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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発言及び資料

第12回日米協議委員会における
塚原総務長官挨拶（その1）

私は、ただいま、昭和42日本会計年度（一部43会計年度分を含む。）の日本政府の対沖縄予定援助計画について、日米間の合意をみましたことを喜ぶものであります。此の間、日米琉技術委員会の開催等について御努力いただいた同委員会の議長リチャードソン大佐に対し、謝意を表したいと存じます。

明年度の日本政府の対沖縄予定援助計画は、約103億円で、その総額においても、その項目においても従来にみないほど充実したものと思うのであります。

私は、この画期的措置は沖縄住民の教育、社会福祉、産業経済等の水準をできるだけ早く本土の水準にまで高めようとする日本政府の並々ならぬ熱意のあらわれであると申し上げたいのでありまして、私はこれらの経費が、この目的達成のため、最も能率的かつ効果的に使用されることを期待するものであります。

近来沖縄の行政水準及び沖縄住民の福祉の水準は、米側の理解を得てこゝ数年来増額されてきた日本政府の対沖縄援助費と、継続的に実施されてきた米国の対沖縄援助費によつて、相当改善向上されてきたのでありますが、これらについての沖縄と日本本土との格差は依然として大きいのであります。従つて、私はさきに三木外務大臣から発言のありましたように、米側におかれても、施政権者としての立場から、プライス法の限度額を引き上げることにより、米国の対沖縄援助費を一層増額され、沖縄住民の民生福祉の向上のための施策が一段と充実強化されるよう強く期待するものであります。

有難うございました。

第12回日米協議委員会における
椎原総務長官挨拶（その2）

従来、沖縄船舶に何等かの形で日の丸の旗を併揚できるようにしてもらいたいという日本政府の要望は、沖縄住民を含めた日本国民全体の純粋な民族感情に発するものであつたのでありますが、今回米側の慎重な配慮により日本側提案に同意をいたゞき、沖縄船舶に日の丸の旗が併揚できることになつたことに対し、米側に感謝の意を表します。

私は、今回の措置が、此の意味において日本国民によつて高く評価されるものと確信する次第であります。

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

TO: The Ambassador

INFO: All U.S. Participants

THRU: POL-JOZurhellen, Jr.

FROM: POL-DSRaycroft

SUBJ: March 1 Consultative Committee (Twelfth Meeting)

1. The Twelfth Meeting of the Japan-US Consultative Committee meeting is to be held at 3:45 p.m. on March 1 in the Minister's Reception Room of the Gaimusho. The purpose of the meeting is to formalize the U.S. Government's acceptance of the GOJ's aid program for the coming fiscal year and to formalize our agreement on the flag issue. As only the formalities remain to be attended to, the meeting should run less than one hour. The substance of the statements to be made by Foreign Minister MIKI and Director-General TSUKAHARA are included in the attached scenario.

2. The blue tabs of the enclosed package are: (1) the list of participants and the seating arrangement; and (2) the Agenda. The reb tabs are the items of the agreed scenerio ending with the draft communique; the substance of your statements is written in, item by item.

Attachments: as stated.

Distribution: Ambassador Johnson
Col. Richardson
Mr. Zurhellen
Mr. Christensen
Mr. Purnell
Col. Bordiga
Mr. Nishiyama

W-1

The Twelfth Meeting of the US-Japan Consultative Committee on Okinawa

March 1, 1967

Participants

Japanese Side

Hon. Takeo MIKI	Minister for Foreign Affairs
Hon. Toshio TSUKAHARA	Director General, Prime Minister's Office
Hon. Fumihiko TOGO	Director, North American Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Hideo HORI	Deputy Director General, Prime Minister's Office
Mr. Kokichi Yamano	Director, Special Areas Liaison Bureau, Prime Minister's Office
Mr. Kanji TAKASUGI	Chief, Japanese Government Nampo Liaison Office at Naha
Mr. Nobuyuki NAKASHIMA	Deputy Director, North American Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Makoto WATANABE	North American Section, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Interpreter)

U.S. Side

Hon. U. Alexis Johnson	Ambassador of the United States of America
Col. Hugh F. Richardson	Deputy Civil Administrator
Mr. Zurhellen	Counselor, Embassy of the United States of America
Mr. Christensen	Counselor, Embassy of the United States of America
Mr. Lewis M. Purnell	First Secretary, Embassy of the United States of America
Lt. Col. Carl J.Bordiga	Chief, Program, Budget and Fiscal Division, Comptroller Department, USCAR
Mr. Sen Nishiyama	Interpreter, Embassy of the United States of America

Seating Arrangement

X Mr. Christensen

X Col. Bordiga

X Col. Richardson

X Ambassador Johnson

X Mr. Zurhellen

X Mr. Purnell

X Mr. Nishiyama

Door

The Twelfth Meeting of the US-Japan Consultative Committee

March 1, 1967

Agenda

Adoption of Agenda

1. The List of Projects Submitted by the Technical Committee Concerning the Japanese Government's Assistance Program to the Ryukyu Islands for JFY 1967 (Program includes certain amounts to be financed in the first three months of the JFY).

2. The Question of the Flag to be Flown on Ryukyuan Vessels.

3. Agreement on Statement to the Press.

Opening Courtesies

(The Japanese press will photograph the participants after they have taken their places at the conference table, and will depart before the start of the meeting.)

Foreign Minister MIKI will convene the meeting and will welcome the participants. (Interpretation)

Ambassador Johnson will respond and introduce Col. Richardson and Mr. Purnell and note that Col. Bordiga is once again present at the Committee's deliberations. (Interpretation)

Foreign Minister MIKI will then move on to the first item of the Agenda "Adoption of the Agenda".

Adoption of the Agenda

Foreign Minister MIKI will propose adoption of the draft agenda. (Interpretation)

Ambassador Johnson will agree with the proposal. (Interpretation)

Foreign Minister Miki will move on to Item 1 of the Agenda.

1. The List of Projects Submitted by the Technical Committee Concerning the Japanese Government's Assistance Program to the Ryukyu Islands for JFY 1967.

(Program Includes Certain Amounts to be Financed in the First Three Months of the JFY).

Foreign Minister MIKI will speak briefly of developments since the GOJ submitted its counter proposals on aid to Okinawa at the January Consultative Committee. He will mention that informal agreement has been reached on the program and that the Technical Committee has now completed its study. Minister Miki will invite Col. Richardson to present the report of the Technical Committee. (Interpretation)

Col. Richardson will state as follows:

Gentlemen, it is indeed an honor for me to be able to attend this meeting of the Japan-US Consultative Committee, and I wish to thank you for the opportunity to speak at this time.

It is my pleasure to be able to inform the members of the Consultative Committee of the successful conclusion of the 10th meeting of the Technical Committee. The Technical Committee, under my Chairmanship, met in Naha, Okinawa on the 20th and 21st of February and reached agreement on all of the 75 programs under review. Four of these programs were deleted; 71 were approved by the Committee. The committee's consideration of the proposed Government of Japan aid to the Ryukyu Islands for JFY 1967 proceeded exceedingly smoothly and cooperatively. The committee, desiring to reach an agreement which would enhance the welfare of the Ryukyuan people, was able to complete its discussion of the proposed aid program in one day. The second day was devoted principally to an on-the-spot survey of the sites of 5 of the projects to be

accomplished with aid from the Government of Japan.

Again, I wish to express my pleasure in being here for the first time and in being able to present to you the following documents which were developed by the Technical Committee:

1. Proposed Economic Assistance Program from the Government of Japan to the Ryukyu Islands for Japan Fiscal Year 1967 (Includes funds to be appropriated in Jan Fiscal Year 1968).
2. Proposed Disaster Rehabilitation Assistance from the Government of Japan to the Ryukyu Islands for Japan Fiscal Year 1967 (Includes funds to be appropriated in Japan Fiscal Year 1968).
3. Explanatory Material. Proposed Economic Assistance Program from the Government of Japan to the Ryukyu Islands for Japan Fiscal Year 1967 (Included some amounts to be appropriated in JFY 1968). (Interpretation)

(Col. Richardson will pass copies of the three documents to Foreign Minister Miki and Ambassador Johnson.) (Interpretation)

Foreign Minister MIKI will propose that these documents be accepted as the Japanese aid program to Okinawa with a stipulation regarding the applicability of the GOJ Note of April 25, 1964 (involving approval by the Diet). (Interpretation)

Ambassador Johnson will say that the U.S. side agrees to the aid program as it is contained in the three documents. (Interpretation)

Foreign Minister MIKI will say that he hopes the program will further the economic development of Okinawa. He will express the hope that the U.S. Government will increase its aid to Okinawa and that the Price Act ceiling will be increased. (Interpretation)

Ambassador Johnson will say that the U.S. Government welcomes the major contribution towards the development of Okinawa that this economic assistance program represent. In regard to the Foreign Minister's reference to the Price Act, the Ambassador will note that the budget presented by President Johnson to Congress which contained a request for a substantial increase in Okinawan aid is still before Congress. (Interpretation)

Director-General TSUKAHARA will make a brief statement on the aid program and state that he hopes that the current ceiling on economic assistance to Okinawa will be raised. (Interpretation)

Foreign Minister Miki will move on to Agenda Item 2, "The Question of the Flag to be Flown on Ryukyuan Vessels."

2. The Question of the Flag to be Flown on Ryukyuan Vessels

Foreign Minister MIKI will invite Ambassador Johnson to make a statement. (Interpretation)

Ambassador Johnson will state as follows:

At the Ninth Meeting of the Consultative Committee on May 9, 1966 Foreign Minister Shima called attention to the desire of the Okinawan residents, particularly those concerned with shipping, that Okinawan vessels be permitted to fly the Japanese flag. However, the Foreign Minister stated there would be considerable legal difficulties in having these vessels fly the Japanese flag since the Japanese Government does not have any legal control over them. For this reason, the Foreign Minister requested the United States Government to consider changing the design of the Okinawan vessel flag to include the Japanese national flag and some sign to indicate Okinawa to be flown on top.

The United States Government considered this request of the Japanese Government and explored the legal and practical matters involved. As a result, I am today informing this Committee that the U.S. Civil Administration is prepared to promulgate a new vessel flag for ships registered under the authority of the High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands, which will consist of a lower element identical in design with the Japanese national flag and an upper element consisting of a white pennant with the word "Ryukyus" in Roman and Japanese characters. The upper element would be in the shape

of an isosceles triangle whose vertical width at the base would be half the width of the lower element. The color of the upper element would be the same shade of white as the lower element. There would be superimposed on both sides of the upper element the word "Ryukyus" (in English and kanji) in red (the same shade as the red of the lower element). The word "Ryukyus" would be in block letters and characters whose vertical measurement would be one-third that of the base of the upper element itself. The English word "Ryukyus" would be so superimposed that it can be read normally left or right both sides. "Ryukyus" in kanji would appear vertically on both sides.

Due to the possibility that misunderstandings will arise in third countries as a result of the resemblance of the new Ryukyuan vessel flag to the Japanese flag, the United States Government expects that the Government of Japan will join with us in any explanation that may be needed in third countries. (Interpretation)

Foreign Minister MIKI will state that the Government of Japan accepts this design for the Ryukyuan vessel flag and will say that it will be welcomed by the residents of Okinawa. (Interpretation)

Director General TSUKAHARA will express his satisfaction with the new flag design. (Interpretation)

Foreign Minister Miki will move on to the final Agenda Item "Agreement on Statement to the Press".

Agreement on Statement to Press

Foreign Minister MIKI will ask if the press statement is agreeable to the U.S. (Interpretation)

Ambassador Johnson will indicate his agreement. (Interpretation)

Foreign Minister MIKI will announce the conclusion of the meeting. (Interpretation)

Statement No. 1

Gentlemen, I would like to introduce to you Colonel Hugh F. Richardson, Deputy Civil Administrator of the Ryukyu Islands and Chairman of the Technical Committee, and Lt. Col. Carl J. Bordiga, Chief of the Program, Budget and Fiscal Division of the Comptroller Department of the U.S. Civil Administration. Also, I would like to present Mr. Lewis M. Purnell who has recently joined the Embassy as Chief of our External Political Affairs Branch. The other members on the American side of the table today are known to you.

Minister Miki, Minister Tsukahara, the United States Government welcomes this aid program of the Government of Japan as a major contribution to the development of a sound economy in the Ryukyu Islands. Along with our concern for the maintenance in Okinawa of a military base important to the defense of Japan and the other free nations of East Asia, we are equally concerned for the welfare and wellbeing of the people of the islands. The standard of living in the Ryukyus has been steadily rising, and it is noteworthy that aid from both the United States and from Japan has had a key role in that progress. The assistance to be provided to the Ryukyus under this program has been carefully worked out with a view towards making the most efficient use of the funds available, and I would like to congratulate the members of the Technical Committee, representing the Government of Japan, the Government of the Ryukyu Islands and the U.S. Civil Administration, on the excellent job that has been done.

Minister Miki, in his presentation, mentioned the hope that the United States Government would also increase the amount of economic aid which it is supplying to the Ryukyu Islands. As you know, the Civil Administration, with the collaboration of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands, has developed a Long Range Plan for the utilization of funds by the Government of the Ryukyu Islands for economic development. Along with our responsibility for promoting economic development, we also have a responsibility to the people to see that inflation is controlled, and the total amount of external aid is one of the factors that must be taken into account in this regard. Nevertheless, the budget which has been presented by President Johnson to the United States Congress contains a request for a substantial increase in American aid to the Ryukyus, and it is the hope of my Government that this increase will be approved.

"I now should like to open the 12th Meeting of the Con. Com. on Okinawa."

"I understand that Ambassador Johnson wishes to make a few remarks at the beginning. Mr. Ambassador."

"Thank you, Mr. Ambassador. As Chairman of this Comm. and also on behalf of the Japanese participants to the Comm., I wish to extend my heart-felt welcome to Col. Richardson, Lt. Col. Bordiga and Mr. Purnell."

"Now, I should like to consult with you on the agenda for today's meeting. Is there any objection to adopting the draft agenda which has been distributed to you?"

"A there is no objection, I declare that the agenda has been adopted."

"The Committee now proceeds to the 2nd item on the agenda, the question of the flag to be flown on Okinawan vessels. I should like to ask the U.S. side to make a statement."

"I wish to express my sense of appreciation for the acceptance by the U.S. side of the Japanese proposal concerning the change of the Okinawan vessel flag, which has been pending since the 9th meeting of the Consultative Committee. I sincerely hope that this agreement on the change of the Okinawan vessel flag will be much appreciated by the residents of Okinawa, as it is a measure to meet under the present circumstances the desire of the Okinawan residents to fly the Japanese national flag on their vessels."

"I wish to ask Director-General Tsukahara to make a statement."

"Is there any other comments or remarks?"

"If not, discussions on the 2nd item on the agenda is concluded."

Foreign Minister on Agenda No. 1.

"The Committee now proceeds to the first item on the agenda, the list of projects submitted by the Technical Committee concerning Japanese Government's Assistance Program to Okinawa for JFY 1967. (A part of the expenditure for this Program will be made in JFY 1968.)

The list of projects was compiled by the Technical Committee at its meeting held in Naha on February 21 and 22 through its deliberations on the basis of a draft program which had been agreed on between us through informal consultations to make some adjustments to the Japanese Government counter-proposal presented at the 11th meeting of the Consultative Committee held on January 25, 1967.

I wish to ask Colonel Richardson, Chairman of the Technical Committee to present the list of projects to the Consultative Committee."

"Thank you, Col. Richardson.

On behalf of the Japanese side, I wish to express my appreciate to the fine work of the Technical Committee. The Japanese side is prepared to adopt the list of projects submitted by the Technical Committee as the anticipated assistance program of the Japanese Government. That is to say, the Japanese Government agrees to adopt the list of projects as the Japanese Government's

assistance

assistance program to Okinawa with the reservation that the Japanese Government will need to take some domestic measures as provided for in paragraph 2(c) of the notes exchanged on April 25, 1964, before it is able to finalize specific assistance projects.

I wish to ask the U.S. side whether it agrees to this anticipated assistance program with the understanding which I just stated."

"Agreement is now reached on the anticipated assistance program of the Japanese Government which is to take effect on April 1, 1967.

The Japanese Government assistance to Okinawa has shown an increase every year, and the assistance program which was just agreed on between us also represents a marked increase over the program for the previous year. This fact is nothing but an expression of the vast interest of the Government and people of Japan in the Okinawan affairs.

I believe that the improvement of the welfare of the Okinawan residents and the economic development of Okinawa and common concern of our two Governments. It is for this reason that, on the occasion of this meeting where we agreed on the Japanese Government assistance program for the next year. I wish to express my earnest hope that the United

States

States, who exercises at present the administrative authorities in Okinawa, will also expand its assistance to Okinawa so as to accelerate the execution of the long range plan for economic and social development of Okinawa now espoused by the USCAR and the GRI, with a view to achieving our common goals concerning Okinawa.

We understand that the increase of the U.S. assistance to Okinawa depends on whether the Price Act will be revised or not. I should like to refer to the strong interest in this matter which exists not only within the executive branch of the Japanese Government but also in the Diet, and to ask that such strong interest of the Japanese side be conveyed to your home Government concerning an early enactment of the revision to the Price Act which will set a higher ceiling for the U.S. assistance to Okinawa.

Director General on Agenda No. 1.

I am most pleased that agreement has now been reached between us on the anticipated assistance program of the Japanese Government to Okinawa for JFY 1967, and in part for JFY 1968. I wish to express my appreciation to the Technical Committee, particularly its chairman Colonel Richardson who made great efforts for the smooth proceedings of the Technical Committee meetings.

I think that this anticipated assistance program, which amounts to about 10.3 billion yen, represents a most substantial progress over the assistance programs in the past both in the amount and in contents.

This epochal measure, I venture to say, is an expression of the most ardent desire of the Japanese Government to enhance the standards of education, social welfare and industries to the level which exists in Japan proper as rapidly as possible. I hope therefore that these funds will be used to attain this aim in the most effective and efficient manner.

In recent years, administrative standards in Okinawa and the welfare of the Okinawan residents have improved considerably due to the Japanese Government assistance which have in the past few years shown annual increases with the understanding of the U.S. side, and also thanks to the continued assistance

from

from the United States. However, there still exist wide differences between Okinawa and Japan proper in these fields.

For this reason, I should like to hope strongly, together with Minister Miki, that the United States, who is in a position to exercise administative authorities in Okinawa would further increase its assistance by raising the ceiling provided for in the Price Act and intensify its measures for the improvement of welfare and well-being of the Okinawan residents.

Thank you very much.

Director General on Agenda No. 2.

The Japanese Government has proposed that the Okinawan vessels be allowed to fly the Japanese national flag in some form on the basis of the naive national sentiment on the part of the entire people of Japan including the residents of Okinawa.

As the U.S. side has given most prudent consideraton to our proposal and agreed to it, the Okinawan vessels will now be able to fly the Japanese flag together with a sign to indicate Okinawa. I should like to express my appreciation to the U.S. side for this. In view of the background I mentioned above, I am firwly convinced that this measure will be much appreciated by the people of Japan.

Thank you very much.

Foreign Minister on Agenda No. 3.

"As the 3rd item on the agenda, the Committee will discuss the question of the announcement to the press. A draft press statement was prepared at the administrative level and distributed to you. I should like to propose that this press statement be distributed to the press and explanation be made in accordance with this statement. Do you have any objection to this?"

(Interpreted)

(The U.S. side will concur in the proposal)

"Then, it is agreed that the announcement to the press will be handled along the line I just mentioned."

(Interpreted)

5. (Closing)

"I should like to express to you all my appreciation for your co-operation, which has made the smooth proceeding of this meeting possible. I now wish to announce the closing of the 12th meeting of the Consultative Committee. Thank you very much."

(Interpreted)

Gentlemen, I would like to introduce to you Colonel Hugh F. Richardson, Deputy Civil Administrator of the Ryukyu Islands and Chairman of the Technical Committee, and Lt. Col. J. Bordiga, Chief of the Program, Budget and Fiscal Division of the Comptroller Department of the U.S. Civil Administration. Also, I would like to present Mr. Lewis M. Purnell who has recently joined the Embassy as Chief of our External Political Affairs Branch. The other members on the American side of the table today are known to you.

(The List of Projects Submitted by the Technical Committee Concerning the Japanese Government's Assistance Program to the Ryukyu Islands for FJY 1967.)

Col. Richardson

Gentlemen, it is indeed an honor for me to be able to attend this meeting of the Japan-U.S. Consultative Committee, and I wish to thank you for the opportunity to speak at this time.

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(The Question of the Flag to be Flown on Ryukyuan Vessels)

Ambassador Johnson

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element would be in the shape of an isosceles triangle whose vertical width at the base would be half the width of the lower element. The color of the upper element would be the same shade of white as the lower element. There would be superimposed on both sides of the upper element the word "Ryukyus" (in English and kanji) in red (the same shade as the red of the lower element). The word "Ryukyus" would be in block letters and characters whose vertical measurement would be one-third that of the base of the upper element itself. The English word "Ryukyus" would be so superimposed that it can be read normally left or right both sides. "Ryukyus" in kanji would appear vertically on both sides.

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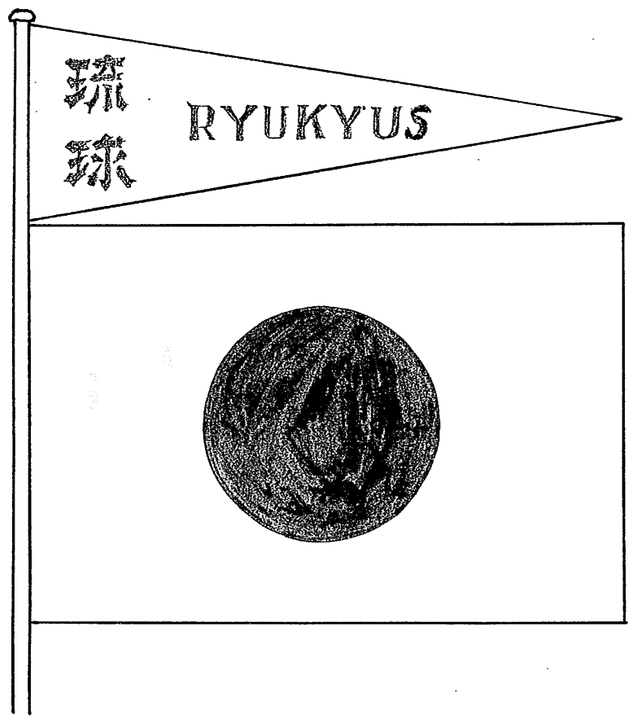
船舶旗デザインについて

1. 本日の協議委員会において、新らしい沖縄船舶旗のデザインが合意されたが、最終的には、米国民政府がこの合意の線に沿って、具体的な寸法その他を定め、新たな立法によって、新船舶旗を制定することになる。

2. 従って、この図は、本日の合意の内容を参考のために図に示したものであり、日章旗の上に付せられる三角旗の正確なデザインは、この民政府による立法をまつ要がある。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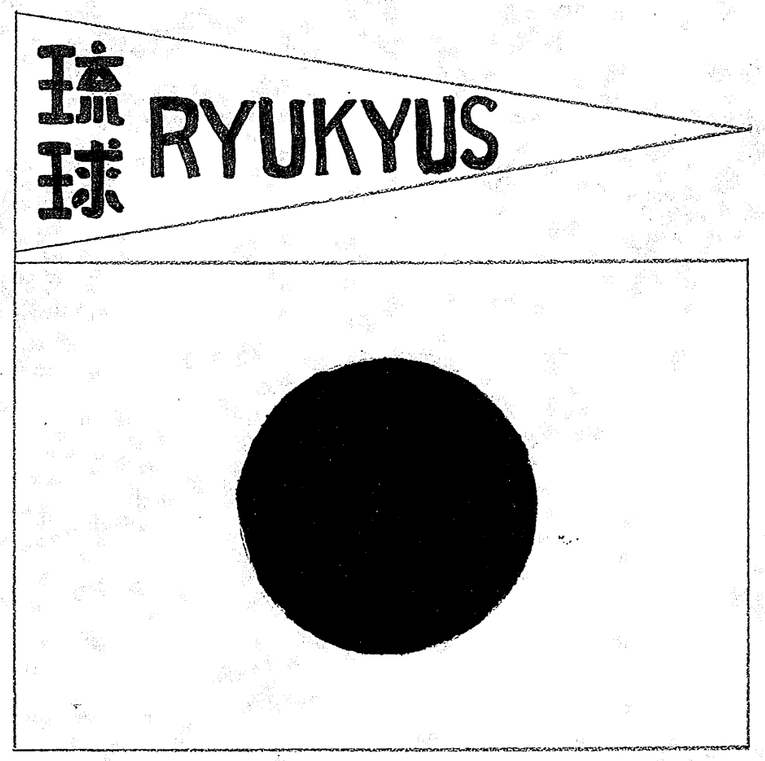
琉球 RYUKYUS

取扱注意

現在の法体系の下に沖縄船舶に
日章旗を掲げさせることが困難
である理由

昭和42. 2.27
北米局北米課

1. 「公海に関する条約」第5条（一般国際法を成文化したものとみなすことができる。）は、(1)いかなる船舶に自国の国旗を掲げる権利を与えるかは、各国がそれぞれ定めるものとすること、及び(2)ある国と、その国の国旗を掲げる船舶との間には真正の連関が存在すべきこと、特にその国は、当該船舶に対し、行政上、技術上及び社会上の問題について有効に管轄権及び管理を行使するものでなければならないことを定めている。

現在、沖縄における施政権は、平和条約第3条により米国が行使しているので、法律上も事実上もその活動の根拠を沖縄にのみおく船舶については、この米国の施政権と抵触せずに、わが国が管轄権及び管理を行なうことはできないから、これに日本の国旗を掲げさせることは問題である。

2. わが国船舶法は、同法に定める「日本船舶」のみが日章旗を掲げることができる旨を規定している。その場合「日本船舶」とは、日本の官庁、日本臣民、日本に主たる事務所を有する法人等の所有に属する船舶であつて、その所有者が日本に船籍港を定め、その船籍港を管轄する管海官庁に測度申請、登録等を行ない、当該管海官庁から国籍証明を受けたものである。

他方、沖縄においては、琉球船舶規則（高等弁務官布令）及び船舶法（琉球政府立法）によつて、琉球船舶の船籍、登録、運航等に関する事項が定められており、「琉球に船籍を有する船舶」は、「国際信号旗［D］旗の旗端から等辺三角形を切取つた特別な旗」を掲げるべきことが規定されている。

このように、全く異なる法体系の下で船籍の決定及び船舶に対する管理が行なわれている現状のままでは、沖縄船舶に日章旗を掲げさせることは実情に合わず、適当でない。

秘
無期限

北米局長
参事官
北米課長

沖縄船舶旗のデザインについて

昭和42.3.1
米北

3月1日午前北米課長より、パーネル書記官に対する電話をもって、沖縄船舶旗の上部部分に関しては、日本側としては、米側メモのとおりのデザインを受諾するが、高等弁務官の布令を改正する前に、果して米側メモのとおりのデザインが実際的であるか否か充分検討されることを希望するものである、旨を申し入れた。

これに対し、パーネルは、貴官の云われる点は、文字を双方の側からreadableにすることの問題だと思うが、この点については、ザヘーレン参事官から民政府のtechnicianに対し、充分検討するよう依頼済みである。と述べた。よって当方

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よりは、それは結構であり、自分としては、両側から正確に読めるようにするため、法外な費用がかかったり、すき透って両側がダブル結果かえって読みにくくなることを憂慮するものであると述べた。先方は、それらの点を含め、technicianに技術的に検討させているところである。したがって米側としては、会議が、このために紛糾するが如きこと、例えば、三木大臣が、この点の故に不同意を唱えられるようなことがないように希望する、と述べた。よって当方より、米側が、こちらの希望を考慮して技術的に検討されるということであれば、会議の席上、当方から、この点を問題にすることは避け得ると思うと述べておいた。

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秘
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北米局長
参事官
北米課長

沖縄船舶旗の変更について

昭和42.3.1
米北

2月28日北米課長を来訪したパーネル書記官は、3月1日開催予定の協議委員会の準備に関連して、別添1.の船舶旗に関する法律問題に関するトーキング・ペーパー、別添2の新聞発表文案および別添3の新船舶旗 upper element のデザインに関するメモを手交した。(森山・レイクロフト同席)

1. 別添1.のトーキング・ペーパーについては、先方より、過日の貴官の申し出にかんがみ、過般お渡ししたトーキング・ペーパーの中から punishable offense 云々の パラグラフ を削除したものと差し換えるようワシントンから訓令が来た。民政府としては、明らかに濫用(abuses)がある場合には、格別

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の立法を考えるが、それまでの間は、現行法令のままで行く方針であると述べた。

2. 別添2の新聞発表文については、当方より lower element が similar to the Japanese national flag というのは不正確であり、誤解を招くことを指摘し、identical in design with とすることとした。

3. 別添3の新船舶旗 upper element のデザインについては、当方より、両側とも、左から右へ readable にすることにより、かえって問題を残さないかとの点を指摘し、種々討議した。

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TALKING PAPER

On the question of the flag to be flown by Ryukyuan vessels the legal position of the United States Government is as follows:

A vessel flag under the international law of the sea is simply notice of registration of a vessel in accordance with the laws of the indicated state of registry and notice to the world that the vessel is governed by those laws as regards jurisdiction and control in administrative, technical and social matters, for example, labor conditions, seaworthiness, communications, etc. The vessel flag is also notice to the world that the vessel claims the protection of the indicated state of registry.

The present modified USCAR delta flag used by Ryukyuan vessels is prescribed by USCAR Ordinance Number 57, March 4, 1965, and such vessels are registered under and governed by Ryukyuan law. The vessels are protected by the United States Government in the exercise of its powers of administration, legislation and jurisdiction under Article 3 of the Japanese Peace Treaty.

It is the United States Government's understanding that the Government of Japan's proposal to have the Japanese flag flown separately from but underneath another flag denoting the Ryukyu Islands would not change in any way the present legal status of Ryukyuan ships but would nevertheless have certain psychological advantages. If vessels wish to fly only the Japanese flag, a transfer from Ryukyuan registry to Japanese registry would be required.

The United States Government is concerned that the proposed flag set might raise legal questions as it would be confusing to third parties. This problem would be reduced somewhat if the flag set did not consist of two previously existing flags. Therefore, the upper flag element denoting the Ryukyu Islands should be redesigned. The flag set would be published as one flag and the present modified delta flag would thereupon lose all status.

If the Government of Japan shares the above understandings, then the United States Government is ready to agree in principle to the Government of Japan's proposal, as expressed in the Ministry's Talking Paper of February 1, 1967. We are now preparing a design in line with the general concept of the Government of Japan's drawings furnished to us in October, and will present it for informal consideration and final agreement and announcement at the next meeting of the Japan-US Consultative Committee if appropriate. We will also wish to consider with the Government of Japan joint measures for publicizing the new flag set as "one flag" in order to prevent criticism, confusion and abuse abroad.

Tokyo, February, 1967.

別紙一の二

(旧)

TALKING PAPER

On the question of the flag to be flown by Ryukyuan vessels the legal position of the United States Government is as follows:

A vessel flag under the international law of the sea is simply notice of registration of a vessel in accordance with the laws of the indicated state of registry and notice to the world that the vessel is governed by those laws as regards jurisdiction and control in administrative, technical and social matters, for example, labor conditions, seaworthiness, communications, etc. The vessel flag is also notice to the world that the vessel claims the protection of the indicated state of registry.

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The United States Government is concerned that the proposed flag set might raise legal questions as it would be confusing to third parties. This problem would be reduced somewhat if the flag set did not consist of two previously existing flags. Therefore, the upper flag element denoting the Ryukyu Islands should be redesigned. The flag set would be published as one flag and the present modified delta flag would thereupon lose all status.

In order to prevent a vessel owner from flying only part of the proposed flag set without a previous change in registry, USCAR would issue a new ordinance which, in addition to prescribing the flag set, would make flying only part of the flag set a punishable offense.

If the Government of Japan shares the above understandings, then the United States Government is ready to agree in principle to the Government of Japan's proposal, as expressed in the Ministry's Talking Paper of February 1, 1967. We are now preparing a design in line with the general concept of the Government of Japan's drawings furnished to us in October, and will present it for informal consideration and final agreement and announcement at the next meeting of the Japan-US Consultative Committee if appropriate. We will also wish to consider with the Government of Japan joint measures for publicizing the new flag set as "one flag" in order to prevent criticism, confusion and abuse abroad.

Tokyo, February 23, 1967.

As suggested by the Government of Japan the United States Government proposes that the following design for the upper element of the Ryukyuan vessel flag be adopted at the Consultative Committee meeting of March 1. The upper element would be in the shape of an isosceles triangle whose vertical width at the base would be half the width of the lower element. The color of the upper element would be the same shade of white as the lower element. There would be superimposed on both sides of the upper element the word "Ryukyus" (in English and knaji) in red (the same shade as the red of the lower element). The word "Ryukyus" would be in block letters and characters whose vertical measurement would be one-third that of the base of the upper element itself. The English word "Ryukyus" would be so superimposed that it can be redd normally left or right both sides. "Ryukyus" in kanji would appear vertically on both sides.

2/28

At the 9th Meeting of the Consultative Committee on May 9, 1966 the Japanese Foreign Minister called attention to the desire of the Okinawan residents, particularly those concerned with shipping, that Okinawan vessels be permitted to fly the Japanese flag. However, the Foreign Minister stated there would be considerable legal difficulties in having these vessels fly the Japanese flag since the Japanese Government does not have any legal control over them. For this reason, the Foreign Minister requested the United States Government to consider changing the design of the Okinawan vessel flag to include the Japanese national flag and some sign to indicate Okinawa to be flown on top.

The United States Government considered this request of the Japanese Government and explored the legal and practical matters involved. As a result, at today's meeting of the Consultative Committee Ambassador Johnson informed the Japanese Government that the U.S. Civil Administration is prepared to promulgate a new vessel flag for ships registered under the authority of the High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands, which will consist of a lower element [similar to] the Japanese national flag and an upper element consisting of a white pennant with the word "Ryukyus" in Roman and Japanese characters.

(identical in design with)

Tokyo, February 28, 1967.

参考 第一

二月二十三日付
サイズを知えーと

PROPOSAL FOR UPPER ELEMENT OF RYUKYUAN

VESSEL FLAG

In accordance with the Government of Japan's drawings furnished to us in October 1966, the United States Government proposes the following design for the upper element of the flag set. The upper element would be rectangular shaped with a horizontal measurement the same as that of the lower element and with a vertical measurement one-half of that of the lower element. The upper element would be light blue, the same color as the present modified delta flag. There would be superimposed on both sides of the upper element the word "Ryukyus" (in English and kanji) in yellow block letters that would be the same shade that appears on the modified delta flag. The block letters and characters would have a verticial measurement one-third that of the upper element itself. The English word "Ryukyus" would be so superimposed so that it could be read normally from left to right on both sides of the element. "Ryukyu" in kangi would appear vertically on both sides.

Tokyo, February 23, 1967.

北米課長より ザベーレン参事官あて
個人的メモ (42.2.23 先方に送付)
参考第1に関する

参考 第二

As you suggested, I took the matter of the vessel flag design to Mr. Miki and Mr. Shimoda. Both were happy to learn that your side now appears to be ready to agree to the two-piece idea. Mr. Shimoda apparently did not have any particular idea of his own concerning concrete designs. Mr. Miki thought that the design you orally described to me might look a little too heavy especially in contrast to the simplicity of the design of "hinomaru", thus creating "top-heavy" impression of the flag as a whole. He also felt that the combination of colors might result a bit too noisy. At the same time he wanted to be sure that the use of the word "Ryukyu" did not result offensive to the inhabitants of the Islands. (Mr. Togo explained to him that it might not be so as it is a legal term) Taking into consideration the above views of the Minister and after discussing it with some other people both within and outside our bureau, I would like now to suggest to you the following on a personal basis as you asked me to do.

(1) The design No.1 would be the most acceptable one and I am sure this would fully meet the desires of Mr. Miki and almost all the people with whom I have discussed the matter. The triangle shape of the upper piece would not give a top-heavy impression but a stable and well-balanced impression to the flag as a whole. The blue (indigo) color was chosen as "indicative of Okinawa" because it represents its representative native product (indigo) and also the color of Southern seas. Mr. Togo feels rather strongly, as I believe he told you last night, that the "sign indicative of Okinawa" needs not be any word. This might avoid the argument of "Ryukyu" or "Okinawa."

(2) The design No.2 is being suggested in case you feel very strongly that "Ryukyu" should be written on the flag, I feel that the Kanjis should come to the end closer to the flag-staff because of its heavy appearanco. Particularly, in this case, the triangle shape seems to be ideally suited for accomodating the letters arranged in the way suggested above. To avoid noisiness it might be suggested that the letters be in red color so as to be in harmony with red circle of "hinomaru" (I would feel that there is no particular need to retain the color combination of the current flag).

In the opinion of some people, the Kanjis would look funny when seen from the reverse side. Even when there is the example of the Saudi-Arabian national flag with Arabian letters on it, this might become a potential source of criticism. On the other hand, the use of heavy cloth might not be practicable. I personally feel that if your side really feel strongly about "Ryukyu", you might stipulate that "hen" and not "tsukuri" of "Ryu" and "Kyu" should occupy the position closer to the flag-staff and the "romaji" should start from the end closer to the flag-staff.