall be taken for a certain period of time after reversion, within the scope of an appropriate amount.

6. Remittance of Dollars for Payment of Foreign Debts

Remittance of dollars shall be approved in case it is necessary to pay foreign dollar debts after reversion on the basis of ordinary foreign transaction contracts concluded prior to reversion.

7. Bank Trust and Savings Bank Business

Trust business, which is actually being handled by banks on Okinawa, shall be recognized to be handled concurrently as provisional measures for some time to come after reversion.

Savings bank business shall also be recognized concurrent handling.

8. Acceptance of Staff Members of the Masses Financing Corporation and the Ryukyu Development Financing Corporation

At the time of reversion, the staff members now serving at the Masses Financing Corporation and the Ryukyu Development Financing Corporation shall be accepted as staff members by the Okinawa Promotion and Development Financing Corporation (tentative name) which will be established simultaneously with reversion.

IV. Industries and Economy

1. Agricultural Disasters Compensation System

Concerning the agricultural disasters compensation system, the homeland laws and ordinances shall be applied simultaneously with reversion, and the structure shall be consolidated so that implementation can be realized promptly. Also concerning sugar-cane and pineapple, which are not regarded as the objects of the said system, at present, data shall be consolidated and study on institutionalization shall be promoted urgently.

2. Land Improvement Projects

Land improvement projects, now being carried out in accordance with the provisions of Okinawan laws and ordinances, shall be regarded as land improvement projects under the homeland laws and ordinances. Special subsidy measures shall be taken for land improvement projects after reversion.

3. Manufactured Powdered Milk

Concerning manufactured powdered milk shipped from the homeland and consumed in Okinawa by infants and expectant and nursing mothers, etc., special import quotas shall be given to imports in the homeland of its raw materials, skim milk and butter oil, for a certain period of time after reversion, so that the price will not rise upon reversion.

4. Sugar

Concerning sugar produced and consumed in Okinawa, exemption of the consumption tax and other necessary measures shall be taken, with limitations to the quantity and the period after reversion, so that the price will not rise due to the tax difference (including tariffs) between the homeland and Okinawa.

5. Stabilization of Supply and Demand of Feed Stuff

Concerning the assorted-feed factories in Okinawa, measures shall be taken to make them factories approved for tariff exemption under the Customs Tariff Law after reversion. Upon the allocation of the feed manipulated by the Government, the actual results in Okinawa shall be respected and the trends of future supply and demand shall be fully taken into consideration.

6. Farmers Annuity

The Farmers Annuity Basic Law shall be applied simultaneously with reversion, and special cases measures shall be taken to meet the time difference in the application of the said Law between Okinawa and the homeland. At the same time, in view of the actual situation of Okinawan farmers, the land-area criteria for voluntary entry shall be lowered.

7. Agricultural, Forestry, and Fishery Organization Personnel Mutual Aid Association

Those who are placed under the application of the Okinawan Agricultural, Forestry, and Fishery Organization Personnel Mutual Aid Association Law shall become Association members under the homeland Agricultural, Forestry, and Fishery Organization Personnel Mutual Aid Association Law simultaneously with reversion. As to the benefit-recipient requirements under the Okinawan Agricultural, Forestry, and Fishery Organization Personnel Mutual Aid Association Law, the period of one's having been a member which is calculated as the basis for the grant of benefit, and the handling, etc., of those who will be recipients of benefit at the time of reversion, rational measures shall be taken in consideration of the balance with the members of the homeland's agricultural, forestry, and fishery organization mutual aid associations and the people insured under other social insurances.

8. Status for Appointment of Improvement Promoters, Etc.

Those who have passed the examinations for obtaining the status of improvement promoters in Okinawa prior to reversion shall be regarded as having the status for the appointment under the homeland laws and ordinances after reversion. Those other persons who have the status of being appointed technical specialists or improvement promoters under the Okinawan laws and ordinances can be appointed technical specialists or improvement promoters of Okinawa Prefecture, in case the Governor of Okinawa Prefecture recognizes them to be proper, judging from their personal records, etc.

9. Electric Power

Business by the Ryukyu Electric Power Corporation shall be taken over by a special corporation to be established upon reversion. Proper measures shall be taken as occasion demands, for a certain period of time after reversion, to meet an increase in demand for electric power in the future and to promote stable, proper supply of electric power. Upon reversion, those who are now serving at the Ryukyu Electric Power Corporation shall be accepted as staff members by the special corporation which will be established simultaneously with reversion.

10. Oil

a. The Oil Industry Law shall be applied simultaneously with reversion, but necessary measures shall be taken so as not to cause disorder in the distribution and sales of petroleum products in Okinawa.

b. Concerning petroleum products for fuel on remote islands, the State shall take measures so that Okinawa Prefecture can take necessary measures for adjustment in order to maintain homeland-level prices for a certain period of time even after reversion.

11. Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Etc.

As to the application of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry Law and the Law Concerning Organization, Etc., of Commercial and Industrial Associations, delay in the application of the provisions for banning use of the names shall be allowed as a transitional step.

12. Commerce-Industry Association Central Bank

Concerning the Commerce-Industry Association Central Bank, an office shall be established upon reversion. It shall promote the organizing of medium and small enterprises, positively co-operate in the guidance of the banking projects of the Association, and promote active use of the loaning agent system. It shall have branch offices established, as occasion demands, in the future.

13. Department Stores

Those who are now running department stores on Okinawa shall be regarded as having been permitted under the homeland laws and ordinances, at the time of reversion. As to the closing time and business holidays, the geographical conditions, customs, etc., on Okinawa shall be fully taken into consideration.

14. Handling of Quotas for Cotton Goods Exports to US

As to the handling of the quotas for the Okinawan cotton goods exports to the United States, proper measures shall be taken so that the actual results of exports can be ensured even after reversion, in conformity with the Japan-US Cotton Goods Agreement and the future trend of the present autonomous restrictions.

15. Registration of Textile Goods Manufacturing Facilities

Concerning textile goods manufacturing facilities now existent on Okinawa, which in the homeland will require a registration system on the basis of the "Law Concerning the Organization of Medium and Small Enterprise Organizations," necessary preparations shall be promoted so that registration can be made immediately after reversion.

16. Measuring Law

a. Those who have been given permission or registered for the repair and sales of meters under Okinawan laws and ordinances shall be regarded as registered under the homeland laws and ordinances.

b. The measuring units by means of the "shaku"-"kan" system and the yard-pound system, which are regarded as legal measuring units in a transitional way under the Okinawan laws and ordinances, shall be approved legal measuring units during the remaining period. Besides, necessary transitional measures shall be taken for examination and standard measures inspection, etc.

c. Concerning staff personnel, etc., who are engaged in the work of examination, etc., special cases shall be approved as a transitional step so that they can engage in the work continuously.

17. Transfer of Control over Electric Meter Examination Work

Buildings, machines and equipment, and other property now being used by the GRI for electric meters examination work shall be taken over by the State simultaneously with reversion. The State shall have them financed by the Japan Electric Meters Examination Station. The Examination Station shall establish a laboratory in Okinawa and carry out electric meter examination work.

18. Marine Disasters Inquiry

a. The Inquirer and the Commissioner of the Marine Disasters Inquiry Agency, who were appointed under the Okinawan laws and ordinances, shall be regarded as having the status of Inquirer and Commissioner of the Marine Disasters Inquiry Agency under the homeland laws and ordinances, upon reversion.

b. Marine assistants registered under the Okinawan laws and ordinances, shall be regarded as having been registered as marine assistants under the homeland laws and ordinances, upon reversion.

c. Procedures concerning the incidents about which the Okinawan Marine Disasters Inquiry Agency Commissioner recognizes the facts of marine disasters and also concerning pending cases shall be regarded as procedures taken under the homeland laws and ordinances. Decisions shall be regarded as decisions passed under the corresponding laws and ordinances of the homeland.

19. Regular Air Service Enterprises

For those who are running in Okinawa enterprises corresponding to regular air service enterprises, which will require licenses under the homeland laws and ordinances, transitional measures shall be taken so that they can run the enterprises continuously upon reversion.

20. Automobile Registration, Etc.

The registrations of automobiles and the reports on use of light automobiles, which were effected under Okinawan laws and ordinances, shall be regarded as registrations and reports made on the basis of the homeland laws and ordinances.

The automobile registration numbers, etc., shall be switched to automobile registration numbers, etc., under the homeland laws and ordinances by a certain date after reversion.

21. Roads

Concerning Okinawan roads after reversion, the military roads which have been offered for general traffic, the Government roads built and repaired by military circles, and some of the Government roads which should become trunk lines in the traffic on the Main Island, shall be made national roads and the consolidation thereof shall be promoted under the direct control of the State, in principle.

Other military roads offered for general traffic use, the Government roads built and repaired by military circles, and the Government roads shall be made Prefectural roads, in principle. Municipal, town, and village roads shall be made municipal, town, and village roads, in principle. Consolidation thereof shall be promoted.

As to the acquisition of sites for the military roads and the Government roads built and repaird by military circles, which will become necessary upon reversion, special subsidy measures shall be taken. In the acquisition of sites for Government roads and municipal, town, and village roads which are left unpurchased due to the special circumstances on Okinawa, the actual situation shall be surveyed and then proper measures shall be taken, as occasion demands.

Special consideration shall be paid for the consolidation of road traffic safety facilities, etc.

22. Handling of Building Machines As Mortgage

Building machines, the ownership over which has been registered under the Road, Transportation, and Vehicles Law of Okinawa, shall be handled as automobiles stipulated under the Road, Transportation, and Vehicles Law, and not as building machines stipulated under the Building Machine Mortgage Law of the homeland, while the registrations are valid.

23. Water Resources Development

The development of water resources by means of specific dams on the Main Island of Okinawa shall be carried out as a project under the direct control of the State.

V. Welfare

1. Ryukyu Water Supply Corporation

The work of water supply for service water, which is now being carried out by the Ryukyu Water Supply Corporation, shall be taken over by Okinawa Prefecture after reversion.

Those who are serving at the Ryukyu Water Supply Corporation shall be accepted as staff personnel by Okinawa Prefecture simultaneously with reversion.

2. Establishment of National Sanatoria

In view of the actual situation of diseases on Okinawa, national sanatoria shall be established to accommodate and give medical treatment to tuberculosis patients and psychiatric patients. A part of the GRI Hospital shall be absorbed into them.

In order to secure doctors, etc., special consideration shall be given to treatment toward them.

3. Disposition of Public Health Nurses

Concerning public health nurses on Okinawa, measures shall be taken so that they can be stationed at necessary places as public health nurses who are prefectural service personnel, even after reversion.

4. Medical Treatment for Tuberculosis Patients on Commission outside the Prefecture

Measures shall be taken so that the medical treatment for tuberculosis patients on commission outside the Prefecture can be continued still for some time to come.

5. Securing of Medical Specialists and Doctors in Doctorless Areas

In view of the medical care situation on Okinawa, measures for dispatching medical specialists and financial measures for securing doctors to serve in doctorless villages shall be taken for some time to come after reversion. At the same time, necessary measures suitable to the actual situation in Okinawa shall be taken to ensure medical care on remote islands.

6. Clinical Study and Training Designated Hospitals

Hospitals designated for clinical study and training shall be maintained as clinical study and training hospitals for some time to come even after reversion.

VI. Education and Culture

1. Fixed Number of School Teachers and Staff Personnel

Concerning the standards of the fixed number of the teaching staff of public and compulsory education schools on Okinawa, necessary transitional measures shall be taken for a certain period of time after reversion, on the basis of the actual number of the teaching staff at the time of reversion.

In a similar way, necessary transitional measures shall be taken concerning the standards of the fixed number of the teaching staff of public senior high schools.

2. Securing of Sites for Public Schools

For the securing of sites for schools on Okinawa, necessary measures shall be taken in consideration of the specific circumstances on Okinawa, including the leased land, etc., of public and compulsory education schools due to the requisition of land for military use.

3. Private School Teachers and Staff Personnel Mutual Aid Association

Those who are under the application of the Okinawan Private School Teachers and Staff Personnel Mutual Aid Association Law shall be placed under the application of the homeland's Private School Teachers and Staff Personnel Mutual Aid Association Law simultaneously with reversion. As to the benefit-recipient requirements under the Okinawan Private School Teachers and Staff Personnel Mutual Aid Association Law, the period of one's having been an association member which is calculated as the basis for the grant of benefit, and the handling, etc., of those who will be recipients at the time of reversion, rational measures shall be taken in consideration of the balance with the members of the Private School Teachers and Staff Personnel Mutual Aid Association and the people insured under other social insurance in the homeland.

VII. Judicature and Judicial Affairs

1. Establishment of Courts, Public Procurator's Offices and Inquests of Prosecution

a. Okinawa shall be an area under the jurisdiction of the Fukuoka High Court. A district court and a family court shall be established in Naha City, and summary courts in necessary places on Okinawa, respectively.

b. A district public procurator's office shall be established to meet the district court and the family court, stated in a., and ward public procurator's offices to meet summary courts, respectively.

c. Inquests of prosecution shall be placed in necessary places on Okinawa.

2. Take-Over of Lawyers Association

The Okinawa Lawyers Association under the Okinawan laws and ordinances shall be regarded as a lawyers association established in accordance with the provisions of the Lawyers Law in the homeland.

3. Validity, Etc., of Trials

a. Civil Trials

(a) Final judgment passed prior to reversion on cases concerning civil affairs by the GRI Court and the USCAR Court shall be recognized to be valid unless it runs counter to public order or good manners and customs.

(b) Complaints, trials, and other procedural action taken under the previous laws and ordinances on the cases concerning civil affairs pending at the Courts mentioned in (a) shall be regarded, at the time of reversion, as having been taken under the corresponding laws and ordinances of the homeland at the corresponding Courts in the homeland. These cases shall be examined and tried continuously at the Courts in the homeland.

b. Criminal Trials

(a) Acts prior to reversion can be punished under the criminal laws and ordinances effective on Okinawa before reversion, in principle.

(b) Cases concerning criminal affairs pending at the GRI Court and the USCAR Court at the time of reversion shall be kept pending at the corresponding courts in the homeland and shall be put to procedures and tried under the homeland's Criminal Procedure Code and other procedure-related laws and ordinances after reversion.

(c) As to the cases in which the carrying-out of the decisions have not been completed upon reversion, the carrying-out and other measures shall be taken after reversion under the homeland's Prison Law and other laws and ordinances concerning correction and rehabilitation.

VIII. Other Matters

1. Handling of Matters Concerning Claims against US

Claims, etc., concerning those who have not yet been given compensation for the so-called pre-Peace personal injuries, which are matters other than those which should be settled by the US Government on the basis of the Reversion Agreement, shall be subject to proper measures by the State after investigations on the actual situation.

2. Undivided Land of Cities, Towns, and Villages

Concerning things corresponding to the undivided land rents of cities, towns, and villages, which have hitherto been paid to the cities, towns, and villages hitherto, special measures shall be taken as a part of the financial measures for the cities, towns, and villages during the period until reversion of the military sites concerned.

3. Control of Land of Unknown Owners

Land of unknown owners, which will be controlled by the GRI or cities, towns, and villages of Okinawa at the time of reversion, shall be controlled by the Prefecture or the cities, towns, and villages according to previous instances, for some time to come after reversion.

4. Counter-Policies for Changes of Enterprise, Closing of Business, and for Those Separated from Their Positions

Concerning the enterprises which will be forced to change or close business due to revision or abolition of systems, accompanying reversion, special financing measures shall be taken for funds for their changes of enterprise, so that they can thereby change their enterprises and stabilize employment. Concerning those separated from their positions due to changes in the social and economic situation accompanying reversion, including those separated from those enterprises mentioned above, special measures shall be taken under laws for the development of opportunities for employment, and relief and other measures concerning re-employment. These workers shall be led to display their abilities effectively and stabilization of their livelihood shall be promoted.

Reference Material Concerning (Third) Outline of Okinawa Reversion Counter-Policies

1. Articles which come under Paragraph a. of Item 3. Tariffs of II. Taxation System are as follows:

Luncheon meat, ham and bacon, oolong tea and paochung tea, oranges, and bananas

2. Raw materials which come under Paragraph b. of Item 3. Tariffs of II. Taxation System are as follows:

Oil manufacturing industry (soy beans, rape-seed, crude oil);
"Miso" and "shoyu" manufacturing industry (soy beans);
Confectionery industry (red beans and other miscellaneous beans);
Bean-curds manufacturing industry (soy beans);
Crown caps manufacturing industry (compressed corks);
Beer brewing industry (malt, hops);
Meat processing industry (beef);
Devil's tongue jelly manufacturing industry (tuberous roots of devil's tongue -- including those cut, dried, and powdered);
Agricultural chemicals manufacturing industry (base material of agricultural chemicals);
Milk treatment and processing industry (skim dry milk, butter oil).

Of the above-mentioned articles, those which are items subject to import quotas shall be given special consideration as to the amount of imports.

U.S.INFORMATION SERVICE
PRESS AND PUBLICATIONS BRANCH

PRESS RELEASE

ニュース速報

CAUTION: NOT FOR PUBLICATION OR BROADCAST UNTIL ACTUAL SIGNING OF OKINAWA REVERSION AGREEMENT, EXPECTED AT 2117 HOURS, JST, JUNE 17, 1971

(Translation)

Tokyo, June 17, 1971

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

With reference to paragraph 9 of the Joint Communique between Prime Minister Sato and President Nixon issued on November 21, 1969, and to the recent talks between the representatives of the two Governments concerning the treatment after reversion of foreign nationals and firms in Okinawa, I wish to inform you that the Government of Japan, desirous of treating the matter in a sympathetic manner, has decided on the following policies:

I Business activities:

1. Each firm will be requested to make application, within a reasonable period of time after the reversion of Okinawa, for validation under the Law Concerning Foreign Investment and, with certain business activities, for licence or permit under other laws of Japan.

The Honorable Armin H. Meyer
Ambassador of the United States of America

71-29R

Individual entrepreneurs will not be required to obtain validation under the Law Concerning Foreign Investment.

2. The Government of Japan will promptly accord the said validation, licence or permit through the above-mentioned procedure to those firms and individual entrepreneurs which are legitimately engaged in business in Okinawa as of this date, in order to ensure the continuation of their businesses in accordance with presently valid licences of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands or other authorization, provided that:

(a) the said validation, licence or permit will not cover the establishment of a new branch and the removal of their fixed base of business to any other place in Japan outside Okinawa, for which a separate application will be required, and

(b) certain firms will have to make the adjustments requested by the Government of Japan in accordance with the understandings between the Japanese authorities and the firms concerned.

3. Pending the completion of the procedure mentioned in preceding paragraphs, necessary transitional measures will be taken under which the firms concerned will be allowed to continue their business operations in the meantime.

4. Subject to the conditions mentioned in paragraph 2 above, these firms and individual entrepreneurs may engage in transactions throughout Japan after reversion in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations of Japan.

II. Private properties:

1. The private properties of foreign individuals and firms in Okinawa, including the ownership and leases of private lands and houses duly acquired, will be respected after reversion under the Japanese laws and regulations as in the case of such properties of foreign individuals and firms in mainland Japan.

2. Those foreign investors desiring assurances that principals of and profits accruing from technical assistance contracts, beneficiary certificates, debentures, claimable assets and stock acquisition not affecting business management be paid in foreign currency should apply after reversion for the validation of such contracts or rights under the Law Concerning Foreign Investment. Such validation will promptly be given.

III. Leasing of state and prefectural lands:

With respect to the leasing of state and prefectural lands in Okinawa, necessary measures will be taken so that such leasing may continue for a period of one year after reversion under the same

conditions as in the present. The leasing of such lands for the period to follow will be subject to arrangements to be made between the parties concerned during the said one year period.

The leasing of state and prefectural lands in Okinawa after reversion will be made under the relevant laws and regulations of Japan, and no discrimination will be made against United States lessees for the reason that they are foreign lessees.

IV. Remittance in foreign currency:

1. With respect to the investment validated under the Law Concerning Foreign Investment, conversion into convertible foreign currency as well as free remittance to foreign countries of principals and profits accruing from the investment are guaranteed under the said law. Remittance of profits or funds generated through liquidation in the case of individual entrepreneurs will automatically be approved upon verification.

2. Foreign residents who hold dollar deposits in an Okinawan bank at the time of reversion may continue, after reversion, to hold dollar accounts or may convert them into yen accounts.

The remittance abroad of such accounts will be governed by the provisions of the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Control Law.

V. Professionals:

The treatment of foreign professionals in Okinawa after reversion will be as follows:

(1) Lawyers

Foreign lawyers who have been continuously practicing in Okinawa since January 1, 1971, will be allowed to practice, as in the present, concerning foreign laws after reversion subject to the approval by the Supreme Court of Japan, provided that each lawyer will maintain his office in Okinawa.

(2) Doctors and dentists

(a) Foreign doctors and dentists licensed under the pertinent laws in Okinawa as of the date of reversion will be allowed, for a considerable length of period, to practice, after reversion, as in the present in Okinawa, and will be qualified to take the National Medical Examination or the Preparatory Examination for the National Medical Examination for doctors or dentists under the relevant laws and regulations of Japan during the said period of time. If necessary, such examination will be given in English, provided that those who will have passed the National Medical Examination in English will be allowed to practice in Okinawa.

(b) Recognizing the necessity of continuation of operations of the Adventist Medical Center in Naha City, doctors or dentists who will come to Okinawa after reversion to practice at the Adventist Medical Center will be qualified to take the National Medical Examination or the Preparatory Examination for the National Medical Examination for doctors or dentists under the relevant laws and regulations of Japan. If necessary, such examination will be given in English, provided that those who will have passed the National Medical Examination in English will be allowed to practice at the said facility.

(3) Veterinarians

Those veterinarians licenced under the pertinent laws in Okinawa will be allowed to practice after reversion in Okinawa.

(4) Certified public accountants

Those certified public accountants who have been legitimately operating in Okinawa, have been certified in a foreign country such as the United States with requirements corresponding to those of Japanese certified public accountants and who possess sufficient knowledge of Japanese laws and regulations concerning accounting, will be allowed to practice upon the approval of their qualifications by the Minister of Finance of Japan and the registry of their names with the Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Such approval will promptly be given after reversion.

VI. Taxation:

1. The Government of Japan confirms that it has no intention to impose after reversion any retroactive taxation under Japanese tax laws and regulations in respect of activities or property in Okinawa before reversion. This does not mean that the Government of Japan renounces the right to impose taxation in accordance with the provisions of the tax laws in Okinawa (including USCAR Ordinances), which will be deemed as having the validity as Japanese tax laws and regulations, in case where taxation which should have been imposed on activities or property of foreign firms in Okinawa prior to reversion under the tax laws in Okinawa (including USCAR Ordinances) have not been imposed properly in accordance with such laws.

2. (a) With respect to the business losses based upon the filing of Blue Returns, for which a carry-over could have been approved under the Corporation Tax Law in Okinawa but has not actually been applied, the Government of Japan will in principle permit a carry-over thereof after reversion in accordance with the provisions of the Japanese Corporation Tax Law. The same treatment will be extended with respect to net losses presented in Blue Returns, carry-over of deduction of which is permitted under the Income Tax Law in Okinawa.

(b) Paragraph (a) above will be also applied with respect to Enterprise Tax and Local Inhabitants Tax imposed by the local authorities.

VII. Import Quotas:

The Government of Japan, as indicated in the Cabinet Decision of November 20, 1970, will give special consideration, where necessary, with respect to the importation of goods into Okinawa on an item-by-item basis, with a view to alleviating any impact which the application of the relevant laws and regulations of Japan may have on the livelihood of residents and the business activities of firms in Okinawa.

With respect to imports of goods under quantitative restrictions, the Government of Japan will, in the light of the above-mentioned decision, grant quotas to individual foreign firms on the basis of the past records of imports of such goods into Okinawa and also take into account the necessity for a reasonable increase of such imports in the light of the market situation and other relevant factors.

In implementing the policies mentioned in the said Cabinet decision and granting such quotas, the Government of Japan will not discriminate against foreign firms.

VIII. Broadcasting:

With respect to the operation of the Far East Broadcasting Company, the Government of Japan will take the necessary measures concerning the licensing after reversion of radio stations for the Far East Broadcasting Company as follows:

(1) The Government of Japan will permit broadcasting in the Japanese language by the "Zaidan Hojin Kyokuto Hoso" in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations of Japan.

(2) With respect to broadcasting in the English language now conducted by the Far East Broadcasting Company, such operation will be authorized to continue for a period of five years after reversion. The operation will be carried out under the conditions provided for by the relevant laws and regulations of Japan.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed): Kiichi Aichi
Minister for Foreign Affairs

Sneider → Yoshino, > Anon, Tue. 56 ago
↑ Telephone
Sato

10/5.6

4 アメリカ局長
3 参事官

秘
無期限

2 北米一課長 (条約課長 安全保障課長)

地位協定第14条により指定
を受けた特殊契約者による
業法上の登録、許認可に
ついて

S.46.10.26
米保(高野)

1 従来、地位協定第14条により「特殊契約者」として指定された者は、わが国の各業法に基づく登録、許認可を受けていない(例えば建設業法上の登録、電気ガス事業法上の認可)。

地位協定第14条1項は「この条に規定のある場合を除く他、同条2項により指定を受けた者は日本国の法令に服さなければならない」としており、また同条3項以下において、日本の国内法令の適用排除乃

GA 6

2

至、制限される場合を列記しているが、各業法の適用除外については明文の規定が存在しない。従って~~従来~~これら特殊契約者が、いかなる根拠に基づき各業法の適用を免がれ(うるのか)~~ていて~~が問題となる(14条業者の現状別添)。(この点建設省から照会あり。)

2 14条による特殊契約者の指定には同条第1項及び2項の要件を満たすことが必要であり、このため日米両国政府の間に~~事前~~あらかじめの協議が行なわれる(同条2項)。ここでいう協議は、上記でいう(1項、2項の)要件を満足しているか否かについて審査を行なうものであり、満足していると認められた場合は第14条で認める利益及び免除を享受するための身分ないし資格を付与すること(指定する)となる。

GA 6

従って、日本政府として右指定に同意を与える場合には、当該業者が日本において業を営む（指定された）際、必要な許認可を実体的に与えていると解釈すべきと考えられる（但し業法上の許認可ではない）（従ってこれを受けてなんらかの免除規定が各業法上に存在すべきと考えられるが、実際はなんらの特別措置もないのが実状である）。

3. 同条二項でいう「協議」が、日本側のvetoを含むものか否かについては、従来日米間の解釈に差異がみられた。米側は「指定に関し米側は日本側にconsultするが、日本側のagreementを要せず最終認定権は米側が保有している」旨を強しているが、米側は14条1項、2項の要件を満足するかどうかについて必要な資料を提出、指定の理由を説明し、日本側が当該業者が適格なることにつき納得しなければ

一方的指定をなしえないとみることが右協議の手続（別添2）からいっても当然と思われる。

4. 従って、従来各業法が14条による特殊契約者に適用されていない（地位協定上の）根拠としては、2で述べたように、同条二項による協議（vetoを有する）の際に米側に対し当該事業を行なうことについて業法上の許認可、登録と同様の効果をもたらす審査を行なっており、改めて国内法令たる業法上の許認可の必要（はないと解すべきと思われる）（この点各業法が適用除外につき適当な規定を有していない点は一応問題となる。）。

また同条1項において「この条に規定のある場合を除く他」とあり、業法についてはなんら明示の規定が存在しないことから、同条2項にいう協議のみによって業法が排除されているとみることに（文理解釈上問題が残る）とし思われるが、1項にいう

口円法令の中には、当該業者の~~[illegible]~~「契約の履行」自体に係る法令（各業法など）は~~含まれず~~、当然含まれないと解すべきであり、

これら業者が契約履行を行なうと行なわざるとに~~[illegible]~~ならず時間に在ることにより当然適用を受ける法令（例えば交通法規などの取締り法規、正事法など）がまとして含まれていると考えられる。

別添1.

14年業者一覧表　　(46年10月現在)

1. AIR AMERICA (航空輸送)
2. PACIFIC ARCHITECTS & ENGINEERS, Inc. (滑走路関係技術及び検査)
3. TRANS-ASIA ENGINEERING ASSOCIATES, Inc. (建設工事)
4. SOUTHERN AIR TRANSPORT, Inc. (航空輸送)
5. ADRIAN WILSON & ASSOCIATES (建設計画立案)
6. DANIEL, MANN, JOHNSON AND MENDENHALL (建設計画立案)
7. AEROSPACE OPERATION DIVISION, DYNALECTRON CORPORATION (航空機の修理改修)
8. MEADOW GOLD DAIRIES-HAWAII, Ltd. (還元牛乳の製造)
9. SEABOARD WORLD AIRLINES, Inc. (航空輸送)
10. SANDERS ASSOCIATES, Inc. (電気通信施設建設)
11. AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC CO. (電気通信施設建設)
12. LSI SERVICE INCORPORATION (航空機の修理改修)
13. AIRLIFT INTERNATIONAL, Inc. (航空輸送)

(米側注: ○印は沖縄においても米軍関係企業として営業している)

別添2

〈14条による指定手続〉

1. 米側合同委事務局より非公式に指定の意向申し入れ。

2. 当方より関連資料の提出要求。

3. 関係各省による2.の資料の検討、及び米側担当官相談の上説明会開催。

4. 3において指定に問題がないと場合合同委に対し米側より指定意向のメモ提出。

5. 当方より合同委に対し指定に異議ない旨回答。(この間当省と関係省の間に公信の授受あり)。

46. 12. 15

外務省アメリカ局
北米第一課

きさにお届けした 沖縄来電
第1247, 1257, 1253号
「米商業会議所役員の会談
申入れ」に関する"Conference
Notes - Draft"を米側より
入手したので、コピー1部
至急送付します。

GA-6 外務省

CONFERENCE NOTES--DRAFT

Meeting November 9, 1971

I. Validation of Existing Licenses and Other Authorizations or Permits Issued by GRI or USCAR

As a test of a suggested procedure for identifying problems which may be encountered in re-issuing licenses, Chamber of Commerce representatives presented data concerning three firms which presently hold foreign investment licenses and asked the GOJ for "advance informal" advice as to whether changes in the existing licenses for these firms would be required.

II. Remittance Abroad in Foreign Currency and Maintenance of Dollar Accounts

a. In further clarification of the holding of dollar accounts, the GOJ deleted any indication that approvals for dollar accounts would be automatic. It stated the entry of dollars in the form of pension or retirement payments would be approved, however, since it was interested in the source of all payments in foreign currency, every transaction would be checked. The GOJ stated that a "pre-condition" for approval of dollar remittances from abroad was that such monies must be sent out of Japan. (The Chamber of Commerce has requested a further clarification of this point).

b. Remittances abroad for speculative land investment and certain purchases of securities and mutual funds (example I.O.S.) may be disapproved. However, payments may be continued on contracts existing before reversion. The same policy will apply to installment payments on autos and other commodities. This point was made in "clarification" of notes on October 21-23 meeting. The request of the Chamber of Commerce that the approval

of dollar accounts not be limited to one year was not decided completely.

III. Special Measures for Foreign Professionals

Pharmacists were included in the category of professionals (medical) which will have licenses "renewed" by the GOJ. Discussion as to the classification of the Adventist Medical Center resulted in the conclusion that it will "have no trouble" in registering as a hospital. With regard to the time and place of examinations for replacement doctors and dentists the GOJ said these would be given twice a year in Okinawa and in the interim the new arrivals could practice as "assistants." The Chamber of Commerce representatives or the Adventist Medical Center will discuss these details further in limited conferences with GOJ staff.

IV. Taxation

The extended discussion on this subject indicates it is one of the most difficult to reach detailed understanding on. With regard to the record of the meetings of October 21-23, the GOJ contradicted the Chamber draft minutes in regard to the time of applicability of GOJ corporate tax law. It had been understood that such law would not be applied until the beginning of the first business year of the firm after reversion. In the subject meeting, it was stated the GOJ tax law would be applied retroactively to the beginning of the firm's business year during which reversion takes place. (The Chamber of Commerce wishes to keep this matter open for further discussion.)

The GOJ reiterated its earlier statements that the residency status of foreigners in Okinawa for taxation purposes would not be determined only

by whether the individual had resided on Okinawa for five years and agreed to continue to consider the position of the Chamber of Commerce that beginning of "residency" in Japan is, in fact, reversion day.

V. Import Quotas

With regard to a previous answer to a question, the GOJ clarified the point by stating quotas in homeland Japan were given in volume, in principle, but in some cases the quota was in total value (examples: ham, sausage, fruit, food products).

Attempt was again made during this meeting to establish the time period and type of data which would be used by the GOJ in allocating import quotas to individual foreign firms in implementation of paragraph VII of the Aichi letter. Also pending from the October discussion was guidance from the GOJ on whether quotas would be granted to "end user" versus the importer of record and how long a period the firm given a quota might expect to continue to receive quotas. The GOJ side indicated these matters were still under consideration but in regard to the "base period," import or sales data from a certain 12-month period could not be the sole factor in determining the amount of the quota. As to how long a firm would receive a quota, this is indefinite and action by the GOJ to rescind or change the quota depends on whether the firm continues its business in the same manner as when the quota was granted. The GOJ did promise that new firms would be granted quotas where appropriate and such allocations would not be taken from existing quotas.

VI. Other Problems Discussed

There were many other questions raised and guidance requested from the GOJ of a detailed nature. These are considered important to the continuation of foreign businesses on Okinawa after reversion without undue hardship. However, since there were many specific questions and most of them not easily assoicated with the major policy areas of the Aichi letter, an appendix has been prepared to these minutes in the form of a list of such questions and answers.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES
IN OKINAWA

Cable : AMCHAM OKINAWA
P.O. Box 58, Koza, Okinawa, R.I. Tel. 097-2118

December 20, 1971

Mr. Masatada Tachibana
Counselor
European and American Affairs Bureau
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
2-1 Kasumigaseki 2-chome
Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo

Dear Mr. Tachibana:

Thank you for taking time to meet with our delegation last Thursday. I know how busy you were.

The efforts made by you and your staff in providing the foreign busienss and professional people on Okinawa with information and help is very much appreciated.

I think the meetings we have been holding are very helpful and can be effective through reversion in providing a place to discuss any problems which may occur.

The Aichi letter gives a good foundation of general principles on which to base the many actions necessary to accomplish the integration of the Okinawan foreign businesses into Japan.

I look forward to a continued close and friendly working relationship with you and your staff.

Sincerely yours,

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES IN OKINAWA

James N. Perry
President

JNP: nmt

佐藤可以

在沖米人商業会議所代表との会合
日程

日・時：2月10日 10:00 a.m. から
場所：外務省 717号室

時間	議題	関係者	備考
午前			
10:00–11:00	I Business Activities	大蔵 通産	License, Permits, other authorities
11:00–11:30	II Private Properties	大蔵	外国人所有財産の売却、賃貸借等
11:30–12:00	VII Immigration Status	法務	retail businessmen への visa, 期間
12:00–12:30	IV Proffessionals	厚生	Adventist Medical C. American Clinic
午后			
2:00–3:00	III Remittance in Foreign Currency (and holding dollar accounts)	大蔵	
3:00–4:00	V. Taxation	大蔵	
4:00–5:00	VI Import Quota	農林 通産	

注：1. 議題のローマ数字は、先方提示の質問項目番号
2.

GA-6 外務省

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES
IN OKINAWA

Cable : AMCHAM OKINAWA
P.O. Box 58, Koza, Okinawa, R.I. Tel. 097-2118

December 29, 1971

Mr. Masatada Tachibana
Counselor
European and American Affairs Bureau
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
2-1 Kasumigaseki 2-chome
Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo

Dear Mr. Tachibana:

Enclosed are the two documents promised in our meeting on December 17 at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

1. Draft minutes,

2. List of unresolved matters concerning foreign business operations after reversion of Okinawa to Japan.

We request that you study these documents at your convenience and that they serve as an agenda for our next meeting. This meeting should be held at a mutually agreeable time near the middle or end of January in Tokyo.

We look forward to your reply.

Sincerely yours,

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE
UNITED STATES IN OKINAWA

James N. Perry
President

JNP:nmt

Encl: a/s

CC: Minister Richard L. Sneider, American Embassy
Minister Ichiro Yoshioka, Preparatory Commission
Minister Robert A. Fearey, Civil Administrator

DRAFT MINUTES
CCUSO/GOJ Meeting
December 17, 1971

Present:

CCUSO - Messrs. Perry, Stolle and Reeves

U.S.G.- Messrs. Parker and Francis (interpreter Mr. Sasaki)

GOJ - Messrs. Sato, Mabuchi, Takeshima, Fukuhara, and others

Scope of Meeting

A draft of minutes of the last previous meeting between the parties had been prepared by CCUSO but had been presented only two days earlier to the GOJ and was stated by the CCUSO to be incomplete. The GOJ side explained the very deep involvement of its policy level personnel in the Diet proceedings on reversion and regretted both the absence of these persons from the meeting and its inability due to time limitations to be prepared for full discussion of the items in the CCUSO draft.

Minutes of Meeting

A. With regard to paragraph V of the draft minutes, the GOJ wished to explain the reference to the "indefinite" time limit on the allocation of an import quota to a firm. It was stated that the decision on how long quotas would last would be decided on an "article by article" basis. For example, certain Japanese industries (orange juice and concentrates and computers were used as examples) might become "competitive" in their products and the quotas eliminated. It was stated a few months would be needed to resolve the final policy of the GOJ on quotas and make arrangements with the "Naha" government to implement the system. The CCUSO reminded the

GOJ representatives that problems would arise if firm policies and procedures were not decided soon because many firms were ordering goods which now are not restricted in any way but which may arrive after reversion day. The GOJ stated its awareness of this possibility and was working to be ready.

B. In response to a request for the list of "restricted" items, the GOJ side said the list maintained by MITI contained most of such items but not all of them. It would decide how to supply this information to CCUSO most effectively.

C. The procedures for obtaining and maintaining a dollar account were again discussed at this meeting. The GOJ repeated its previous explanation that individuals and firms who wish to hold a dollar account after reversion day must make application before that time with the Naha branch of the Bank of Japan. Authorization will be given for one year in all cases. Firms which wish to have a dollar account for a longer period will apply after reversion and approved authorizations will then remain in effect "until further notice." Individuals may apply at the end of the first year and renewed approvals will be decided on a case-by-case basis. Applications for withdrawal of dollars from these accounts must be made in all cases to foreign exchange banks. Those persons classified as "foreign residents" may remit dollars outside of Japan only. The CCUSO representatives urged the GOJ to give consideration to the convenience of all parties if local remittances in dollars were permitted to those persons and businesses on Okinawa which are authorized to accept dollars. (This request is made primarily in regard to personal transactions and payments

with organizations or businesses allowed to accept foreign currency and the CCUSO agreed to furnish specific detailed examples). A further discussion was held on the example of a "resident" of Okinawa acting as agent for a non-resident in the collection of payments due the non-resident. The GOJ side indicated this might be possible but it would be necessary to examine each such relationship on a case-by-case basis. The CCUSO representatives asked to be advised as soon as the forms and procedures were available to apply for dollar accounts.

D. The GOJ wished to clarify the word "assistant" used in the draft minutes to mean a helper with no authority to practice medicine. It was stated that the doctor(s) licensed by the GOJ had to be legally responsible. The Chamber representatives again requested special scheduling of the required examination for those doctors taking it in English to which the response was that such was not likely since Japanese doctors had to wait until the semi-annually scheduled time themselves. There was some further discussion of the problem of status of the Adventist Center (clinic or hospital). At present it cannot qualify as a hospital under GRI standards (number of beds, primarily) and at reversion time, according to prior advice from the GOJ, it will not be able to change its status (it qualifies under GOJ law as a hospital). The GOJ stated its understanding of the problem as the need to establish how to proceed after reversion.

E. There was mutual agreement to the continuation of meetings between the GOJ and CCUSO representatives to discuss unresolved and/or anticipated problems of the foreign businessman due to reversion as had been done for the last three months. It was felt more progress could be made if the

problems and questions were stated as completely as possible and provided to the GOJ well in advance of the actual meetings. It also was agreed it was desirable to continue to hold the meetings in Tokyo.

Conclusion:

Due to the absence of some GOJ representatives in connection with Diet business and the short period of time available to the GOJ to prepare responses to agenda items for this meeting, the CCUSO believes it is desirable to list on a separate paper the outstanding problems and unanswered questions which it hopes the GOJ will give priority attention to before the next meeting is scheduled. It is understood that MITI is planning to send some specialists to Okinawa in January to explain procedures for filing license applications and this team will be available for meetings with foreign business people. Therefore, CCUSO hopes those questions on the attached list pertaining to application procedures will be answered directly during that visit.

December 27, 1971

UNRESOLVED MATTERS CONCERNING FOREIGN BUSINESS OPERATIONS AFTER REVERSION OF OKINAWA TO JAPAN

I. Business Activities (Licensing, permits, and other authorizations)

A. It is necessary to know as far in advance as possible how long the "reasonable period" will be during which businesses and professionals will be allowed to continue their business operations before application is made to the GOJ for validation of their existing licenses, permits, etc.

B. Has legislation been passed by the Diet to support the promises contained in paragraphs I.1 and I.2 and I.3 of the Aichi letter regarding both interim and permanent authorization? In those cases where legislation is not necessary, have appropriate regulations or policy directives been issued by the appropriate ministries to provide the transitional authority for continuation of business? If so, are copies available?

C. Will the GOJ please provide for our record the conclusion reached on the suitability of foreign investment licenses now held or modified as desired by the three test firms (Williams International, GEICO, and Sunabe Corporation)? Is it possible for this procedure to be followed by other firms which are members of the CCUSO to obtain advance informal GOJ response?

D. The "transitional measures" required will include the clearance of goods and materials through customs which were ordered in the ordinary course of business before reversion in order for the

business to continue its operations "in the meantime." It is assumed import licenses and other necessary authorizations will be issued promptly in such cases and adjustment made later against quotas, etc. when the latter are formally allocated. Has the GOJ made plans and issued instructions to that effect?

II. Private Properties

A. To what extent will the foreign property owner be restricted in the leasing or sale of his property after reversion? Are any special licenses or authorizations required to rent a part or all of foreign-owned buildings? Will such required permission be granted "automatically" in those cases where ownership existed before reversion?

III. Remittance in Foreign Currency (and holding dollar accounts)

A. It is considered appropriate by the CCUSO that those persons and firms authorized to hold dollar accounts after reversion be allowed to withdraw dollars for payment by check to persons and organizations on Okinawa which are authorized to hold dollars in their possession. Does the GOJ agree? (Examples will be given orally at the next meeting).

B. If certain business establishments are allowed to sell certain items on a tax-free basis, will such businesses be authorized to accept foreign currency (or check) from persons authorized to make tax-free purchases?

C. It has been stated that continuation of remittances abroad in foreign currency will be permitted for instalment payments on contracts entered into before reversion for such things as real

estate, mutual funds, automobiles, and other commodities. However, contracts after reversion will have to be approved on a case-by-case basis for foreign residents. The CCUSO has asked that payments on post-reversion contracts made by a "non-resident" to a "resident" who is solely the collection agent for a non-resident entity be also permitted in dollars on an "automatic" approval basis. It is also requested that payments on personal loans be included on the same basis as other financial contracts.

D. It is important that GOJ application forms and procedures for obtaining authority to maintain a dollar account be published as soon as possible. Is it known when they will be available to interested parties?

E. The CCUSO has requested the GOJ to consider granting authority to hold dollar accounts for longer than one year if requested in the initial application before reversion. Has a decision been reached?

IV. Professionals

A. The CCUSO asks on behalf of the Adventist Medical Center whether the GOJ is able to answer any of the several questions outstanding which are related to this institution alone?

B. As is now recognized by the GOJ, a procedure must be developed for the Adventist Medical Center to apply for classification as a hospital under GOJ criteria before reversion IF it will not be allowed to change its status after reversion. This problem is due to a disparity between GRI and GOJ laws.

C. The American Clinic has operated for many years as an institution rather than on the basis of individually-held medical licenses. The CCUSO reiterates its previous request that the GOJ grant the professional staff of the American Clinic the same special treatment regarding examinations as extended to the Adventist Medical Center.

V. Taxation

A. There is an inconsistency in the GOJ plan for the changeover of tax administration in that corporate taxes will be placed under Japanese law retroactively to the beginning of the business year in which reversion takes place while personal income taxes will be calculated under Japanese law from the July 1st following actual reversion. The CCUSO wishes to discuss this policy further.

B. We request any further information from the GOJ side on the matter of when and how permanent residency will be determined (5-year automatic rule involved) for those foreigners already residing on Okinawa before reversion.

C. Some details remain to be clarified in the GOJ policy for taxing certain "tourist items" in inventory on reversion day. In connection with the indication that special treatment would be given (limited to one year after reversion) to such inventory which might become "unsaleable", the CCUSO has pointed out that the one-year limitation may cause hardship in some cases unless the beginning of the period can be considered as the date the Japanese tax is paid on the merchandise.

D. Any further policy or guidance on "tax-free" items and the procedures under which they will be imported and sold?

VI. Import Quotas

A. In discussing many details and procedures connected with items on wihch the GOJ restricts imports, we have failed to finalize some very important major problems in this area. The following paragraphs are intended to restore them to a place of proper priority for our future meetings.

B. The Aichi letter assures foreign firms on Okinawa that,

1. Special consideration will be given, where necessary, with respect to the importation of goods into Okinawa, with a view toward alleviating any impact which application of relevant Japanese laws and regulations may have on the business activities of such firms. Hos is this specifically treated in special measures legislation? Are there any exceptions to this policy (by type of industry or item)?

2. Quotas will be granted to <u>individual</u> foreign firms on the basis of ...etc. Firms cannot continue business after reversion unless they are assured now that their allocation will be adequate to maintain established levels of sales plus a growth factor, if the market so indicates. Is it possible to have such a positive assurance?

3. In the spirit of the Aichi letter CCUSO believes the two provisions cited above are applicable to items which are prohibited from

import into Japan proper as a means of protecting Japanese industry vis-a-vis national security or constitutional law. Will the GOJ please provide a list of all items absolutely prohibited from import into Japan at present and advise which are prohibited by law and which by regulation or policy? Only by this process will it be possible for CCUSO to determine the extent of this problem and request special consideration to prevent undue hardship on the firms now legitimately doing business on Okinawa.

C. Will the GOJ please re-state in detail the method it plans to use in determining which firms shall receive quotas and the size of such quotas?

VII. Immigration Status

A. It has been reported the GOJ intends to limit the visas of foreign retail businessmen to 180 days. Is it not possible to blanket thses persons in as "commercial entrants" for 3 years? If not, please explain the method of distinguishing which is which.

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アメリカ局長
参事官
北米オー課長

在沖外資企業問題 47.2.2

米北一（森本）

2日、在京米大パーカー書記官は、MITI 間渕沖対室長あて本件書信写し（別添）を当方参考までとし、手交越した。内容は、去る1月の外資申請手続業説明団の訪沖を感謝するも、今回、MITI 森原課長が在沖外資を復帰後、1971年6月17日（愛知書簡発出日）現在の事業活動につき認めると結論したことに関し、米側としては、同課長が昨年10月、外務省での本件会合で述べた如く、在沖外資に対する本土外資法その他関係法に基く本件認可は、愛知書簡発出日現在の事業運営についてではなく、現行の琉政ライセンスあるいはその他の認可~~を有するものを~~に基いて、これらを有する対象者に与えられるべきであるとの趣旨を述べている。在沖米企業側より、来週東京での本件会合につき申し越しているので、その関連で、この際米側の立場を再度確認越したものと思われる。

右ご参考まで。

GA-6 3533 外務省

Feb 2, 1972

Morimoto-san:

Enclosed for your information is a copy of a letter which I have delivered to Mr. Mabuchi of MITI.

T. Parker

FONOFF

Tokyo, Japan

January 27, 1972

Mr. Naozo Mabuchi
Okinawa Reversion
Preparations Office
Ministry of International
Trade & Industry
Tokyo, Japan

Dear Mr. Mabuchi:

I would like to express on behalf of the American Embassy our appreciation for the recent visit to Okinawa by the Government of Japan team under Mr. Fujiwara. The practical explanations of the pre-reversion and post-reversion steps to be taken by the businessmen were most informative and useful. Furthermore, everyone appreciated hearing from the team spokesmen that the Government of Japan would approach the problems of the businessmen in a friendly and flexible way.

One matter continues to be of some concern to the Embassy and to the businessmen. This is the question of the basis of validation under the Law Concerning Foreign Investment, and the basis of the issuance of licenses and permits, where necessary, under other laws of Japan. As you know, this matter is dealt with in Section I of the letter from Foreign Minister Aichi to Ambassador Meyer dated June 17, 1971.

At a meeting held October 23, 1971, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, between representatives of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in Okinawa and the Government of Japan, Mr. Fujiwara of MITI explained that basically, except for extreme,

abnormal cases, the policy of the Government of Japan is to issue new licenses based on Government of the Ryukyu Islands licenses which the businessmen are now holding. It was only from the viewpoint of fact finding, he continued, that he had referred to June 17, 1971.

On the other hand, at the meeting held January 19, 1972, at the Harborview Club in Naha, Okinawa, Mr. Fujiwara concluded his remarks by indicating that the Government of Japan, acting in accordance with the "Aichi letter", will approve the businessmen's June 17, 1971 operations except for extreme cases. Mr. Perry of the Chamber of Commerce restated the businessmen's wish that the Government of Japan issue its licenses on the basis of existing Government of the Ryukyu Islands licenses or other authorizations, and not, as Mr. Fujiwara seemed to have indicated, on the basis on June 17, 1971 operations. Mr. Fujiwara replied that he understood what Mr. Perry meant, and that the two approaches should be about the same. One reason for the Government of Japan's approach, he said, is that the expression of the scope of business in Government of the Ryukyu Islands licenses is different from the Government of Japan's method of expression. What the businessmen were doing on June 17, 1971 will be the Government of Japan's guide.

The Embassy is fully aware of the various problems that concern the Government of Japan in this matter, such as vaguely worded Government of the Ryukyu Islandslicenses, possible "extreme" cases such as the manufacture of toxic chemicals, and the possibility that some businessmen's present activities are not authorized by their existing Government of the Ryukyu Islandslicenses or other authorizations.

Nevertheless, the Embassy confirms its view that the correct approach to this problem in accordance with the "Aichi letter" remains that as stated by Mr. Fujiwara on October 23, 1971. Validations under

the Law Concerning Foreign Investment, or the issuance of licenses or permits under other Japanese laws, should be on the basis of existing Government of the Ryukyus Islands licenses or other authorizations. The Embassy trusts that the Government of Japan will continue to approach the problem in this way.

Sincerely,

Thomas Parker, Jr.
Second Secretary