

琉球大学学術リポジトリ

米国管理下の南西諸島状況雑件 啓発・広報(V)

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海外経済論

(昭四七・三・十八)

(No. 1)

沖繩返還協定は、昨年六月十七日、東京（	わんまーた。	9月2、沖繩返還協定9批准書9交換が行な	に、福田外務大臣とマイヤー駐日米国外務と	大蔵官邸に於りて、佐藤総理大臣出席のもと	一九七二年三月十五日、東京永田町の総理	一、批准書交換に至るまでの経緯	批准書交換は、至るまでの経緯	沖繩返還協定の批准書交換は、つり
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外務省

10x20

42.3.24.
格外ハ

条約課長

法規課長

安全保障課長

アメリカ局長

参事官

北米才一課長

沖繩返還協定 海外公報室科 につりて
四七、三、一八
米、此一
今回の批准書交換は、一部は外務省から沖
縄返還協定9批准書に因りる公報室科の要望か
ありとあり。この際、海外公報室とも協同の
上、インフォメーション・サービスに因りる沖縄特長を作成
するにとし、その和文原稿を引取り、その作成
に努む。所為、完結し、上り、あり。

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總理大臣官印とワシントン（國務商）の双
方には、二調印式が奉行された。愛知外務大臣
（当時）とロジャーズ（國務長官）との協定に
同時署名を行なった。幸當時代表が、
在米日大使館長と長官の調印式が、
時通信衛星を通じて、三つの日米兩國に
テレビ中継された。その後、日米兩國は、
沖繩返還協定を賛助する。その国内平定促進の小事に
か、一月二十日、一月二十日、一月二十日

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衆議院に於いて、次いで十一月二十日参議
院に於いて、その決議案を可決した。他方、
これ、国会の承認を得るに至り、一月二十日、
米國側には、一月二十日、一月二十日、
合には、一月二十日、一月二十日、
十日、上院、参議院に於いて、一月二十日、
承認された。この日、米双方とも、
この日、一月二十日、一月二十日、
二立法府の支持を得た。この日、
後、一月二十日、一月二十日、一月二十日

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(No. 6)

三月十日日本政府の批准
書に交換の条あり。
二、沖縄返還の背景
沖縄返還問題は、日米関係に於ける重要な
一筋線として、上の最大政治事件であり、
長。
沖縄は、古くからわが国の領土であり、
長に於ける第二次世界大戦終了後のわが国の
から切り離すことは、
長。

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(No. 7)

現在、沖縄の地位を定めておくことは、
之に、平和条約の第三条にあり、
規定により、沖縄は、
九、八、五、返還されるべきである。小笠原諸島
と同様、潜在主権はわが国に保持されてきた。
その施政は、米国の要領に於ける子に、
一、
平和条約締結交渉の過程に於ける、
加国は、沖縄の返還をわが国の統治下にあり、
之に、
他方、連合国の

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中に沖繩に對するわが國の主張をも叙する
べきべしと主張する國もあり来りた。よる南
平和条約の条が上まつた背景に「わが國」
がしる國の長官の次の發言が如きは、小を説
明し、りるといえよう。

「第三条は、琉球諸島および日本の南および南東の諸島をこ
りあつかつています。これらの諸島は、降伏以來合衆國の單
獨行政權の下にあります。若干の連合國は、合衆國主權のた
めにこれらの諸島に對する主權を日本が放棄することを本条
約に規定することを力説しました。他の諸國は、これらの諸
島は日本に完全に復歸せしめられるべきであると提議しまし
た。連合國のこの意見の相違に直面して、合衆國は、最善の
方法、合衆國を施政權とする國連の信託統治制度の下に
これらの諸島をおくことを可能にし、日本に残存主權を許す
ことであると感じました」

わが國の領土の一部及びこれに居住する人
の日本國民が、長期海外國の支配下にあり、
いふに、これ、全く敗戦による不幸の結果にほ
かぬべきである。この領土及び國民を放棄する
べき姿、そのわが國の施政權の下に復歸
すべきこと、いふに、この後、沖繩及び本土
の國民の希望と、わが國の心あり、沖繩返還の
題の本質は、正にこの國民の希望の實現といふ
ことにあり来りた。

(No. 10)

に沖縄返還問題を取り上げ、一九六
年六月、岸総理大臣とアイゼンハワー大
統領との会談があり、その結果、同年六月二十日
東京において、アイゼンハワー大
統領と岸首相との共同声明が、以
て発表された。

「総理大臣は、琉球および小笠原諸
島に対する施政権の日本国への返還
についての日本国民の強い希望を強
調した。大統領は、日本国がこれら
の諸島に対する潜在的な主権を有する
という合衆国の立場を再確認した。
しかしながら、大統領は、脅威と緊
張の状態が極東に存在する限り、合
衆国はその現在の状態を維持する必
要を認めるであろうことを指摘し

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た。大統領は、合衆国が、これらの
諸島の住民の福祉を増進し、かつ、
その経済的および文化的向上を促進
する政策を継続する旨を述べた。

岸首相は、一九六一年六月の沖縄返還
大綱と、アイゼンハワー大統領との会談及び一九六
二年一月の第一回日米首脳会談の結果、この
大統領会談後、九月日米首脳会談を始り、あ
る中、レベルの日本側政府と接触を通じて、沖
縄の返還及び沖縄返還に、つぎ米政府
の協力的態度を要望し、これを米側

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領と合談一才一在、
月二十一日、
とあり、一九七二年中に
国に返還する二とに合意一才一在。
に基かり、
大も、
准第9之換、
正確に云之、
了る日本国、
にあり、

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(No. 15)

三、
戦争の結果、
平和的、
ニヒ、
才。、
用を、
諸島は、
九六、
沖縄返還、
たわ、

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(No. 16)

ニヒトナリナキ。
ニヤナリナキ。世界史上特筆すべき一連の日本
内閣の取決めは、わが政府の端を始め、当分の
国民世論を背景として、長中末の交渉の結果
にも、大なる二つのありき。一は、二つの
政府の、この国に、沖繩返還の計を、預望を、實現
させること。二は、日米友好関係の維持と、い
わゆる大原則的政治的見地から、必要ありと、判
断が、日米双方の首脳にあること。三は、い
ふまでもない、長年のわが、沖繩返還交渉

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かいよいよ、二に、實を結ん、背景は、戦後の
日米関係を支えるべき、友好信賴關係にあること
断言する。二は、わが、一は、
一は、二は、沖繩返還の實現に、大なる、兩國の
友好信賴關係は、わが、一層、強固なる、基
礎の上に、置かれること。二は、わが、七、確信を、わ
が、二、ありき。

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米國法令を合ん

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沖繩返還協定のおもな内容									
沖繩返還協定は、前文および九カ条から成っているが、そのおもな内容は以下のとおりである。									
1、前文									
総理大臣および大統領が一九六九年十一月に沖繩の地位について検討し、その日本国への早期復帰を達成するための具体的な取決めに際して両政府が直ちに協議に入ることに合意したこと、両政府がこの協議を行ない、沖繩の復帰が佐藤・ニクソン共同声明の基礎の上に行なわれることを再確認したことなど、この協定の締結に至る経緯を述べている。									
2、第一条									
米国が、沖繩に關し平和条約第三条によつて与えられた施政権を同協定発効の日日本国に返還する旨を規定している。返還される地域は、平和条約第三条地域のうち、未返還地域のすべてであり、その地理的範囲は、合意議事録で確度をもって確認している。尖閣列島がこの地域内に含まれていないことは疑念の余地がない。									
3、第二条									
日米安保条約および関連諸取決め等、日米間の条約は、協定発効の日から沖繩に適用されることが確認されており、いづれ日本主権が回復されようとも規定されている。									
4、第三条									
日本政府は、日米安保条約および関連諸取決めに従い、協定発効の日日本国に対し沖繩における施設・区域の使用を許すことを規定している。									
なお、この点に關連し、六月十七日付愛知外務大臣とマイヤー大使との間の了解覚書は、(A)復帰の日から米軍に提供する用意のある施設・区域(八十八カ所)、(B)復帰後日本側に返還されることとなる施設・区域(十二カ所)、および(C)米國政府が現に使用している基地で復帰の際またはその前にその全部または一部が使用解除されるもの(三十四カ所)のリストを掲げている。									
5、第四条									
本条は請求権に關する規定であるが、まず日本国は、米國の施政期間中沖繩において生じた対米請求権を放棄するが、この放棄には同期間中に適用									

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された米國の法令または沖繩の現地法令により特に認められる日本國民の請求権の放棄を含まない旨規定されている。そして、放棄されない請求権のものも、合意議事録に掲げられていない。また、米國政府は、高等弁務官布令第六十号によつて原状回復のための支払いの対象となつた土地と同様の損害を受けながらその対象とならなかつた土地の所有者に対し、前記支払いとの均衡を失しないよう自発的支払いを行なうこととなつた。さらに、交換公文において、米國政府は日本政府と協議のうえ、米國政府が沖繩で保有している埋立地を必要限度で処分することにより、那覇軍港内の土地の海没から生じた問題を解決するためできる限りすみやかに必要な準備を完了することになった。									
6、第五条									
日本国は、民事事件に關し、原則として沖繩における裁判所が行なつた最終的裁判の効力を認め、また、民・刑									
7、第六条									
琉球電力公社、琉球水道公社および琉球開発金融公社(いわゆる三公社)の財産は日本政府に引き継がれること、および復帰の日日本国に提供される施設・区域外にある米國政府の財産は、原則として日本政府に移転される旨を規定している。このような財産には、那覇空港施設、行政用建築物、道路橋、航路保安施設、航路標識などが含まれている。さらに、米國政府が保有している埋立地は、日本政府の財産となる。									
8、第七条									
日本政府は、米國の資産が日本に移転されること、米國政府が沖繩返還を共同声明第八項にいう日本政府の政策									

に背馳しないよう実施すること、米政府が復帰後に雇用の分野等において余分の費用を負担することとなることを考慮し、協定発効の日から五年間に三億二千万ドルを米政府に支払うことを規定している。本条項に關し最も注意すべきは、佐藤・ニクソン共同声明の核案に關する部分の骨子が、文化とれたことである。

9、第八條
日本政府は、協定発効の日から五年間、沖縄におけるVOA中継局の運営に同意し、同政府は同日から二年後にVOAの将来の運営について協議に入ることを規定している。なお、交戦公文において、周波数その他中継局の活動に關する技術的事項のほか、米政府は中継局の活動に關する請求を解決する責任を負うこと、中継番組の責任は米政府にあるが、同政府は日本政府が表明した見解を尊重すること等を定めている。

10、第九條

効力発生について、東京で行なわれる批准書交換の後二ヵ月で、本協定は発効することを規定している。

× ×

なお、沖縄返還協定と直接関連はないが、沖縄の復歸に伴う、a、外国人および外国企業の取扱い、および、b、航空運送業務の取扱いについて、前者については愛知外務大臣の書簡により、後者については了解覚書により、それぞれ次のとおりとなった。

a、外国人および外国企業の取扱い
日本政府は、現に沖縄において適法に事業を営んでいる外国企業および個人営業者に、外資法に基づく認可および業種に應じ関係業法等に基づく免許または許可を受けるための申請を復歸後に行なわせることとし、若干の企業については日本政府の要請した調整を要するが、所要の認可、免許または許可はすみやかに与える旨を、六月十七日付外務大臣發駐日米國大使あて書簡で明記している。

b、航空企業
六月十七日付吉野外務省アメリカ局長とスナイダー駐日米國公使との間の了解覚書により、復歸後米國航空企業は日本本土と那覇との間の国内航空運送（カポターシ）を行なう權利を有しないこと、および國際運輸については、五年の暫定期間中引き続き運輸が認められるとの趣旨が合意されている。

また、自由職業者については、沖縄において本年一月一日前から継続して業務を行なっている外国人弁護士、琉球政府の免許を有する外国人医師および齒科醫師等については、一定条件のもとに、従前通りの活動ができるよう所要の措置をとる旨を前記書簡において述べている。これらはいずれも日本政府の政策として米側へ通報したものである。

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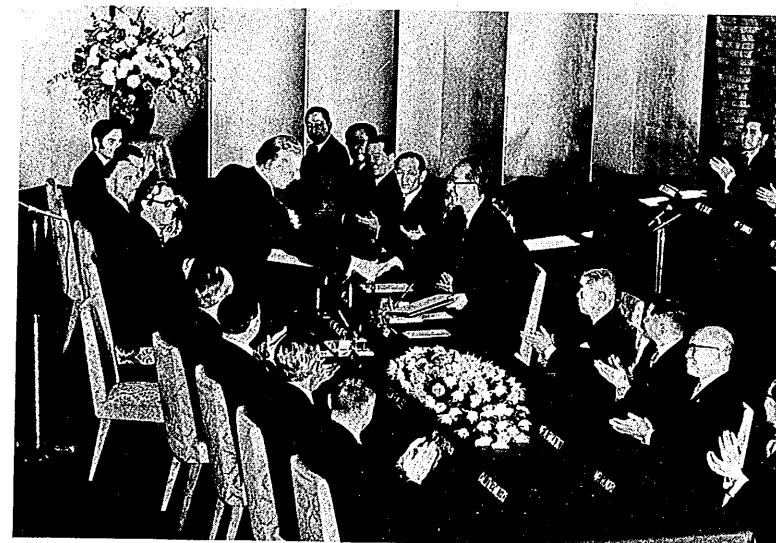
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OKINAWA REVERSION TO TAKE PLACE ON MAY 15, 1972

Circumstances Leading to Exchange of Ratification Instruments

The instruments of ratification of the Japan-United States agreement on the reversion of Okinawa were exchanged between Foreign Minister Takeo Fukuda and the then U.S. Ambassador to Japan Armin H. Meyer at the Prime Minister's official residence in Tokyo on March 15, 1972, in the presence of Prime Minister Eisaku Sato.



Foreign Minister Takeo Fukuda (right, standing) shakes hands with the then U.S. Ambassador Armin H. Meyer after signing instruments of ratification for the Okinawa reversion agreement in a ceremony held at the Prime Minister's official residence on March 15.

The Agreement had been signed simultaneously in Tokyo (Prime Minister's official residence) and Washington (State Department) on June 17 last year by the then Foreign Minister Kiichi Aichi and Secretary of State William P. Rogers, respectively. The signing ceremonies were viewed by well over 300 million Japanese and American people through mutual television transmission via communications satellite, befitting the new "information age."

Later, both Japan and the United States went through their respective domestic procedures for the effectuation of the Reversion Agreement. On the Japanese side, the Agreement was approved by a majority in the House of Representatives on November 24 and then in the House of Councillors on December 22. In the United States, meanwhile, it was approved unanimously by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on

November 2 and passed, by an overwhelming majority, at a plenary session of the Senate on November 10.

Both Japan and the United States thus obtained the endorsement of their legislatures regarding the Reversion Agreement. Then when Prime Minister Sato and President Richard M. Nixon conferred in San Clemente, California, on January 6 and 7 this year to exchange opinions on Japanese-American relations in general, the date of Okinawa's reversion was fixed for May 15 this year.

Article 9 of the Agreement provides that it shall take effect two months after the exchange of the ratification instruments. Therefore, agreement on May 15 as the date of reversion made it necessary to exchange the ratification instruments two months before that date, i.e. on March 15.

After the summit talks in San Clemente, the Japanese and U.S. Governments embarked on preparations for the exchange of the ratification instruments on March 15. In Japan, the instrument of ratification was formally approved at the Cabinet meeting of March 10, then signed by Prime Minister Sato and Foreign Minister Fukuda and attested by His Majesty the Emperor. On the American side, meanwhile, President Nixon signed the instrument of ratification on January 28. As a result, the two Governments exchanged the ratification instruments on March 15.

Background of Okinawa Reversion

The question of the reversion of Okinawa was one of the biggest political issues the two nations had to deal with in the aftermath of World War II.

Okinawa was Japanese territory, but separated from Japanese administration after the end of World War II. And the current status of Okinawa was determined in Article 3 of the Treaty of Peace with Japan, signed in 1951 at San Francisco. The Article prescribes that the administrative rights over the islands were entrusted to the United States, although Japan retained residual sovereignty, as was the case with the Amami Islands and the Ogasawara (Bonin) Islands (already returned to Japan in 1953 and 1968, respectively).

In the course of the negotiations for the Peace Treaty, though Japan naturally expressed an ardent desire to retain Okinawa under its administration, there were strong voices among the Allied Powers that Japan should renounce its sovereignty over the islands. The circumstances leading to the formulation of Article 3 of the Peace Treaty are well explained by the following statement of the then U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles:

"Article 3 deals with the Ryukyu and other islands to the South and Southeast of Japan. These, since the surrender, have been under the sole administration of the United States. Several of the Allied Powers

urged that the Treaty should require Japan to renounce its sovereignty over these Islands in favor of United States sovereignty. Others suggested that these Islands should be restored completely to Japan. In the face of this division of Allied opinion, the United States felt that the best formula would be to permit Japan to retain residual sovereignty, while making it possible for these Islands to be brought into the United Nations Trusteeship system, with the United States as administering authority."

It has been a truly unfortunate condition stemming from Japan's defeat in war that part of Japan's territory and one million of its nationals living there have been placed under the administrative rule of a foreign power for a long time. It was only natural that the Okinawan islanders and the people of the Japanese mainland came to wish strongly for the restoration of this territory and its people to their original state—i.e. to Japanese administration. Therefore, the very essence of Okinawa's reversion was to attain this national wish.

It was at a meeting between Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi and President Dwight D. Eisenhower in June 1957 that Japan brought up the Okinawa reversion issue with the United States for the first time after the coming into effect of the Peace Treaty. A Joint Communiqué issued by the two leaders on June 22 reads in part:

"The Prime Minister emphasized the strong desire of the Japanese people for the return of administrative control over the Ryukyu and Bonin Islands to Japan. The President reaffirmed the U.S. position that Japan possesses residual sovereignty over these islands.

He pointed out, however, that so long as the conditions of threat and tension exist in the Far East, the United States will find it necessary to continue the present status. He stated that the U.S. will continue its policy of improving the welfare and well-being of the inhabitants of the islands and of promoting their economic and cultural advancement."

After that, the Japanese Government repeatedly asked for the U.S. Government's favorable consideration of Japan's request for the reversion to Japan of the administrative rights over Okinawa through all levels of governmental contacts between the two nations, including summit meetings between Prime Minister Hayato Ikeda and President John F. Kennedy in June 1961 and between Prime Minister Sato and President Lyndon B. Johnson in January 1965. However, the American side refrained from making any concrete commitment to the Japanese request.

At the second summit meeting between Prime Minister Sato and President Johnson in November 1967, the reversion of the Bonin Islands was agreed upon in principle. On that occasion, Japan and the United States agreed for the first time to conduct a joint and continuing review of the status of Okinawa in accordance with the principle of returning the administrative rights to Japan.

Later, negotiations between the two nations on the reversion of Okinawa were started by Foreign Minister Takeo Miki and American Ambassador U. Alexis Johnson and subsequently taken over by Foreign Minister Kiichi Aichi and American Ambassador Armin H. Meyer. In the meantime, President Richard M. Nixon took over from President Johnson in January 1969 and full-scale talks for Okinawa's reversion were conducted with the Nixon Administration.

In November 1969, Prime Minister Sato visited the United States for the third time since his assumption of the premiership and conferred with President Nixon. The two leaders agreed, as enunciated in their Joint Communique issued on November 21, 1969, that the administrative rights over Okinawa will be returned to Japan in 1972. The Reversion Agreement signed on June 17 last year, for which the ratification instruments were exchanged recently, sets forth concrete arrangements for the reversion of the island chain on the basis of the said Joint Communique. The Agreement is formally titled the "Agreement between Japan and the United States of America concerning the Ryukyu Islands and the Daito Islands."

Significance of Okinawa Reversion

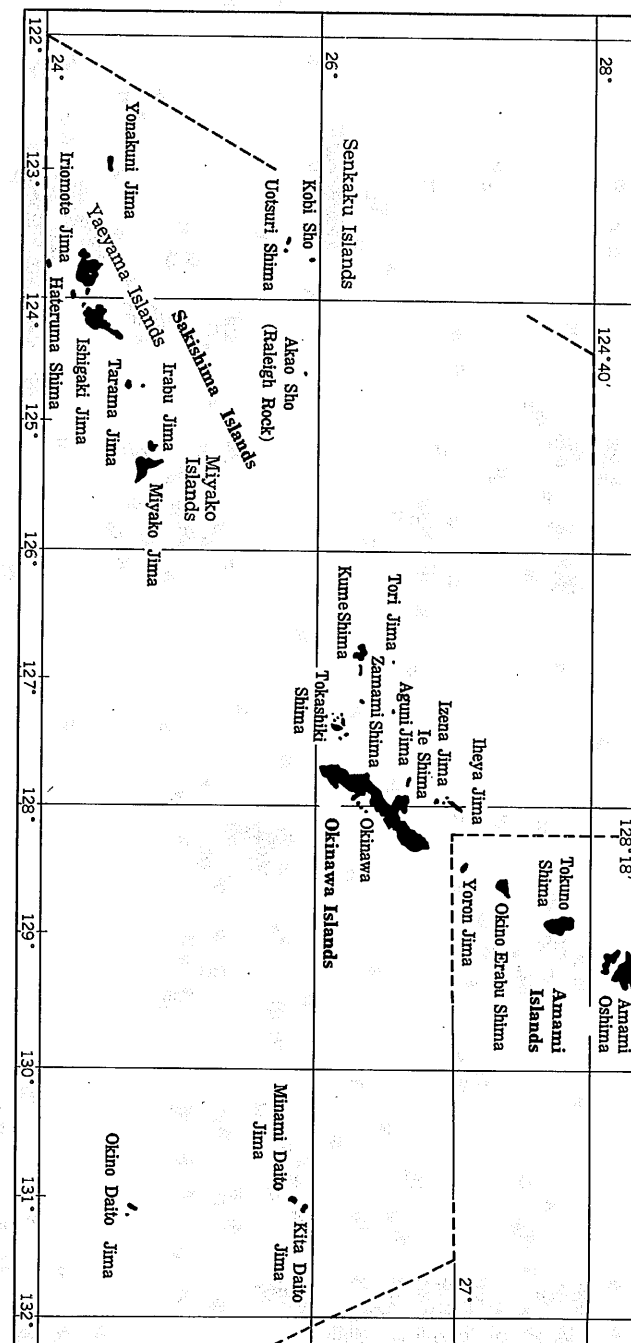
It is indeed rare in world history that a territory placed under foreign administration as a result of war is reverted to its original state through peaceful talks. Of the areas falling under Article 3 of the Peace Treaty, the Amami Islands and the Bonin Islands were reverted to Japanese administration in 1953 and 1968 respectively as already noted. Therefore, the forthcoming reversion of Okinawa will restore to their original state all of those Japanese territories entrusted to American administration after the war.

The reversion of these islands, which should go down in world history as a remarkable event, was made possible in large measure by the untiring negotiations conducted by the leaders of the Japanese Government and the authorities concerned with the backing of Japanese public opinion. Needless to say, however, there was an awareness among both the Japanese and U.S. leaders that from a broad political viewpoint of maintaining the friendly relationship between the two countries it was absolutely necessary to meet the strong desire of the Japanese Government and people for the reversion of Okinawa.

It is against such a background of mutual friendship and trust sustaining the Japan-U.S. relationship since the end of the war that years of negotiations between the two nations on the reversion of Okinawa have finally borne fruit.

It is also believed that the return of Okinawa will place the friendly relationship of trust between Japan and the United States on a still more solid and stable foundation.

Map of the Ryukyu and Daito Islands



Main Points of the Agreement

The Agreement for the reversion of Okinawa consists of a preamble and nine articles, and its salient points are as follows:

1. Preamble

The preamble mentions the circumstances leading up to the conclusion of the Reversion Agreement. It says that the Prime Minister and the President reviewed together in November 1969 the status of Okinawa and agreed that the two Governments should enter immediately into consultations regarding the specific arrangements for accomplishing the early reversion of the islands to Japan. The two Governments, it also says, have conducted such consultations and have reaffirmed that the reversion of the islands to Japan be carried out on the basis of the Sato-Nixon Joint Communique.

2. Article I

This article provides that the U.S. shall return the administrative rights over Okinawa, accorded under Article 3 of the Treaty of Peace, to Japan effective as of the date of entry force of the Agreement. The islands to be returned cover all the territories placed under American administration under Article 3 of the Treaty of Peace other than those already returned to Japan. The geographical scope of these islands is confirmed in terms of latitudes and longitudes in the Agreed Minutes. Accordingly, there is not the slightest doubt that the Senkaku Islands are also included.

3. Article II

It is confirmed that treaties and agreements concluded between Japan and the U.S., including the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security and its related arrangements, will become applicable to Okinawa as of the date of the effectuation of the Reversion Agreement.

4. Article III

This article stipulates that on the date of entry into force of the Agreement, Japan grants the U.S. the use of facilities and areas in Okinawa in accordance with the Japan-U.S. Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security and its related arrangements.

In this context, the Memorandum of Understanding between Foreign Minister Aichi and Ambassador Meyer dated June 17 enumerates (A) the installations and sites which Japan is prepared to provide to the U.S. Forces as from the date of reversion (total: 88), (B) the facilities and areas which will be returned to Japan after reversion (total: 12) and (C) the installations and sites now used by the Government of the U.S. the whole or part of which will be released on or prior to reversion (total: 34).

5. Article IV

This article deals with the problem of claims. First, it says, Japan waives all claims of Japan and its nationals arising in Okinawa during

the American administration, but the waiver does not include claims of Japanese nationals specifically recognized in the laws of the U.S. or the local laws of Okinawa applicable during the period of American administration. Of those claims not waived, principal ones are mentioned in the Agreed Minutes.

Furthermore, the U.S. Government will make ex gratia contributions to the owners of lands which sustained the same damage as did the lands covered by payments for the restoration of land to the original state under the U.S. High Commissioner's Ordinance No. 60, but for which no such payments have been received. Such contributions will be made in an equitable manner in relation to the payments made under the said Ordinance.

In an exchange of Notes, moreover, the U.S. Government has agreed to undertake, in consultation with the Japanese Government, to complete necessary preparations as expeditiously as possible for the settlement of the question arising out of the submersion of lands in the military port of Naha through the disposition of lands reclaimed and now held by the U.S. Government in Okinawa to the extent necessary for this purpose.

6. Article V

This article provides that Japan recognizes in principle the validity of final judgments in civil cases rendered by any court in Okinawa and also to assume jurisdiction over any civil and criminal cases pending in any court in Okinawa. The courts referred to in this article are those of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands and the U.S. Civil Administration and do not include courts-martial of the U.S. Forces.

7. Article VI

It is stipulated that the properties of the so-called "three Public Corporations—namely, the Ryukyu Electric Power Corporation, the Ryukyu Domestic Water Corporation and the Ryukyu Development Loan Corporation—shall be transferred to the Japanese Government, while all other properties of the U.S. Government in Okinawa, located outside the facilities and areas to be provided to the U.S. on the date of reversion, shall be transferred to the Japanese Government in principle. These properties include Naha Airport facilities, administrative structures, road structures, air navigation facilities and ocean navigation aids. In addition, reclaimed lands held by the U.S. Government will become the property of the Japanese Government.

8. Article VII

Considering that the U.S. assets are being transferred to the Japanese Government, that the U.S. Government is carrying out the return of Okinawa to Japan in a manner consistent with the policy of the Japanese Government regarding nuclear weapons as specified in paragraph 8 of the Joint Communique of November 21, 1969, and that the U.S. Government will bear extra costs, particularly in the area of employment after reversion, the Japanese Government will pay to the U.S. Government a total of U.S. \$320,000,000 over a period of five years from the date of entry into force of the Agreement.

9. Article VIII

This clause provides that the Japanese Government consents to the continued operation by the U.S. Government of the Voice of America relay station on Okinawa Island for a period of five years from the date of entry into force of this Agreement, and that the two Governments shall enter into consultation two years after the said date on future operations of the Voice of America on Okinawa Island.

Furthermore, Notes exchanged by the two Governments provide for technical matters relative to the activities of the relay station, including frequencies, and also stipulate that the U.S. Government shall be responsible for the settlement of all claims against the relay station arising from its activities. Moreover, although sole responsibility for the programs relayed through the station will rest with the U.S. Government, the Japanese Government reserves the right to express its views on the said programs, and the U.S. Government will respect the views so expressed.

10. Article IX

The Agreement will enter into force two months after the date of the exchange of the ratification instruments in Tokyo.

* * * *

In addition, Japan has informed the United States of its policies regarding the treatment of foreign nationals and firms in Okinawa and has agreed with the U.S. on air services in connection with Okinawa's reversion through Foreign Minister Aichi's letter and a memorandum of understanding, respectively, although these have no direct relation to the Reversion Agreement.

a. Treatment of Foreign Nationals and Firms

A letter dated June 17 from Foreign Minister Aichi to U.S. Ambassador Meyer states that those foreign firms and individual entrepreneurs which are legitimately engaged in business in Okinawa will be required to make applications after the reversion for validation under the Law concerning Foreign Investment and, with certain business activities, for license or permit under other relevant laws of Japan, and that the Japanese Government will promptly accord the said validation, license or permit, although certain firms will have to make adjustments required by the Japanese Government.

As for the treatment of foreign professionals, the letter says that foreign lawyers who have been continuously practicing in Okinawa since January 1, 1971, and foreign doctors and dentists licensed under the pertinent laws in Okinawa will be allowed to practice as at present under certain conditions. The letter is designed to inform the U.S. Government of the Japanese Government policies on these matters.

b. Air Services

A memorandum of understanding between Director-General Bunroku Yoshino of the American Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Minister Richard L. Sneider of the U.S. Embassy in Japan, dated June

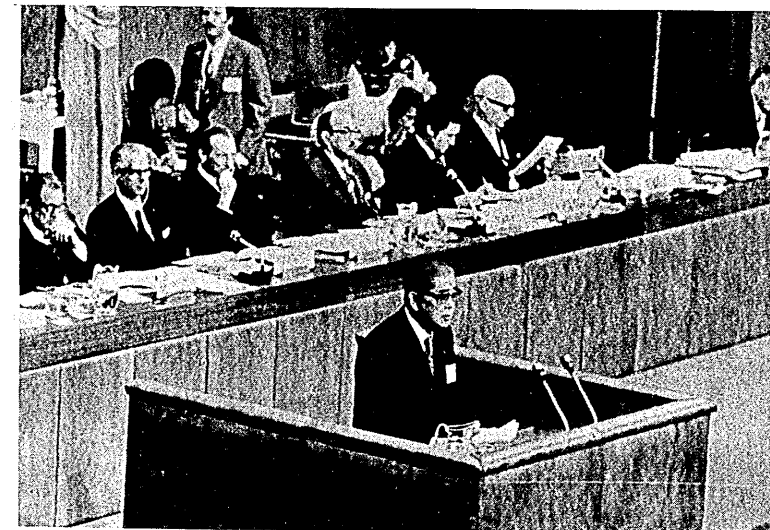
17, states that after the Okinawa reversion, the American air carriers now operating into Okinawa shall not have the right to carry cabotage traffic (domestic traffic) between Japan proper and Naha, but shall be allowed to continue international services for a provisional period of five years.

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JAPAN TO RAISE OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT AID TO 0.7% OF GNP

—Japan's Chief Delegate Aichi Addresses 3rd UNCTAD—

Kiichi Aichi, head of the Japanese delegation to the Third Session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Santiago, Chile, explained Japan's policies for "international cooperation for development" in a general statement delivered on April 14 on the second day of the conference.



Former Japanese Foreign Minister Kiichi Aichi addresses the UNCTAD meeting on April 14. On the dias (background) are U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim (third from left) and Chilean Foreign Minister Clodomiro Almeyda (fourth from left.)