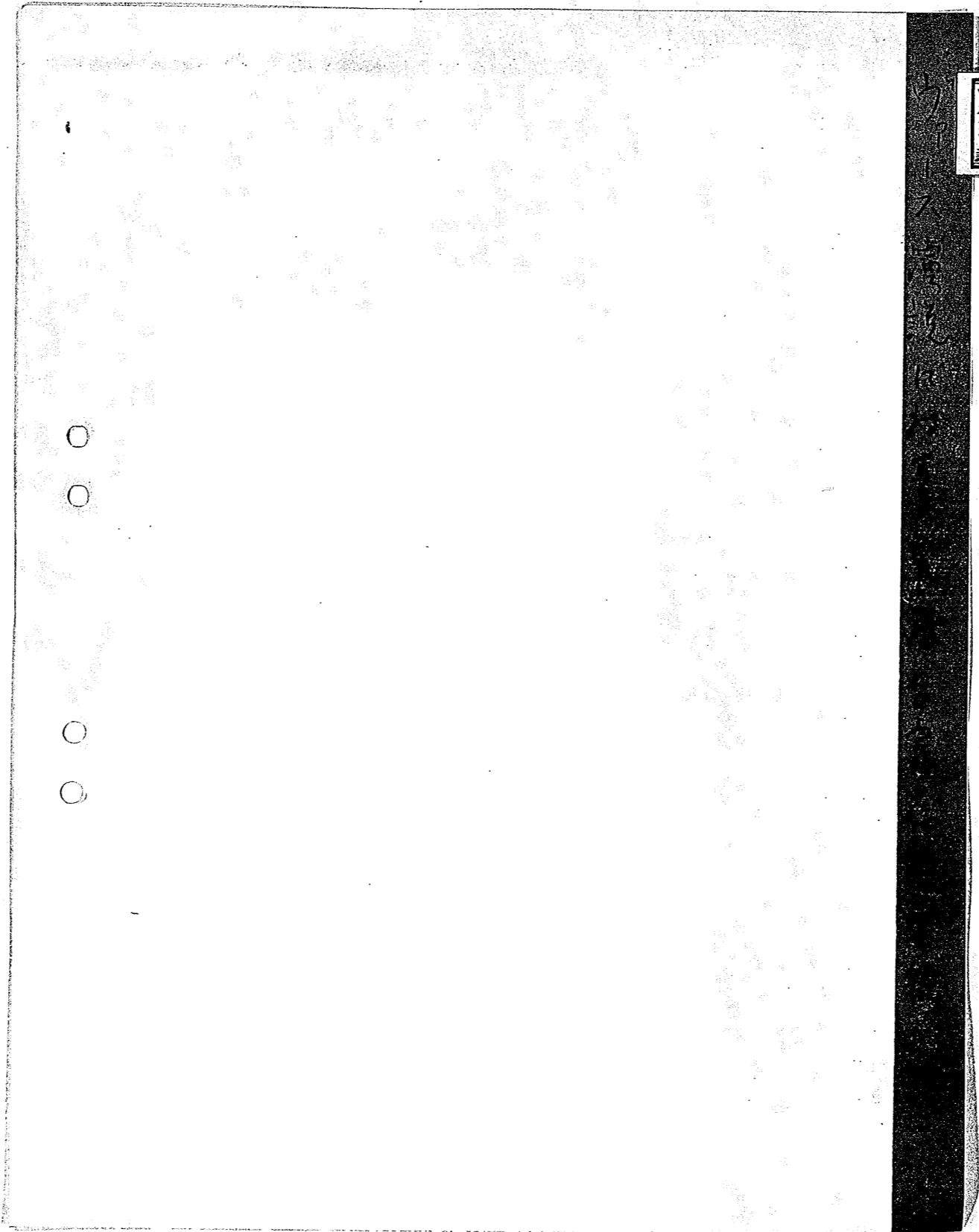


# 琉球大学学術リポジトリ

## 沖縄返還交渉資料第4巻

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OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN  
ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO THE HIGH COMMISSIONER OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS  
NAHA, OKINAWA

Sept. 17, 1968

EMBARGOED UNTIL DELIVERY EXPECTED ABOUT 8:00 P.M.

REMARKS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY BY LAURENCE C. VASS, CHAIRMAN,  
ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO THE HIGH COMMISSIONER, AT DINNER MEETING OF THE  
NATIONAL DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION ASSOCIATION, AT THE HARBORVIEW  
CLUB, 8:00 P.M., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1968

President Sprague and Members of the NDTA.

I am honored to be invited to speak before this distinguished international gathering of experts in the field of transportation and related industries.

The transportation industry deals with virtually all types and aspects of trade and industry. Thus you should have an unusual insight into what makes the Okinawan economy tick. Your work involves knowledge and understanding of both the United States military bases and the domestic economy. You, better than most, can understand the direct and vital link between the activities created by the U. S. bases and the viability of the Okinawan economy.

The post-war development of Okinawa, I think you will agree, owes its success to the interdependence of the American military services with local communities -- evidence that the military services and the communities have forged their own process of "unification" for today one cannot do without the other -- or vice-versa -- without damage to each.

Well, I am working in a different field of "unification." During the past six months I, as a member of AdCom, have been dissecting the "anatomy of unification" -- studying all parts of the Okinawan economy with the object of putting it together again on the model of Japan proper.

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That is the meaning of "ittaiika" -- which, literally translated, means "one-body-making-process." If I were to say I am going to talk to you on the "one-body-making-process" you'd wonder if I had acquired a medical degree in addition to whatever other qualifications I may have brought to my job in Okinawa. No, I am not an anatomist, per se -- not professionally, at least.

You members of the NDTA, in a sense, may be described as movers, expeditors, dispatchers -- who smooth the way for the timely and efficient flow of people, goods and services from one point to another. I feel I have some kinship with you in that my job is also to smooth the way for Okinawan economic and social conditions to intergrate with those of the Japanese mainland in the shortest time and with the greatest efficiency possible.

Foresightedly, President Johnson and Prime Minister Sato last November agreed that the United States, Japan and the Ryukyu Islands should join together now to smooth the way toward eventual reversion of Okinawa to Japan. They said and I quote:

"The President and the Prime Minister further agreed that with a view toward minimizing the stresses which will arise at such time as administrative rights are restored to Japan, measures should be taken to identify further the Ryukyuan people and their institutions with Japan proper and to promote the economic and social welfare of the Ryukyuan residents. To this end, they agreed to establish in Naha an Advisory Committee to the High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands. The Governments of Japan and the United States of America and the Government of the Ryukyu Islands will each provide a representative and appropriate staff to the committee.

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The committee will be expected to develop recommendations which should lead to substantial movement toward removing the remaining economic and social barriers between the Ryukyu Islands and Japan proper."

What, essentially, does this decision mean? The Sato-Johnson agreement recognized the need to add a new dimension to the High Commissioner's responsibilities for the administration of these islands. For the past 11 years his responsibilities under Executive Order 10713, as amended, have been to:

1. -- Encourage the development of an effective and responsible government;
2. -- Improve the welfare and well-being of the people; and
3. -- Promote their economic and cultural advancement.

All these must continue to be done but now we must do more -- promote ittaika.

Why do we have to promote ittaika? Some people say, why go through all this -- why add another bureaucracy to the works? Why not wait for the unknown time of reversion and then automatically blanket Okinawa into Japan with all its laws and regulations? The answer is that so many differences have cropped up in the past 23 years between Okinawa and the mainland that there would be absolute chaos if gradual identification is not emphasized and achieved prior to reversion.

So the Advisory Committee was set up in recognition of the fact that the best way out of these difficulties is to go straight through them.

When you realize that we have been administering these islands during the first 22 years doing what we thought best for these people but making no conscious effort to develop along the same lines as Japan, you realize how these many differences have come about. Under the circumstances, instant reversion without advance preparation would mean instant chaos -- strangling the economy and introducing total confusion into the life of the Okinawan people with

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concurrent serious difficulties for the mainland itself.

Thus, like you, I can be described as an expediter, a smoother. My job description might well be: "stress minimizer."

Allow me to call attention to a few of the fields in which major differences between Okinawa and Japan exist that affect you in the transportation business, for example:

Qualifications and licenses regulating more than 15 separate job categories now in Okinawa must be integrated with those of Japanese government ministries, prefectural and business and professional organizations. Of particular concern to you are: customs brokers, accountants, marine technicians, certain types of engineers, agents for marine affairs, radio operators, life boat steersmen, tug boat pilots, aviation services personnel, and various types of crane operators.

As a matter of fact, the Advisory Committee has recommended unification efforts for these plus some 45 other job categories requiring qualifications and licenses.

The fields in which differences exist that I have outlined are only a few -- and these are just a part of one recommendation under the heading of qualifications and licenses. There are 14 other major categories of jobs, each with its own complexities.

A very important recommendation -- our No. 15 -- concerns identification of the local tax systems. High Commissioner Unger approved this recommendation as he has all our other recommendations to date and we announced it last week. We recognized that the tax system in Okinawa is considerably different from that of Japan proper.

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Local taxes which are considered to be prefectural taxes in Japan proper are in some cases assessed and collected by municipal governments in Okinawa. And, on the other hand, taxes which are considered to be municipal taxes in Japan proper are in some cases assessed and collected by the GRI in the role of a central government. Moreover, many prefectural and municipal taxes in Japan proper are not assessed in Okinawa. Furthermore, there is considerable difference in the tax rates between Japan proper and Okinawa.

I need not stress to you and your colleagues in the local business community, how important it is to have a clear understanding by the governments and the general public well before the time of reversion concerning tax revenues -- which, after all, will be the main source of financial income. Moreover, you know full well that substantial reform of the tax structure and changes of tax burdens of residents concerning each taxable item cannot be made in a short period of time. Very definitely haste makes waste in this field unless careful deliberation is made to avoid confusion in the tax administration. Among other things a sound and constructive tax system is a prerequisite to a progressing economy, one which attracts rather than repels new capital investment for development. This is particularly true of the treatment of foreign investment and the treatment of the foreigner himself. This is an enormously complex problem and one that bears close watching.

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The committee's other completed major recommendations thus far cover a GOJ survey to identify the differences, exchange of Ryukyuan and Japanese mainland personnel in the medical and public health fields, a proposal to study the future transfer of the assets of the Ryukyu Development Loan Corporation to the GRI, reallocation of national and prefectural level functions -- again a reflection of the fact that one of the more unique aspects of the GRI is that it conducts various central government functions, unlike any Japanese prefecture. We also have recommended making the present GRI fiscal year conform to the Japanese fiscal year, elimination of duplication of livestock quarantine procedures in Okinawa and Japan, improvement of school installations and equipment and the University of the Ryukyus, designating sea and air ports of Ishigaki as authorized ports of entry and exit, adoption of the Japanese industrial standards system, establishment and identification of social welfare insurance facilities, expansion of upper-secondary education and improvement of teacher training and promotion of personnel exchange. At least in the number of recommendations we have cranked out, the Adcom would seem to be off to a flying start.

This gives you an idea of the wide-ranging nature of our studies. We have at least 30 other major projects being processed by staffs at the present time. One of the more important ones concerns expansion of medical insurance to cover the entire population in providing benefits similar to those furnished by programs in the mainland. You can see that this program alone affects every man, woman and child in these islands. What if there was reversion tomorrow but total unpreparedness to extend the Japanese medical aid benefits to all Okinawans,

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or unpreparedness to introduce the dozens of other laws, or to have the necessary trained personnel to administer this huge program?

The AdCom is also charged in its terms of reference to recommend policies for the long-range economic development of Okinawa. This, to me, is the most important, and most challenging of the areas we are to dissect and put back together again. With its great dependence upon base revenues, and its even greater dependence upon imports, the Okinawan economy is unique. It bears no resemblance to the economy of Japan. Furthermore, Okinawa is, and always has been, one of the least developed prefectures of Japan. It is hard enough to develop a model for this economy which will lead to development as rapid as is taking place in Japan to say nothing of the challenge of progressing even faster, as we must, if we are to close the "gap". Added to this is the possible dilemma -- the best development plan for Okinawa may not lead towards ittaika.

What is best for highly-developed Japan may be quite inappropriate for Okinawa. This is not only a challenge to AdCom; I submit that this should be the major concern of the governments involved. This is a great problem and a wise solution must be found. That's why we're here; to identify the existing problems and to recommend solutions so that reversion will be accompanied by a minimum of stress. As our recommendations come out -- and I pay tribute here to the competence and cooperativeness of my colleagues -- Ambassador Takase of Japan, Mr. Senaga of the Government of the Ryukyus Islands and our respective staffs -- you may well

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ask what happens next.

Action -- that is, implementation of the recommendations -- is entirely up to the Governments concerned. They must revise their existing laws and regulations or adopt policy changes so that the recommendations will become effective.

Thus, we realize the success of our work is finally up to the three governments concerned -- most particularly to the Government of Japan and the Government of the Ryukyu Islands -- to enact legislation or to revise current procedures to carry out the concept of ittaika. Fortunately, we operate as government representatives in AdCom, so that our governments are thoroughly aware of our intention and thus can be expected to implement our recommendations.

According to some views, when a diplomat says yes he means perhaps; when he says perhaps he means no; when he says no he is no diplomat. I am going to stick my neck out and say some no's at this time.

The Advisory Committee will not speed up reversion, that is not its task.

However, it certainly will not slow up reversion. Its one and only responsibility is to make reversion smoother, easier and more effective when reversion does come.

Our work will certainly be facilitated if the general public and the lawmakers

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of Okinawa and the mainland understand and support the concept of ittaika.

We cannot rush the lawmakers but we hope they will act expeditiously on our recommendations. One of the facts facing us is that the GRI legislature is not now in session and the Japanese Diet has its own schedule -- not to mention the myriad other lawmaking responsibilities awaiting their action.

High Commissioner Unger at the meeting formally establishing the Advisory Committee on March 1, 1968 emphasized that "the Advisory Committee has an ideal opportunity to be of real benefit to the people of the Ryukyu Islands.

You are not faced with the sometimes frantic activity that besets an organization which functions on a day-to-day operational basis. You will have time to plan, and time to think out those plans in order that the maximum return can be achieved in accomplishing the purposes for which the Committee was established."

Given the unique situation that exists in Okinawa, I feel sincerely that three heads are better than one in the tremendous job of removing the differences between Okinawa and the mainland and achieving identification. We do have the time to plan and think out those plans carefully, minus day-to-day haste. But at the same time we all feel we are working against time -- for, after all, the tremendous progress of Japan -- as the third greatest industrial power in the world -- is constantly serving as a goad to our efforts to close the economic and social gap between the mainland and Okinawa. We need fullest continuous public support if the desires of the people of Okinawa and the mainland for

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identification and closing the economic gap are to be met successfully.

I can only reiterate the importance of such support by repeating the words of President Johnson upon the inauguration of the committee, "I sincerely hope that the cooperative efforts of all concerned will help achieve" the committee's objectives.

Thank you.

EMBARGOED UNTIL DELIVERY EXPECTED ABOUT 8:00 P.M.

(END)





コトシ 加山叔善 次官 正藤喜彦 官 情 未 局 長  
（特選局長）（米下）

ガース 日米経済内米代表の演説に對する

官房長官 報道関係 記者 要領（要領があつた場合）

日米経済内米代表の演説の内容を  
承知したいのだが、この場を詳しくコメントする事は  
出来ないが、ガース代表の発言も経済面での本上と沖  
繩の一体化を想定する趣旨はなりたいであろう。  
経済面での沖繩と本上との早急な一体化については、

参衆 問

外務省

現実の経済上の問題として色々問題もあろうが、  
日米経済内米代表の場にはこの行なわれる特  
東日本経済の一端となる（東）沖繩経済の長期  
ガイジンの策定等を通じて問題の解決がはかられ  
て行くことにならう。

参衆 問



