

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 日米協ギ (委)

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APPENDIX TO TALKING PAPER

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The Ryukyu and Bonin Islands

1. Introduction:

Although the Ryukyu Islands are being administered by the United States in accordance with Article 3 of the Treaty of Peace, the Ryukyu Islands are a part of the Japan homeland. The inhabitants of the islands are Japanese, and the pattern of their life, being based on the same language, customs and mores as those of the Japanese on Japan proper, is identical with that in Japan.

The Japanese Government has a deep and abiding interest in effecting further stability in the livelihood of the inhabitants and improving their welfare. On the part of the United States, it must be indispensable prerequisite to have cooperation of the inhabitants, in order to operate and administer smoothly its military installations on the islands, thus to guarantee security in the Far East.

In view of the above, the Japanese Government considers it judicious that Japan and the United States in cooperation respect and pay sufficient attention to the wishes of the

inhabitants

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inhabitants of the Ryukyu Islands, endeavor to improve their welfare and well-being and take measures in response to their request for freedom and autonomy in so far as such measures would not interfere with maintenance of the military installations.

2. Restoration of Administrative Jurisdiction to Japan:

It is a sincere and long-standing desire of the Japanese people, to say nothing of the inhabitants of the Ryukyu Islands, that administrative jurisdiction be restored to Japan. And the Government of the United States itself has stated its intention to restore its administrative rights to Japan in future. The Japanese Government hopes that the reversion will take place as soon as possible.

3. Expansion of Autonomy and Guarantee of Individual Freedoms and Rights:

Although to expand the areas of self-government by the Ryukyu inhabitants through such measures as transfer of certain governmental functions to the government of the Ryukyu Islands was promised as early as in the spring of 1962 in the statement by the late President Kennedy (Paragraphs 5 and 6), it seems that in this area sufficient results have not yet been achieved. The Japanese Government, while fully appreciating the primary

importance

importance the United States attaches to considerations for the maintenance of the military installations, wishes that the United States Government, in so far as circumstances permit, will soon take and implement necessary measures so as to satisfy to the furthest extent possible the desire of the Ryukyu inhabitants for expansion of their political autonomy. Also, the Government of Japan wishes that the United States Government will give special attention to the problem of individual freedoms with a view to respecting the principle of human rights. In this context, the main problems are as follows:

(1) Examination of Executive Orders, etc., concerning the Administration of the Ryukyu Islands:

In the Ryukyu Islands, the Executive Order of the President, decrees and ordinances form the basis on which administration rests in general.

Inasmuch as they do not sufficiently reflect the will of the inhabitants, however, the present pattern of administration is not properly in tune with the spirit of democracy. Particularly, the fact that things related to the rights and obligations of the inhabitants, having no direct and important bearings on the operation and management of military installations, are determined by decrees and ordinances, hardly breeds desirable

effects

effects for healthy development and promotion of democracy in the Ryukyu Islands. The inhabitants of the islands are very anxious to ameliorate this situation that has prevailed over the last two decades, and express their strong desire therefor by way of asking for expansion of the so-called political autonomy. The Japanese Government wishes that the United States Government review the present legal system of the Ryukyu Islands and its contents. Especially, it is of the view that it is necessary to establish the principle that such matters as having no direct and important bearings on the operation and management of military installations be legislated by the Ryukyu Government. Needless to say, parallel to these measures, it is necessary to pay further efforts to deepen understanding and improve knowledge of the role of the military installations on the Ryukyu Islands.

A. Examination of Executive Order concerning Administration of the Ryukyu Islands:

The Executive Order of the President constitutes the basic law for the U.S. administration of the Ryukyu Islands. Therefore, it is hoped that the United States Government will give full consideration so as to have in the Order clearly reflected broadened guarantees of basic human rights of the

Ryukyu

Ryukyu inhabitants and delegation of certain governmental functions to the Ryukyu government, will review the method of appointment of the Chief Executive as indicated in Section 8 of the Executive Order, as well as examine carefully the possibility of restricting the areas and instances where the High Commissioner has power to enact laws, decrees and regulations.

B. Examination of Decrees and Ordinances:

Among the existing decrees and ordinances there are considerably many which were promulgated either immediately after the time of the occupation by the U.S. Military Forces or within the span of a few years thereafter. Furthermore, albeit the fact that many of them are related to rights and obligations of the inhabitants or to the problems of self-government and individual liberties, they still constitute the major laws in the U.S. administration of the Ryukyu Islands. The Government of Japan wishes that the United States Government will examine the possibility of amendment or repeal thereof. And, as regards those to be retained, it is hoped that they be legislated anew by the Ryukyu government as its own legislation. The examples of decrees and ordinances in need of such examination and reviews are as follows:

(a) Political Parties:

Military Government Special Proclamation No. 23 (1947.10.5)

(b)

- (b) Election Law for Assemblymen and Mayors of Cities, Towns and Villages (Revised):
Military Government Ordinance No. 17 (1950.7.7)
 - (c) Hospitals and Clinics Ordinance:
Civil Administration Ordinance No. 34 (1951.1.19)
 - (d) Dental Hygienists Ordinance:
Civil Administration Ordinance No. 32 (1951.1.19)
 - (e) Code of Education for the Ryukyus:
Civil Administration Ordinance No. 66 (1952.2.28)
 - (f) Responsibility for Financial Institution Audits:
Civil Administration Ordinance No. 85 (1952.9.30)
 - (g) Travelling Expenses, Daily Allowances, Lodging Allowances and Remuneration for Attorneys:
Civil Administration Ordinance No. 156 (1956.6.22)
 - (h) Nursery School and Nurse Licensing Ordinance:
Civil Administration Ordinance No. 162 (1956.10.19)
 - (i) City, Town and Village Autonomy Law:
High Commissioner Ordinance No. 2 (1957.11.23)
 - (j) Commodity Tax Law:
High Commissioner Ordinance No. 17 (1958.10.27)
- (2) Review of the System of Appointment of the Chief Executive of the Ryukyu government:

Realization

Realization of the so-called popular election of the Chief Executive has been for long a strong desire of the Ryukyu inhabitants. Although it may be difficult to institute the new system at the present time when political stability does not sufficiently prevail, the Japanese Government wishes that the United States Government will study and examine the possibility of realizing the proper system of selecting the Chief Executive, in place of the present appointment system, to meet as much as possible the aspiration of the people, while strengthening and stabilizing the Government Party.

(3) Strengthening the Ryukyu Government:

It is hoped that such executive details as are not directly or in important ways connected with the operation and management of the military installations be administered in principle by the Ryukyu government without prior or posterior consultation and coordination with the U.S. side.

In addition, it is hoped that the Government of the United States will examine the possibility of delegating the following administrative functions to the Ryukyu government. Correspondingly, there is need to substantiate the administrative competence of the Ryukyu government. For this purpose, consideration should be given to the possibilities of such

institutional

institutional reforms of the administration as to abolish the system of political appointment of Bureau Directors or to adopt the system of plural deputy chief executives.

A. Delegation to the Chief Executive of Power to Appoint Deputy Chief Executives and Bureau Directors.

B. Expansion of the Ryukyu Court's Jurisdiction over Criminal Cases:

According to the code of Penal Law and Procedure (Civil Administration Ordinance No. 144), the jurisdiction of the U.S. Civil Administration over criminal cases covers not only crimes committed against the decrees, ordinances and directives of the U.S. Civil Administration but also extends to the cases of crimes committed against the penal codes of the Ryukyu Islands. This indeed is too extensive, and therefore, it is hoped that the United States Government will examine the possibility of delegating such court jurisdictions to the Ryukyu Courts.

C. Transfer to the Ryukyu government of Administration of the Ryukyu Electric Power Corporation, Ryukyu Domestic Water Corporation and Ryukyu Development Loan Corporation: (If transfer is difficult, it is suggested that the number of

directors

directors appointed from the Ryukyu government be increased).

D. Transfer of the Power to Control the Bank of the Ryukyus.

E. Transfer of the Power to control the Properties of the old Okinawa Prefecture.

(4) Strengthening the Self-Governing Competence of Cities, Towns and Villages:

It appears that, judged against the ideal of how local governments ought to function, there are many features in the administration of cities, towns and villages in the Ryukyu Islands that are in need of re-examination. That is, these units of local government should have as much administrative functions as possible as these local governments discharge their functions in close connection with the daily life of the inhabitants. For this reason, there is necessity further to strengthen the abilities of the local governments. The following are some of the problems to be considered.

A. To repeal the educational districts of the cities, towns and villages and integrate education tax into local taxes. To retain school committees, giving them jurisdiction over specialized fields of education, so as to enable cities, towns and villages to coordinate in an integrated way their local administration.

B.

B. It seems proper to transfer the administration of fishing ports, ports and harbors to the Ryukyu government.

In short, one way to satisfy the wishes of the inhabitants to attain expanded local autonomy is to re-allocate, with a view to strengthening the local governments of cities, towns and villages, administrative functions between the Ryukyu government and local governments, as well as to strengthen the financial positions of local governments.

(5) Respecting Human Rights in Relations to the Problems of Crimes Committed by the Military Personnel and Military Civilians of the United States:

There is a strong dissatisfaction prevailing not only among the Ryukyu inhabitants but also among the Japanese in general with the manner in which the crimes committed by the U.S. military personnel and civilian component against the Ryukyu inhabitants are being dealt with. For such crimes are processed and prosecuted only by the U.S. military authorities, and the judiciary of the Ryukyu government not being permitted to participate in the procedure, the treatment thereof remains unclear to the public. Although the Japanese Government believes that the U.S. Government administers justice in a strict manner,

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it wishes that the U.S. Government will review this problem, for to devise a method of disposing of criminal cases which is comprehensible to the Ryukyu inhabitants is no doubt profitable for the United States as well.

It is also hoped that the U.S. side will pay full attention to reducing the number of such criminal incidents.

4. Promotion of U.S. - Japan Cooperation:

(1) Establishing a U.S. - Japan Consultative Body concerning The Ryukyu Islands:

In order to deepen mutual understanding between Japan and the United States, and to seek proper solutions, concerning these problems arising from the situations in the Ryukyu Islands which concern both Japan and the United States, it seems particularly advisable to establish a machinery where Japan and the United States can always consult with each other and exchange their views over those problems. One method of accomplishing this end may be to broaden the terms of reference of the Consultative Committee and the Technical Committee, (e.g., by assigning to these Committees such items as are related to the problem of minimizing the stresses that will accompany the anticipated eventual restoration of the Ryukyu Islands to Japanese administration.)

It will be appreciated if the United States Government

would

would examine this possibility.

(2) Instituting the System of Japanese Advisors on Administration:

It was made clear in the statement by President Kennedy of March 19, 1962 that it is necessary to implement measures to minimize the stresses that will accompany the restoration of the Ryukyu Islands to Japanese administration. As one of the most effective methods to harmonize the strong desire of the Ryukyu inhabitants and the people in Japan for restoration with the present administration of the Ryukyu Islands by the U.S. Government, it is advised that Japanese administrative advisors be instituted in the Ryukyu government, and that the U.S. Civil Administration, in administering the Islands, take into consideration, when it deems necessary, opinions and recommendations of the advisors. It is hoped that the U.S. Government will examine the proposal favorably.

(3) Strengthening the Japanese Government Nampo Liaison Office at Naha:

In order to strengthen the cooperative system between Japan and the United States concerning the Ryukyu Islands, it is hoped that, in addition to instituting Japanese administrative

advisors

advisors, the United States Government will study means to enable the Japanese Government Nampo Liaison Office at Naha to expand its jurisdiction so that it may cooperate with the U.S. Civil Administration and the Ryukyu government on technical administrative matters.

5. Increasing Economic Assistance:

(1) Amending the Price Act:

Since it is necessary to increase future economic assistance by the United States and Japan towards the Ryukyu Islands, it is hoped that the United States Government will amend the Price Act and remove present ceiling on the U.S. assistance to the Ryukyu Islands.

(2) Systematic Implementation of Economic Assistance:

To raise the levels of public health, educational and welfare services so that they reach those obtaining in comparable areas in Japan was clearly stated in the statement made by President Kennedy on March 19, 1962. It seems at present that there still exists considerable disparity between the two mentioned in the above.

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Should this situation be allowed to continue, it would become all but impossible to ameliorate the existing gap between the levels in the Ryukyu Islands and those in Japan. Therefore, it is hoped that at this juncture the United States Government will examine the possibilities of formulating a financial program over a definite period of time, and by comparing the figures of fiscal policies of comparable administrative units in Japan proper, of implementing the measures to bridge the gap within this given period as well as carrying out fiscal investments, concentrating in the areas where they can be most effectively used.

6. Other Items for Improvement:

(1) Establishment of Social Security System:

Since it is in the area of social security where the Ryukyu Islands seriously lag behind Japan, it is hoped that the United States side will plan early establishment of the system. The items that need immediate implementation are as follows:

(A) Instituting Medical Insurance System:

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In the absence of medical insurance system, the inhabitants suffer from high cost of medical treatment and medication.

(2) Instituting Pension and Mutual Aid Programs for Civil Servants:

In the absence of this kind of system, the civil servants of the Ryukyu government including school teachers, unprovided against their old age and without adequate means for such emergency expenditures as medical expenses, suffer from constant anxieties. This is an inferior treatment as compared with the civil servants in Japan proper. Therefore, the Japanese Government is of the view that, in order to improve the administration of the Ryukyu government and to secure efficient and effective discharge thereof, these programs ought to be surely and soon instituted.

(3) Others:

The following is the list of the items which the Japanese Government wishes to see improved.

(A) Repeal of the System of Censoring Publication.

(B)

(B) Relaxation of the Limitations Imposed on Travelling:

Although the limitations on travelling have been relaxed recently, it is hoped that the United States Government will give due consideration so that the persons who are given permission to visit the islands once would not have to apply again for re-entry permits within a certain period of time.

(C) Freedom to Hoist the National Colors within the Okinawa Islands:

It is hoped that permission will be given to the hoisting any time of the National Colors on public buildings.

(D) Free Transfer of Permanent Address from Japan to the Ryukyu Islands:

The exchange of persons between Japan proper and the Ryukyu Islands is frequent, and so are the changes in the status of personal relations. For the present, although it is free for the inhabitants of the Ryukyu Islands to transfer their permanent addresses to Japan, in the reverse cases the people have to apply to the U.S. Civil Administrator for permission. It is hoped that this system will be eliminated.

(E)

(E) Relaxation of the Time Limits Imposed on the Overseas Travellers Visiting the Ryukyu Islands to Stay on the Islands:

It is hoped that the overseas travellers staying in the Ryukyu Islands less than 72 hours will not have to apply for entry permit.

(F) It is hoped that the designation, "Ryukyuan", on the identification card of the Ryukyu inhabitants going abroad will be changed to "Japanese".

7. The Problems concerning the Bonin Islands:

It is hoped that, as in the case of the Ryukyu Islands, administration of the Bonin Islands and the Volcano Islands will be restored to Japan, for it has been the desire of the Japanese people over the years. Meantime, it is hoped that the United States Government will give due consideration to the desire of the former inhabitants of these islands to return to the Islands.

Particularly, in view of the fact that paying homage to ancestors' tombs is an indispensable part of the Japanese customs, it is hoped that the United States Government even under certain conditions will permit them to make such visits.

8. Conclusion

In what has preceded under the seven headings, the Japanese Government has stated what it wishes to be done. These are the minimum requests the Japanese Government has formulated after deliberating with care the point of how to harmonize the strong desire of the inhabitants to revert to Japan proper as well as to increase their autonomy, with the present administration by the United States Government of the Ryukyu Islands, while firmly maintaining the present defense system so as to sustain peace and security in the Far East. Therefore, it is hoped that the United States Government will give serious examination to these items.

The Japanese Government hopes that the United States Government will courageously tackle the problem of reforming various administrative works. This alone is the way to solve satisfactorily the present and future problems of the Ryukyu Islands. In examination and implementation of the Japanese proposals, the United States Government can expect every cooperation the Japanese Government can offer.

The Japanese Government is convinced that the cooperative relations which the United States and Japan may be able to achieve concerning the problems of the Ryukyu Islands will be indispensable for further deepening the mutual understanding as well as for strengthening the over-all cooperative relations between the two nations.