

琉球大学学術リポジトリ

沖縄関係16

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外務省北米局北米第一課
561



EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Tokyo, Japan

北米第一課長

January 20, 1972

Mr. Yoshiyasu Sato
First North America Division
Foreign Office
Tokyo

Dear Mr. Sato:

I am enclosing herewith a computer printout dated 11 January 1972 of frequency allocation usage by civil users on Okinawa for your additional information. Moreover, I am enclosing copies of letters to me from the Far East Marine Service, Continental Airlines, Williams International, and Summit Industrial Corporation concerning the requirements of those companies for continued use after reversion of the radio frequencies assigned to them. You will recall that I have provided you already a copy of a similar letter from the De Mauro Construction Company.

In each of the letters, the companies concerned indicate why continuation of a radio capability is essential to the operations of those companies. We trust that the Japanese Government, in giving sympathetic consideration to the problems caused by Okinawa Reversion to non-Japanese business interests on Okinawa, will devise a means to insure that these companies will be authorized to continue using their radio communications facilities as at present.

Yours truly,

Charles A. Schmitz
Charles A. Schmitz
Legal Adviser

Enclosures
as stated



P. O. BOX 32
GINOWAN CITY, OKINAWA
RYUKYU ISLANDS

FAR EAST MARINE SERVICE

CABLE FEMSER
077-2148

Mr. Charles Schmitz
Legal Counsel for Reversion
American Embassy
Toyko, Japan

16 November 1971

RE: VHF FREQUENCIES AND THEIR USE

Dear Sir,

Far East Marine Service first made application for the operation and use of UHF 27 MHZ band radiotelephones on 18 June 1968. Approval was received on 20 June 1968 from United States Civil Administration, Ryukyu Islands.

Upon installation we found that the radiotelephones were very limited in range and power. In time we found that the 27 MHZ installation would not meet our needs due to undependable and frequently unfavorable radio conditions. These radios were also non-standard with the Maritime industry and further updating of our equipment was necessary.

We submitted another request for a frequency allocation in the Maritime frequencies on 7 June 1971. Approval was received 11 June 1971 for the use of the following Maritime frequencies:

Channel 6:	156.30 MHZ
Channel 9:	156.45 MHZ
Channel 16:	156.80 MHZ

Channel 6 is used as a ship to ship calling frequency.

Channel 9 is used as a ship to ship, ship to coast, business and operational frequency.

Channel 16 is being used as a calling and safety frequency.

Far East Marine Service is presently using the above frequencies for coordination of crew launch services for Government of the Ryukyu Islands Quarantine, Immigration and Customs officials, ships agents and for other personnel who use our launches. These radios networks are also used to pass on information concerning weather conditions and warnings and obtaining care and medical attention for injured or sick ships personnel. This radio network provides a 24 hour safety communication source that would be necessary in the case of a fire aboard the launch, collision, grounding or sinking of the launch.

Without the use of these radios we feel that not only would our business operations suffer greatly but a serious safety hazard would be incurred, endangering both our seamen and those to whom we provide our services. Due to the remote areas of the launch service, without direct communication by radio pertinent messages and information would be impeded and perhaps result in peril to these men and our facilities. Radio communication is a very vital safety factor.

Sir, we are taking this occasion to submit to you statements from two of our licensed launch captains regarding their use of these radios. We trust that if you have any further questions or require information on any point that you will not hesitate to call upon us.

Respectfully,

Mark A. Lyons
Mark. A. Lyons

Encl:

11/ MAL

無線電話は船舶にとり是非必要である。

・事務所との連絡ができていない。

・沖でエンジンがストップした時の連絡ができていない。

・代理店の人々の送迎の時間の連絡ができていない。(特に時間の変更や取り下げの際の連絡が又ぐぐにできていない。)

・燃料補給のみに事務所との連絡ができていない。

・航海中に船に人が出たり、急に病気に陥ったりした時の連絡ができていない。

・留守家族に急に何かが起きた時の連絡ができていない。

柴田空義 著



無線電話は船舶にとり是非必要である。

・船が航路中に深氷に遭遇した場合。

・エンジンの故障(海に真中打込)。

・船舶がリークにさしつかえられた場合。

・船員が航海中に海に落ちた場合。

・船員の急事取の場合(病氣、大時等)。

・各国情報、伝達あるいは迅速に矢張り悪化した場合。

・代理店との連絡(船舶が沖に出た、帰る場合など)。

・船員の留守家族に急な事件が起きたりする場合。(留守家族、病氣その他)。

・本邦の入港、出港、時間の連絡。

・急な燃料補給の場合。

・以上がたまたまの事を述べておりましたが、たまたまあると思いません。むしろ一級重要なことばかりです。

・時間、ちがいに船舶との連絡が下り、船員や船舶の安全を知らせておきます。

田舎通信 (録)



CONTINENTAL AIRLINES

LOS ANGELES INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90008

November 16, 1971

PHONE (AREA 213) 648-2810
CABLE CONAIR USA
TELEX 00-74402

Civil Engineers

Mr. Charles Schmitz
Legal Consul
American Embassy
Tokyo, Japan

Dear Mr. Schmitz:

Request your support in retaining for this office the use of our ground frequency assigned by the Department of the Army, U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands.

FREQUENCY (MHZ)	EMISSION	POWER (WATTS)
142.600	30F3	35

This frequency is used as a part of and in support of our Military Contract with the Military Airlift Command, 603rd Military Airlift Support Squadron, Kadena Air Base. In order to satisfactorily communicate between the MAC Airlift and our building on Kadena Air Base we must have radio communication. Since this frequency has been in use since the 22nd of November, 1968, it would be a great dis-service to the United States Air Force to have this discontinued at the time of Reversion of the Ryukyu Islands to Japan.

If there is any additional information you need in supporting us in this request, please advise.

Sincerely yours,
CONTINENTAL AIRLINES, INC.

Bill E. Reed
Bill E. Reed

BER:am

Cable Address:

WILLIAMS INTERNATIONAL, INC.

"WILLINC"

File Frequency

CENTRAL POST OFFICE BOX 164
NAHA, OKINAWA

HIGHWAY 1
NACHINATO COMMERCIAL AREA

15 November 1971

TEL: 0877-8124
TELEX: WILLINC OK 88

Embassy of the United States of America
10-5 Akasaka 1-Chome
Minato-Ku, Tokyo 107
Japan

Ref: ADM-71-359

Attention: Mister Charles Schmitz
Legal Consul

Subject: VHF-FM Radio Frequency Assignment-Sale,
Maintenance, and Service Net - Williams
International, Inc.

Gentlemen:

In 1964 we requested assignment of a radio frequency through the U.S. Air Force in an effort to expand our maintenance services. We were promptly assigned the frequency 152.00 MHZ stating that this would be an improved service to the U.S. Government and our commercial customers. We furnished remote control units on our net to the Kadena and Naha Air Base Work Load Control Centers in order that they are able to request service at any hour of the day.

We later requested an additional frequency in order to operate a remote repeater site and extend our area of coverage. The frequency 154.240 MHZ was assigned and we increased the efficiency of our net to Island-wide coverage.

We requested that our two frequencies be approved by the U.S. Civil Administration Ryukyus in order that our service might be available to all our customers as well. This approval was granted and our net is now used for maintenance, sales and services to both U. S. Military and civilian customers.

We are frequently called on to assist in locating and eliminating interference problems and this would be nearly impossible without our net of mobile and portable radio units.

Our ability to sell, service and maintain equipment would be very seriously damaged should we loose our radio net. Site surveys for station and antenna locations would not be possible and determining problems between

WILLIAMS INTERNATIONAL, INC.

Embassy of the United
States of America

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15 November 1971

radio and land line equipment would be virtually impossible. Existing and anticipated future contractual obligation could not be met without the use of our radio net.

Loss of the radio net could endanger, not only our present business and services, but the means of livelihood of 4 Americans and our 25 Ryukyuan technicians whom we have trained over many years.

We have on numerous occasions made our equipment and/or frequency available to the GRI Government and U.S. military for emergency requirements and would of course expect to continue this cooperation.

Our estimate would indicate a possible loss of from one half to one million dollars in equipment services and sales over the next five years if our frequency is discontinued. Your help in obtaining approval for us to continue using this net would be most helpful.

We trust this information will be of interest to you and should you desire any additional information, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAMS INTERNATIONAL, INC.


Jack C. Stolle
Regional Manager

JCS:ks

cc: Lt. Gen. J. B. Lampert, High Commissioner
Minister R. A. Fearey, Civil Administrator
Mr. W. T. Burke, Business Liaison Officer, PREPCOM
Chamber of Commerce of the United States

SUMMIT INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION
GINOWAN, OKINAWA

17 December 1971

Mr. Charles Schmitz
Legal Counsel for Reversion Affairs
U. S. Embassy
Tokyo, Japan

Dear Mr. Schmitz:

We were requested by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in Okinawa to submit additional information to you in support of our need to continue operation of our radiotelephone network after reversion.

Our radiotelephone network, operating on the frequency 136.450MHz, is used exclusively in the operation and maintenance of on-island radio communications facilities on behalf of local U. S. military agencies. Although we do engage in a limited amount of local commercial activity our radiotelephone network is never used for that purpose. As an example, the vehicles in which mobile radiotelephone units are mounted carry yellow license plates issued by the U. S. Forces. The vehicles used for commercial business purposes are not thus equipped and carry white license plates issued by the Government of the Ryukyu Islands.

Our radiotelephone base station is located in Building 4251, Plaza, which belongs to the U. S. Army Strategic Communications Command, Operations Battalion, Radio Branch, and which houses much of the Army's VHF and UHF equipment for on-island communications. Our maintenance facilities are located at Kadena Air Base and Camp Kue, both military areas. Our base station is capable of being operated independently for local communications with mobile units, or by remote control from our maintenance shops by military cable. In addition to the one base station we operate two mobile and two portable units, all for the same purpose as the base station.

Our radiotelephone network is indispensable for maximum efficiency in the operation of the military communications facilities which we operate under contract for the U. S. military forces and for expeditious restoration of those facilities in the event of failure. Furthermore, our radiotelephone network facilities were activated at the request of the U. S. Army and have proved immensely valuable in the reliable operation and maintenance of the military communications facilities.

SUMMIT INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION
GINOWAN, OKINAWA

You have my personal guarantee that the above statements with respect to our usage of the network are true. I will welcome an inspection of our facilities by officials of the Japanese Government who may wish to satisfy themselves of the above. Contact with me and arrangements for such an inspection may be made through Mr. E. W. Dotson of the U. S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands, Public Works Department, telephone 73131.

It is earnestly hoped that you can convince the Japanese Government authorities of the very real contribution to efficiency made by the simple radiotelephone network which we operate, and that we may be permitted to continue its operation after reversion.

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Yang
C. M. YANG
Manager

P.S. Summit Corporation is agent
for Motorola Communications
Equipment in the Ryukyus

SUMMIT INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE:
120 WALL STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10008
U. S. A.

(INCORPORATED IN U.S.A.)
ROOM 103, # 999 AZA-OYAMA
GINOWAN, OKINAWA

CABLE ADDRESS "SUMITIND"
TEL. 097-2722

November 15, 1971
*Original
Copy*

Mr. Charles Schmitz
Legal Consule
U. S. Embassy, Tokyo
Japan

Dear Mr. Schmitz:

We were requested by the Chamber Of Commerce Of The United States In Okinawa to submit you the necessary information for explaining the necessity of operating our two-way radio system after reversion.

Enclosed herewith please find the following copies of letter for your reference.

- (1). Application for License to install a two-way radio system
- (2). Letter from USCAR of July 9, 1969
- (3). Letter from USCAR of October 22, 1969
- (4). Our letter to USCAR of May 18, 1970

The prime purpose for establishing our two-way radio system is explained in our application letter of June 3, 1969 to USCAR, which is self explanatory. For efficient operation of our radio system, we installed our Base Station at USA Strategic Communication Command Operations Battalion Radio Branch Bldg. 4251 Plaza. Base Station can be operate locally or operate remotely from our maintenance shops located in Camp Kue area and Kadena Air Base via military telephone cable.

Because USASTRATCOM Op Bn Radio Branch has the military personal on duty 24 hours, they can call our technician for emergency service after 24:00 hour or holiday.

Since we set up our two-way radio system, we made a lot of improvement on our services to U.S. Armed Forces on Okinawa and hope we will be able to operate our two-way radio continuously in order to provide our fine services after reversion.

I hope the above information will be helpful to your negotiation with Japanese Government about our radio frequency problem. If you need further information or supporting letter from The Armed Forces, please let us know.

Thank you for your kind attention.

Very truly yours,

SUMMIT INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION

C. M. Yang
C. M. Yang
Manager

cc: Mr. Bill Burke

SUMMIT INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION
NAHA, OKINAWA

3 June 1969

Chief, Communication Division
U. S. Civil Administration of
Ryukyu Islands

Subject: Application for license to install
a two-way radio system

Gentlemen:

Our firm is incorporated in the state of New York, U.S.A. and is appointed by Motorola Communications Intern'l Inc. as their representative to take care of the maintenance service for all radio equipment leased by them to Army, Air Force and Marines on Okinawa.

For the betterment of this maintenance service which covers such a wide area and of such a strategic nature, we respectfully apply for a license to install a two-way radio system and submit further information as follows:

1. Prime Purpose: To link communications between Inter-offices and service vans in all military bases under military contract, so that our working crew can be present on the spot within an hour's notice. Especially during typhoon season, failure of telephone communications may occur sometimes but almost inevitably. Without a radio system of our own, we have difficulties in directing our crew to go for emergent services. Thus, this speedy and accurate point to point communication is beneficial not only to us but also to the military operation as a whole.

2. Proposed Location of Stations and Number of Mobile Unit:-

Base Station: a. C71LHB-1400, 100 watts - Main Office, Naha Area
b. L51LHB-1100M, 30 watts - Mercy Shop, Ojama Area
c. L51LHB-1100M, 30 watts - Kuo Shop, Camp Kue
d. L51LHB-1100M, 30 watts - Country Club Hts, Awase

Handie Talkie: a. P31DDN-1100N, 5 watts - Chatan
b. P31DDN-1100N, 5 watts - Chatan

Mobile Unit: 1. T51LHT, 60 watts, installed in Mobile Van #1
2. T51LHT, 60 watts, Mobile Van #2
3. T51LHT, 60 watts, Service Truck
4. T51LHT, 60 watts, General Manager's Car
5. T51LHT, 60 watts, spare

3. Type of Radio and Frequency requested: 16F-3 42 to 50 MC

- cont'd -

SUMMIT INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION
NAHA, OKINAWA

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4. Equipment to be used: All equipment conforms to FCC regulations & specs. covering business radio service.

Base Station: Motorola Base Station Model C71LHB-1400, 100 watts
Standard Squelch, 1f Xmtr, 1f Rcvr with TU535 Desk Mic.
and Slim Profile Antenna.

Handie Talkie: Model P31DDN-1100N, 5 watts, 1f Xmtr, 1f Rcvr.

Consolatto: Model L51LHB-1100M, 60 watts, Standard Squelch, 1f Xmtr,
1f Rcvr with Mic.

Mobile: Model T51LHT-1400K, 60 watts, standard squelch, 1f Xmtr,
1f Rcvr, Trunk Mount.

5. Location Map of Base Station: As per attached

6. Military radio nets which maintenance service is responsible by the applicant:-

U. S. Army

CSA #1	VIP Pushbutton Dial
CSA #2	RASP MP Operation Net
CSA #3	Command/JADCCG Net
CSA #4	RASP Physical Security Net
CSA #5	137th Ordnance Net
CSA #6	526th Int. Net
CSA #7	Visitor's Bureau Net
CSA #8	Transportation-Taxi Service
CSA #9	QEG POL
CSA #10	Post Engineer-Fire
CSA #11	Post Engineer-Utilities
CSA #12	Air Defense - CG Net
CSA #13	USARFIS - CG Net
CSA #14	TC Harbor Facilities
CSA #16	Signal Line Trucks
CSA #17	Antenna
CSA #18	Torri Station

Air Force

7th Aerial Port Net
4252 Strategic Wing
313th Air Division, Kadana, Commander's Net
313th Air Division, Kadana, MACS Net
U. S. NAF Navy

SUMMIT INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION
NAHA, OKINAWA

- 3 -

Marino

A. Comm Smodley D. Butler, USMC

- a. Fire Net
- b. MPO Net
- c. Taxi Net
- d. Telephone Net
- e. Maintenance Net

B. MCAF, Futenma

- a. VMGR Net

For justification reference, please refer to USASTRATCOM OPNS BN
(POST) OKINAWA

Your favorable consideration of our application is solicited.

Yours very truly,

SUMMIT INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION

C. H. Leung
General Manager

CHL:jh
encl.

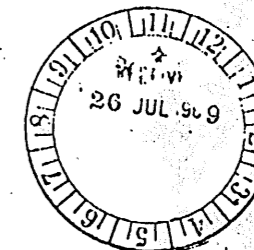


HCRI-PW

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U. S. CIVIL ADMINISTRATION OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS
APO SAN FRANCISCO 96248

IN REPLY REFER TO

9 JUL 1969



Mr. C. H. Leung, General Manager
Summit Industrial Corporation
Naha, Okinawa

Dear Mr. Leung:

Reference is made to your letter dated 3 June 1969, subject: Application for License to Install a two-way radio system.

Your proposal to operate four base, five mobile and two portable radiotelephone stations in the 42-50 megahertz band cannot be favorably considered, for the following reasons:

a. The 42-50 MHz band is virtually saturated and, as a matter of policy, we no longer authorize general commercial firms to operate in that portion of the spectrum.

b. It is necessary to keep the number of base and mobile stations to a reasonable minimum. In the case of the Summit Corporation (or any organization of the same or similar type and scope of operations) four base and five mobile stations are not considered necessary. In your proposal you have stipulated four base stations within a distance of 13 miles.

c. Base and mobile station power output should be kept to a minimum. You have proposed 100 watts at your Naha base station, and 60 watts for each of the mobile units. This power factor is considered excessive.

d. Radiotelephone installations in private or management vehicles are not normally approved. This is due to the relatively small size of Okinawa and the extraordinary radio frequency radiation content in this area.

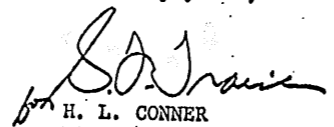
It is suggested that your organization re-engineer a communications system along the following conceptual lines:

HCRI-PW
Mr. C. H. Leung

- a. To operate in the 132-170 or 450-470 megahertz band, preferably the latter.
- b. Not more than one base station, with power input (to the final stage) of not more than 50 watts.
- c. Not more than three mobile stations.
- d. Make maximum use of available commercial and military telephone services for coordinating your company's business.

This letter is not intended to constitute a commitment to authorize radiotelephone communications of any type. However, due consideration will be given to such modified proposal as you may choose to submit in the future.

Sincerely yours,


H. L. CONNER
MAJ, AGC
Chief of Administration



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U. S. CIVIL ADMINISTRATION OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS
APO SAN FRANCISCO 96248

IN REPLY REFER TO

HCRI-PW

22 OCT 1969

Mr. C. H. Leung, Resident Manager
Summit Industrial Corporation
Matsushita-cho, 2-Chome, 75 Banchi
Naha, Okinawa

Dear Mr. Leung:

Reference is made to your letter dated 23 September 1969, subject: Application for License to Install a two-way radio system.

You are hereby authorized to operate one base, three mobile and three portable (handie talkie) radiotelephone units, in accordance with the following terms and conditions:

- a. Licensee: Summit Industrial Corporation
Matsushita-cho, 2-Chome, 75 Banchi,
Naha Okinawa
- b.

FREQUENCY (MHZ)	EMISSION	POWER (WATTS)
136.450	16F3	Base 40, Mobile 40 Portable 5
- c. Base Station Coordinates: 127° 47' 12" E, 26° 18' 42" N.
- d. Call Sign (call Word): Summit.
- e. Restrictions: Authorization is valid for conduct of legitimate business of Summit Corporation. Conversation or other occupancy of the frequency must be kept to absolute minimum.

This authorization is valid for a period of three years from the date of this letter, or until rescinded by the High Commissioner at his option.

HCRI-PW
Mr. C. H. Leung

The US Civil Administration must be promptly notified of the date of activation of the subject equipment.

Sincerely yours,

H. L. Conner

H. L. CONNER
Major, AGC
Chief of Administration

SUMMIT INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION
GINOWAN, OKINAWA

May 18, 1970

Chief of Administration
U. S. Civil Administration of
The Ryukyu Islands

Subject: Report activation date of the two-way radio system.

Gentlemen:

Reference is made to your letter dated 22 October, 1969, we are authorized to operate one base, three mobile and three portable radiotelephone units under specified term and conditions.

We are pleased to inform you that our first phase radio equipment one base, two mobile and two portable units has just delivered from States.

We are going to install them and activate from May 20, 1970.

Thank you for your kind approval.

Sincerely yours,

SUMMIT INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION

C. M. Yang
C. M. Yang
Business Manager

復帰後の米庫への給水料金について
 (4. 12. 22)

1. 米庫が水道事業者たる市町村から給水を受けりし場合、水道事業者たる市町村においては、里合行に給水する場合の料金が、あらかじお定まらざる(水道事業者は、その給水区域の者から給水の申入を敗れたときは、いかなる推定をせらるることにならざる)ことになり、
 水道事業者たる市町村に給水する場
 合もあり、あまは、特別料金を指定せず、一般水道料金の適用するに似し、里合行に給水する場合に適用する料金は、次のとおりである(2)から、米庫は、地位協定が適用され、自費で給水に取次ぐのみならず、(1)の米庫が、給水に取次ぐのみならず、(1)の米庫に、各市町村別水道料金を別紙(1)のとおり、本市の市町村で米庫に給水して、(2)

(1) (主要なもののみの)の料金は別紙(2)のとおり。
 2. 水道公社から水の引取の料金を別紙(2)のとおり。
 伊勢町の水に引取する伊勢町は、地方公営企業法に基づいて、その伊勢料金を定める地方公共団体に、水が、水の引取業者たる伊勢町は、水道事業者の場合と異なり、特許上、里合行からの給水申入に、応じなければならず、義務はない。そこで、地位協定が適用される場合、同規定による「日本国政府の各地方公共団体に適用するに似し、里合行が、当然に定めることにならざるべきが、地位協定が、その精神に照らし、新たに米庫用料金の制定しなければならぬ。(2)の場合、水道事業者たる伊勢料金を並し、(3)の、地位協定が、上野の精神に適合するものか、別紙(2)又は別紙(3)の料金を適用する

別紙1

(46.12.21
水道公社資料による)

沖縄本島における市町村別の水道料金例

用途別 市町村名 (単位)	家庭用			官公署又は団体用		
	基本水量 m ³	基本料金 1/2 (円)	超過料金 1/2 当 (円)	基本水量 m ³	基本料金 1/2 (円)	超過料金 1/2 当 (円)
那覇市	8	1.00	0.15	8	1.00	0.15
		(360)	(54)		(360)	(54)
宜野湾市	8	1.10	0.15	10	1.85	0.12
		(336)	(54)		(666)	(4320)
工サ市	8	1.10	0.13	8	1.10	0.13
		(336)	(4680)		(336)	(4680)
喜手納村	8	1.36	0.15	12	2.04	0.15
		(490)	(54)		(704)	(54)
読谷村	8	1.20	0.15	12	1.80	0.12
		(432)	(54)		(648)	(4320)
具志川市	8	1.50	0.12	8	1.30	0.11
		(540)	(4320)		(468)	(3960)

備考① 換算率は1ドル対360円とした。
② 基地周辺の主な市町村分を掲げた。

別紙2

(46.12.21 厚生省水道課調)

本土における米軍基地への給水料金例

用途別 事業体名 (単位)	家庭用			米軍用			官公用
	基本水量 m ³	基本料金 円	超過料金 円	基本水量 m ³	基本料金 円	超過料金 円	
横須賀市 (*)	8	240	38	8	240	38	口別の 料金体系 で別記。
岩国市	10	190	22	1	18	18	20 m ³ /100 m ³ 超過 当 25円
佐世保市	10	300	49	10	300	49	家庭用と 同じ。
(三沢市)							(米軍の専用水道) による。

(注)① (*)印の市の基本料金はm³当となつて
おり、8m³までm³当30円である。
② 岩国市の米軍用は、基本水量、基本料
金の制度がない。

(6)の四

問 交換公文の中にある無線テレタイプの実態は何か

答 一指摘の無線テレタイプは米国立報庁(USIA)

のニュース広報等の中継に使用されておりすがこれは

沖繩におけるVOAの活動の一環として行なわれて

いるものであります。VOAは一四五三六KCおよび

三一四九〇KCの二波を用い 朝鮮 タイ国 ベトナム

ラオス 中華民国 ホンコン カンボジア シンガポール

マレーシアに白け中継活動を行なっていると聞いて

おります。

大蔵省

任冲来国資産の引続き上の問題矣(未定稿)

46. 4. 23

1 引続き先

現在考之らるる引続き先は、次のとおりである。

(1) 3公社

(1) 水道公社一県 (県管の用水供給事業) ... 厚土省、自治省

(2) 電力公社... 民営電氣事業 (現在の5配電会社を合併の上、更に電力公社と引続きして新設する配電一袋の会社) ... 通産省

(3) 用資金融公社... 冲縄振興用資公庫 (経済対策電網を2次分に分けて業務の引続きを期す) ... 通産省、大蔵省

(2) 軍事基地外道路 ... 口道、県道又は市町村道 (広域的問題) ... 建設省

(3) 行政用建築物

(1) 琉球才庁舎 琉球裁判所 ... 県 (亦戦後使用を中止し、国) ... 自治省、大蔵省

(2) 英語センター ... 検討中 ... 通産省、文部省

(3) 文化センター ... 市町村 ... 自治省、大蔵省

(4) 準備委員会ビル、現職定研究センター ... 自治省、大蔵省

(5) 飛路血(信接助施設) ... 国 ... 運輸省

(2)

2 国が引き継ぐべきかの問題

(1) 国が一旦引き継ぐとして その引継ぎの範囲をどうするか

(1) 権利義務

(1) 資産及び負債 (財産) — それ以外の権利義務の引継ぎ先

(1) 資産 —

(2) 3公社についての問題

(1) 南支金融公社 → 振興同発公庫へ引継ぎ

① 公庫の性格 ... 金融政府出資 ... 債権は政府出資と併せて要列

② 振興同発公庫法で処理する

(1) 電力公社 → 民営電力1社全体

① 有償の要列 ... そのために直接引継ぎは問題

② 特別措置法で処理する

(1) 水道公社 → 果管用水供給事業

① 有償か無償か (出資又は貸付という点も考慮) ... 無償の公庫が中心

② 2公社と異なった形態か ... 特別措置法で処理する

(二) 公社共産の問題

① 返還協定上の表現

② 職員への雇用契約の扱ひ — 過剰人員 給与水準

③ 土地の賃借契約の扱ひ — 軍用地でなければならぬ影響

④ 訴訟の引継ぎ

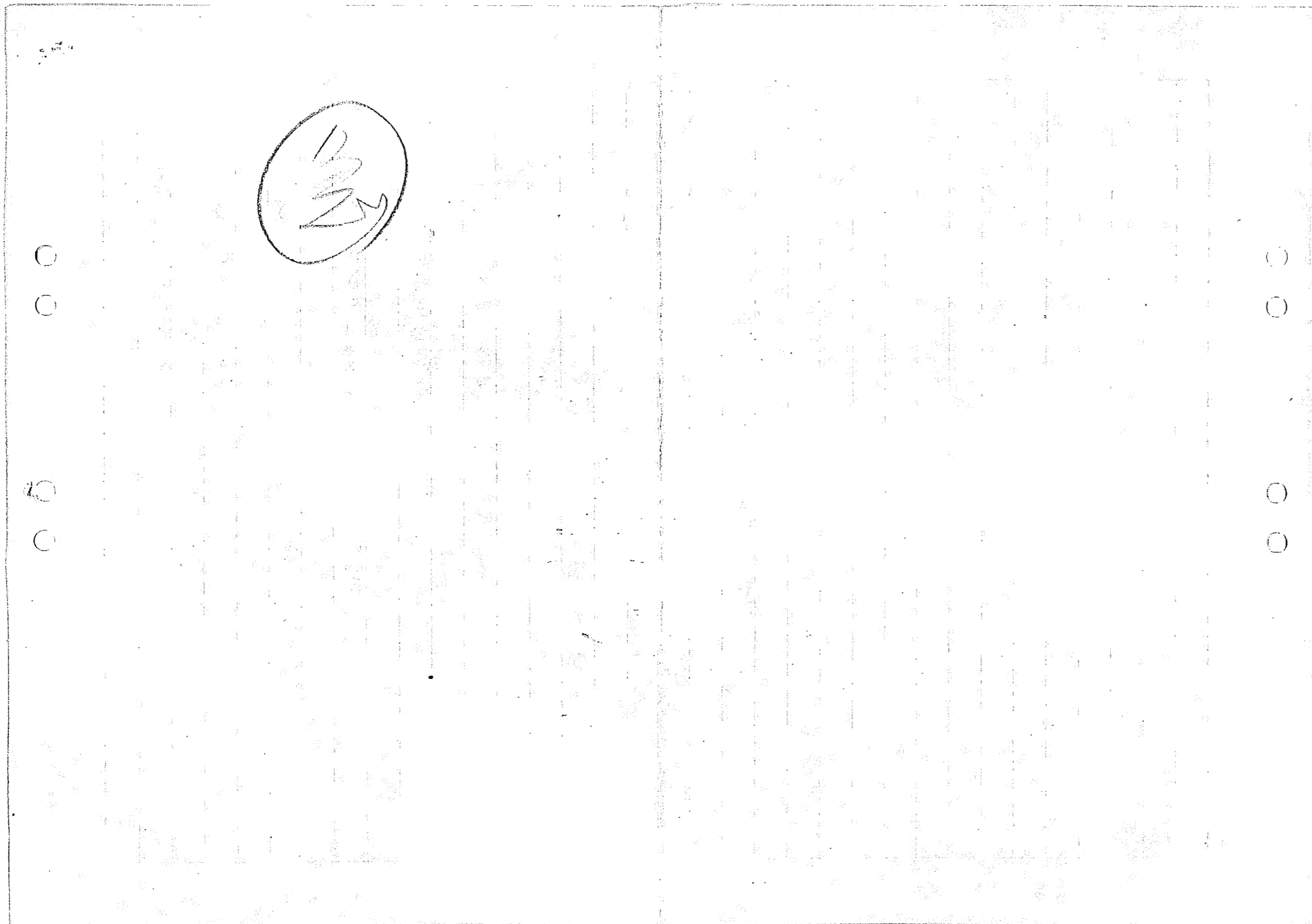
⑤ 借入金処理

(三) その他の項目

(1) 道路 ... 道路符合問題

(2) 航空通信施設 告示

(3) 行政用建築物 — 一括して取り扱う必要性



電力会社の ESSO との長期
契約。

46.12.10
米北。

1. 9日 在米大ニ江ミツハ米北(佐義)に
対し、次のとおり要請した。
(本件に關シ)

(1) 現在 USCAR は電力会社のために

ESSO と長期供給契約を締結して

いるが、右は復帰と同時に失効すること

と知っていると、右につき何等の措置が

と、いふと大変な~~困~~乱をおこすことに

3日通電停止の不安定な状態に入途経過不詳。

存子。

(2) 現行契約の^の期間を復帰後にも及
ぶようにおこな^{或は}新しい契約を結んで

おくれ、何れにしても復帰後の電力供
給に關係することを以て、日平側

係者と十分協議し、円滑を引継ぎを
実現することが必要である。

(3) ついては、本件問題を含め復帰後の

電力事業について十分打合せの件案があ
る中で、この種問題に^{現地で}交渉できる

日平側担当者も指す、現地に於ける

日平側担当者も指す、現地に於ける

至急

活合の促進に欲しい。

2. ようて、当方より、本件については通産省に
おいて種々検討して^い知^らせてお^り。米
側の要請に^こ対^して^る件^制を^至急^とす^よ
う^相伝^達し、結果^を知^らせ^ること^をお^しる^旨
答^へて^おいた。

極東収買の土地契約

46.12.10

米北1.

1. 9日在京米大シツツは、本件に^関心、
米北1(估^査)に^対し、極東収買側は在
琉米陸軍当局と^{補給}牧港^地区内の^スタ
ジ^シを施設区域から切りはずすべく
作業を開始している、^米北地主は活^合
合^いに入^っては^いないが、^軍当局と^協議^し
つ^つ地主の活^合も開始を^意向^で
あり、^米北^スタ^ジホ^カら^離れ^てい^るア^ンチ^ナ

の座地の移入については、スタジオの座地内
 へ移動せしめ、或はアソビの座地を施設
 区域からはずし、アクセスの権利を付与する
 ことと2かについて検討している旨述~~明~~
 した。
 2. 当分の間、本件は牧港補給地区の提供
 の問題、
 区域の確定と裏腹の問題であるから、
 畢竟の進展については十分連絡を要す。
 アソビについては専ら~~専用~~^{極限}送用のため
 あり、スタジオ区域内に移動しても行
 ない旨の旨答えておいた。

道路用地の^権原取得
 について。
 46.12.10
 米北 |
 1. 現在京米大江ミツは米北(佐後)に
 あり、日本側には道路用地の権原取
 得につき次のとおり要清越した。
 (1) 米北が道路用地として借借して
 いる範囲は道路の部分(paved part)より
 も^く広^くかなりのギザギザがある、特にコサ
 市においてはそうである。

契約なし

(2) 日本側が公用地帯等使用法に拘束

原を取得する時には、米軍が現に賃借し

ている範囲と同じ区画において、権原を

取得するよう取りはかろうと欲しい。しかも

いと、解放した³部分については米側の

復元補償義務を生じ、この場合、

は相当の量に及ぶと聞いている。

2. よて、先方より、日本政府としては復元後

道路として必要

財団法人極東放送局に対する
無線局の免許

46.12.11

米北1.

1. 10日在京米大江ミツハ、米北1社長に

文付し、本件に関し11月23日 FEBCと9会

談で日本側担当者(人事文協で、
環政に派遣)

小2. 郵政省出身者と思われ)が

外国人が理事であることはない、これは

法律の規定によるのではないが慣行として

そうなっていると述べた由存也(別添)

会議記録参照) 右につき確認を述べ

1. 自分の理解では外国人の数が洋快板

の5分の¹以上を占め²は存在しないと云う

ことであつたと思ふがどうかと照会

越した。

前記説明の詳細につき

当方州郵政省に照会の上回答

がある。その回答を述べた。

2. 本件については、10日の連合審査会において

郵政大臣^が理事として2人の外国人が入り、

いさぎよく討論して答へた(対中野

ニにもおんがみ)

明らかにしていさ~~ぎよく~~ ~~討論して~~ ~~答へた~~

米側に対しに申し入れがなされたこと

は、電報法上「業務を執行す

る役員」でなければ、洋快板の5分の1以

上は外国人が占めなければ合格事由に

はならないと認められたので、この点につき

郵政省と協談の上米側へ回答せよと

としたい。

10/12 22:37 7/10

REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT

No. 73

FROM: Arthur C. Austin, Special Assistant to the President for Okinawan Affairs.

DATE: November 23, 1971.

SUBJECT: Outside meeting, afternoon of November 19.

PARTICIPANTS: Mr. Hirokuni Yoshitaka, GOJ Postal and Telecommunications Ministry Liaison Officer to GRI; Mr. Minoru Kakinohana, Chief, Regulatory Section, Postal and Telecommunications Division, GRI; Mr. Yorio Kinjo, Unit Chief, Broadcasting Sub-section; Mr. Sakihara, Clerk, Broadcasting Sub-section, GRI; Mr. Tokuyama; Mr. Matsukawa; Mr. Shigetomi; Mr. Austin.

PLACE: Conference room, Trade and Industry Department, Postal and Telecommunications Affairs, GRI.

GRI invited FEBC's people to meet with GRI's representatives. Their purpose was to ask FEBC to make certain changes in its application for the licensing of the Zaidan Hojin for the operation of KSDX.

Mr. Kakinohana introduced the meeting by saying that both GRI and GOJ laws will apply in the Zaidan Hojin Kyokutei Hoso case. Copies of excerpts from the Radio Laws of Japan (Law No. 131 of May 2, 1950) in the Japanese text and English translation were handed to FEBC's representatives. Mr. Kakinohana called our attention particularly to Paragraph Four of Article Five.

Mr. Yoshitaka then said that he would report on his conference with the director of GOJ's broadcast division.

Mr. Yoshitaka said, "No foreigner may serve on the Board of Directors or the Executive Committee of the Zaidan Hojin. This is the practice -- not law -- of the GOJ."

"Foreigners should be excluded from the Programming Committee." Mr. Matsukawa objected to this statement saying that no foreigner is designated to serve on that committee. Mr. Yoshitaka said that he meant this to apply to the future so that the Zaidan Hojin will not think about appointing a foreigner to the committee at some later date. (Information: We have learned that GOJ is going to require that FEBC set up a program committee for K3AB to which they want at least one Japanese appointed).

Mr. Yoshitaka continued, "The money pledged by the two foreigners (Bowman and Austin) on the Proposers Committee is not acceptable. (Austin thought his thanks; maybe Bowman will, too).

"You should eliminate the clause providing for the take-over of the assets by a shadan hojin, in case of failure of the Zaidan Hojin.

"The current mis-information being publicized by the press will not interfere with the processing of the Zaidan Hojin matters.

"Plans are being discussed leading to the change of the medium-wave power and the frequencies of all Okinawa's radio stations. These plans are not yet definite.

REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT

No. 73

November 23, 1971

"We wish to have the FEBC/land-owners agreement signed before the authorization of the Zaidan Hojin. We wonder if the GRI ought not to enter into these negotiations?"

Austin replied, "USCAR and FEBC are working on this matter. I do not think it is necessary for GRI to engage in this matter, at this time."

Mr. Yoshitaka then asked about K3BU. Austin replied that we are not able to comment on K3BU as it is outside of the scope of our authority, and of the business of this meeting.

Mr. Yoshitaka went on with his statement, "One of the problems is that FEBC's electronic equipment is not as high in standard as that desired by GOJ."

"There is the possibility that foreigners may serve on a board of reference, or on the auditors committee." (I am not clear what they mean by the term, board of reference. Auditors committee is really quite important as it is the final authority on the approval of financial matters) A.C.A.) Later, they told Mr. Shigetomi privately that they really didn't want to see a foreigner on the auditors committee.

Mr. Matsukawa pointed out that the present board of directors of the Zaidan Hojin was elected only for the year of 1971. A new board must be elected for 1972. At that time the foreigners may be dropped from the board. Austin pointed out that the presence of the foreigners on the board came about principally because of the desire of the Okinawan members to have these men as members of the board.

At the close of the meeting (it lasted for almost two hours) Mr. Yoshitaka asked if we could tell how soon we could tell them the decision of FEBC on these requests. We replied that we could not tell when we would be able to give them our answers.

INFORMATION. The following is taken from the English translation of the excerpt from Law No. 131 of May 2, 1950, RADIO LAWS OF JAPAN, mentioned in this report.

ARTICLE 5. A person coming under any one of the following items shall not be granted a radio station license:

- (1) A person who is not a Japanese citizen;
- (2) A foreign government or its representative;
- (3) An alien juridical person or body;
- (4) A juridical person or body, of which a person or persons mentioned in any of the preceding three items are the representative, or such persons constitute not less than one-third of the officers or hold not less than than one-third of the rights of voting.

Paragraph 4. With respect to a radio station to conduct the transmission of radiocommunications intended to be directly received by the general public (to be referred to as the "broadcasting"; hereinafter the same), a radio station license shall, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 3, not be granted to a person coming under any one of the following items:

- (1) A person mentioned in paragraph 1 items (1) to (3) inclusive or in any item of the preceding paragraph;
- (2) A juridical person or body, of which a person or persons mentioned in paragraph 1 items (1) to (3) inclusive are the officers to execute the

business, or such person or persons hold not less than one-fifth of the rights of voting;

(3) A juridical person or body, of which the officer or officers come under any one of the items of the preceding paragraph.

Respectfully submitted,

Arthur C. Austin

Original: Mr. Bowman
Copies: Austin
Bunn
Golding
Matsukawa
Reynolds
Mrs. Wilkinson

46.12.11 付朝刊

極東放送の不認可も

米人理事のままでは 郵政相が見解述べ

【本報東京十一日電】郵政相は十日の衆議院特別委員会、文教、社契、通運委員会に出席し、極東放送協会の不認可問題について、郵政相の見解を述べた。郵政相は「現在、極東放送協会の不認可問題は、米人理事の存在が問題である」と述べ、米人理事の存在が問題であると述べた。

郵政相は「現在、極東放送協会の不認可問題は、米人理事の存在が問題である」と述べ、米人理事の存在が問題であると述べた。

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米人理事なら 免許せぬ

沖縄「極東放送」で郵政相

【本報東京十一日電】郵政相は十日の衆議院特別委員会、文教、社契、通運委員会に出席し、極東放送協会の不認可問題について、郵政相の見解を述べた。郵政相は「現在、極東放送協会の不認可問題は、米人理事の存在が問題である」と述べ、米人理事の存在が問題であると述べた。

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続き

七

十日の衆議院特別委員会、文教、社契、通運委員会に出席し、極東放送協会の不認可問題について、郵政相の見解を述べた。郵政相は「現在、極東放送協会の不認可問題は、米人理事の存在が問題である」と述べ、米人理事の存在が問題であると述べた。

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極秘
無期限
部の内
号

条約課長

安全保障課長

アメリカ局長

参事官

北米第一課長

那覇空港の航空管制器材及び
気象観測器材の引継ぎ

46.11.25
米北1.

1. 本件につき別添1及び2を米側へ提示

のうち日側が引継ぐ器材の確認方を
求めていたところ、米側は米空軍とも協力の
必要として米側において検法を逸れて
いた。

11月19日 米側の検法結果を通報した
旨連絡あり、同日午後大蔵省理財局

GA-6

3061

外務省

横崎固有財産課長をまじり²米側²

(シニツツ・バカー空軍団)との協力の²3次
(MILRONT)

のとおり。(運輸省気象科は横崎課長の判断で招致

(訪、米地検後加委米保山崎)

2. 気象観測用器材 (別添1)

(1) 凡向風速、雲高、視程、温度、湿度
管制塔、航空送信所、受信所の器材は
すべて日側に引継がれる。

(2) 気象レーダー

米側は
本件レーダーは high speed の戦闘機、迎

撃機のために使用される軍用の目的のため

GA-6

外務省

り、他に移転に利用を計画もするので、

3

めの島根に~~あり~~取り去る方針である旨を
明。

当方、氣象レーダーは民間用として使用せら

れおり、引継ぎの対象とはならない旨を反論。

米側において再度検討を要す。

(3) ILS 装置

米側、運輸省は新しい設備を設置

る旨を、現存の米軍施設を^借用した

いと述べているので、米側は右に示す
るが、米側としては他に移転に利用を~~して~~米側の

用意ありと説明。

は

当方、本件装置も民間航空の併用と

4

一本に付帯しており、日本側に引継がれるべきもの
であり、財政当局としては^借用と云うことでは

満足はせず、反論の上、運輸省と協定^し

何分の方針を快導せよとしたい旨を述べた。

(4) GCA 装置

米側、本件装置は軍用様式の補助
的^{器械}であり、民間航空の航行のため

に essential なものではない、防衛省が

本件装置の購入 (purchase) を希望するの

である旨を、右に示す用意がある旨を説明。

当方、本件装置は日本本土において

羽田、大阪、宮崎、千歳、名古屋等の空港

において使用しており、緊急用の補助設備

として当然存在すべきであり、現に那

覇空港においても民間飛行機の着陸

誘導に使用されており、現存すべきの設備

廃止すべきものとするのは航空行政上不

適当である。空港設備と一体を存するもの

として引継ぎの対象とすべきものとすべき

との得る旨強く反論。

米側はこれに対しも一度部内で検討

すべき旨述べた。

3. 航空管制用器材 (別添2)

(1) Control Tower, ATC A/G Comm. (日本側
米側同)

に引継ぎがしる旨説明。当方了承。

(2) 米側より Air Terminal Information

Service は 管制業務に不可欠な essential

なものである旨取りはす旨述べた旨

説明。

当方より 本件施設は ICAO の規定により

これによっても民間航空に関する業務とし

ては 管制業務と一体を存するものとして考

えらるべき旨述べた旨引継ぎを希望す

ASW. Rakw
Precision App R

当方より、GCAは軍用に限るものではない
で引継が対象として考慮するべきものと考
え、運輸省と協議の上回答を伺った
ところ、米側も承知した。

引継が可能な
設備

(5) ILS Facility

米側より、運輸省において新しい器材
の設備が可能と存するまでの内貸与の用意
がある旨説明。

当方より、財政当局としては借用では
評価との関連で内題がある中で、運輸
省と協議の上回答を伺ったところ、

子か、存する運輸省と協議の上再度活
用

用といたし、米側も承知した。
米側より、

(3) Control Tower DFは C-130 材用か?

設備であり、過去9ヶ月間使用されてい
る状態にあり、引継が対象と

するべきと考へ、米側も承知した。

当方より、米側より、

引継が可能な
設備

(4) 米側より、Mobile GCAは軍用のも
の

であり、Mobileの言葉が示すところ、米軍所有の
車庫でもあり、引継が対象と考へ

が、防衛省が購入(purchase)を希望する
こと、米側も承知した。

(6) TACAN Facility

米側より、近々に新しい設備に入札の
 こととしており、日中側が買い取りを希望す
 るのであれば、これに添うる旨ある旨説明。
 訪判、現存の設備と資産評価にてい
 り、新しい設備を買い取り^{と云う}云々も困
 り、^{か云う}現存の設備を取りはずしたまま引継
 げと云うのも不適当である旨反論したと
 ころ、米側は日中側が現存の設備の引継
 ぎを希望するのであれば、修理にて調整
 して、これをもとにまた引継がれることとす

ることは米側として現存する旨説明。

支分上、そのようにして欲しい旨要望した。

(7) Compass Locator (MIWA) Naha ILS

米側より、本件は合意議事録にある三
 和無視向性無線標識施設であり
 然る日本側へ引継がれる旨説明。当方
^{これ}
 了承。

4. 上記の説明を前にし、米側は日本側
 へ引継がれる対象とするこの趣旨につき、

- (1) K-J会議では、民生用に役立つものと評価
 の対象とし、軍用には対象としないとの合

意があったこと。

(2) J-K会深では、不動産と一体となつて
い子動産 (fixed real property) と評価
の対象となること合意があったこと。

(3) 当該引継ぎ資産の^果残能を^果な
う (impair) となる^初称配慮ねのが米政
^初針であること。

の事実を考えた次第である旨説明した。

右に対し、横崎課長より、J-K会深で
軍用のもを除くと言った趣旨は、当時十
件、ホークの買取りにつき米側提案の中に

含まれていたのを右は除外して欲しいと言った[◎]
那覇空港の返還は交渉の最終段階で有利
なことであり、~~空軍~~航空管制施設については

頭に残ったことは日米ともに同じであり、右
施設については^{専ら}軍用の施設というのには存
在し、交渉
の^果最終段階で
もとの理解は~~あり~~の^果最終段階で

民間空港の残能を^果なすことのないよう
諸般の設備が引継がれること米側説明は
また^果の趣旨であった
~~あり~~との理解は^果の趣旨と
なると論じ

ておいた。

5. Uが外にいても、本件については上述の如く
日米間に意見の相異もあり、日米側において

なお検査の上再度協談ねこととすか、米側
においても再検査の余地がないの review の
子こととすかた。

なお、「1/2」は、軍当局は予算削減の方
針もこのあり、現に軍用に使われていりものに
(ILS等)
ついでに他へ移転して利用することの事情も
あるので、日米側が余りにこの引継ぎに固
執されると軍当局からの強い反響があり
子ことを考慮³し³る旨を言っていた。

利航
無限期
(本)

3/16 2nd (4th 17)
13/16 22 → 4 → remind. 別
1

1. 氣象觀測	
(1) 風向風速	
T 420 XMTR Wind	Z
ID 373 GMQ11 Wind Indicator Group	1
AM 1806 GMQ11 Amp Assy	1
ID 373 GMQ11 Wind Indicator Group	1
RO 362 RCVR Wind D.S.	1
(2) 雲高	
IP 327A GMQ13 Ind Height	1
ML 506A GMQ13 projector	Z
ML 507A GMQ13 cloud Detector	Z
(3) 視程	
ML 461A GMQ10 pre-XMSN	Z
RS 47A GMQ10 Receiver XMSN	Z
PP 908A GMQ10 power supply	Z
AM 809B GMQ10 Amp Power Supply	Z
ID 353B GMQ10 Ind XMSN	1
Comput Set Receiv. AN. FMN	1
(4) 溫度・湿度	

大 廠 省 ()

OA 1165 ATMQ11 XMTR GP	1
ID 553 TMQ11 Ind Humid	1
(5) 氣象レーダー	
for military purpose high speed front indicator	
Plan to remove	
Z. ILS 装置	
ミレーカー 492 A RDO BCN Set	1
(ミレーカーは2個評価17.13)	
3. GCA 装置 - Multifunction not essential	
空中線 AT-197	6
IDA wireless	
control	
4. 管制塔	
コンソール GS 3500 TP	1
VHF 空中線 AS-118/UR	1
UHF " AT-1097A	1
UHF " AT-197AGR	Z
VHF " AS-118/UR	Z
5. 対空送信所: 受信所:	
VHF single channel XMTR AN GRT-18 RAST	1
UHF 空中線 AT-197AGR	11

大 廠 省 ()

23/9 @ 刈り取りへ

極秘
秘
字 3 部 0 内
3 号

Wx. ATC 査枝 (ナハ AFB)
R2UT.

別添 1
2

1. 調査日数 5 日間 (6/28 ~ 7/2) の
少日数間で調査を致し(半長)にて
行き届かぬ所あるをお詫言ひします。
2. 全査枝は EXIST (現有) にあり
又 COST は ORIGINAL であります。
3. LISTS 中 ○印は、ナハ AIR Port
における管制を実施するためには
須な査枝であります。

調査 Group

① EXIST
② cost original

極秘 10/6
無期限
字 3部の内
3号

NAAH AIR BASE AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL/NAVAIDS & COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT
(NON-PERMANENT PERSONAL PROPERTY)

Control Tower

NO/ENCLATURE	QUANTITY	FSN	COST EACH
AN/GRC-175 RDO Set	①	58201345367ZX	\$ 1,175
AN/FRC-19B	①	58955051037ZK	50,000
102A Key System	①	58055569204	3,693
AM 447 G AUD AMP	③	58305050691	103
SDU4U Light TFC	②	62105786754	237
AM/GRA 53 RDO Set	①	58208075954	4,156
AM 447B AUD AMP	⑬	58305520163	67
TR1510 RCRDR REPRO	②	58358562436	5,197
TR1510 REPRO Sound	①	58358562437	1,950
DCTA-M-1 Time ANGER	①	58358844480	1,648

ATC A/G Comm

R278B/GRC RDO RCVR	⑤	58206651971	11,851
AM864U AUDIO AMP	⑭	58305030927	72
R278A/GR RDO RCVR	③	58205050470	390
R301/GR RDO RCVR	②	58205050702	323
R1250/GR RDO RCVR	⑦	58208999975	523
T217A/GR RDO XMTR	⑤	58206427772	2,550
MD129A/GR MODULATOR	⑤	58206427827	983
T282D/GR Transmitter	①	58205561992	700
T282/GR Transmitter	④	58205013764	865
MD441A/GR Modulator	④	58205011020	470
EC640B Transmitter	④	58206426872	1,632
AN/GRT18 RDO XMTR	⑥	58209139280	2,324
AM447C AUDIO AMP	①	58305050691	103

Air Terminal Information Service

AM/GRT18 RDO XMTR	①	58209139280	2,324
T282D/GR RDO XMTR	①	58205561992	700
MD441A/GR Modulator	④	58205011020	470
AEC recorder	④	NSL	840

Control Tower DF

R278B/GR RDO RCVR	①	58206651971	1,851
AN/CRD6	①	58255052135	17,059
T216/GR RDO XMTR (AN/CRD6)	①	58255050457	3,775
T217A/GR RDO XMTR	①	58206427772	2,550
MD129A/GR Modulator	①	58206427827	983
AM447B AUDIO AMP	①	58305520163	67

Mobile GCA

NO/ENCLATURE	QUANTITY	FSN	COST EACH
AN/MPN-13 Landing CNTR	①	589588522742X	\$1,623,891
RD217 UNH RCRDR REPRO	①	58355520722	805
PKL724 ERASER MAG	①	58356702925	250
AN/UPX6 RADAR ST	①	58953044934ZW	2,775

ILS Facility

TA312 Tel Set	②	58055430012	60
AN/MRN8A RDO XMTR Set	①	58255050971	30,812
AN/MRN7 RDO XMTR Set	①	58255050972	35,164
AN/GTW2 Monitor Set	①	58955050593ZK	6,208
492A RDO BCN Set	①	58256466445	2,000

TACAN Facility *

AN/GRN-9 RDO Set	②	58255240152	50,000
Antenna Gp HIGH BAND	①		
AD589/GRA49 ANT TWR	①	54458616078	1,446
AN/GRA-34 CNTR Monitor Gp	①	58255787400	8,950

Compass Locator (MIWA) Naha ILS

AN/URN-5 BEACON	②	58256651462	11,300
RM-2 RCVR	③	58256155014	300
C-2326/GRA-30	①	58205785205	186
C-2327/GRA-30	①	58205785283	262
AN/TRC-24	② (4 chan.)		7,600

(1 at MIWA & 1 at Naha)

* Programmed for replacement.

BASE COMMUNICATIONS

Base Comm/ADCC Center

NOMENCLATURE	QUANTITY	FSN	COST EACH
AN/FGC-20 TTW Set (5 Level)	2	58155032652	\$ 2,180
AN/FGC-25 TTW Set	1	58155033316	3,993
AN/FGC-52 TTW Set	3	58155396761	3,483
AN/FGC-67 TTW Set	4	58157947231	1,600
AN/UGC-32 TTW Set	2	5815834943928	4,035
AN/FGC-72 TTW Set	2	58158491327	1,500

Weather Comm

Tele Autograph:			
DX Transceiver	(3)	Leased	63 MO
DX Receiver	(16)	Leased	35 MO
AN/FGC-20 TTW Set	(2)	58155032652	2,180
AN/FGC-25 TTW Set	(2)	58155033316	3,993
AN/FGC-52 TTW Set	(2)	58155396761	3,483
AN/UXI2B Facsimile (RAFAX)	(2)	5815908647728	4,800
TT-47 TTW Set	(1)	58156792779	1,500

JMA → CIVIL COMP

TASDF

↓ PURCH

IN BASE OPERATION

Telephone Exchange

Line automatic electric strowger step by step Telephone Central Office 2400 line exchange (3800 subscriber connector capability). 3 position switchboard. Estimated cost 1.5 Million Dollars.

- *TA-236/FR Tel set 3500 58055032274 @ 1lea
- *Type 554 Tel Set 100 58055051274 @ 1lea
- *33 IAI Key systems W/440 station 700 per STA

Gov't Intercom Sys (Base Support)

26 Master Sta.	1,456 TOT
6 Slave Sta.	120 TOT

*These line items are subject to change from day to day as customer requirements change.

府民課 広報
想定質問

見込者

〔問1〕 福地ダムの残工事に要する費用として177万ドル(6.37億円)の歳入及び歳出が計上されているが根拠如何。

〔答〕 福地ダムは現在琉球水道公社において鋭意施工中であり、復帰時までの進捗状況についても十分確定しているとは云えないが、復帰後の残工事金額については、^{林改の段階で}本年9月の「計経資金に因り日米打合せ会」において米側より提出された未済残額見込において計上しを扱ったものである。

〔問2〕 それなら、今後復帰時までの工程が早まり、又は遅延した場合はこの金額は変り得るのか。

〔答〕 工程が早まれば、残工事金額は減り、遅延すれば増大することがあり得る。この場合、歳入及び歳出の変更を行なうこととなる。

[問3] 177万ドルの内訳明細如何。

[答] 1. ^{これは}米側で積算したものが
内訳については、承知していない。

2. ~~対策室(小林課長)に依頼して
至急取り急ぎ~~

あつた。441万と

に付与は承知している。

この数字は
米側から
提供された
ものか。

想定問答

[問1] 福地ダムに残工事に要する費用

として177万ドル(6.37億円)の歳入及び
歳出が計上されているか根拠如何。

[答] 福地ダムは現在琉球水道公社に

おいて鋭意施工中であり、復帰時までの

進捗状況についても十分確定しているとは云え

ないが、復帰後の残工事金額については

本年9月の「引継資金に関する日米打合せ会」

において米側より提出された未済残額見込

において計上しておいたものである。

[問 2] それなら、今後 復帰時までの
工程が早利、又は遅延した場合は
この金額は変り得るのか。

[答] 工程が早まれば、残工事金額は
減り、遅延すれば増大することがあり
得る。この場合、歳入及び歳出の
変更を行なうことになる。

[問 3] 177万ドルの内訳明細如何。

[答] 1. 米側で積算したものであり
内訳については、承知していない。

2. 好策庁(小林課長)に依頼して
至急とりよせる。

1971 12 21

沖縄に関する 想定問答

1) 大蔵省 主計局 (の場主査) より 建設省へ

原案作成を依頼するとのことである。

2) この案について 事前打合せは 次のとおりである。

① 対策庁 橋本課

② 外務省 北米一課

③ 大蔵省 口有財産才了課

1971 12 21

沖縄に関する 想定問答

1) 大蔵省 主計局 (の場主査) より 建設省へ

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① 対策庁 橋本課

② 外務省 北米一課

③ 大蔵省 口有財産才了課

「引継資産に関する日米打合せ会」

1 日時 9月17日(金) 12:00上

2 場所 麹町会館

3 出席者

(1) 日本側

対策庁 小林 沖總事務局長
外務省 北米一課 加藤 課長 森本 課長
大蔵省 橋本 課長

(オザバー)

建設省 宮内 課長
高瀬 課長 補佐
萩原 課長 補佐

(2) 米側

グレイマー 計画局長
ロバート 公益事業局長
クラーク 渉外局長
パーカー 大使館書記官

「引継資産に関する日米打合せ会」

1 日時 9月17日(金) 12:00上

2 場所 麹町会館

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(1) 日本側

対策庁 小林 沖總事務局長
外務省 北米一課 加藤 課長 森本 課長
大蔵省 橋本 課長

(オザバー)

建設省 宮内 課長
高瀬 課長 補佐
萩原 課長 補佐

(2) 米側

グレイマー 計画局長
ロバート 公益事業局長
クラーク 渉外局長
パーカー 大使館書記官

第二章 労政局関係

(労働組合に関する経過措置)

第一条 沖縄の復帰に伴う特別措置法(以下「法」という。)第四十六條第二項の政令で定める日は、昭和 年 月 日(同日までにした同項の証明の申請に対し労働委員会又は公共企業体等労働委員会が処分をしていない場合にあつては、これらの委員会が当該申請に対する処分をした日)とする。

2 法第四十六條第一項の規定により労働組合法(昭和二十四年法律第七十四号。以下「労組法」という。)に基づく法人である労働組合となつたものに関する法の施行前にされた登記で、労組法第十一条の規定に基づき登記すべき事項に相当する事項に係るもの及び当該登記に係る登記簿は、それぞれ、同条の規定に基づきされた登記及び当該登記に係る登記簿とみなす。

3 法の施行の際存する次の各号に掲げる規約であつて、労組法第二条の労働組合に係るものは、法の施行の日から起算して一年を

経過する日までの間は、労組法第五条第二項の規定に適合するものとみなす。ただし、同法第十一条及び第十八條の規定の適用に關しては、この限りでない。

一 沖縄の労働組合法(千九百五十三年立法第四十二号。以下「沖縄労働組法」という。)第二条の労働組合の規約で、同立法

第五条第二項の規定に適合するもの

二 琉球政府公務員法(千九百五十三年立法第四号)第六十一条の規定により登録を受けている職員団体の規約

三 琉球人被用者に対する労働基準及び労働関係法(千九百五十三年琉球列島米国民政府布令第十六号。以下「布令第十六号」という。)第二条の労働組合の規約

4 復帰に伴い労組法、公共企業体等労働関係法(昭和二十三年法律第二百五十七号。以下「公労法」という。)又は地方公営企業労働関係法(昭和二十七年法律第二百八十九号。以下「地公労法」という。)の適用を受けることとなる者が法の施行の際加入して

いた団体で、国家公務員法（昭和二十二年法律第二十号）第八十条の二の職員団体又は地方公務員法（昭和二十五年法律第二百六十一号）第五十二条の職員団体に該当するものは、法の施行の日から起算して一年を経過する日までの間は、当該者に関する労働関係に係る労組法、労働関係調整法（昭和二十一年法律第二十五号。以下「労調法」という。）（公労法において準用する場合を含む。）、公労法又は地公労法の適用については、それぞれ、労組法第二条、公労法第三条第二項又は地公労法第五条第二項の労働組合とみなす。

5 法の施行前に解散した沖繩労組法に基づく法人である労働組合で、法の施行の際清算が終了していないものに係る沖繩労組法その他の沖繩の法令の規定に基づいて行なわれた清算の手續は、労組法その他の法令の相当規定に基づいて行なわれた清算の手續とみなす。

（不当労働行為に関する経過措置）

第二条 労組法第七条第一号又は第四号に規定する労働者の行為には、これに相当する法の施行前の労働者の行為を含むものとする。

2 法の施行前にされた沖繩労組法第七条又は布令第十六号第六条の規定に違反する行為で、労組法第七条に規定する行為に相当するもの（布令第十六号第二条の第一種及び第二種の被用者に係るもの及び同布令第八条の項ただし書に規定する期間を経過したものを除く。）の救済については、復帰に伴い労組法の適用を受けることとなる者以外の者に関する労働関係に係るものも含め、労組法の規定を適用するものとする。

3 沖繩労組法第二十七条第四項の規定に基づく沖繩の中央労働委員会（以下「沖繩中労委」という。）又は沖繩の船員労働委員会（以下「沖繩船労委」という。）の命令（法の施行前に、同立法第二十七条第九項の規定により確定し、又は確定判決によつてその全部若しくは一部が支持されたものを除く。）は、労組法第二十七条第四項の規定に基づく沖繩県地労委又は沖繩県の区域

沖繩労働法 12
11

を管轄区域とする船員地方労働委員会（以下「沖繩船地労委」という。）の命令とみなす。この場合において、同条第五項中「十五日以内」とあるのは「沖繩の復帰に伴う特別措置に関する法律（昭和四十六年法律第 号）の施行の日から起算して十五日以内」と、同条第六項（中央労働委員会の命令に係る部分を除く。）中「三十日以内」とあるのは「沖繩の復帰に伴う特別措置に関する法律（昭和四十六年法律第 号）の施行の日から起算して三十日以内」とする。

4 沖繩労働法第二十七条第四項の規定に基づく沖繩中労委又は沖繩船地労委の命令のうち、復帰前に、同条第九項の規定により確定し、又は確定判決によつてその全部若しくは一部が支持されたものは、労働法第二十七条第四項の規定に基づく沖繩船地労委又は沖繩船地労委の命令で同条第九項の規定により確定し、又は確定判決によつてその全部若しくは一部が支持されたものとみなす。

5 公労法第二十五条の五第四項及び第五項の規定の適用について

は、沖繩公労法第十條の規定による解雇は、公労法第十八條の規定による解雇とみなす。この場合において、法の施行の際沖繩公労法第二十一条第三項の期間が満了していないときにおける公労法第二十五条の五第一項の申立てについては同条第四項中「当該解雇がなされた日」とあるのは「沖繩の復帰に伴う特別措置に関する法律（昭和四十六年法律第 号）の施行の日」と、第六条第二項の規定により公共企業体等労働委員会に係属する事件については公労法第二十五条の五第五項中「申立の日」とあるのは「沖繩の復帰に伴う特別措置に関する法律（昭和四十六年法律第 号）の施行の日」とする。

（労働委員会等の委員等に関する経過措置）

第三条 労働法第十九条第八項（同条第二十一項又は第二十二項において準用する場合を含む。）及び公労法第二十一条第一項第一号（同法第三十条第四項において準用する場合を含む。）の規定の適用については、沖繩法令の規定（法第二十五条第一項の規定

によりなお効力を有することとされる沖縄法令の規定を含む。一
に基づき科せられた懲役又は禁錮の刑は、刑法（明治四十年法律
第四十五号）第九条に定める懲役又は禁錮の刑とみなす。

2 沖縄県が設ける地方労働委員会（以下「沖縄県地労委」という。）
に関する労組法第十九条第二十一項の規定の適用については、法
第六条第一項の規定により新たな委員の任命が行なわれる日の前
日までは、労組法第十九条第二十一項中「又は」とあるのは「
各三人（沖縄県が設けるものに限る。一又は」と、「公益委員の
数が五人」とあるのは「公益委員の数が五人又は三人」とする。
3 沖縄県の区域を管轄する公労法第三十条第一項の地方調停委員
会の委員の選任は、法の施行後遅滞なく行なうものとする。

4 法の施行の際沖縄の公共企業体等労働関係法（千九百六十年立
法第七号。以下「沖縄公労法」という。）第十一条の公共企業
体等労働委員会の委員の職にある者は、前項の規定による委員の
選任が行なわれるまでの間、沖縄県の区域を管轄する公労法第三

十条第一項の地方調停委員会の委員の職にある者とみなす。

5 第三項の規定による委員の任命が行なわれる日の前日までは、
公共企業体等労働関係法施行令（昭和三十一年政令第二百四十九
号）第七条第二項中「及び公共企業体等労働委員会近畿地方調停
委員会」とあるのは、「公共企業体等労働委員会近畿地方調停委
員会及び公共企業体等労働委員会沖縄地方調停委員会」とする。

（公益事業の争議行為に関する経過措置）

第四条 労調法第八条第一項の公益事業（同項第三号のガス供給の
事業を除く。）に関する労働争議に係る争議行為で当該労働争議
に係る沖縄の労働関係調整法（千九百五十三年立法第四十三号。
以下「沖縄労調法」という。）第三十九条第一項に規定する期間
の満了（当該期間が法の施行後に満了することとなる場合を含む。）
後に行なわれるもの及び法の施行の際存する労調法第八条第一項
第三号のガス供給の事業に関する労働争議に係る争議行為で法の
施行の日から起算して十一日以内に行なわれるものについては、
労調法第三十七条第一項の規定は適用しない。

答 外務大臣書簡の国庫所有地の任令貸付に関する
 する項のうち、果有地に關する方針が、實地
 中、互であるといふ旨向であるが、復帰時までに
 適格に使用収益を上げた者が、復帰と同時に
 に右を許すといふことは、衡平の思地から適
 當でないといふ判断を以て、復帰後一年間に
 限り、従前と同様の条件で任令貸付を認めよ
 うとする旨の趣意を、~~米側へ通報~~ 米側へ通報

参衆

問

答 した次第のとおり、政府としては右に則して過
 措置をとるべきとしたものである。
 右の方針は、^{仲議} 国庫において尊重するべきもので
 あり、復帰という特殊な事象の下においてほ
 やむを得ない

参衆

問

注意取

67 国会十二月二十日(月)参・速合審査(沖特、内閣、法務、文教各委員会)
「注意問答」速報第 四十六号 (十二月二十日国会班)

一	核(広島原爆資料、A B C C)	1
二	自衛隊配備(久保・カーチス、四次防、「肩代り」論、保安隊、土地収用法)	4
三	弾薬庫の安全性(秋月)	9
四	土地測量	10
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六	裁判引継ぎ(国際慣行、基本的人権)	14
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担当責任者 大臣官房 中江参事官(内線二〇四四)

核

○核についての政府の決意如何(上田哲(社)議員)
「衆・本決議に際し厳肅に政府の意向を表明した。核をもたず、作らず、持ち込ませずは安保の一つのよりどころ。われわれは自衛隊をもつも、軍はもたず。核をもつ考えなし。この点は疑う余地のない方針だ」(総理)

○広島原爆投下直後の日米の調査団資料が、米陸軍病理研究所にある。この事実を知っているか。(上田)
「私の身内にも被爆者がおり、核についての感情はわかる。資料も十分承知」(総理)

○この資料を返却してもらおうべく努力するか。(上田)
「一部は返されている」(総理)

「一九六九年に返還され、広大医学部に保存」(厚生相)

○それは違う。(上田)

「更に再確認をして、もし一部なら、全部返してもらおうよう努力。」(厚生相)

○「厚生省を督励し、外務省の協力で、努力したい」(総理)

○サンタレメンテでも本件について話してほしい。(上田)

「話しのうちの一つにしたい」(総理)

○ABCは、今後二十五年も存続の方針の由だが、軍事防衛に役立てるような研究をする機関で問題。更にドル防衛のため費用も日本もちになりかねぬ。(上田)

「今後二十五年間継続したいとの米側の願いで、わが方も同様。今、ここで打切りは好ましくない。その目的は広島、長崎の患者、原爆の影響に限られるもので、これからの防衛に役立つというのは確かに不穩当。」

2 原爆被害調査は学問的に必要。そこで打切らず将来もやりた

四六一二二〇、参・連合

い。一時、全部日本の金で、という話もあつたが、もともと米の罪ゆえ、米から出せとの立場。」(厚生相)

三 自衛隊配備

○沖繩返還は米軍にとってプラスかマイナスか（上田）

「マイナス要因が出てこよう」（防衛庁長官）

○自衛隊が派遣され兵員増加してもマイナスなのか（上田）

「従来のように基地の自由使用出来ず、核抜き・本土並み、安保の枠内ということになり、米基地は明らかに縮小される」（防衛庁長官）

○米はそらみていない。ウェストモーランドは、米上院外交委で「沖繩返還後も米軍機能は維持される」旨証言している（上田）

「そういう見解を持つているか否か詳しくは知らぬ。しかし、現実には核抜き・本土並みは米にとって低下の筈である」（防衛庁長官）

四六一三二〇・参・連合

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○本当に低下だとみるのか（上田）

「核もなくなり、安保上の制約をうける」（防衛庁長官）

（上田議員は「米と日で異なる見解が出ていることは注目すべきことだ」と述べた）

○久保・カーチス協定による自衛隊の配備は、四次防に含まれるか（上田）

「空白を埋めぬから、とりあえず現装備で配備するも、終局的にはそうなる」（防衛庁長官）

○在沖米軍基地が存在しなくても久保・カーチス協定により配備するか（上田）

「する」（防衛庁長官）

四六一三二〇・参・連合

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○四次防なくとも配備ありか(上田)

「当然そうなる。主権が戻ってくる以上、四次防にかかわらず沖縄配備は必要である。」(防衛庁長官)

○自衛隊は、局地防衛にあたることだが、久保・カーチスによる配備によつて、従来米軍の行なつていた局地防衛の全部を引継ぐのか(上田)

「沖縄県の防衛範囲を肩代りする」(防衛庁長官)

「防衛庁長官と上田君とは考え方は違わぬと思う」(総理)

(防衛庁長官の「肩代りする」の発言をめくり紛糾)

「『肩代り』は誤解を生むようだから取消す。施政権が返つてきたら、その役割をうけもつということ」(防衛庁長官)

「『肩代り』は取消す」(総理)

○局地防衛に関して米は裸になるのか(上田)

「局地防衛について、平時は自衛隊が責任をもつが、何かこ

四六一二二〇・参・連合

とある場合は、安保上日米協力。」(防衛庁長官)

○局地防衛を自衛隊が完全に遂行しうる時、米軍は撤退するのか(上田)

「将来、極東情勢緩和すれば縮小・撤退もあろう。その方向にもつてゆかねばならぬ。ただ、見通しの話」(防衛庁長官)

○十二月十日の四次防についての三大臣の会談は世論へのアドバ

ルーンか(上田)

「四次防については年度内に決める。予算編成はそれとは別に進行」(総理)

○自衛隊と保安隊とどう違うか(峯山昭範(公)議員)

「自衛隊の方が保安隊より国土防衛の点で明らかになつてい

ると思う」(総理)

「保安隊は平和と秩序を維持し、国民の人命・財産を守る、というもので、自衛隊では防衛が前面に出ている。」(法制局

7 長官)

四六一二二〇・参・連合

○保安隊は国内の治安維持、自衛隊は侵略に対する防衛。だから内容は違う。(峯山)

「大体おつしやるとおりで、保安隊は『治安維持の行動』止まりだ」(防衛局長)

○土地収用法改正の昭二六五二五・衆・建での政府委員説明と、昭二八の林修三見解と昭三九五二二の河野答弁に鑑み、自衛隊用地に土地収用法を適用するのは不適當だ。(峯山)

「よくわかるが、林意見は保安隊当時のこととはいえ、論旨はそのまま自衛隊にあてはまる。」(法制局長官)

昭四六一三二〇・参・連合

三 弾薬庫の安全性

○米軍の秋月弾薬庫は、国内法の規制に反し、民家から至近の距離にある。(峯山)

「事は重大だから、速やかに善処する。新聞報道に基づき在府中米軍に警告を発しているので、その返事をとることとする」(防衛庁長官)

○避難道がないので、トンネルを造れとの意見がある。(峯山)
「合わせて真剣に考える」(防衛庁長官)

四六一三二〇・参・連合

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「合わせて真剣に考える」(防衛庁長官)

四 土地測量

○復帰後は軍用地の土地測量は出来るか(佐々木静子(社)議員)

「現在は許されない。復帰後は可能な限り米軍と協力して地籍も正しく改めていきたい。」(民事局長)

○地目変更も可能か。(佐々木)

「現在は制限があるが、復帰後は制限がなくなり、自由に出来る。登記簿も修正していく。土地借賃安定法は無くなるので地代についての問題もなくなる。」(民事局長)

五 マニング社の土地

○十二月六日衆議院特選審で米原議員の質問に対し、外相は「調査の上適切な措置をしたい」と述べたが、変更はないか（加藤進）（共）議員）

「国有・県有地は協定上一年間は認めざるをえないが、それ以後は再契約の際学校不足を訴えて善処したい。私有地は、政府としては何ともならんが、マ社は訴訟中で市の苦境に協力してくれるのではないかと観測されている。勧告・アドバイスで出来ることあればしたい。円満解決を念願している。」（外相）

○契約は一九七〇・六月末で切れている。（加藤）

「切れていれば、何とか言わんやだ。その辺が問題だ。私契約だから政府は法的に関与出来ない。」（外相）

○愛知・マイヤー書簡があるといつても、契約切れの市有地を黙っているのか。（加藤）

四六一三二〇参・連合

「文相が私契約にとやかく言うわけにはまいらぬ。外交交渉を待っている」（文相）

「米原氏の言うような経過があるらしい。住宅供給公社との間に地上権設定の合法性につき裁判進行中とのこと。一年後は本来の姿に戻すべきだ。」（総務長官）

「（契約書を見たのち）これは那覇市のものだ。私の言つたのは『私』の契約。『市』の方は一九七〇・六月末となつており、おつしやるとおりです。市としては借地権の問題があるらしく、争いがある。法的介入は不能なるも、妥当な解決へのアドバイスの努力をしたい。」（外相）

○米原議員は契約書を既に手交した、と言っている。至急検討して市長、市民、子供達を喜ばして下さい。次に、県有地についての愛知・マイヤー取極は憲法二九条違反だ。（加藤）

四六一三二〇参・連合

「とにかく米系企業を一夜で取り除けないので、企業体は認めることとしたが、土地は大事なので特例を設けた。復帰後は沖縄県のものだから、そのあと、一年間の経過的措置であることに鑑み、検討する。」（外相）

六 裁判引継ぎ

○国際慣行からすると、裁判は引継がぬのが多いそうだが。（佐々木）

「長年の間法的安定性が保たれているのが主たる理由で、世界的事例としては引継ぐ方が多い。」（法相）

○世界人権宣言十条や憲法の基本的人権尊重との関係から、刑事裁判引継ぎには問題がある。（佐々木）

「調べてみると、言われるような事態ではない。引継ぐまでは、米施政権下のものとして尊重し、とたんに変わるのでその際、政令で引継ぐがぬものを決める。」（法相）

○どう決めるか。（佐々木）

「率直に言つて、それを今申すと法的安定に影響するので言えない。」（法相）

○人権侵害があつた時の補償をどう考えるか。(佐々木)
 「刑事事件では、軍事法廷の効果は認めないのだから問題にならない。」(刑事局長)

「講和前の分、及び昭和三〇年四月十日以前の民政府裁判所のもものは認めないが、その期間内にどのように行なわれたかは、よく調べて検討してみたい。」(総務長官)
 (佐々木議員は「講和発効後、昭三四十月以前の分の不法な人権被害については質問を保留する」と述べた)

七 講和前人身損害補償と法律

○政府委員は、本件補償に「必ずしも法律を必要としない」と言っているが、どうか(十一月三十日午後の沖特での堀昌雄(社)議員に対する主計局長の答弁を指すものと思われる)(峯山)
 「不穩当である。」(防衛庁長官)

○総理や西村前長官もいる前での答弁だ。(峯山)
 「放棄した者に見舞金を出せると言つても予算的に計上したからといつてそれですむものではない。理屈がなければならぬ。その点訂正されてしかるべきと思う」(総理)

了。

企 業 名	質 問	回 答
14. Sarani Inc.	<p>1. [衣服の] 製造に必要な機械及び ビズ、装飾類、糸、ボタン、アクセサリ等と 輸入できるか</p> <p>2. 沖3国人技術者を必要とするが雇用 できるか</p>	<p>1. 自由に輸入することができる。</p> <p>2.</p>
19. R & C Rug & Carpet Service	<p>1. 月切替後米軍人はどのようにに支払 いを行なうか</p> <p>2. 復帰後、当社のような事業者は永 久的ライセンスに代えられるか</p>	<p>1. 米軍基地内等特定地域を除き^{沖縄におい}原則として 本土と同様、月に支払いを行なうことになる。</p> <p>2. 復帰後、ライセンス取得のための申請を行ない 必要があるが、右ライセンスは、認可条件に従 う限り、その有効性が継続するものであり、一般 的を永久ライセンスというものはない。 愛知書簡I参照。</p>

企 業 名	真 実 問	回 答
25. Kozu Lock Co. (Hymen P. Goldwater)	1. 円とドルに換えるに制限はあるか? 2. ^{に反対} 株主(親戚は神鏡の人)も言っ てるのか? 3. 復帰後、企業規模と関連事業に 拡大するに際して、現在よりも よりも容易になるか?	1. 円とドルに替わることができるが、「外国為替及 外国貿易管理法」に於て制限がある。 3. 復帰後事業を拡大する場合には、別途の 申請を要する。詳細は愛知書簡I参照。
29. Ryukyū Classical Academy	1. 従来どおりこれを次列で営業できるか? 2. 日本人従業員は引き続き同じ地位 に留められるか?	1. 本土の外資に関する法律あるいはその他の法律に 基づき認可、免許又は許可を受けるため、復帰後 申請を行う必要がある。詳細は愛知書簡I と参照されたい。

✓
大蔵省

✓
入管

企業名	質問	回答
34. Roger's Limited	<p>1. 在庫品の輸入税、物品税が適反的に課税されるか。</p> <p>2. 外国人従業員は復帰後も雇えるか。</p> <p>3. 会社の建物、従業員宿舍、自動車備品等は現行賦税の他に追加課税されるか？</p> <p>4. 復帰後、資本金、営業利益を自由に外債に交換、送金できるか？</p>	<p>1. 復帰時の在庫品については在庫量に依り手持品課税を行ない、あるは本土への移出時に輸入があるものとみなして、関税関係法律を適用するなど、復帰前に不当に大量の輸入が行なわれるような措置を考えている。</p> <p>2.</p> <p>4. 愛知書簡 IV 参照</p>
37. Loyal Trading Syndicate Limited	<p>1. 復帰前に仕入れた在庫品は復帰後適反に同税を徴収されるか。または、復帰後輸入される品目についての関税がかかるのか？</p> <p>2. 日本の輸入数量制限品目、物品税等は復帰後直ちに適用されるか？</p> <p>3. GRIの就労許可 (Working Permits) を有する外国人従業員の就労許可は復帰後自動的に認められるのか。または、日本政府の承認が条件となるのか？</p>	<p>1. 復帰時の在庫品については在庫量に依り手持品課税を行ない、あるは本土への移出時に輸入があるものとみなして、関税関係法律を適用するなど、復帰前に不当に大量の輸入が行なわれるような措置を考えている。</p> <p>3. GRIの許可等については、復帰後も認められるが、政令で規定されることとなる。</p>

関税
 自国
 労働
 通関
 53号

企 業 名	質 問	回 答	査
52. Star-News Publishing Co., Ltd.	<p>4. 会社の建物、従業員宿舎、自動車備品等には現行賦課税の他に追加課税されることあるのか？</p> <p>5. 復帰後の投資企業利益額について、復帰後自由に外貨に交換(送金)することはできるか？ 何らかの制限があるのか？</p> <p>1. 復帰後、英語紙刊行について如何の制限、禁止事項等あるか？</p> <p>2. 新聞印刷用紙、インキ、修理部品、広告、編集用資材等を十分に輸入できるか？</p> <p>3. 外国人の編集及び校正部職員の就業、居住許可の継続を保証しているか？</p>	<p>5. 愛知書簡 IV 参照。</p> <p>1. 「私的独占の禁止及び公正取引の確保に関する法律」に基づき若干の規制を受けることがあるが、貴社の場合特に問題にはなっていないと思われ、よって復帰後、外資法上の認可を受けるための申請を行なう必要がある。</p> <p>2. 然り！</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>✓ 公取</p> <p>✓ 入管</p>

企 業 名	質 問	回 答	
62. Hawaiian Telephone Company	現在、日本において、日米安全保障条約の第3条に基づき行政協定に従って（沖繩における同様の）電話の復旧業務を行っている。復帰後、同協定の条項が在沖米軍に対当社の業務が適用されるか。		✓ 未定
63. Ryukyu Audit Bureau	復帰後も営業できるか。 本土において、日本人との提携による興業会社を所管しているか。復帰後沖繩で営業できるか。		✓ 未定 入定
70 Wong Brothers Promotion Company	復帰後の営業継続が許されるか		✓ 未定

企 業 名	質 問	回 答
103. Manning Corporation	<p>1. 外国人従業員に対する就労のウチが取得は可能か？</p> <p>2. 営業を継続、拡張できるか？</p> <p>3. 営業継続、拡張のための増資は可能か？</p> <p>4. 関連事業に着手できるか？</p> <p>5. 収益及び資本の送金は可能か？</p> <p>6. 沖縄及び本土の双方において、当社は日本の会社と平等に扱われるか？</p>	<p>1. 日本政府は復帰の際、沖縄に在留する外国人に対しては、復帰後一定の期日までに在留資格取得の申請を行なわせ、出入国管理令に基づく在留資格を付与する。この在留資格の付与にあたっては、居住経歴、家族の状況等を勘案し、できる限り従前認められていたと同様の法的地位を維持できる旨好意的に配慮する。</p> <p>2. 愛知書簡 I 参照</p> <p>3. 愛知書簡 I 参照</p> <p>4. 愛知書簡 I 参照</p> <p>5. 同上 IV 参照</p> <p>6. 一般に^{日本}外資法上の認可及びその他の法律に基づく免許・許可等を受け、後は日本の企業と平等に取扱われることが原則である。</p>
119. Arthur W. Larson, Attorney at Law	<p>邦人弁護士の営業継続許可と同様日本政府に針如何？</p>	<p>愛知書簡 V. 1 参照</p>

✓ 建設

✓ 建設

企 業 名	質 問	回 答
<p>133 Far East Morahan Promotion</p>	<p>1. 琉球政府ヲセシメ復帰後有効か。 日本の法令及政策ハかん。</p> <p>2. 外貨導入免許証所持者が日本の法律に 基づき支払う税金はどのくらいか。</p> <p>3. 沖縄永住者は復帰後琉球政府の下 におけると同様に日本政府の下に在住を 許されるか</p> <p>4. 家屋及び不動産所有の外国人の復帰後 における地位。 ①ヲセシメはるか米国民政府が琉球政府 とちよかに別管業と認められている外国人 の地位。 ②米国民政府機関との買付委託契約又は 軍との契約を有する外国人の地位は如何</p> <p>5. 外国人所有の資産、民間及び琉政の貸付物件 琉球系またはその他の銀行との債務及びその 影響ハかん。</p> <p>6. 琉政及び米国民政府発給免許証の効力終了 後、法律上の債務清算又は資産の整理のため となくその延長が認められるか。 (日本政府が琉政及び米国民政府発給ヲセ シメ認めないに仮定した場合)</p>	<p>1. 愛知書簡I参照</p> <p>2.</p> <p>3. 地位協定第14条に基づき業者に該当する場合は、今後 日・米両国政府間の協議により、その地位を検討せらるべきこと (127)</p> <p>6. 日本政府は、現に有効な琉球政府の免許又はその他の許可 に基づき行なっている事業の継続を確保すべく、復帰後 各企業からの申請に対し、すみやかに所望の認可、許 免許等と与える方針である。詳細は、愛知書簡I参照</p>

133
53
127
大自

企業名	質問	回答
134. Far East Trading Company	1. 復帰後、現行の他次で営業を継続できるか。 2. 復帰後、外国人技術者の雇用はどの程度か。	1. 愛知書簡 I 参照
136. Iha Castle Motel Co. Ltd.	当社の営業に関連する 1972 年以後の日本政府の酒類、食料品等に関する法規、税法等の情報があるか。	氷柱、厚次、小川、米人商工会議の代表の対し、説明してあるか。関係法規のついでの詳細等については、沖縄復帰準備委員会日本政社代表事務所、あるいは沖縄-北方対策庁、沖縄事務局に照合がある。
138. Kenzar Incorporated	復帰後の営業（ビル賃貸業）は他に又は認めらるか。 ビル賃貸に付する収入税は免れられるか。	（愛知書簡 I 参照） 日本の関係税法に基づき課税される。
185. MBF Sporting Goods, Inc.	復帰後に輸入税は上がるか。 在庫品に遡及課税されるか。	復帰時の在庫品については在庫量に応じ手持在庫課税と行ない、あるいは本土への移出時に輸入があったものとみなして、関税関係法律を適用するなど、復帰後に不当に大量の輸入が行なわれぬような措置を考えている。
187. P.B. Florence Company Inc.	1. 投資元本及び利潤を半国へ送金できるか。 2. 日本の税関係法律は（復帰当り）遡って適用されるか。	1. できる。愛知書簡 IV 参照 2. 然らず。日本政府は、復帰後、日本の税法に基づき遡及して課税する意図はない。愛知書簡 VI 参照

✓
 ✓
 ✓
 ✓
 ✓

建設省河川局
調査課作成

トク山

問 今後建設が予定されている北部のダム及び福地ダムは
いつにも復帰後米軍に使用を許す区域内にあると聞いて
いるが、これは取扱について見解を伺う。

答 沖縄北部に計画中の安波川・新川・普久川・三ダム
はいつにも北部訓練場及び安波訓練場の区域内で建設
されることとなる。これらの訓練場は沖縄復帰の日から米
軍が使用する区域として合同委員会において合意する用意
のある用地としてとらえているが、ダム建設のための用地の
使用については関係省庁と協議し、日米合同委員会にお
ける合意を得てダム建設に支障のないようにしたい。
また、福地ダムについては貯水池の一部が現在 北部訓練場の
域内にあるが、工事の琉球水道公社が現に建設中の
ものを引継いで実施するものであるので、工事の支障は
ないと考えられているが、施設区域との関係についても速やかに
合意を得るよう措置したい。

問 福地ダムの用地については、沖縄における公用地等の暫定使用に
關する法律が適用されないようであるが、福地ダムの用地の使用関
係はどうなるのか。

答 福地ダムについては、本設地の約二平方キロメートルのうち、約一平方
キロメートルは村有地、区有地、私有地であり、琉球水道公社が賃借し
ている賃借地であり、残りは国有地である。この賃借地は、一九六七年
に締結された琉球水道公社と村長、区長、私人との契約に基づき
一九七七年まで賃借借せられていたものがある。この契約関係は返
還協定第六条の規定に基づき日本国が承継することとなり、
より、復帰後は、国と村長、区長、私人との賃貸借関係が継
続することになるので、重ねて、沖縄における公用地等の暫定
使用に關する法律を適用する必要はない。

Sept. 27. 1921. (朝野 21分)
5:00 p.m.

局長殿

又々の会議に事務局の活動に
に 24分71秒に及ぶこと。

1. ガリオアの資料

(4土のガリオア国会の集も二五
ハハ数字の提出を求められた

後があり、今日も沖島のガリオ
アに二五数字を提出する

とら4の可能性あり。
(大分が特に心配あり。)

2. 石油配給基金

3. 抽脂課徴金の意味

(総額
税率 (揮発油、軽油)

(揮発油の税率確定の途中
要)

山中大臣からレポートの甲入
に足るべきこと)

4. Ryukyu Property Custodian Fund の位置

協定交渉の過程で(万港)の
要求。

米側 - General Fund の中に
追加して割り当てる。

日4例 - 管理の意思が及ぼす
21. 47 例が44本と44本

1990年及同有以に
21. 47 例が44本と44本

5. P-3.

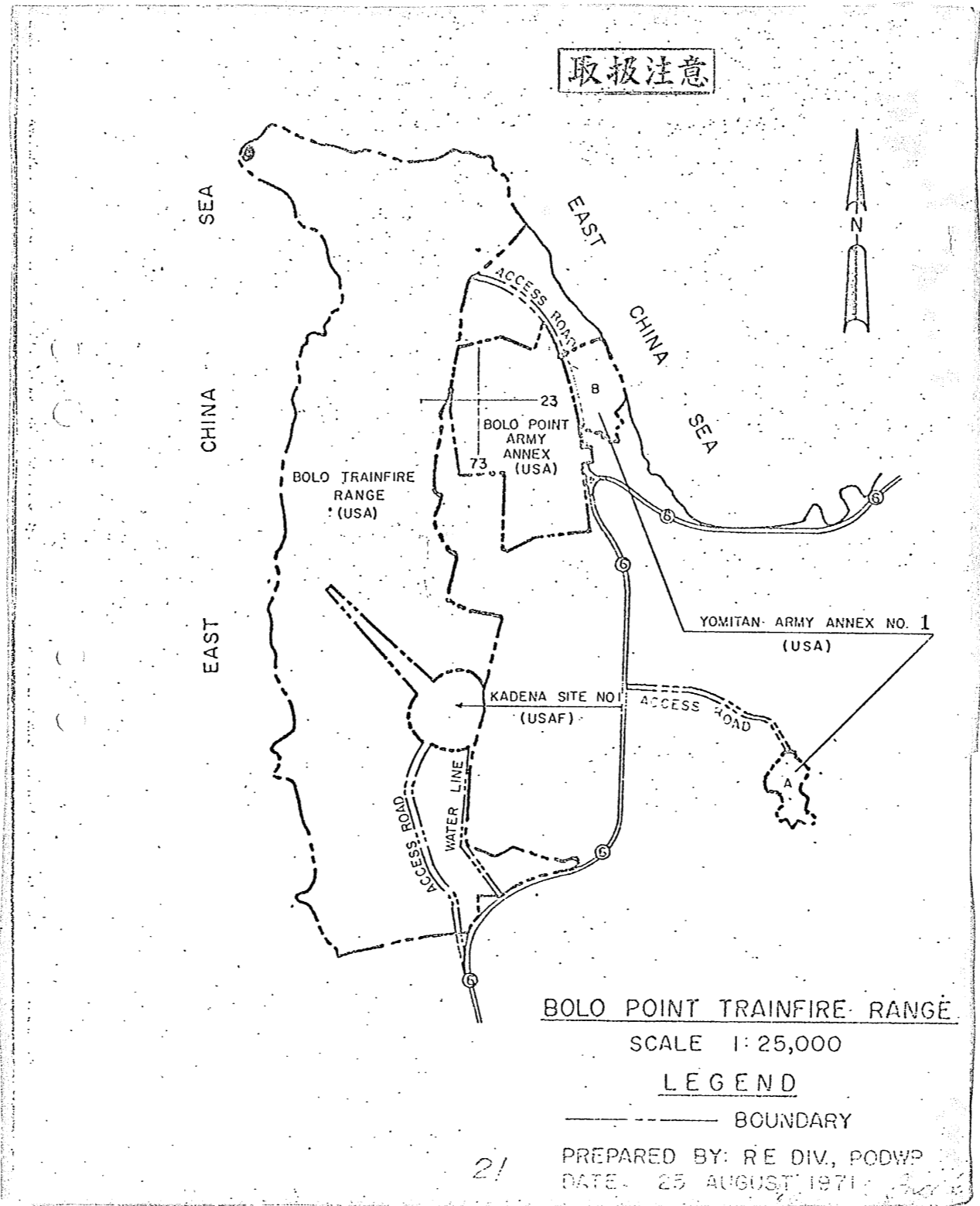
資料の提供.

(Electronicsの移転は事
例として了解)

6. 施設需要の増大.

65人の増大に
11月1日開始に
11月1日開始に

取扱注意



BOLO POINT TRAINFIRE RANGE

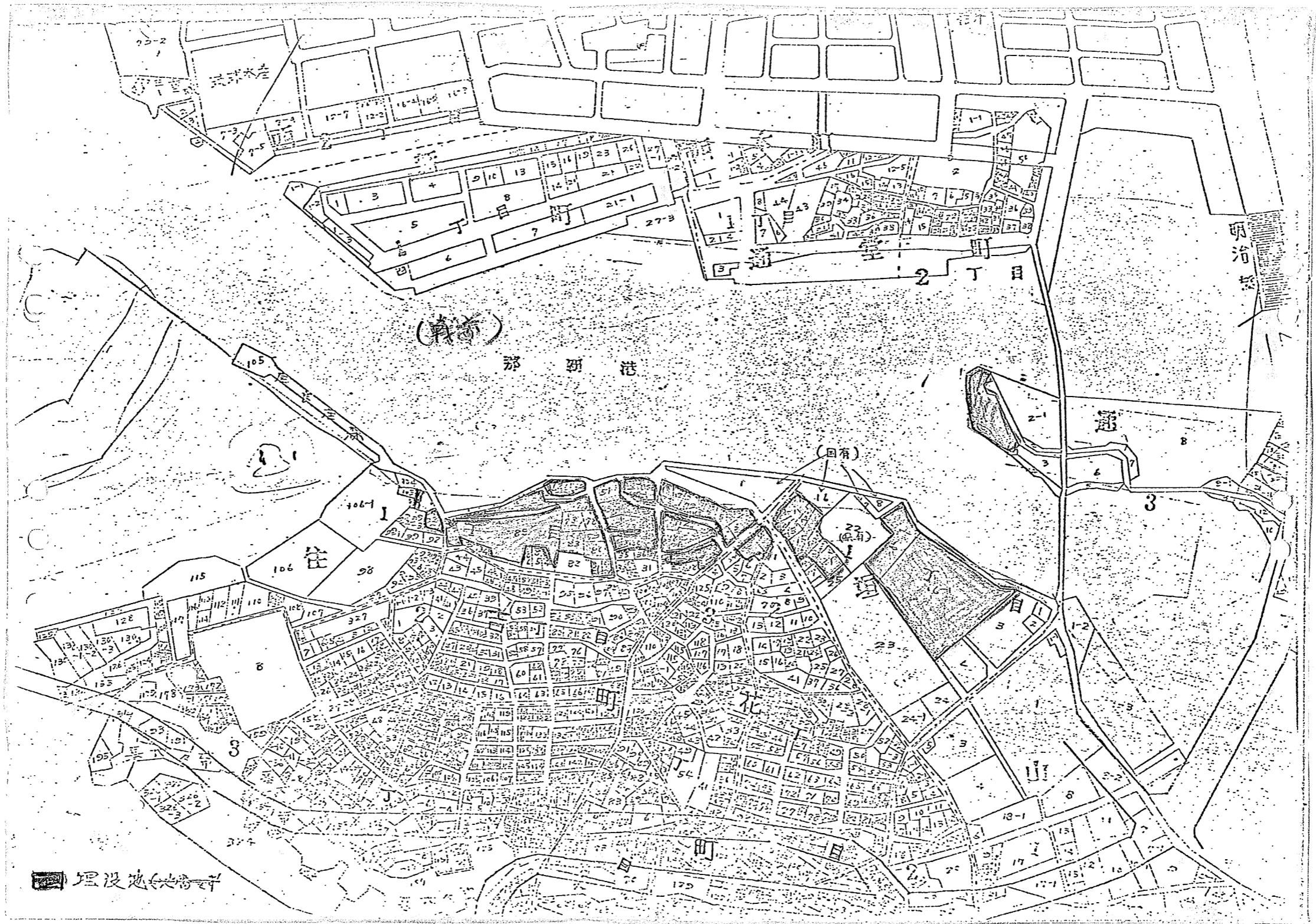
SCALE 1:25,000

LEGEND

———— BOUNDARY

PREPARED BY: RE DIV, PODWP

DATE: 25 AUGUST 1971



埋没地(大)

昭 47. 1. 21

那霸軍港内海没地所有区分別面積

用地班

区 分	筆 数	面 積		所有者数	備 考
		坪	平方メートル		
民有地	98	8,209. ⁰²	27,236. ⁴²	104	注)民有地は、所有者不明地。 /筆 18坪 (59.50 m ²) を含む。 ・那覇市有地
市有地	5	434. ²⁰	1,436. ⁰²	1	
県有地	2	1250. ⁶¹	4,104. ²⁴	1	
国有地	4	1,089. ³⁶	4,592. ⁹²	1	
計	109	11,013. ⁰⁹	37,399. ⁶¹	107	

大臣
秘書官
事務次官
官房長

アメリカ局長
参事官
○北本一課長
安全保障課

総務局長
参事官
条約課長
法規課長

昭和47年1月18日
官房総務参事官

第67国会の討議の過程において

宿題として残った形になった案件は中江

参事官のとりまとめの速報からひろって別

添の通りまとめました。

一部には処理すべいのものがあるかと思ひ

ますが(国会開催でも調査中)御参考ま

でにお届けします。

第67国会

外務大臣(外務省)に付する
資料、調査要求

1.

① 10/22 衆・外 (運報才1号, P13)

曾祿益(民)

△ VOAの放送内容(ニュース、コメント等を含む)、若下
実例(中国語、ロシア語等を含む)についての
資料要求

② 10/28 衆・予 (運報才4号, P16)

渡部 一郎(公)

△ HEについての米側資料の提出要求

③ 10/29 衆・予 (運報才5号, P10)

上原 康助(社)

△ A案の国面概略提出要求

④ 11/5 参・予 (運報才10号, P1)

渡部 武(支)

△ ニクソン大統領演説(防衛分理会について)
についての提出要求

- ⑤ 11/8 参予 (運報才12号 P3)
宮之原 貞光(社)
△ 白紙一紙, ハフカト発言に71129資料要求
(米上院外不意)
- ⑥ 11/8 参予 (運報才12号 P9) 宮之原 貞光(社)
△ 米上院レポート中の批准の条件として引用
されている日本の信頼国内情如何。
(11/9. 参予に外相刊回答, 運報才13号 P12)
- ⑦ 11/11 衆・協特 (運報才15号 P7)
委員長
△ 海没地に71129資料
- ⑧ 11/12 衆・協特 (運報才16号 P5)
不破 哲三(共)
△ 才12海兵部隊に於ける外軍人に對する
核使用訓練(1972年4月~6月迄)の有無に
71129調査

- ⑨ 11/12 衆・協特 (運報才16号 P.10)
~~不破 哲三(共)~~ 大出 俊(社)
△ 極東放送ニ対し解説の中身が才71022
作戦群の換間と云ふ事か否かの調査
- ⑩ 11/12 衆・協特 (運報才16号 P.11)
橋本 洋之助(社)
△ 才71022作戦群の任務の内容
に關する資料要求
- ⑪ 11/15 衆・協特 (運報才19号 P.16)
護部 一郎(公)
△ 核倉庫の存在に71129調査
- ⑫ 11/15 衆・協特 (運報才19号 P.29)
橋本 七郎(社)
△ 今不承一乘日の年統, 日時(資料要求)
- ⑬ 11/16 衆・協特 (運報才20号 P.10)
護部 一郎(公)
△ 通商航15年条約8条2項の米側留保

△任方(各州で異なり)の詳細調査

⑭ 11/16 象・協特 (運報才20号 P19~P20)
榎崎 弥之助(社)

△ 1970年11月, 91F14米軍掃房報告
部隊が米軍から出た否かの調査

⑮ 11/16 象・協特 (運報才20号 P20)
榎崎 弥之助(社)

△ 91F基地と米軍基地との間を往復
している輸送隊についての調査

⑯ 11/30 象・神特 (運報才24号 P7)
中谷 欽也(社)

△ 地位協定23条について必要なら他の
諸国と如何

△ 25条に基づき日米合同条の合意ありや

△ 米・その他外国との間に秘密情報取扱
ありや

⑰ 11/30 象・神特 (運報才24号 P10)
門司 亮(氏)

△ VOAの工地上に公用地が含まれて
いる否かの調査

⑱ 12/6 象・連合 (運報才28号 P17)
米原 和(氏)

△ マニラ社についての詳細調査

⑲ 12/11 象・神特 (運報才37号 P18)
山口 鶴男(社)

△ 道路交通法について米側の話し合いの行方

⑳ 12/11 象・神特 (運報才37号 P19)
青森 実(公)

△ 抽送管の現状についての調査

㉑ 12/11 象・神特 (運報才37号 P20)
青森 実(公)

△ A条34, 35, 45の呼称について, 誤解を
FJに正式提供の際, 合同条で協議する

②② 12/13 参. 冲特 (運報才38号 P8)
 梅崎 弘三助(社)
 △ 外国要人会談に71129内容(資料提出要)

②③ 12/16 参. 協特 (運報才42号 P14)
 野末 和彦(社)
 △ ロランCに7112 勉強し、適正の
 措置をとる。

②④ 12/16 参. 協特 (運報才42号 P21)
 春日 正一(英)
 △ CSF撤去跡地の返還に73「十分準備
 を検討し、適正な結論」をいふ。

②⑤ 12/25 参. 連合 (沖特, 建設, 通信), (運報50号 P7)
 塩出 啓典(公)
 △ VOA 傍受に71129米との往復文書
 (資料要)

②⑥ 12/25 参. 連合 (沖特, 建設, 通信) (運報才50号 P21)
 松本 英一(社)
 △ 復元補償請求権の取扱い(立入り等)に
 ついて施設権返還後調査等。

②⑦ 12/29 参. 沖特 (運報才55号 P19)
 △ 請求権に71129調査, 在米武蔵(社)

秘

これからの当事務所の仕事に関するメモ

馬場

1月14日 村前

中身
○
○
○
○

1. 後援準備委 *propriz* の仕事

(1) 客年末米側から提案のあった17項目に対し可及的
速やかに回答し、^(関係者の間) 留意を見られたものから逐次話し
合を開始する。手配が方々からも追加すべき項目があれば
速やかに提案する。(米側からも追加提案あり予定)

(2) これ等の項目については必ずしも既設の小委員会
にどうわれることなく項目ごとに最も適当な人員
の組合わせによる小委を設け、揮力的運用を
はかる。~~必要~~ (これ等の小委には必ずしも外務省出身
者の presence を要しないこととし、会議に拘らず
電報も各省出身の担当者に提案願うこととする。)

(3) 東京に対しては小委関係請訓電報に対して出来
る限り速やかに (必ずしも全部まとまるまで待つことなく
出来たものから逐次) 回答するよう依頼する。
Clarification を求める案についてもその都度速かに連絡
を要する。

(4) 小委の記録はとりなりことになっているが、重要な内
項上について合意に達した際は、簡単な合意文書を作成
することも考えられる。(業務の促進をはかるため)

めに予め簡単なフォームを作っておくこと、また佐多嬢
の協力を仰ぐことも一案。)

(5) 必要に応じて小委に参加して事を決めて貰うため
各省の担当官が来庁することは歓迎する。併し
ながら、これ程のよう異なる調査団に対しては当事
務所としては便宜供与は致し兼ねる。また資料入手
に付いては既に同様の資料を他の省庁が入手して
いるか否か充分調べ~~て~~重複を避けようとし
て貰いたい。

加藤事務局長

裁判所関係一長期出張

水道一系統制人も出す。

式典

2. 後援日の記念式典

(1) 後援日に東京および当地の式典が行われる模様にて

あり。現地米側としては目下として、5月15日午前の午後
（施設関係者ではない）主催者ないし共同主催者の立場では
以降は一切手をつけず、本件式典に介入しない
という意向の模様。

(2) 然る場合、当地に於ける式典の準備を専ら日本政府と
琉球側と協議して進めようこととなり、当本務所
は通称 involve しない。OBONTA
がその~~準備~~に当たるとある。

(3) 但し当本務所は適宜アドバイスを等これに協
力するとともに、若し行く米側関係者に対する
配慮（飲物、案内における式典への参加招待等）
を充分する必要がある。

invite
P-11-5114 上のくわいどう がある。
P-11-5114 = 例外として取扱を要する。

GA-6 当地の使 a status - 不明とされている。 外務省

3. 南館事務

(1) 当本務所は後援と同時に消滅するが、南館
事務のため3ヶ月内官係深の分室として存続
し、かつそのための予算措置が講せられている。
(要確保)

5/15
8/15

要確保

(2) 兼任本務所には兼任解除の手続が必要の事。
(後援後、当本務所職員(外務省出身)の移動計画)

(3) ~~是~~を承知しない。なお南館事
務に経費不可欠のもの、食料、電信、文書の各
担当官である。またこの場合本務所
者(大佐) 出納管理官(大佐)の兼任はど
うなるのか。

手配
5/15
8/15
4/30
日

米
総
務
課

(4) 当本務所の建物および敷地は固有財産であり
後援後の必要に機内が活用するが未定の模様
である。当務所には下記(5)の什器備品等
の処理の内係上、中央官庁の出身機内が入り
かつ南館事務に必要のスペースが確保される
ことが望ましい。

GA-6 外務省

心算者に

(5) 仮りに中央官庁の出来がはいる場合には当事務所の什器 備品については、保管取扱を了すことになり、これを処理する。

本館へ返送すべき物は、電信内係(別紙参照) シール、映写機、広報フィルム

自働車(?) タイプライター(?) ディスクジョブ(?)
3台(1974年)

② (6) 現地補助金の削減計画を予算、南館業務の進展、本館の削減計画とにすみ合せて早目に決めようあり。(再就職の内係上)

③ (7) 電信内係については別紙のとおり。要は公電 発着打ち切り日を決めたことが先決。決つた 後は約1ヶ月で終了しよう見込。

(8) 本館が保存してつた文書についてはすべてその 本館乃至空の本館にある筈であるのでこれを 焼却すること、致しなり。なお文書の焼却 には自衛隊の協力を仰ぐこととする。

合同事務局長

10/5/4

4. 合同事務局由鎖事務.

本件については、予め日米琉三者で話し合つて決めておく 必要があるところ、その際、次の諸点が問題となる。

(1) 合同事務局の資金が余つた場合、これをどう 処分するか。

(2) 共有財産の処分をどうするか。

会議室のエアコン、机、椅子
事務局のエアコン、机、椅子、キャビネ

(3) 代理会議の議事録の正文は事 務局が保管しているが、これをどうするか。

(4) 守衛と掃除等は南館事務中も継続雇 用の要あり。

もらつてほしい

4/21

5. その他 提案事項

(1) 未定プロジェクト(東京)

(2) 海没地内通(東京) 平(早稲田地地会)

(3) 米政府より文書引継ぎ(現地) 概一宇の改修

(1) 労務内通

(2) 土地内通 (了訓練場, キャンパス場等)

(3) VOA 放送モニター 棚一田原

(4) P3 移転

(5) 協定4条2項に基づく米国政府職員

閉館作業所要予定日数

電信班

1. 当事務所として公電の発着作業(電信班による作業を必要とするもの)の最終日を決定すること。

(この日を仮にX日とし、このX日の決定がなされなければ以下の閉館作業を開始することになり、X日の翌日から閉館作業に着手するまで一切の電信物件、機器は使用不可能となるので公電の発着は不可能となる。)

2. 閉館作業予定

(1) 電信物件(船便輸送予定の機器類を除く)の本省への管理換のための持参。(本省出張)

3泊4日(土・日・月利用予定)

(本作業は特殊倉庫の使用が不可能となるので機密保持上不可欠の作業である。)

(ロ) 電信関係不要書類の焼却
未往電字、各官保管の秘電信等、その他。

3日

(他に館内一般の書類焼却作業年があれば
この日数にプラスする)。

(ハ) 漢テレ・特殊書庫等船便輸送による電
信機器の荷造り及び發送作業。

7日

(精密機械のため荷造り、輸送共に一般貨物
より慎重、入念にやる必要がある)。

(ニ) 加入電信機器(国際・国内テレックス)の
撤去作業。

2日

(ホ) 電信室用備付品の確認及び返納。

1日

(ヘ) 予備日及び家事整理

10日

準備日
準備日
準備日
準備日

(ト) 日曜日

2日

所要予定日数合計 27日

会計事務閉館要旨

当事務所閉館に共い、会計事務処理をしなければならぬが、復帰後の予算配賦計画が確定しなければ、項目検討がつかぬが、現時点で気がついた問題点を、下記のとおり列記した。

1. 現地補助員の問題

1) 5月15日の復帰後の残務整理に要する人員確保数。

ロ) 復帰後もしくは、復帰前ドルから円に切替った場合、現在ドル契約をしておるか、この切替における給金換算レートは、新公定レートの208円を適用するか。

もし新公定レート適用した場合、何らかの補償をしなければならぬのか、ないか、付せば、琉球政府公務員

会計事務所の
復帰後の
問題点を
列記した
こと
2/3

については、単純計算(1米ドル対260円)と見做すか、何らかの補償を要する由(行政府で立案し山中総務長官確約)

2) 新規採用者

当準備委員会のガードマン及び掃帚婦については、現在日米共通経費として両口で支出している分、担金で雇用しておるか、復帰時に於て、当準備委員会が消滅する際に、これらの者は解雇される。

しかしながら、当方は残務整理の為、ある一定期間残留しなくてはならぬので、建物の維持管理上これらの者を閉館事務終了時まで、当方の予算にて採用致したの所にかい。

2) 当事務所閉館後、現地補助員の就職斡旋は、本人達の希望を聴取の上、希望にどう様斡旋する。

(ほとんど日本政府出先機関へ斡旋)

2. 借料の問題

イ) 職員宿舎

引
続
き、
復帰後の残務処理のため残留する
職員の宿舎を確保する必要がある。
よって早目に残留職員と確定すること。
又、復帰時英米はドルと円の交換が
行われているので、換算レートの問題が
家主より出るはずであるから、その実検
討の用がある。

ロ) 公印

5
月
一
日
大塚の帰朝については、不確定である
が、いまのところ5月15日帰朝の予定
であるが、公印物品の整理上、少な
くとも5月一ぱいは、備上致したい。

3. 物品

イ) 事務所用物品

当事務所困館後、いずれかの日本
政府出先機関が設立される事にな
るが、現在使用している事務所

用物品を、その出先機関へ全部管
理換するのかが、又は一部本省に管
理換するのかが。

(映写機、広報用映画フィルム等は
海外広報用として供用しているの
で、本省へ管理換する方が希ましい。)

ロ) 公印物品

公印に配置している物品は、事務
所に配置している物品と異なり、保
守の為の物品が少なくないので、
これらの物品類をどう処理すべきか。

ハ) 物品管理官

物品を処分するには、物品管理官
が必要のところ、当事務所物品管理
官(大塚)が帰朝後、総務督か
あるのか、又は、5月15日以降外
務省アメリカ局安全保障課分室
となれば、物品管理官は、本省の
管理官が責任者となるのか。

大塚の
帰朝
後
の
処
理
に
関
する
事
項

なお物品管理官のみならず、資金芳
液官吏、本邦返費取扱責任者、債権
管理官等はどうか。

1. 私金

1) 赴任帰朝旅費

帰朝後は、日本の一県と見らるゝて
職員が東京に帰朝する際の旅費
は、口内旅費法を適用するの^か、又
は、特別をもうけて、赴任時と同額
の旅費を支給してくれる^か。

もし特別等^{適用}摘要せず、口内旅費法
を^{適用}摘要した場合、赴任する時は、外
口旅費(2割減)帰朝の時は口内
旅費という非常に不合理な点か
出て来るか、その点どう対応する^か。
移転料についても検討の要あり。

2) 給与(左勤手当)

現在当地に勤務している者^のは、
帰朝準備委員日本口政府代表

事務所に勤務する職員に支給する
左勤手当の額を定める政令に基^づ
いて支給されている所、帰朝時
において、同政令が消滅すると思
われるか、残務整理の為、残留す
る職員の手当は別に定める^か。
又は、左勤手当が無くなり、調整
手当のみになる^か。

昭和47年1月14日

当事務所内領に付可文書事務(業)

1. 5月10付を以て「受信」の送受信一切を停止する。

管内 (1) 復帰後30月の存続期間中「受信」に未了未着の連絡はいたしません。

(2) パワー利用存続可否

2. 復帰後30月の内に「在外公館記録文書保存および廃棄基準に因る内規」(以下「内規」と略称)

(昭和31年11月19日決)の「保存すべき文書」の各項に該当する文書を除き、一切の文書を焼却^{焼却}廃棄の上廃棄処分を付する。

管内 (1) 復帰と同時に一切の文書^上に廃棄処分を付する。(文書の送受信は受信系のみ未信、潤書)

(2) 廃棄の際、一般に公表されたる記事、要請書^{焼却}その他の資料は^{焼却}秘密^{焼却}により必要^{焼却}に廃棄処分を要する。

(1) ^例「憲法」及び^例「内閣府」の発行に就て^例「憲法」に付しは、その案を本務所に送付していただき、廃棄に当り本務所に保存する等あり。

2

3. 廃棄文書のファイル月録を作成し、本務所に報告する。

4. 領収印、領印のみ当事務所固有のものとしてのみは廃棄処分を付し、領収印、領印については品目、数量を毎月報告する。

5. エールフス、封了、CPのみ共通に利用してはならないものは本務所に管理する。

6. 保存を要すべき文書

(1) 電信、台信の送受信簿 - 1冊

(2) 将来予定を以てすべき文書

(3) 会計関係^{台帳}の文書^等一切

(4) 送付書綴

(5) 当事務所^の派下^の紙下^の図書^類については互いに管理する。

管内 (1) この外に保存を要すべきもの

(2) この中で不要のものは

7. 文書等の管理

管内 (1) 他省同僚機関の文書等については、これを包括的に取り扱ふことと希望はいたしません。

(2) 当事務所の併任者、自己の掌下

に仔子原議等子女は年々の保持を希望する場合は
 以下の通り。

8. ^(当座) 管内毎箇仔文書
 管内 (1) 管内各当座日事所存他悉印の保
 管に關し文書は外務省、法務省の何れかの^{書作を以}子に送る
 こととする。

9. 準備^内仔文書
 管内 (1) 合同可籍有保管の代理令件計可
 録の原本保管を希望する。(材料抱持手続)

10. 在米、今後當事務所に^送る文書の最少必要限
 度にとどめられたい。

⑨

⑩

問 那覇空港のILS及びGCAは買収資産に含まれていないときくがどうか。

答 ILS(計器着陸装置)及びGCA(地上着陸誘導装置)は野戦用の可搬式のものであり、両装置とも旧式かつ老朽化しているので返還後直ちに代替の施設を新設しなければならないものである。引継資産としての評価の対象とはしなかつたものである。しかしながら、代替施設が新設されるまでの間飛行場の運営を円滑にするため、旧式ではあっても現在のILS、GCAを当分の間は使用することとなる。

(更にILS及びGCAは日本政府の所有となるのかと質問された場合) 外務省

2/9.

internal procedure
nature of language - political reality in U.S.

decision of putting out the wording
adversely affecting

Embassy no authority
no control what they do.

Chiba

許諾 - 口頭 附録 1 の 承認

Corporate presentation
(経理 資料 等 dramatize)

early 1972 - toward date in this document.
discussion among U.S. administration.

✓ Potsdam and Okinawa.

Iwo Jima Memorial

memorials there
Bowen returned.

(1973 年 - 3 月 10 日 閣議 決定 による 閣議 決定)

unless essentially necessary, not
to disclose T.P.
just touching the substance.

civil 22 日 1973 年
criminal 22 日 1973 年

Peace Treaty
Security Treaty of transmittal

✓ Salesman's and bureaucratic
first documents to Senate
on Agreement

P-3
supervision of construction.

Rom

3rd week of August

金野
wku

2012/8/20
P. 4.

早川

同金野

極 秘
無 期 限
7 部 の 内
6 号

DRAFT

THE WHITE HOUSE TO SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I submit herewith the Agreement between Japan and the United States of America concerning the Ryukyu ^{Islands} and ^{the} Daito Islands, signed in Washington and Tokyo on June 17, 1971.

I submit also, for the information of the Senate, one copy each of the following documents: Agreed Minutes, Exchange of Notes concerning submerged lands, Exchange of Notes concerning the Voice of America facility on Okinawa, Memorandum of Understanding concerning Article III, Letter from Minister for Foreign Affairs Kiichi Aichi to Ambassador Meyer concerning treatment after reversion of foreign nationals and firms, and Memorandum of Understanding on questions of air services to and through Okinawa. In addition to above I submit also Arrangement Concerning Assumption by Japan of the Responsibility for the Immediate Defense of Okinawa. [REDACTED]

The Agreement closes the last remaining chapter between the United States and Japan resulting from World War II.

It

- 2 -

It embodies the long-held aspirations of the Japanese people both in mainland Japan and Okinawa, and it follows upon two earlier reversions to Japan of minor island groups in the same general area. The Agreement is consistent with [REDACTED] the commitments of the United States to protect the peace and security in the Far East, including Japan. ^{Agreement and the other} ~~The arrangements~~ [REDACTED] ^{Submitted herewith} fully protect a variety of other United States interests in Okinawa which will be affected by reversion.

The reversion of Okinawa will mark a great step ^{for} toward in our relations and will further deepen ~~our~~ ^{the} mutual understanding and trust that have existed between the United States and Japan. Because of ^{the} such importance of Okinawa reversion to the continuation of friendly and productive relations between the United States and Japan, I sincerely hope that the Senate will give its earliest consideration to the Agreement so that reversion will take place early 1972.

Fuller explanation of the Agreement and ^{the other} documents [REDACTED] is contained in the report of the Secretary of State, which is transmitted herewith for the information of the Senate.

Richard M. Nixon

DRAFT LETTER

THE PRESIDENT, THE WHITE HOUSE:

I have the honor to submit to the President, with a view to the transmittal thereof to the Senate for its advice and consent to ratification, the Agreement between Japan and the United States of America concerning the Ryukyu Islands and the Daito Islands, signed at Washington and Tokyo on June 17, 1971.

There are also transmitted, for the information of the Senate, one copy each of the following documents:

Agreed Minutes,

Exchange of Notes concerning submerged lands,

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Memorandum of Understanding concerning Article III,

Letter from Minister for Foreign Affairs Kiichi Aichi to Ambassador Meyer concerning treatment after reversion of foreign nationals and firms,

Memorandum of Understanding on questions of air services to and through Okinawa.

In addition to above, a copy of Arrangement concerning Assumption by Japan of the Responsibility for the Immediate Defense of Okinawa is transmitted.

The provisions of the Agreement and the other arrangements transmitted herewith were negotiated in Tokyo between June 1970 and June, 1971. The negotiations were entered into

- 2 -

into as a result of agreement between you and Prime Minister Sato during his visit to Washington in November, 1969 that the two Governments would immediately enter into consultations regarding specific arrangements for accomplishing the early reversion of Okinawa without detriment to the security of the Far East including Japan. You and Prime Minister Sato further agreed to expedite the consultations with a view to accomplishing the reversion during 1972 subject to the conclusion of specific arrangements with the necessary legislative support. The negotiations were conducted for the United States by Ambassador Armin H. Meyer in Tokyo, with support and assistance of United States military authorities and of the High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands.

The Agreement embodies the long-term aspirations of the Japanese people both in mainland Japan and Okinawa for the return of Okinawa to Japanese administration following the end of World War II. After bitter fighting, and heavy losses on both sides, including civilians, United States forces completed occupation of Okinawa and its ^aappurtenant islands on June 21, 1945. Okinawa was considered by the occupying authorities to have been a proper part of Japan. After the war, however, Okinawa was administratively separated from Japan by the occupying authorities. And with

with the outbreak of the Korean War in June, 1950, the United States began to depend heavily upon Okinawa, as well as Japan proper, as a forward base to protect peace and security in the Far East. In the Treaty of Peace with Japan, signed at San Francisco September 8, 1951 (3 UST 3169; TIAS 2490), while Article 3 contemplated that the Ryukyu Islands ultimately might be placed under UN trusteeship, pending establishment of such, the United States was provided the right to exercise all powers of administration, legislation and jurisdiction over the territory and inhabitants of the Island. As stated at the San Francisco Conference, the United States considered Japan to have retained "residual sovereignty", since Japan did not renounce its sovereignty over the Ryukyus and other Article 3 territories as it did in Article 2 of the Treaty for various other Japanese possessions over-seas.

On December 25, 1953 the United States returned to Japanese administration the Amami Islands, a small portion of the territory referred to in Article 3 of the Japanese Peace Treaty. In subsequent years the United States Government was approached from time to time by the Government of Japan to consider the matter of returning the remainder of the Article 3 territories. In successive statements American presidents,

presidents, in reaffirming Japan's residual sovereignty over the Ryukyu Islands, stated the intent of the United States eventually to return them to Japan. On November 15, 1967 President Johnson and Prime Minister Sato issued a joint communique in which they agreed that the two Governments should keep under joint and continuous review the status of the Ryukyu Islands, guided by the aim of returning administrative rights over these Islands to Japan. On June 26, 1968 the United States returned to Japan administration of several additional minor islands of those mentioned in Article 3 of the Peace Treaty, including the Bonin Islands, [REDACTED]. In 1969, you instructed various departments of the Executive Branch to study the possibility of returning Okinawa to Japanese administration in 1972. As a result of their conclusion that Okinawa could be returned to Japan without detriment to the security ~~of the security~~ of the Far East, you agreed with Prime Minister Sato in November, 1969 to authorize the commencement of consultations to that end.

In general form and basic substance, the Agreement follows the pattern established by the Agreement concerning the Amami Islands, which entered into force December 25, 1953 (4 UST 2912; TIAS 2895) and the Agreement concerning NANPO

SHOTO

SHOTO and other Islands, which entered into force June 26, 1968 (19 UST 4895; TIAS 6495). However, several additional articles were added in the present Agreement to account for added complexities in the Ryukyu Islands respecting properties of the United States Government and continued operation of the Voice of America facility; and several articles following the pattern of articles in the earlier agreements were refined and expanded.

The Agreement consists of a preamble and 9 substantive articles. The preamble recalls your meeting with Prime Minister Sato in November, 1969, affirms that the reversion of Okinawa is to be carried out on the basis of the Joint Communique issued on November 21, 1969, and recites the willingness of the United States to relinquish its rights and interests under Article 3 of the Treaty of Peace and Japan's willingness to assume full responsibility and authority over the Islands.

Paragraph 1 of Article I is the operative provision in the Agreement, which effects the relinquishment by the United States of its rights and interests under Article 3 of the Peace Treaty and recites the assumption of full responsibility and authority for all governmental powers by the Government of Japan over the Islands. Paragraph 2
of

of Article I defines the territory to be returned to Japan. The Agreed Minute to Article I further defines the territory by geographical coordinates. The coordinates circumscribe a territory traditionally considered to be NANSEI SHOTO and the Daito Islands administered by the United States over the past 26 years. The territory defined includes the Senkaku Islands.

Article II confirms that treaties and other agreements between Japan and the United States become applicable to Okinawa upon reversion. Although Article II specifically mentions only bilateral treaties between the United States and Japan, multilateral treaties and agreements will apply to Okinawa upon reversion as well.

Under paragraph 1 of Article III Government of Japan will grant to the United States the use of military facilities and areas in accordance with the United States-Japan Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security. ~~The~~ Memorandum of Understanding concerning Article III enumerates the installations and sites which the two Governments are prepared to agree as the ^{facilities and areas} pursuant to the United States-Japan Status of Forces Agreement. * Paragraph 2 of Article III refers to the provision of the United States-Japan Status of Forces Agreement under which the United States is not
obliged

* (Proper Title of Agreement)

obliged to restore facilities and areas to original condition upon their return or to compensate Japan in lieu thereof and under which Japan is not obliged to compensate the United States for any improvements made by the United States on facilities and areas or for the buildings and structures left thereon which are returned to the Government of Japan. In practice, when the United States releases facilities and areas, the Government of Japan restores, or compensates landowners in lieu of restoration. Paragraph 2 of Article III fixes the condition of the property for purposes of restoration by the Government of Japan as that existing at the time United States armed forces first used the facilities and areas on Okinawa. Paragraph 2 also clarifies that Japan need make no compensation to the United States for improvements on facilities and areas made prior to reversion.

Article IV deals with the handling of claims arising out of United States administration of Okinawa. The United States remains liable for all claims legally cognizable under United States statutes or local laws applicable during the United States administration. ^{Other} Claims of Japan and its nationals against the United States arising from or during United States administration are ~~otherwise~~ waived by Japan; and Japan recognizes the validity of all official acts and omissions of the United States. Paragraph 2 of Article IV contains authority to the United States to maintain

on

on Okinawa [✓] [✓] claims office to settle any claims remaining after reversion. Paragraph 3 contains an undertaking of the United States to complete the task already begun of compensating landowners whose lands were damaged or destroyed prior to July 1, 1950. The United States has had no legal obligation to do so since such claims were waived by the Government of Japan in Article 19 of the Japanese Peace Treaty. Nevertheless, the United States in the past has made ex gratia contributions to such landowners whose lands were released prior to June 30, 1961. The undertaking under Paragraph 3 therefore will complete the program of ex gratia contributions.

Article V preserves the integrity of existing courts of law on Okinawa by indicating that court dispositions made prior to reversion in civil cases, will be considered valid by Japan after reversion and that Japanese courts will assume jurisdiction over any cases still pending at reversion both in civil and criminal cases.

Article VI

Article VI transfers to the Government of Japan certain properties of the United States located on Okinawa. The major part of such properties are the public utility corporations owned by the United States. During its administration of Okinawa, the United States has created new lands by reclamation from the sea, and such reclaimed lands become the property of the Government of Japan.

Paragraph 4 of Article VI frees the United States from any obligation to restore to their original condition the lands on which the properties of the United States to be transferred to the Government of Japan are located.

Article VII constitutes the payment provision of the Agreement. In consideration of the United States properties to be transferred to the Government of Japan, and certain additional costs borne by the Government of the United States, resulting from reversion, and in consideration of the fact that Okinawa is returned to Japan in a manner consistent with the policy of the Government of Japan concerning nuclear weapons, the Japanese Government will pay the United States \$320 million in stated installments within 5 years of reversion. The Agreed Minute to Article VII refers specifically to the ^{additional} ~~extra~~ costs resulting from employee separation payments to be made to Okinawa employees after reversion.

Article VIII

Article VIII contains the authority by which the Voice of America relay station on Okinawa will be allowed to continue in operation for a period of 5 years after reversion. And two years after reversion, the two Governments shall enter into consultation on its future operation. Additional details regarding the operation of Voice of America are contained in the Exchange of Notes concerning the Voice of America facility on Okinawa.

Article IX provides for ratification of the Agreement and specifies that reversion will occur 2 months after the date of the exchange of instruments of ratification.

The arrangement concerning commercial interests is contained in a letter of June 17, 1971 from then Foreign Minister Kiichi Aichi to Ambassador Meyer. The letter contains brief statements of the policies of the Japanese Government respecting points that were of major concern to American business and professional interests on Okinawa. The provisions of the letter have been explained in detail to representatives of the business community on Okinawa, and we believe that the community finds them acceptable.

The Memorandum of Understanding concerning commercial air services on Okinawa after reversion (basically) preserves (existing) traffic rights for American commercial air carriers now serving Okinawa. In addition, during a period of five years

following

following reversion, the value of traffic rights for American carriers serving Okinawa will not be taken into account in calculating aviation balance of benefits between the United States and Japan. Accordingly, the loss of Okinawa as a United States point resulting necessarily from reversion will not redound to the detriment of American carriers serving Okinawa or to that of American carriers in general in relation to air carriers of Japan.

The Arrangement Concerning Assumption by Japan of the Responsibility for the Immediate Defense of Okinawa records the results of discussions between representatives of the Japan Defense Agency and the United States Department of Defense relating to necessary coordination between the two defense authorities in connection with the deployment of Japanese Self Defense Forces in Okinawa after reversion. The Arrangement provides for Japanese use of certain installations now used by United States forces on Okinawa, describes generally the missions and strengths of the Japanese forces deploying to Okinawa shortly after reversion, and sets time-tables for full assumption of the missions described.

By this Agreement ~~and its related arrangements~~, the United States and Japan are settling the last remaining

issue

issue between the two countries resulting from World War II. In view of its importance and the great significance attached to it, particularly by the Japanese people both in mainland Japan and Okinawa and Government of Japan, I hope that the Agreement will be given early and favorable consideration by the Senate.

William Rogers

極 秘
無 期 限
7 部 の 内
7 号

1

説明用紙

46-7-30
米北(佐藤)

(大統領の提出説明案)

1. p. 1

Arrangement Concerning Assumption by Japan
of the Responsibility for Immediate Defense
of Okinawa を削除

本件については「In addition to above, ...」
と記述説明。

2. p. 2 冒頭

U.S. security needs and は削除。米側

が「is consistent with」を「is consonance with」とする。

GA-6

外務省

百教件米側原案に於て

2

3. p. 2

「the arrangements related to the Agreement」
と「The Agreement and the other arrangements
submitted herewith」とする。

米側の「the Agreement and documents related
thereto」と「the Agreement and the documents」
とする。

4. p. 2.

Because of the importance ... は削除

「The reversion of Okinawa will make a
great step forward ...」

と挿入。
to ... The importance of the ... such ...

とする。

GA-6

外務省

hope a 詞に「sincerely」を挿入。
「can take place during 1972」を「will
take place early 1972」にする。

(ロッキーズ"国務長官の道明案)

1. P.1
Arrangement concerning Assumption by Japan
of the Responsibility for Immediate Defense
of Okinawa は削除。

右にこの件。In addition to above,
と記述明。

日米交渉開始の始り付 June, 1970
と記す。(本1回審議の仲-会議は1970
年6A5A)

the related arrangements if 「the other
arrangements transmitted herewith」
と訂正。

2. P.2

「the Japanese and Okinawan peoples」
if 「the Japanese people both in
mainland Japan and Okinawa」に

する。(以下同様)
... Japan "period" と記す。

70's 8月「and not a subjected
territory」の「Pot'sdam Conference」

を削除し、以下を挿入。

「After the war, however, Okinawa
was administratively separated from

Japan by the occupying authorities.

And with the outbreak ... と続いた。
(ii)

3. p.3 3行目 - 4行目

United States authority ... in
Article 3 of the Treaty と削除。

4. p.4 7行目

on which is located the Iwo
Jima Memorial と削除。

5. p.5 4行目 - 5行目

the understandings contained in 18
と削除。

6. p.5 FM's 10行目

Article I defines the territory ...
a 文を

Article I defines the territory to
be returned to Japan ... とす。

7. p.5 FM's 5行目

and to define the remainder of
the territory と削除。

8. p.6 3行目 - 4行目

the Japanese Government has confirmed

to us that it considers that と削除。
as well apply ... と

will apply to Okinawa upon
reversion as well ... とす。

9. p.6 6行目

Continued
1/3 27行目

Under paragraph 1 of Article

III the Government of Japan will
grant ... とす。

10. p. 6 9行A-12行A.

The Memorandum of Understanding

concerning Article III enumerates the
installations and sites which the

two Governments are prepared to
agree as the facilities and areas

pursuant to the United States-Japan
Status of Forces Agreement. とす。

11 p. 6 14行A-17行A

... under which the United States

Change
to 605 pages

is not obliged to restore facilities

and areas to original condition upon
their return or to compensate Japan

in lieu thereof and under which

Japan is not obliged to compensate
the United States for any improvements

made by the United States on facilities
and areas or for the building and

structure left thereon, which
are returned to the Government of Japan.

とす。

12. p. 7 8行A-11行A.

Claims of Japan and its nationals

What is not
really exception

清和政権の行政部
の
説明

against the United States arising from or during United States administration

are otherwise waived by Japan,

とす。

13. p. 7 F.O.'s 13行目 末尾「a」は判例。
wasby concept

14. p. 7. F.O.'s 8行目
The United States has the

had, と挿入。

15. p. 7. F.O.'s 3行目
recorded in it under とす。

16. p. 8. 1行目
according the recognition of Japan is indicating とす。

協定本文
第22条

elucidate

17. p. 8 2行目-4行目
in both civil and criminal

cases in civil cases etc.

4行目 reversion の後

and that Japanese courts will assume jurisdiction

pending at reversion both in civil and criminal cases と

とす。

18. p. 8 12行目

also are transferred to it

become the property of it とす。

19. p. 8 15行目

the lands a/k/a

on which the properties of the United States to be 移入

Japano 12に are located, 移入 2023.

20. p. 8 18行目 gains and losses (cumbersome) gains 移入

United States properties to be transferred, 移入

⑨ main issue (additional 24行目)

21. p. 8 20行目 from reversion a/k/a 移入

and in consideration of the fact

like you to have a mention of very units

12行目 24行目 25行目 26行目 27行目 28行目 29行目 30行目 31行目 32行目 33行目 34行目 35行目 36行目 37行目 38行目 39行目 40行目 41行目 42行目 43行目 44行目 45行目 46行目 47行目 48行目 49行目 50行目 51行目 52行目 53行目 54行目 55行目 56行目 57行目 58行目 59行目 60行目 61行目 62行目 63行目 64行目 65行目 66行目 67行目 68行目 69行目 70行目 71行目 72行目 73行目 74行目 75行目 76行目 77行目 78行目 79行目 80行目 81行目 82行目 83行目 84行目 85行目 86行目 87行目 88行目 89行目 90行目 91行目 92行目 93行目 94行目 95行目 96行目 97行目 98行目 99行目 100行目

that Okinawa is returned to Japan in a manner consistent with the

policy of the Government of Japan concerning nuclear weapons 移入

AFC, Pentagon may feel difficulty executive session - very likely deleted.

22. p. 8 23行目 additional extra 移入

23. p. 9 1行目 at least 1行 削除

24. p. 9 2行目 reversion. 9行目 移入

And two years after reversion, the two governments shall

USA 24行目

enter into consultation on its future operation. ↓

25 p. 9 6行A.

after the date of the exchange of instruments

26 p. 10 ^{particularly important} ~~independent~~ ^{独立} ~~interdependent~~ ^{相互依存}

第10条の10行Aを削除。

27. 外貨の引当 三行目
settled in the とする。

28. 引当取極の項
前記の項の繰入を中子。

29. 前記の項 (p. 11)
indefinitely を削除し、reversion と

preserves 4. 10) is basically &
挿入

件

佐藤 男.

お元気ですか。夏休みはとほろとたのしみ
小学生 8月7日から一週間の休暇をとり

ました。昨年帰朝以来初めて休暇です。

協会の

この今般 江崎の江崎大総領の上様様

お説明、お返事と同説明書文にのり書

かに協成越法で、米側案文、二対

正に文以外案文を送付する。(平米

同信心書付付するつもりで、至急

返信を願います。ご返信もご返信

次が(前) 江崎の江崎大総領は本件は

江崎の江崎大総領は本件は

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江崎の江崎大総領は本件は

に因る (related) 文書の上院
へ information として提出するとはす
けられたいと申している。当然、神
経衰弱と因るという事は、当然の通り
である。協定と因るという事は
知らず、また我社上院へ提出す
る事は反対である。協定と因るに
文書として提出するとは申さ
ない。以上は最終的に決定す
るべきことである。
現状は、我々のコトは本気で

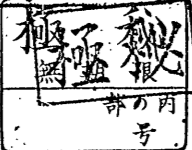
本へ送達されており、ワシントンからの反
応を待って「三」と申す活²合²は
なっている。
貴館において action を求めようとは
思っていない。活²合²に出ている
之中は有難いと思っております。
「三」は 9月2週にワシントンへ
行く。上院での質問答²の作²も自由
です。当然に本國には「三」と貴館の
共同答²の主要なものを共に input
してあげようと思っております。

@@

国会は相当長考で、大岡藩は
大臣がそれを知り、二つか三つ
は全部両方V字に打ち下ろ
して中絶。そしてコピーは

4月8日。

佐藤



アメリカ防務省
北米第一課長
北米第一課長
北米第一課長

条約局長
参事官
条約課長

書以
米國に
送るに
ついで
に
送る

DRAFT

THE WHITE HOUSE TO SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

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I submit also, for the information of the Senate, one copy each of the following documents: 'Agreed Minutes, Exchange of Notes concerning submerged lands, Exchange of Notes concerning the Voice of America facility on Okinawa, Memorandum of Understanding concerning Article III, Letter from Minister for Foreign Affairs Kiichi Aichi to Ambassador Meyer concerning treatment after reversion of foreign nationals and firms, ~~Arrangement Concerning~~

~~Assumption by Japan of the Responsibility for Immediate Defense of Okinawa~~, and Memorandum of Understanding on questions of air services to and through Okinawa.

The Agreement closes the last remaining chapter between the United States and Japan resulting from World War II. It embodies the long-held aspirations of the Japanese people ~~and the people of Okinawa~~ and it follows upon two earlier reversions to Japan of minor island groups in the same general area. The Agreement is fully consistent with

In addition to above I submit also Arrangement concerning Assumption by Japan of the Responsibility for the Immediate Defense of Okinawa which records the receipt of an assurance by Japanese representatives of the Japanese Agency and the United States Department of Defense.

結果的に
順当に
進む

(in accordance with)

削除の恐れ (110) 1972年11月15日 2
~~United States security needs and~~ the commitments of the United States to protect the peace and security in the Far East, including Japan. ~~The arrangements related to the Agreement~~ ^{Agreement and the} ~~fully protect~~ ^{submit herewith} a variety of other United States interests in Okinawa which will be affected by reversion. Because of ^{such} the importance of Okinawa reversion to the continuation of friendly and productive relations between the United States and Japan, ^{seriously} I hope that the Senate will give its earliest consideration to the Agreement so that reversion ^{will} can take place ^{early} during 1972. Fuller explanation of the Agreement and documents ~~related thereto~~ ^{is} contained in the report of the Secretary of State, which is transmitted herewith for the information of the Senate.

Richard M. Nixon

The reversion of Okinawa will mark a great step forward in our relations and will further deepen our mutual understanding and trust that have existed between the United States and Japan.

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The provisions of the Agreement and the related arrangements were negotiated in Tokyo between ^{June} March, 1970 and June, 1971.

The negotiations were entered into as a result of agreement between you and Prime Minister Sato during his visit to Washington in November, 1969 that the two Governments would immediately enter into consultations regarding specific

In addition to above Arrangement concerning Assumption by Japan of the Responsibility for Immediate Defense of Okinawa is transmitted.

arrangements for accomplishing the early reversion of Okinawa without detriment to the security of the Far East including Japan. You and Prime Minister Sato further agreed to expedite the consultations with a view to accomplishing the reversion during 1972 subject to the conclusion of specific arrangements with the necessary legislative support. The negotiations were conducted for the United States by Ambassador Armin H. Meyer in Tokyo, with support and assistance of United States military authorities and of the High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands.

The Agreement embodies the long-term aspirations of the Japanese and Okinawan peoples for the return of Okinawa to Japanese administration following the end of World War II.

After bitter fighting, and heavy losses on both sides, including civilians, United States forces completed occupation of Okinawa and its appertinent islands on June 21, 1945. Okinawa was considered by the occupying authorities to have been a proper part of Japan, and not a subject territory (such as the Micronesian Islands). On the other hand, Okinawa was not considered as one of the Japanese homeland islands to which post-war Japan was to be confined according to allied decision at the Potsdam Conference.

With the outbreak of the Korean War in June, 1950, the United States began to depend heavily upon Okinawa as a forward base to protect peace and security in the Far East.

~~as well as Japan proper~~. In the Treaty of Peace with Japan, signed at San Francisco September 8, 1951 (3 UST 3169; TIAS 2490), ~~United States authority over Okinawa was confirmed in Article 3 of the Treaty~~. While Article 3 contemplated that the Ryukyu Islands ultimately might be placed under UN trusteeship, pending establishment of such, the United States was provided the right to exercise all powers of administration, legislation and jurisdiction over the territory and inhabitants of the Island. As stated at the San Francisco Conference, the United States considered Japan to have retained "residual sovereignty" since Japan did not renounce its sovereignty over the Ryukyus and other Article 3 territories as it did in Article 2 of the Treaty for various other Japanese possessions over-seas.

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ments should keep under joint and continuous review the status of the Ryukyu Islands, guided by the aim of returning administrative rights over these Islands to Japan.

On ~~April 5~~, 1968 the United States returned to Japan administration of several additional minor islands of those mentioned in Article 3 of the Peace Treaty, including the Bonin Islands, (on which is located the ^{island of} Iwo Jima Memorial.) In 1969, you instructed various departments of the Executive Branch to study the possibility of returning Okinawa to Japanese administration in 1972. As a result of their conclusion that Okinawa could be returned to Japan without detriment to the security of the Far East, you agreed with Prime Minister Sato in November, 1969 to authorize the commencement of consultations to that end.

In general form and basic substance, the Agreement follows the pattern established by the Agreement concerning the Amami Islands, which entered into force December 25, 1953 (4 UST 2912; TIAS 2895) and the Agreement concerning NANPO SHOTO and other Islands, which entered into force June 26, 1968 (19 UST 4895; TIAS 6495). However, several additional articles were added in the present Agreement to account for added complexities in the Ryukyu Islands respecting properties of the United States Government and ^{leased} contained operation of the Voice of America facility; and several articles following the pattern of articles in the earlier agreements were refined and expanded.

The Agreement consists of a preamble and 9 substantive articles. The preamble recalls your meeting with Prime Minister Sato in November, 1969, affirms that the reversion of Okinawa is to be carried out on the basis of ~~the understandings contained in~~ the Joint Communique issued on November 21, 1969, and recites the willingness of the United States to relinquish its rights and interests under Article 3 of the Treaty of Peace and Japan's willingness to assume full responsibility and authority over the Islands.

Paragraph 1 of Article I is the operative provision in the agreement, which effects the relinquishment by the United States of its rights and interests under Article 3 of the Peace Treaty and recites the assumption of full responsibility and authority for all governmental powers by the Government of Japan over the Islands. Paragraph 2 of Article I defines ~~the territory as that referred to in Article 3 of the Treaty of Peace~~ ^{the territory to be returned to Japan} (The Agreed Minute to Article I further defines the territory by geographical coordinates. The coordinates circumscribe a territory traditionally considered to be ^{SEI} NANSU SHOTO and the Daito Islands) and ~~to define the remainder of the territory~~ administered by the United States over the past 26 years.

The territory defined includes the Senkaku Islands. Article II confirms that treaties and other agreements between Japan and the United States become applicable to

Okinawa upon reversion. Although Article II specifically mentions only bilateral treaties between the United States and Japan, ~~the Japanese Government has confirmed to us that it considers that multilateral treaties and agreements will apply to Okinawa upon reversion.~~ ^{as well}

^{Under} Paragraph 1 of Article III ~~commits the~~ ^{will} Government of Japan to grant to the United States the use of military facilities and areas in accordance with the United States-Japan Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security. ~~By~~ ^{enumerates the} The Memorandum of Understanding concerning Article III, ~~the two Governments have agreed upon the specific facilities and areas to be granted pursuant to this Article.~~ ^{installations and sites which the two Governments are prepared to agree as the facilities and areas to be granted pursuant to this Article.} Paragraph 2 of Article III refers to the provision of the United States-Japan

Status of Forces Agreement ^{under} which ~~exempts~~ ^{is not obliged} the United States from any obligation to restore facilities and areas to original condition upon their return ^{or to compensate Japan in lieu thereof} and which ~~exempts~~ ^{is not obliged} Japan from any obligation to compensate the United States for any improvements made by the United States on facilities and areas ^{not for the buildings and structures left therein} which are returned to the Government of Japan.

In practice, when the United States releases facilities and areas, the Government of Japan restores, or compensates landowners in lieu of restoration. Paragraph 2 of Article III fixes the condition of the property for purposes of restoration by the Government of Japan as that existing at the time United States armed forces first used the facilities (Proper Title of Agreement).

and areas on Okinawa. Paragraph 2 also clarifies that Japan need make no compensation to the United States for improvements on facilities and areas made prior to reversion.

Article IV deals with the handling of claims arising out of United States administration of Okinawa. The United States remains liable for all claims legally cognizable under United States statutes or local laws applicable during the United States administration. Claims against the United States based on any other theory of law for matters arising from or during United States administration are waived by the Government of Japan for its nationals; and Japan recognizes the validity of all official acts and omissions of the United States. Paragraph 2 of Article IV contains authority to the United States to maintain on Okinawa a claims office to settle any claims remaining after reversion. Paragraph 3 contains an undertaking of the United States to complete the task already begun of compensating landowners whose lands were damaged or destroyed prior to July 1, 1950. The United States has ^{had} no legal obligation to do so since such claims were waived by the Government of Japan in Article 19 of the Japanese Peace Treaty. Nevertheless, the United States in the past has made ex gratia contributions to such landowners whose lands were released prior to June 30, 1961. The undertaking ^{under} recorded in Paragraph 3 therefore will complete the program of ex gratia contributions.

Article V preserves the integrity of existing courts of law

on Okinawa by ^{indicating} ~~recording the recognition of Japan that court~~ dispositions made prior to reversion, in ~~both~~ civil and criminal cases, will be considered valid by Japan after reversion. ^{and that} Furthermore, ~~Article V provides that~~ Japanese courts will assume jurisdiction over any cases still pending at reversion. ^{both in civil and criminal cases.}

Article VI transfers to the Government of Japan certain properties of the United States located on Okinawa. The major part of such properties are the public utility corporations owned by the United States. During its administration of Okinawa, the United States has created new lands by reclamation from the sea, and such reclaimed lands ^{become the} ~~also are transferred~~ to the Government of Japan. Paragraph 4 of Article VI frees the United States from any obligation to restore to their original condition the lands transferred to the Government of Japan ^{in which the properties of the United States to be} ~~are located.~~

Article VII constitutes the payment provision of the Agreement. In consideration of the ^{United States properties to be transferred} gains to the Government of Japan, and certain additional costs borne by the Government of the United States, resulting from reversion, the Japanese Government will pay the United States \$320 million in stated installments within 5 years of reversion. The Agreed Minute to Article VII refers specifically to the ^{extra} additional costs resulting from employee separation payments to be made to Okinawa employees after reversion.

Article VIII contains the authority by which the Voice of America relay station on Okinawa will be allowed to continue

and in consideration of the fact that Okinawa is returned to Japan in a manner consistent with the policy of the Government of Japan concerning nuclear weapons.

And two years after reversion, the two Governments shall enter into a mutual defense ^{or} future operative ^{agreement}.

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in operation for a period of ~~at least~~ 5 years after reversion. Additional details regarding the operation of Voice of America are contained in the Exchange of Notes concerning the Voice of America facility on Okinawa. Article IX provides for ratification of the Agreement and specifies that reversion will occur 2 months after ^{the date of} instruments of ratification are exchanged.

in case of reversion of Okinawa
the date of

In addition to the Agreement, the United States considers the following arrangements relating to reversion important.

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Not treated by specific provisions of the Agreement but considered by the United States nevertheless to be ^{important} interdependent with the Okinawa-Reversion Agreement are the arrangements concerning commercial interests of United States nationals on Okinawa, the assumption by Japan of the local defense responsibilities for Okinawa, and commercial air services through Okinawa, and also

The arrangement concerning commercial interests is contained in a letter of June 17, 1971 from then Foreign Minister Kichij Aichi to Ambassador Meyer. The letter contains brief statements of ^{the} settled policies of the Japanese Government respecting points that were of major concern to American business and professional interests on Okinawa. The provisions of the letter have been explained in detail to representatives of the business community on Okinawa, and we believe that the community finds them acceptable.

The Arrangement Concerning Assumption by Japan of the Responsibility for Immediate Defense of Okinawa records the results of discussions between representatives of the Japan Defense Agency and the United States Department of Defense relating to necessary coordination between the two defense authorities in connection with the deployment of Japanese Self Defense Forces in Okinawa after reversion. The Arrangement provides for Japanese use of certain installations now used by United States forces on Okinawa, describes generally the missions and strengths of the Japanese forces deploying to Okinawa shortly after reversion, and sets time-tables for full assumption of the missions described.

The Memorandum of Understanding concerning commercial air services on Okinawa after reversion preserves ^{radically} ~~indefinitely~~ existing traffic rights for American commercial air carriers now serving Okinawa. In addition, for a period of five years following reversion, the value of traffic rights for American carriers serving Okinawa will not be taken into account in calculating aviation balance of benefits between the United States and Japan. Accordingly, the loss of Okinawa as a United States point resulting necessarily from reversion will not redound to the detriment of American carriers serving Okinawa or to that of American carriers in general in relation to air carriers of Japan.

By this Agreement (and its related arrangements), the United States and Japan are settling the last remaining issue between the two countries resulting from World War II. In view of its importance and the great significance attached to it, particularly by ^{Japanese} the people and Government of Japan ^{Japan in mainland Japan and Okinawa} and the people of Okinawa, I hope that the Agreement will be given early and favorable consideration by the Senate.

William Rogers

DRAFT

THE WHITE HOUSE TO SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I submit herewith the Agreement between Japan and the United States of America concerning the Ryukyu ^{Islands} and ^{the} Daito Islands, signed in Washington and Tokyo on June 17, 1971.

I submit also, for the information of the Senate, one copy each of the following documents: Agreed Minutes, Exchange of Notes concerning submerged lands, Exchange of Notes concerning the Voice of America facility on Okinawa, Memorandum of Understanding concerning Article III, Letter from Minister for Foreign Affairs Kiichi Aichi to Ambassador Meyer concerning treatment after reversion of foreign nationals and firms, and Memorandum of Understanding on questions of air services to and through Okinawa. In addition to above I submit also Arrangement Concerning Assumption by Japan of the Responsibility for the Immediate Defense of Okinawa. [REDACTED]

The Agreement closes the last remaining chapter between the United States and Japan resulting from World War II.

It

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It embodies the long-held aspirations of the Japanese people both in mainland Japan and Okinawa, and it follows upon two earlier reversions to Japan of minor island groups in the same general area. The Agreement is consistent with [REDACTED] the commitments of the United States to protect the peace and security in the Far East, including Japan. Agreement and the other ~~The arrangements~~ [REDACTED] submitted herewith fully protect a variety of other United States interests in Okinawa which will be affected by reversion.

The reversion of Okinawa will mark a great step ^f toward in our relations and will further deepen our mutual understanding and trust that have existed between the United States and Japan. Because of such importance of Okinawa reversion to the continuation of friendly and productive relations between the United States and Japan, I sincerely hope that the Senate will give its earliest consideration to the Agreement so that reversion will take place early 1972.

Fuller explanation of the Agreement and ^{the other} documents [REDACTED] is contained in the report of the Secretary of State, which is transmitted herewith for the information of the Senate.

Richard M. Nixon

DRAFT LETTER

THE PRESIDENT, THE WHITE HOUSE:

I have the honor to submit to the President, with a view to the transmittal thereof to the Senate for its advice and consent to ratification, the Agreement between Japan and the United States of America concerning the Ryukyu Islands and the Daito Islands, signed at Washington and Tokyo on June 17, 1971.

There are also transmitted, for the information of the Senate, one copy each of the following documents:

Agreed Minutes,

Exchange of Notes concerning submerged lands,

Exchange of Notes concerning the Voice of America facility on Okinawa,

Memorandum of Understanding concerning Article III,

Letter from Minister for Foreign Affairs Kiichi Aichi to Ambassador Meyer concerning treatment after reversion of foreign nationals and firms,

Memorandum of Understanding on questions of air services to and through Okinawa.

In addition to above, a copy of Arrangement concerning Assumption by Japan of the Responsibility for the Immediate Defense of Okinawa is transmitted.

The provisions of the Agreement and the other arrangements transmitted herewith were negotiated in Tokyo between June, 1970 and June, 1971. The negotiations were entered into

- 2 -

into as a result of agreement between you and Prime Minister Sato during his visit to Washington in November, 1969 that the two Governments would immediately enter into consultations regarding specific arrangements for accomplishing the early reversion of Okinawa without detriment to the security of the Far East including Japan. You and Prime Minister Sato further agreed to expedite the consultations with a view to accomplishing the reversion during 1972 subject to the conclusion of specific arrangements with the necessary legislative support. The negotiations were conducted for the United States by Ambassador Armin H. Meyer in Tokyo, with support and assistance of United States military authorities and of the High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands.

The Agreement embodies the long-term aspirations of the Japanese people both in mainland Japan and Okinawa for the return of Okinawa to Japanese administration following the end of World War II. After bitter fighting, and heavy losses on both sides, including civilians, United States forces completed occupation of Okinawa and its appurtenant islands on June 21, 1945. Okinawa was considered by the occupying authorities to have been a proper part of Japan. After the war, however, Okinawa was administratively separated from Japan by the occupying authorities. And with

with the outbreak of the Korean War in June, 1950, the United States began to depend heavily upon Okinawa, as well as Japan proper, as a forward base to protect peace and security in the Far East. In the Treaty of Peace with Japan, signed at San Francisco September 8, 1951 (3 UST 3169; TIAS 2490), while Article 3 contemplated that the Ryukyu Islands ultimately might be placed under UN trusteeship, pending establishment of such, the United States was provided the right to exercise all powers of administration, legislation and jurisdiction over the territory and inhabitants of the Island. As stated at the San Francisco Conference, the United States considered Japan to have retained "residual sovereignty", since Japan did not renounce its sovereignty over the Ryukyus and other Article 3 territories as it did in Article 2 of the Treaty for various other Japanese possessions over-seas.

On December 25, 1953 the United States returned to Japanese administration the Amami Islands, a small portion of the territory referred to in Article 3 of the Japanese Peace Treaty. In subsequent years the United States Government was approached from time to time by the Government of Japan to consider the matter of returning the remainder of the Article 3 territories. In successive statements American presidents,

presidents, in reaffirming Japan's residual sovereignty over the Ryukyu Islands, stated the intent of the United States eventually to return them to Japan. On November 15, 1967 President Johnson and Prime Minister Sato issued a joint communique in which they agreed that the two Governments should keep under joint and continuous review the status of the Ryukyu Islands, guided by the aim of returning administrative rights over these Islands to Japan. On June 26, 1968 the United States returned to Japan administration of several additional minor islands of those mentioned in Article 3 of the Peace Treaty, including the Bonin Islands, [REDACTED]. In 1969, you instructed various departments of the Executive Branch to study the possibility of returning Okinawa to Japanese administration in 1972. As a result of their conclusion that Okinawa could be returned to Japan without detriment to the security ~~of the security~~ of the Far East, you agreed with Prime Minister Sato in November, 1969 to authorize the commencement of consultations to that end.

In general form and basic substance, the Agreement follows the pattern established by the Agreement concerning the Amami Islands, which entered into force December 25, 1953 (4 UST 2912; TIAS 2895) and the Agreement concerning NANPO

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SHOTO and other Islands, which entered into force June 26, 1968 (19 UST 4895; TIAS 6495). However, several additional articles were added in the present Agreement to account for added complexities in the Ryukyu Islands respecting properties of the United States Government and continued operation of the Voice of America facility; and several articles following the pattern of articles in the earlier agreements were refined and expanded.

The Agreement consists of a preamble and 9 substantive articles. The preamble recalls your meeting with Prime Minister Sato in November, 1969, affirms that the reversion of Okinawa is to be carried out on the basis of the Joint Communiqué issued on November 21, 1969, and recites the willingness of the United States to relinquish its rights and interests under Article 3 of the Treaty of Peace and Japan's willingness to assume full responsibility and authority over the Islands.

Paragraph 1 of Article I is the operative provision in the Agreement, which effects the relinquishment by the United States of its rights and interests under Article 3 of the Peace Treaty and recites the assumption of full responsibility and authority for all governmental powers by the Government of Japan over the Islands. Paragraph 2
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of Article I defines the territory to be returned to Japan. The Agreed Minute to Article I further defines the territory by geographical coordinates. The coordinates circumscribe a territory traditionally considered to be NANSEI SHOTO and the Daito Islands administered by the United States over the past 26 years. The territory defined includes the Senkaku Islands.

Article II confirms that treaties and other agreements between Japan and the United States become applicable to Okinawa upon reversion. Although Article II specifically mentions only bilateral treaties between the United States and Japan, multilateral treaties and agreements will apply to Okinawa upon reversion as well.

Under paragraph 1 of Article III Government of Japan will grant to the United States the use of military facilities and areas in accordance with the United States-Japan Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security. ~~The~~ Memorandum of Understanding concerning Article III enumerates the installations and sites which the two Governments are prepared to agree as the ^{facilities and areas} ~~pursuant to the United States-Japan Status of Forces Agreement.~~ * Paragraph 2 of Article III refers to the provision of the United States-Japan Status of Forces Agreement under which the United States is not
obliged

* (Proper Title of Agreement)

obliged to restore facilities and areas to original condition upon their return or to compensate Japan in lieu thereof and under which Japan is not obliged to compensate the United States for any improvements made by the United States on facilities and areas or for the buildings and structures left thereon, which are returned to the Government of Japan. In practice, when the United States releases facilities and areas, the Government of Japan restores, or compensates landowners in lieu of restoration. Paragraph 2 of Article III fixes the condition of the property for purposes of restoration by the Government of Japan as that existing at the time United States armed forces first used the facilities and areas on Okinawa. Paragraph 2 also clarifies that Japan need make no compensation to the United States for improvements on facilities and areas made prior to reversion.

Article IV deals with the handling of claims arising out of United States administration of Okinawa. The United States remains liable for all claims legally cognizable under United States statutes or local laws applicable during the United States administration. Claims of Japan and its nationals against the United States arising from or during United States administration are otherwise waived by Japan; and Japan recognizes the validity of all official acts and omissions of the United States. Paragraph 2 of Article IV contains authority to the United States to maintain

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on Okinawa a claims office to settle any claims remaining after reversion. Paragraph 3 contains an undertaking of the United States to complete the task already begun of compensating landowners whose lands were damaged or destroyed prior to July 1, 1950. The United States has had no legal obligation to do so since such claims were waived by the Government of Japan in Article 19 of the Japanese Peace Treaty. Nevertheless, the United States in the past has made ex gratia contributions to such landowners whose lands were released prior to June 30, 1961. The undertaking under Paragraph 3 therefore will complete the program of ex gratia contributions.

Article V preserves the integrity of existing courts of law on Okinawa by indicating that court dispositions made prior to reversion in civil cases, will be considered valid by Japan after reversion and that Japanese courts will assume jurisdiction over any cases still pending at reversion both in civil and criminal cases.

Article VI

Article VI transfers to the Government of Japan certain properties of the United States located on Okinawa. The major part of such properties are the public utility corporations owned by the United States. During its administration of Okinawa, the United States has created new lands by reclamation from the sea, and such reclaimed lands become the property of the Government of Japan. Paragraph 4 of Article VI frees the United States from any obligation to restore to their original condition the lands in which the properties of the United States to be transferred to the Government of Japan are located.

Article VII constitutes the payment provision of the Agreement. In consideration of the United States properties to be transferred to the Government of Japan, and certain additional costs borne by the Government of the United States, resulting from reversion, and inconsideration of the fact that Okinawa is returned to Japan in a manner consistent with the policy of the Government of Japan concerning nuclear weapons, the Japanese Government will pay the United States \$320 million in stated installments within 5 years of reversion. The Agreed Minute to Article VII refers specifically to the extra costs resulting from employee separation payments to be made to Okinawa employees after reversion.

Article VIII

Article VIII contains the authority by which the Voice of America relay station on Okinawa will be allowed to continue in operation for a period of 5 years after reversion. And two years after reversion, the two Governments shall enter into consultation on its future operation. Additional details regarding the operation of Voice of America are contained in the Exchange of Notes concerning the Voice of America facility on Okinawa.

Article IX provides for ratification of the Agreement and specifies that reversion will occur 2 months after the date of the exchange of instruments of ratification.

The arrangement concerning commercial interests is contained in a letter of June 17, 1971 from then Foreign Minister Kiichi Aichi to Ambassador Meyer. The letter contains brief statements of the policies of the Japanese Government respecting points that were of major concern to American business and professional interests on Okinawa. The provisions of the letter have been explained in detail to representatives of the business community on Okinawa, and we believe that the community finds them acceptable.

The Memorandum of Understanding concerning commercial air services on Okinawa after reversion basically preserves existing traffic rights for American commercial air carriers now serving Okinawa. In addition, during a period of five years following

following reversion, the value of traffic rights for American carriers serving Okinawa will not be taken into account in calculating aviation balance of benefits between the United States and Japan. Accordingly, the loss of Okinawa as a United States point resulting necessarily from reversion will not redound to the detriment of American carriers serving Okinawa or to that of American carriers in general in relation to air carriers of Japan.

The Arrangement Concerning Assumption by Japan of the Responsibility for the Immediate Defense of Okinawa records the results of discussions between representatives of the Japan Defense Agency and the United States Department of Defense relating to necessary coordination between the two defense authorities in connection with the deployment of Japanese Self Defense Forces in Okinawa after reversion. The Arrangement provides for Japanese use of certain installations now used by United States forces on Okinawa, describes generally the missions and strengths of the Japanese forces deploying to Okinawa shortly after reversion, and sets time-tables for full assumption of the missions described.

By this Agreement [REDACTED], the United States and Japan are settling the last remaining

issue

issue between the two countries resulting from World War II. In view of its importance and the great significance attached to it, particularly by the Japanese people both in mainland Japan and Okinawa and Government of Japan, I hope that the Agreement will be given early and favorable consideration by the Senate.

William Rogers

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DRAFT

THE WHITE HOUSE TO SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I submit herewith the Agreement between Japan and the United States of America concerning the Ryukyus and Daito Islands, signed in Washington and Tokyo on June 17, 1971.

I submit also, for the information of the Senate, one copy each of the following documents: Agreed Minutes, Exchange of Notes concerning submerged lands, Exchange of Notes concerning the Voice of America facility on Okinawa, Memorandum of Understanding concerning Article III, Letter from Minister for Foreign Affairs Kiichi Aichi to Ambassador Meyer concerning treatment after reversion of foreign nationals and firms, Arrangement Concerning Assumption by Japan of the Responsibility for Immediate Defense of Okinawa, and Memorandum of Understanding on questions of air services to and through Okinawa.

The Agreement closes the last remaining chapter between the United States and Japan resulting from World War II. It embodies the long-held aspirations of the Japanese people and the people of Okinawa, and it follows upon two earlier reversions to Japan of minor island groups in the same general area. The Agreement is fully consistent with

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United States security needs and the commitments of the United States to protect the peace and security in the Far East, including Japan. The arrangements related to the Agreement fully protect a variety of other United States interests in Okinawa which will be affected by reversion. Because of the importance of Okinawa reversion to the continuation of friendly and productive relations between the United States and Japan, I hope that the Senate will give its earliest consideration to the Agreement so that reversion can take place during 1972. Fuller explanation of the Agreement and documents related thereto is contained in the report of the Secretary of State, which is transmitted herewith for the information of the Senate.

Richard M. Nixon

DRAFT LETTER

THE PRESIDENT, THE WHITE HOUSE:

I have the honor to submit to the President, with a view to the transmittal thereof to the Senate for its advice and consent to ratification, the Agreement between Japan and the United States of America concerning the Ryukyu Islands and the Daito Islands, signed at Washington and Tokyo on June 17, 1971.

There are also transmitted, for the information of the Senate, one copy each of the following documents:

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Letter from Minister for Foreign Affairs Kiichi Aichi to Ambassador Meyer concerning treatment after reversion of foreign nationals and firms,

Arrangement concerning Assumption by Japan of the Responsibility for Immediate Defense of Okinawa, and

Memorandum of Understanding on questions of air services to and through Okinawa.

The provisions of the Agreement and the related arrangements were negotiated in Tokyo between March, 1970 and June, 1971.

The negotiations were entered into as a result of agreement between you and Prime Minister Sato during his visit to Washington in November, 1969 that the two Governments would immediately enter into consultations regarding specific

arrangements for accomplishing the early reversion of Okinawa without detriment to the security of the Far East including Japan. You and Prime Minister Sato further agreed to expedite the consultations with a view to accomplishing the reversion during 1972 subject to the conclusion of specific arrangements with the necessary legislative support. The negotiations were conducted for the United States by Ambassador Armin H. Meyer in Tokyo, with support and assistance of United States military authorities and of the High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands.

The Agreement embodies the long-term aspirations of the Japanese and Okinawan peoples for the return of Okinawa to Japanese administration following the end of World War II. After bitter fighting, and heavy losses on both sides, including civilians, United States forces completed occupation of Okinawa and its appertinent islands on June 21, 1945. Okinawa was considered by the occupying authorities to have been a proper part of Japan and not a subjected territory (such as the Micronesian Islands). On the other hand, Okinawa was not considered as one of the Japanese homeland islands to which post-war Japan was to be confined according to allied decision at the Potsdam Conference. With the outbreak of the Korean War in June, 1950, the United States began to depend heavily upon Okinawa, ^{as well as Japan proper} as a forward base to protect peace and security in the Far East.

~~as well as Japan proper~~. In the Treaty of Peace with Japan, signed at San Francisco September 8, 1951 (3 UST 3169; TIAS 2490), United States authority over Okinawa was confirmed in Article 3 of the Treaty. While Article 3 contemplated that the Ryukyu Islands ultimately might be placed under UN trusteeship, pending establishment of such, the United States was provided the right to exercise all powers of administration, legislation and jurisdiction over the territory and inhabitants of the Island. As stated at the San Francisco Conference, the United States considered Japan to have retained "residual sovereignty" since Japan did not renounce its sovereignty over the Ryukyus and other Article 3 territories as it did in Article 2 of the Treaty for various other Japanese possessions over-seas.

On December 25, 1953 the United States returned to Japanese administration the Amami Islands, a small portion of the territory referred to in Article 3 of the Japanese Peace Treaty. In subsequent years the United States Government was approached from time to time by the Government of Japan to consider the matter of returning the remainder of the Article 3 territories. In successive statements American presidents, in reaffirming Japan's residual sovereignty over the Ryukyu Islands, stated the intent of the United States eventually to return them to Japan. On November 15, 1967 President Johnson and Prime Minister Sato issued a joint communique in which they agreed that the two Govern-

ments should keep under joint and continuous review the status of the Ryukyu Islands, guided by the aim of returning administrative rights over these Islands to Japan. On April 5, 1968 the United States returned to Japan administration of several additional minor islands of those mentioned in Article 3 of the Peace Treaty, including the Bonin Islands, on which is located the Iwo Jima Memorial. In 1969, you instructed various departments of the Executive Branch to study the possibility of returning Okinawa to Japanese administration in 1972. As a result of their conclusion that Okinawa could be returned to Japan without detriment to the security of the Far East, you agreed with Prime Minister Sato in November, 1969 to authorize the commencement of consultations to that end.

A. In general form and basic substance, the Agreement follows the pattern established by the Agreement concerning the Amami Islands, which entered into force December 25, 1953 (4 UST 2912; TIAS 2895) and the Agreement concerning NANPO SHOTO and other Islands, which entered into force June 26, 1968 (19 UST 4895; TIAS 6495). However, several additional articles were added in the present Agreement to account for added complexities in the Ryukyu Islands respecting properties of the United States Government and ^{issued} contained operation of the Voice of America facility; and several articles following the pattern of articles in the earlier agreements were refined and expanded.

The Agreement consists of a preamble and 9 substantive articles. The preamble recalls your meeting with Prime Minister Sato in November, 1969, affirms that the reversion of Okinawa is to be carried out on the basis of the understandings contained in the Joint Communique issued on November 21, 1969, and recites the willingness of the United States to relinquish its rights and interests under Article 3 of the Treaty of Peace and Japan's willingness to assume full responsibility and authority over the Islands.

Paragraph 1 of Article I is the operative provision in the agreement, which effects the relinquishment by the United States of its rights and interests under Article 3 of the Peace Treaty and recites the assumption of full responsibility and authority for all governmental powers by the Government of Japan over the Islands. Paragraph 2 of Article I defines the territory as that referred to in Article 3 of the Treaty of Peace. The Agreed Minute to Article I further defines the territory by geographical coordinates. The coordinates circumscribe a territory traditionally considered to be NANE^{SE} SHOTO and the Daito Islands and so define the remainder of the territory administered by the United States over the past 26 years. The territory defined includes the Senkaku Islands. Article II confirms that treaties and other agreements between Japan and the United States become applicable to

Okinawa upon reversion. Although Article II specifically mentions only bilateral treaties between the United States and Japan, the Japanese Government has confirmed to us that it considers that multilateral treaties and agreements as well apply to Okinawa upon reversion.

Paragraph 1 of Article III commits the Government of Japan to grant to the United States the use of military facilities and areas in accordance with the United States-Japan Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security. By the Memorandum of Understanding concerning Article III, the two Governments have agreed upon the specific facilities and areas to be granted pursuant to this Article. Paragraph 2 of Article III refers to the provision of the United States-Japan Status of Forces Agreement* which exempts the United States from any obligation to restore facilities and areas to original condition upon their return and which exempts Japan from any obligation to compensate the United States for any improvements made by the United States on facilities and areas which are returned to the Government of Japan. In practice, when the United States releases facilities and areas, the Government of Japan restores, or compensates landowners in lieu of restoration. Paragraph 2 of Article III fixes the condition of the property for purposes of restoration by the Government of Japan as that existing at the time United States armed forces first used the facilities

* (Proper Title of Agreement)

and areas on Okinawa. Paragraph 2 also clarifies that Japan need make no compensation to the United States for improvements on facilities and areas made prior to reversion.

Article IV deals with the handling of claims arising out of United States administration of Okinawa. The United States remains liable for all claims legally cognizable under United States statutes or local laws applicable during the United States administration. Claims against the United States based on any other theory of law for matters arising from or during United States administration are waived by the Government of Japan for its nationals, and Japan recognizes the validity of all official acts and omissions of the United States. Paragraph 2 of Article IV contains authority to the United States to maintain on Okinawa a claims office to settle any claims remaining after reversion. Paragraph 3 contains an undertaking of the United States to complete the task already begun of compensating landowners whose lands were damaged or destroyed prior to July 1, 1950. The United States has no legal obligation to do so since such claims were waived by the Government of Japan in Article 19 of the Japanese Peace Treaty. Nevertheless, the United States in the past has made ex gratia contributions to such landowners whose lands were released prior to June 30, 1961. The undertaking recorded in Paragraph 3 therefore will complete the program of ex gratia contributions.

Article V preserves the integrity of existing courts of law

on Okinawa by recording the recognition of Japan that court dispositions made prior to reversion, in both civil and criminal cases, will be considered valid by Japan after reversion. Furthermore, Article V provides that Japanese courts will assume jurisdiction over any cases still pending at reversion.

Article VI transfers to the Government of Japan certain properties of the United States located on Okinawa. The major part of such properties are the public utility corporations owned by the United States. During its administration of Okinawa, the United States has created new lands by reclamation from the sea, and such reclaimed lands also are transferred to the Government of Japan. Paragraph 4 of Article VI frees the United States from any obligation to restore to their original condition the lands transferred to the Government of Japan.

Article VII constitutes the payment provision of the Agreement. In consideration of the gains to the Government of Japan, and certain additional costs borne by the Government of the United States, resulting from reversion, the Japanese Government will pay the United States \$320 million in stated installments within 5 years of reversion. The Agreed Minute to Article VII refers specifically to the additional costs resulting from employee separation payments to be made to Okinawa employees after reversion.

Article VIII contains the authority by which the Voice of America relay station on Okinawa will be allowed to continue

in operation for a period of at least 5 years after reversion. Additional details regarding the operation of Voice of America are contained in the Exchange of Notes concerning the Voice of America facility on Okinawa. Article IX provides for ratification of the Agreement and specifies that reversion will occur 2 months after instruments of ratification are exchanged.

Not treated by specific provisions of the Agreement but considered by the United States nevertheless to be interdependent with the Okinawa Reversion Agreement are the arrangements concerning commercial interests of United States nationals on Okinawa, the assumption by Japan of the local defense responsibilities for Okinawa, and commercial air services through Okinawa.

The arrangement concerning commercial interests is contained in a letter of June 17, 1971 from then Foreign Minister Kiichi Aichi to Ambassador Meyer. The letter contains brief statements of settled policies of the Japanese Government respecting points that were of major concern to American business and professional interests on Okinawa. The provisions of the letter have been explained in detail to representatives of the business community on Okinawa, and we believe that the community finds them acceptable.

The Arrangement Concerning Assumption by Japan of the Responsibility for Immediate Defense of Okinawa records the results of discussions between representatives of the Japan Defense Agency and the United States Department of Defense relating to necessary coordination between the two defense authorities in connection with the deployment of Japanese Self Defense Forces in Okinawa after reversion. The Arrangement provides for Japanese use of certain installations now used by United States forces on Okinawa, describes generally the missions and strengths of the Japanese forces deploying to Okinawa shortly after reversion, and sets time-tables for full assumption of the missions described.

The Memorandum of Understanding concerning commercial air services on Okinawa after reversion preserves indefinitely existing traffic rights for American commercial air carriers now serving Okinawa. In addition, for a period of five years following reversion, the value of traffic rights for American carriers serving Okinawa will not be taken into account in calculating aviation balance of benefits between the United States and Japan. Accordingly, the loss of Okinawa as a United States point resulting necessarily from reversion will not redound to the detriment of American carriers serving Okinawa or to that of American carriers in general in relation to air carriers of Japan.

By this Agreement and its related arrangements, the United States and Japan are settling the last remaining issue between the two countries resulting from World War II. In view of its importance and the great significance attached to it, particularly by the people and Government of Japan and the people of Okinawa, I hope that the Agreement will be given early and favorable consideration by the Senate.

William Rogers

取扱注意

Individual line items subject to minor revision and field verification.

Army

PRIORITIES OF IMPROVED REPAIR WAGON SERVICE

A. EXISTING

PART II. PRIORITIES GRANTED BY US ARMY
(As of 31 December 1970)

2. BREAKDOWN

Item	Description	Capacity (KWD)	Date Acquired	Acquisition Cost
A.	Reservicing			
	Hiryuwa	40 KG	Jul 59 ^{2/}	\$ 20,000
B.	Treatment Plants			
1.	Fyase	15 KWD	Aug 53	\$1,262,500
2.	Tengen	7 KWD	Sep 61	333,910
3.	Toza	0.7 KWD	Mar 66	26,400
	Subtotal			\$1,672,210

3/ Month of acquisition is unknown and half year convention is adopted.

Item	Description	Capacity (KWD)	Capacity of Motor Drives (HP)	Date Acquired	Acquisition Cost
------	-------------	----------------	-------------------------------	---------------	------------------

C.	Dump Stations				
1.	Dichigawa	15	1,050	Oct 49	\$ 65,015
2.	Kanmaki	8	300	Oct 53	78,315
3.	Tengen Bridge	0.3	N/A	Feb 65	2,400
4.	Koza Booster	4	300	Feb 56	30,400
5.	Kakiku Booster	7.8	500	Dec 55	120,900
6.	Tomari Booster	-	-	Dec 55	130,400
7.	Sobe Booster	0.66	Est. 80	May 53	44,300
8.	White Tach Booster	0.3	Est. 50	Mar 61	4,400
9.	Jaku	3	600	Dec 57	31,800
10.	Ty 49 & Ty 50	0.72	50	Sep 63	10,400
	Subtotal				\$541,390

Item	Description	Material	Diameter	Length (LF)	Date Acquired	Acquisition Cost
D. New Water Pipeline						
1.	Fishingua to Tybase	CIP	12"	8,100	Dec 49	\$ 78,408
2.	Fishingua to Tybase	CIP	18"	1,500	Jan 59	47,991
3.	Kamaseki to Tongan	CIP	14"	600	May 61	6,800
4.	Jain to Tybase	Steel	8"	4,000	Jun 57	7,800
5.	Tongan Aux Pump House to Kamaseki Pump House	Steel	6"	5,000	Mar 65	6,300
6.	Ty 49 & Ty 50 to Tybase	Steel	4" 8" 4"	673	sep 63	5,800
		CIP	4"	538		
	Subtotal					<u>\$152,889</u>

2. Treated Water Pipeline						
1.	Tongan to Tybase	CIP	18"	30,462	Jul 53	\$ 993,600
2.	Tongan to HMB Tanks	CIP	16" 12"	3,679 6,290	Oct 49	112,400
3.	Tongan to Keza Station 28x90 to 86x00	CIP	16" 12"	5,710 2,835	Feb 56	81,332
4.	Plaza H-L Tank to Plaza Lo-L Tank	CIP	16" 12"	3,070 2,160	Feb 52	64,600

- 3 -

Item	Description	Material	Diameter	Length (LF)	Date Acquired	Acquisition Cost
5.	Plaza H-L to Int of Rt Keyser St and Ernie Pyle Rd Con- necting to 1st CIP to Plaza Lo-L Tank	CIP	14" 12"	1,810 2,050	Aug 57	\$ 12,600
6.	Plaza Int of Rt Keyser & Ernie Pyle Rd to Forward Booster Station	CIP	16" 14" 12"	35,611 10,393 1,776	Jan 54	1,305,700
7.	Kakenu Hebr Sta to Int to HMB	CIP	16"	14,467	Dec 55	244,600
8.	Tongan to White Beach Tank	CIP	14" 6"	3,078 32,955 2,232	Oct 58	11,500 ⁰⁰
9.	EE of Kadema Circle to Touli Sta 180 H-Gal Tank	CIP	8"	12,613	May 53	25,200
10.	Tora Vtr Pk to HMB	Steel	6"	36,769	Aug 52	69,500
11.	Plaza H-L Tank to Anase 1300 Area (Inator Hebr)	CIP	12"	5,076	Apr 52	10,600
12.	From Rt #1 to Naha TF #2	CIP	8"	5,870	Aug 54	31,900
13.	From Tongan to Olanman POL Pier	CIP	10" 6"	7,505 1,650	Jul 53	65,800

- 4 -

Item	Description	Kind	Diameter	Length (ft)	Date Acquired	Acquisition Cost
14.	Int. Eschigawa & Tug 16 to Yomitan and Indang-con	CIP	16"	12,500	Jul 49 ³	\$ 125,750
15.	Azama to White Beach	CIP	16"	15,015	Feb 56	118,618 ³
	Subtotal					\$2,933,700
F.	Storage Tank	Storage Capacity			Date Acquired	Acquisition Cost
	Ryoom Hi-I Tank	1.5 KG	Reinf. Conc.		Jul 53	\$ 112,700
G.	Miscellaneous				Jan 66	\$ 100,000
	Tools, Maintenance Equipment, etc.					
	Grand Total					\$5,515,989

a/ Date on month of acquisition is not available.
 b/ Cost of installation (including material, labor etc.) at \$7.90 per foot is applied by FE.

取扱い注意

Individual line items subject to minor revision and field verification.

Notes

USMC Water Facilities at Camp Hansen and Camp Schwab to be Acquired by USMC as of 31 December 1970

Item	Acquisition Cost	Acquisition Date
A. Camp Hansen		
1. Water plant		
a. 2738	\$ 115,306	May 62
b. 2739	86,468	May 62
2. Water tank 2741		
	56,245	Feb 62
3. Clear well & pump house 2736 (136,883)		
a. Clear well 2736	68,441*	May 62
b. Pump house 2736 (Structure)	34,221*	May 62
c. " " (Equipment)	34,221*	May 62
4. Pump house 2702 (161,178)		
a. Structure	80,589*	Mar 63
b. Equipment	80,589*	Mar 63
5. Transformer station		
a. 2735	2,774	Jul 62
b. 2715	2,773	Jul 62
6. Flammable storage building 2737		
	1,402	Sep 63
7. Raw water line (4,660 feet, 12" diameter)		
	65,228	Jun 62
8. Repair parts inventory		
	15,000	N/A

Item	Acquisition Cost	Acquisition Date
9. Spare pumps	\$ 3,500	N/A
10. Water motor vic building 2100	500	Jun 61
11. Kin hospital water meter vic building 2120	150	Jun 58
12. Nakegusuku village water meter vic building 2742	200	Jun 61
13. Kin village water meter vic building 2981	200	Jun 63
Sub total	\$ 647,807	
B. Camp Schwab		
1. Water plant w/clear well 3401	\$ 336,475	Sep 59
2. Reservoir 3101	64,210	Sep 59
3. Dam/reservoir 3703	552,175	Sep 59
4. Intake tower 3103	3,680	Sep 59
5. Pump house 3701	(54,303)	
a. Structure	27,151*	Sep 59
b. Equipment	27,152*	Sep 59
6. Raw water line (4,200 feet, 16" diameter)	27,612	Jun 59
7. Honoko village water meter	200	Jun 63
Sub total	\$1,038,645	
Total	\$1,686,462	

130
極秘

条約局長
参事官
条約課長

DRAFT

THE WHITE HOUSE TO SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I submit herewith the Agreement between Japan and the United States of America concerning the Ryukyus and Daito Islands, signed in Washington and Tokyo on June 17, 1971.

I submit also, for the information of the Senate, one copy each of the following documents: Agreed Minutes, Exchange of Notes concerning submerged lands, Exchange of Notes concerning the Voice of America facility on Okinawa, Memorandum of Understanding concerning Article III, Letter from Minister for Foreign Affairs Kiichi Aichi to Ambassador Meyer concerning treatment after reversion of foreign nationals and firms, Arrangement Concerning Assumption by Japan of the Responsibility for Immediate Defense of Okinawa, and Memorandum of Understanding on questions of air services to and through Okinawa.

The Agreement closes the last remaining chapter between the United States and Japan resulting from World War II. It embodies the long-held aspirations of the Japanese people ^{both in mainland Japan and} ~~and the people of~~ Okinawa, and it follows upon two earlier reversions to Japan of minor island groups in the same general area. The Agreement is fully consistent with

In addition to above, I submit also Arrangement concerning Assumption by Japan of the Responsibility for the Immediate Defense of Okinawa which records the result of discussions between representatives of the Japan Defense Agency and the United States Department of Defense.

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(United States security needs and) the commitments of the United States to protect the peace and security in the Far East, including Japan. The arrangements related to the Agreement fully protect a variety of other United States interests in Okinawa which will be affected by reversion. Because of the importance of Okinawa reversion to the continuation of friendly and productive relations between the United States and Japan, I hope that the Senate will give its earliest consideration to the Agreement so that reversion ^{will} ~~can~~ take place during 1972.

Fuller explanation of the Agreement and documents related thereto is contained in the report of the Secretary of State, which is transmitted herewith for the information of the Senate.

Richard M. Nixon

DRAFT LETTER

THE PRESIDENT, THE WHITE HOUSE:

I have the honor to submit to the President, with a view to the transmittal thereof to the Senate for its advice and consent to ratification, the Agreement between Japan and the United States of America concerning the Ryukyu Islands and the Daito Islands, signed at Washington and Tokyo on June 17, 1971.

There are also transmitted, for the information of the Senate, one copy each of the following documents:

Agreed Minutes,

Exchange of Notes concerning submerged lands,

Exchange of Notes concerning the Voice of America facility on Okinawa,

Memorandum of Understanding concerning Article III,

Letter from Minister for Foreign Affairs Kiichi Aichi to Ambassador Meyer concerning treatment after reversion of foreign nationals and firms,

Arrangement concerning Assumption by Japan of the Responsibility for Immediate Defense of Okinawa, and

Memorandum of Understanding on questions of air services to and through Okinawa.

The provisions of the Agreement and the related arrangements were negotiated in Tokyo between March, 1970 and June, 1971.

The negotiations were entered into as a result of agreement between you and Prime Minister Sato during his visit to

Washington in November, 1969 that the two Governments would immediately enter into consultations regarding specific

In addition to above a copy of Arrangement concerning Assumption by Japan of the Responsibility for Immediate Defense of Okinawa is transmitted.

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other transmitted herewith

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arrangements for accomplishing the early reversion of Okinawa (without detriment to the security of the Far East including Japan.) You and Prime Minister Sato further agreed to expedite the consultations with a view to accomplishing the reversion during 1972 subject to the conclusion of specific arrangements with the necessary legislative support. The negotiations were conducted for the United States by Ambassador Armin H. Meyer in Tokyo, with support and assistance of United States military authorities and of the High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands.

The Agreement embodies the long-term aspirations of the Japanese and Okinawan peoples for the return of Okinawa to Japanese administration following the end of World War II. After bitter fighting, and heavy losses on both sides, including civilians, United States forces completed occupation of Okinawa and its appertinent islands on June 21, 1945. *After the war, and other islands to be returned to Japan under the Agreement were administratively separated from* Okinawa was considered by the occupying authorities to have been a proper part of Japan and not a subjected territory (such as the Micronesian Islands). *By the Occupation Memorandum And* On the other hand, Okinawa was not considered as one of the Japanese homeland islands to which post-war Japan was to be confined according to allied decision at the Potsdam Conference.

With the outbreak of the Korean War in June, 1950, the United States began to depend heavily upon Okinawa, *as well as Japan proper* as a forward base to protect peace and security in the Far East.

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~~as would be Japan proper~~. In the Treaty of Peace with Japan, signed at San Francisco September 8, 1951 (3 UST 3169; TIAS 2490), ~~United States authority over Okinawa was confirmed in Article 3 of the Treaty~~. While Article 3 contemplated that the Ryukyu Islands ultimately might be placed under UN trusteeship, pending establishment of such, the United States was provided the right to exercise all powers of administration, legislation and jurisdiction over the territory and inhabitants of the Island. As stated at the San Francisco Conference, the United States considered Japan to have retained "residual sovereignty" since Japan did not renounce its sovereignty over the Ryukyus and other Article 3 territories as it did in Article 2 of the Treaty for various other Japanese possessions over-seas.

On December 25, 1953 the United States returned to Japanese administration the Amami Islands, a small portion of the territory referred to in Article 3 of the Japanese Peace Treaty. In subsequent years the United States Government was approached from time to time by the Government of Japan to consider the matter of returning the remainder of the Article 3 territories. In successive statements American presidents, in reaffirming Japan's residual sovereignty over the Ryukyu Islands, stated the intent of the United States eventually to return them to Japan. On November 15, 1967 President Johnson and Prime Minister Sato issued a joint communique in which they agreed that the two Govern-

ments should keep under joint and continuous review the status of the Ryukyu Islands, guided by the aim of returning administrative rights over these Islands to Japan. On ~~April 5~~, 1968 the United States returned to Japan admin-
June 26, 1968, istration of several additional minor islands of those mentioned in Article 3 of the Peace Treaty, including the Bonin Islands, on which is located the Iwo Jima Memorial. In 1969, you instructed various departments of the Executive Branch to study the possibility of returning Okinawa to Japanese administration in 1972. As a result of their conclusion that Okinawa could be returned to Japan without detriment to the security of the Far East, you agreed with Prime Minister Sato in November, 1969 to authorize the commencement of consultations to that end.

In general form and basic substance, the Agreement follows the pattern established by the Agreement concerning the Amami Islands, which entered into force December 25, 1953 (4 UST 2912; TIAS 2895) and the Agreement concerning NANPO SHOTO and other Islands, which entered into force June 26, 1968 (19 UST 4895; TIAS 6495). However, several additional articles were added in the present Agreement to account for added complexities in the Ryukyu Islands respecting pro-
perties of the United States Government and contained ⁱⁿ operation of the Voice of America facility; and several articles following the pattern of articles in the earlier agreements were refined and expanded.

and areas on Okinawa. Paragraph 2 also clarifies that Japan need make no compensation to the United States for improvements on facilities and areas made prior to reversion.

Article IV deals with the handling of claims arising out of United States administration of Okinawa. The United States remains liable for all claims legally cognizable under United States statutes or local laws applicable during the United States administration. Claims against the United States based on any other theory of law for matters arising from or during United States administration are waived by the Government of Japan for its nationals; and Japan recognizes the validity of all official acts and omissions of the United States. Paragraph 2 of Article IV contains authority to the United States to maintain on Okinawa a claims office to settle any claims remaining after reversion. Paragraph 3 contains an undertaking of the United States to complete the task (already begun) of compensating landowners whose lands were damaged or destroyed prior to July 1, 1950. The United States has no legal obligation to do so since such claims were waived by the Government of Japan in Article 19 of the Japanese Peace Treaty. Nevertheless, the United States in the past has made ex gratia contributions to such landowners whose lands were released prior to June 30, 1961. The undertaking recorded in Paragraph 3 therefore will complete the program of ex gratia contributions.

Article V preserves the integrity of existing courts of law

on Okinawa by recording the recognition of Japan that court dispositions made prior to reversion, in both civil and criminal cases, will be considered valid by Japan after reversion. Furthermore, Article V provides that Japanese courts will assume jurisdiction over any cases still pending at reversion.

Article VI transfers to the Government of Japan certain properties of the United States located on Okinawa. The major part of such properties are the public utility corporations owned by the United States. During its administration of Okinawa, the United States has created new lands by reclamation from the sea, and such reclaimed lands also are transferred to the Government of Japan. Paragraph 4 of Article VI frees the United States from any obligation to restore to their original condition the lands transferred to the Government of Japan in which the properties of the United States are located.

Article VII constitutes the payment provision of the Agreement. In consideration of the gains to the Government of Japan, and certain additional costs borne by the Government of the United States, resulting from reversion, the Japanese Government will pay the United States \$320 million in stated installments within 5 years of reversion. The Agreed Minute to Article VII refers specifically to the additional costs resulting from employee separation payments to be made to Okinawa employees after reversion.

Article VIII contains the authority by which the Voice of America relay station on Okinawa will be allowed to continue

And two years after reversion, the two governments shall enter into consult below on future operations.

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in operation for a period of ~~at least~~ 5 years after reversion. Additional details regarding the operation of Voice of America are contained in the Exchange of Notes concerning the Voice of America facility on Okinawa.

Article IX provides for ratification of the Agreement and specifies that reversion will occur 2 months after ^{the receipt of} instruments of ratification ~~are exchanged~~.

the date of

In addition to the Agreement, the United States considers the following arrangements relating to reversion important.

10

Not treated by specific provisions of the Agreement but considered by the United States nevertheless to be interdependent with the Okinawa Reversion Agreement are the arrangements concerning commercial interests of United States nationals on Okinawa, the assumption by Japan of the local defense responsibilities for Okinawa, and commercial air services through Okinawa and also

別添

The arrangement concerning commercial interests is contained in a letter of June 17, 1971 from then Foreign Minister Kichij Aichi to Ambassador Meyer. The letter contains brief statements of ^{the} ~~settled~~ policies of the Japanese Government respecting points that were of major concern to American business and professional interests on Okinawa. The provisions of the letter have been explained in detail to representatives of the business community on Okinawa, and we believe that the community finds them acceptable.

別添

The Arrangement Concerning Assumption by Japan of the Responsibility for Immediate Defense of Okinawa records the results of discussions between representatives of the Japan Defense Agency and the United States Department of Defense relating to necessary coordination between the two defense authorities in connection with the deployment of Japanese Self Defense Forces in Okinawa after reversion. The Arrangement provides for Japanese use of certain installations now used by United States forces on Okinawa, describes generally the missions and strengths of the Japanese forces deploying to Okinawa shortly after reversion, and sets time-tables for full assumption of the missions described.

別添

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The Memorandum of Understanding concerning commercial air services on Okinawa after reversion preserves ~~(indiscriminately)~~ existing traffic rights for American commercial air carriers now serving Okinawa. In addition, for a period of five years following reversion, the value of traffic rights for American carriers serving Okinawa will not be taken into account in calculating aviation balance of benefits between the United States and Japan. Accordingly, the loss of Okinawa as a United States point resulting necessarily from reversion will not redound to the detriment of American carriers serving Okinawa or to that of American carriers in general in relation to air carriers of Japan.

By this Agreement ~~and its related arrangements~~, the United States and Japan are settling the last remaining issue between the two countries resulting from World War II. In view of its importance and the great significance attached to it, particularly by ^{Japanese} the people and Government of Japan ~~and the people of Okinawa~~, I hope that the Agreement will be given early and favorable consideration by the Senate.

此項一五七號...

SP
11/11/51

William Rogers

PHILIP VAN SLYCK INC.

1041 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK 10021

212 759-4361 / CABLE SLYCKVAN NEW YORK

September 25, 1970

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMO TO : Consul General Hiroshi Uchida

SUBJECT : The Ford Foundation

Earlier this week I had lunch with an old friend, David Finkelstein, program officer currently responsible for Japan (as part of his Far East portfolio) for The Ford Foundation. He is actually a China specialist, and his Japan assignment is temporary, pending the hiring of a Japan desk officer. Herbert Passin, the foundation's long-time consultant on Japan, is now practically out of touch with the foundation, and is devoting almost his entire energies to the Japanese Encyclopedia Britannica project, headed by Frank Gibney. Gerald Curtis is still available to the foundation as a consultant, but only on a modest basis. There is some doubt that a new full-time desk officer for Japan will in fact be a Japan specialist, although presumably he will have a background in Asia.

In the course of the luncheon conversation it became clear to David that the foundation does not now have up-to-date and reliable sources of current information about fast-changing developments in Japan, especially in business, economics, politics and foreign policy.

The foundation, in my opinion, has long relied too heavily on the sector of Japanese opinion represented by the International House circle, and this deficiency becomes the more serious with the virtual withdrawal of Herb Passin from a strong consulting role. Moreover, the foundation's American sources of counsel regarding Japan are primarily academics, many of whom share similar limitations in their understanding of current empirical developments in Japanese economic, political, defense and foreign policy fields. The papers of the recent Council on Foreign Relations study group on Japan, Gerry Curtis, secretary, clearly demonstrate these deficiencies.

For these reasons, David has asked for recommendations on ways the foundation can improve its comprehension of contemporary Japan, and can establish broader Japanese and U.S. contacts on a


Consul General Hiroshi Uchida

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continuing basis. We are in the process of building a list of perhaps a dozen U.S. experts who might be brought together for a foundation staff luncheon and briefing, and some of whom would be useful sources of ad hoc counsel from time to time. Such a list would include (but not be limited to) exceptionally informed businessmen who have regular high-level contacts with Japanese leadership. (No one now at the foundation, for example, has ever talked with James Abegglen.) Any suggestions you may have for such a list will be welcome, and we shall of course keep you fully informed of our progress.

In addition, we should very much appreciate your assistance (and the Embassy's) in building a list of Japanese experts in Japan -- business, political and foreign affairs, academic and nonacademic -- with whom staff members of the foundation should establish communications in the near future in order to broaden and update their understanding of contemporary developments in Japan. Could you give me the benefit of your thoughts sometime during the coming week?

Information about the foundation in the above paragraphs, and our opinions and proposals described here, as well as our follow-up on these proposals, should be treated with the utmost confidentiality, on the penalty of grave embarrassment to myself and my informant.


Philip Van Slyck

pvs:eg
9-25-70

cc: Embassy of Japan

bcc: The Hon. Naraichi Fujiyama,
Director General
Public Information Bureau
Gaimusho

PRESS RELEASE BY HICOMRY

A spokesman for the High Commissioner today announced a number of base reductions and for CE realignments affecting U.S. Forces on Okinawa. These actions are being taken in order to achieve maximum operational effectiveness within budgetary limitations and are consistent with the Nixon Doctrine. They were reached only after extensive study, involving all U.S. Forces elements and careful consideration of the security situation in the Far East, including the increased defense capabilities of Far Eastern allies of the U.S. Realignments and reductions are expected to begin in the near future and, for the most part, be completed by June 30, 1971.

Altogether the realignment and reduction actions will affect about 5,000 U.S. military and U.S. civilian personnel. These actions will also result in reductions in employment by U.S. Forces on Okinawa of approximately 2,800 Okinawan employees. In conjunction with these actions, a number of parcels of military leased land, totalling over 1,004 acres, will be released.

Actions by service:

U.S. Air Force: The 347th Tactical Fighter Wing, now located at Yokota Air Base, Japan, will inactivate and its assets will be transferred to Kadena Air Base, Okinawa, under the 18th Tactical Fighter Wing. A major reduction in U.S. Air Force operations will occur at Naha Air Base where the 51st Fighter Interceptor Wing, with one squadron of F-102 aircraft,

page 2

and the 374th Tactical Airlift Wing, with three squadrons of C-130 aircraft, will be deactivated. It was further announced that by June 30, 1971, U.S. Air Force operations at Onna Point will be phased down. It was emphasized that while budgetary considerations had an important bearing, the announced changes were necessary to streamline the Air Force operations to the maximum extent possible, and provide for the best utilization of existing resources without seriously affecting the capability of the United States to honor security commitments. The reduction in Air Force operation at Naha Air Base and Onna Point will affect the move of approximately 4,000 military and U.S. civilian personnel and their families, most of whom will return to the United States. Changes in the Air Force structure on Okinawa will also require a reduction in the Okinawan work force. By March 5, 1971, 500 appropriated fund and 150 nonappropriated fund employees at Kadena and Naha air bases will be released. An additional 450 appropriated and approximately 250 non-appropriated fund personnel at Kadena and Naha Air Bases will also be released by May 15, 1971. Appropriated fund employees represent a variety of skills employed in functional areas across the board, while the nonappropriated fund employees are engaged as waitresses, mess attendants, and in a variety of other capacities. It was also announced that the work week of approximately 1,200 local national appropriated fund employees will be reduced from 48 hours to 40 or 44 hours per week, depending on mission requirements in their work areas. The work week reduction will become effective January 1971.

Army: The Joint SOSE Processing Center will be realigned by June 30, 1971. This action will reduce approximately 500 U.S. civil and military positions in Okinawa. In addition, the work week for employees at Camp Chinen will be reduced from 44 to 40 hours beginning January 1971.

Navy: The Navy contemplates no change in the scope of operations at Naha Air Base for the foreseeable future. 1971 funding constraints have dictated the necessity for releasing approximately 115 Okinawan employees by June 30, 1971 from the naval port facility at White Beach and the naval air facility, Naha.

Marine Corps: Marine Corps activities on Okinawa will reduce its Okinawan work force by approximately 1,200. The majority of these employees will be separated prior to 30 June 1971. Also approximately 1,000 acres of land on lease hold to the U.S. Marine Corps in Central and Northern Okinawa will be returned. This land consists of several parcels ranging in size from 20 acres to over 300 acres. SPrimarily, the land being released is that which is on the periphery of Marine Corps camps or training areas, and which can be released without materially effecting training or support of Marine forces on Okinawa.

ORE: Approximately 130 Okinawan employees will be separated from ORE on or before June 30, 1971.

The United States greatly regrets the loss of loyal and valued employees, whose devoted service has been so helpful in meeting mission requirements and carrying out U.S. responsibilities in the area.

As in the past, the U.S. Forces will strive to place affected employees in other jobs. It appears that many persons can be employed by the Army. The Ricom re-employment coordinator will work closely with the affected employees, the U.S. Forces and the Government of the Ryukyuan Islands.

Employees affected by the reduction-in-force will receive severance pay, bonuses, accrued leave, and GRI unemployment benefits according to their eligibility.

△返還協定が七多に基つて、昭和九年の対
米支払額とは無関係である。即ち前
記支払額三億二千五百万円は、合意を
以て、仲促に於ける米軍雇
用労務者の退職金として、仲促に
歸するもの端、米軍の
全分を^{七千五百万}に^{七千五百万}に
加ふるものなり。

支払は特別調停資金の受入水である。
その額は、従って同資金の七五億円
を以て出さるものなり。

3 米協定の中身は、項に基つて復元
補償を払ふ同条の項及び合
意試事録に明記され、
如く、米協定、
元意の平定に從つて、
請求者に対し、
のあり。從つて、
七年度予算に

は、何の關係もない。米協定
は、項に基つて、
同項の補償に比し、
り、
と、
あり、
の限、

■ により提済する物資及び債務の処理は米軍の
 担当者により同資金に清還せしめられた旨の定めをして
 いるものがある。当該省書は清和条約発効の際
 効力を失ったが、とりかへは地位協定、特別調達資金
 設置令等に引継がれている。

2. 特別調達資金は七五億円の回転資金(資本)と
 有しているが(特別調達資金設置令第三条一項)これは
 米軍に提供した債務等々費用にのみ、米軍から清還さ

参考

問

根拠協定第七条の対米支払の額は三億二千百万円あり、その
 積立根拠として、

△ 与ける迄のたご留之資金として回転・使用されるもの。△

今回の軍需物資の対米支払額 七五〇〇万ドルは

無関係である。即ち七五〇〇万ドルは現地のカ務者の

強い希望等を助成し、仲絶の債務がなつたに過ぎ

米側が負担する必要が生じたことと認めらるる部分の

至費も同様の公正、衡平の原則に照らして

支払うものあり、特別調達資金の二五入れとなる

ものではない、従って同資金の七五億円を以て出すとい

ことではない。

(施設庁事務印)

問

7/6

福国外務大臣入省説明事(8)
配布表

1/10	大臣		
2/10	軍令官		
		字 1/8	未得表 ✓
3/10	官房長	2/8	未得表
4/10	官録官	4/8	未得表
5/10	米向官	3/8	官房書記官 ✓
6/10	米向副官		
		5/8	大臣補佐官
7/10	米局官	6/8	次官補佐官
8/10	米地1官		
		7/8	
9/10	米地2官	8/8	
10/10	2e ^o -用		

極 秘
無 期 限
10 部の内
7 号

福田外務大臣への説明事項(案)
昭和46. 7. 5
アメリカ局

1. 日米関係一般

(1) 当面の問題

(沖繩返還問題、経済貿易問題)

(2) 主要行事

- (イ) レアード米国防長官の訪日
7月4日～11日(現在訪日中)
- (ロ) 日米科学委員会年次会議(第11回)
7月6日～9日(東京において)
- (ハ) 日米医学協力委員会年次会議(第7回)
7月26日～30日(ワシントンにおいて)
- (ニ) 日米貿易経済合同委員会
9月9日、10日(ワシントンにおいて)
- (ホ) 在ニューヨーク・ジャパン・ハウス開館式
(常陸宮、同妃両殿下参列) 9月13日
(常陸宮、同妃両殿下御訪米 9月10日～20日)
- (ヘ) 日加貿易経済合同委員会
9月13日、14日(モントリオール近郊において)

- (ト) リーガン米カリフォルニア州知事夫妻の訪日
(外務省賓客) 10月19日～25日
- (チ) 北太平洋漁業国際委員会(第18回)
10月20日～11月6日(予定)
(アンカレッジにおいて)
- (リ) 日米政策企画協議
11月30日～12月2日(予定)(米国において)

2. 沖繩問題

(1) 沖繩返還協定

(イ) 国会

(a) 協定等関連文書

(b) 主要な論点

(i) 核問題

(ii) 財政事項

(iii) 基地問題

(iv) 特殊部隊 SR-71

(v) 請求権(海没地の件を含む)

(vi) V O A

(vii) その他

(ロ) 協定実施準備

(a) 財政条項の実施準備

(予算措置を含む。)

(b) 地位協定の適用

施設・区域の提供、間接雇用の実施等、
航空交通管制・電気通信・電波等の分野
における調整、その他の日米合同委員会
合意の適用

(c) 外資系企業の取扱い

(a) その他

バックナー記念碑等

(イ) 米国議会の動向

(2) 復帰準備の外交面

復帰準備委員会の運営

(3) その他

(イ) 毒ガス撤去問題

(ロ) 尖閣諸島問題（対米関係）

(ハ) 沖縄の局地防衛

3. 安保条約関係

(1) 日米安保条約

(2) 在日米軍の縮小及び施設・区域の整理・統
合、共同使用問題

4. 日米経済関係

(1) 米国の経済情勢

(2) 日米経済関係の現状

(3) 米国の対日要望事項

(4) 閣僚会議等わが国の対応策

5. 各種案件

(1) 日米航空問題

(2) 漁業

(イ) 日米加間の問題

(ロ) 日米間の問題

(3) 日米科学協力

(4) 日米医学協力

6. 日加経済関係

(1) 日加貿易

(2) 対加輸出自主規制

(3) 貿易経済合同委員会

極 秘
無 期 限
13 部の内
3 号

福田外務大臣への説明事項(案)
昭和46.7.5
アメリカ局

1. 日米関係一般

(1) 当面の問題

(沖繩返還問題、経済貿易問題)

(2) 主要行事

(イ) レアード米国防長官の訪日

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(ロ) 日米科学委員会年次会議(第11回)

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(ハ) 日米医学協力委員会年次会議(第7回)

7月26日～30日(ワシントンにおいて)

(ニ) 日米貿易経済合同委員会

9月9日、10日(ワシントンにおいて)

(ホ) 在ニューヨーク・ジャパン・ハウス開館式

(常陸宮、同妃両殿下参列) 9月13日

(常陸宮、同妃両殿下御訪米 9月10日～20日)

(ヘ) 日加貿易経済合同委員会

9月13日、14日(モントリオール近郊において)

(ロ) リーガン米カリフォルニア州知事夫妻の訪日

(外務省賓客) 10月19日～25日

(ハ) 北太平洋漁業国際委員会(第18回)

10月20日～11月6日(予定)
(アンカレッジにおいて)

(ニ) 日米政策企画協議

10¹月30日～11²月2日(予定)(米国において)

2. 沖繩問題

(1) 沖繩返還協定

(イ) 国会

(a) 協定等関連文書

(b) 主要な論点

(1) 核問題

(2) 財政事項

(3) 基地問題

(4) 特殊部隊 SR-71

(5) 請求権(海没地の件を含む)

(6) VOA

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(ロ) 協定実施準備

(a) 財政条項の実施準備

(予算措置を含む。)

(b) 地位協定の適用

施設・区域の提供、間接雇用の実施等、
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合意の適用

(c) 外資系企業取扱

(d) その他

バックナー記念碑等

(e) 米国議会の動向

(2) 復帰準備の外交面

復帰準備委員会の運営

(3) その他

(1) 毒ガス撤去問題

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(1) 日米安保条約

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(1) 日加貿易

(2) 対加輸出自主規制

(3) 貿易経済合同委員会

極秘

Tokyo
1 March 1971

MINUTE OF MEETING

During the course of discussions held this past week between the Ministry of Finance and the Treasury Department representatives to resolve the outstanding problems concerning the civil and joint use assets item, the following was agreed:

(1) The U. S. reaffirms its projections to increase the net worth of the three corporations, amounting to \$13.1 million for Fiscal Year 1971 and \$11.4 million for Fiscal Year 1972.

(2) In addition to (1) above the U. S. would transfer to the water corporation certain existing water facilities currently under military authority and ownership in the amount of approximately \$5 million. (A listing of these elements and the exact amount involved would be provided the GOJ as soon as possible.)

(3) The Ministry of Finance recognizes that the U. S. Treasury loan to the REPC and the CCC credit to the RDLC will be repaid separate from the \$175.

In view of the agreement on the three items listed above, the civil and joint use assets as originally specified in the memorandum of understanding (items 1A through F) would be settled in accordance with the terms of that understanding. Discussion of additional assets and transfer terms may modify this item at a later date.

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In view of the agreement on the three items listed above, the civil and joint use assets as originally specified in the memorandum of understanding (items 1A through F) would be settled in accordance with the terms of that understanding. Discussion of additional assets and transfer terms may modify this item at a later date.

Statement by Foreign Minister Fukuda Regarding Taiwan Clause at Foreign Correspondents Club, June 3, 1972.

JAMESON: On April 27, the Prime Minister, in the Diet, in response to Socialist questioner, was asked whether the Taiwan Clause of the 1969 Nixon-Sato Communique had been eliminated. The Prime Minister responded, "Yes, that is correct. It is alright to say that." This is according to the Diet records. On May 11, the Foreign Minister in the Diet addressed himself to the same question but did not answer the question, since he responded by describing the conditions regarding Taiwan, and did not say anything about whether the Taiwan Clause in the 1969 Joint Communique had been eliminated. I wonder whether you could clarify the Prime Minister's statement as to whether the Clause exists or whether it does not exist. If it does not exist, when did Japan receive America's approval to eliminate it?

FUKUDA: First, I would like to stress that a Joint Communique is not a Treaty. A Joint Communique is an expression of the thinking of both countries about certain circumstances at a certain time. They then make this thinking into a document and release it. The provisions in a Communique, unlike a Treaty, are not binding and do not automatically continue. Therefore, it is far different from a Treaty. I would like you to understand this. With regard to the 1969 Taiwan Clause, in response to the Socialist Dietman's question about whether the Clause had become null and void, I respond by saying that what you have said is correct. You must remember that 1969 was the time of the Pueblo incident. It was a time when the severe conditions of the tensions in the Taiwan Straits were even more than they were on the Korean Peninsula. At that point in time, when Taiwan and Korea were undergoing severe tensions, the Prime Minister recognized that this situation had an important influence on the security of Japan. Only that. But by means of things like Nixon's China trip in February and the like, the situation in the Taiwan Straits, when compared with the situation obtaining in 1969, has completely changed. I would like you to understand our position in this light. The understanding of the atmosphere surrounding

the Taiwan Straits has changed. Therefore, we don't think that it is necessary to ask for U.S. approval of our thinking. In fact, it is natural to think that the U.S. thinking is the same as ours on this problem.

極秘

Confidential

Joint Statement

(January 5, 1972)

(Draft)

1. Prime Minister Sato and President Nixon met in San Clemente on January 6 and 7.

2. The Prime Minister and the President, recalling the historical association between the two countries spanning over more than one hundred years in the past, had talks concerning the long term future cooperative relations between Japan and the United States, and reaffirmed that such relations should be founded on mutual trust and interdependence between the two countries. In this connection, they highly valued the important role played by the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security between Japan and the United States.

3. The Prime Minister and the President exchanged frank views on the relations between Japan and the United States as well as on the general international situation with particular emphasis on the situation in Asia including the problem of China.

- 2 -

Recognizing that the maintenance of cooperative relations between Japan and the United States is an indispensable factor for peace and stability in Asia, they confirmed that the two Governments would continue exchange of views and contact more closely on their respective Asian policies.

4. The Prime Minister and the President discussed the problems relating to the return of Okinawa. They were gratified that the Agreement between Japan and the United States of America concerning the Ryukyu Islands and the Daito Islands signed on June 17, 1971 had received the support of the respective legislatures, and decided to realize the return of Okinawa on , 1972.

They reconfirmed that after reversion the United States armed forces in Okinawa and their bases would be operated under the terms of the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security between Japan and the United States and its related arrangements. The President, in this connection, referring to his assurances given to the Prime Minister in paragraph 8 of the Joint Communique of November 21, 1969 as well as to Article VII of the above mentioned Agreement in which these

assurances have been stipulated, indicated his intention to confirm upon reversion that these assurances have been faithfully executed. To this the Prime Minister expressed his deep appreciation.

They agreed that the authorities of the two Governments would give serious study for post-reversion realignment and reduction of the United States military bases in Okinawa in a similar spirit that has guided and will continue to guide the discussions between the two Governments on such matters in mainland Japan. The Prime Minister laid particular emphasis on the necessity for realignment and reduction of the facilities and areas of the United States armed forces located in the densely populated areas of Central Okinawa and in the areas closely related to the industrial development of Okinawa as well as certain recreational facilities. To this, the President expressed his understanding and stated that the Government of the United States was prepared to release certain of these facilities at the earliest possible time after reversion.

5. Recognizing that the further strengthening of the already close economic ties between Japan and the United

States was of vital importance to the overall relations between the two countries as well as to the expansion of the world economy as a whole, the Prime Minister and the President expressed their satisfaction that significant progress had been made, particularly since the Joint Japan-United States Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs was held last September, towards improved economic relations between the two countries.

They shared the expectation that the international currency realignment of last December would provide a firm basis on which to chart future development of the world economy, and stated their determination to exert renewed efforts for the promotion of free trade and for the economic development of the developing countries.

6. ^(84 2A6) The Prime Minister and the President reaffirmed the basic view that Japan and the United States, jointly ascribing to the principles of freedom and democracy and in order to achieve the common goals of maintaining and promoting peace and prosperity of the world, would cooperate closely with each other in all areas such as the political, cultural, economic, scientific and technological fields.

They agreed that such cooperation should aim at promoting the welfare of their respective peoples by laying particular emphasis in the future towards overcoming such problems as urbanization and environment that have arisen today through the evolution of modern civilization.

副紙

2. The Prime Minister and the President exchanged frank views on the general international situation with particular emphasis on the situation in Asia including the problem of China, as well as on the bilateral relations between Japan and the United States.

They recognized that in the changing world situation today, trends could be witnessed pointing towards relaxation of tension, and emphasized the need for further efforts to encourage such trends to realize lasting peace and stability. They therefore expressed their determination that the governments of Japan and the United States would, in close cooperation between them and with other governments of major free nations, pursue this worthy endeavour.

Recognizing also that the maintenance of cooperative relations between Japan and the United States is an indispensable factor for peace and stability in Asia, they confirmed that the two Governments would continue exchange of views and contact more closely on their respective Asian policies.

副紙

4. The Prime Minister and the President discussed the problems relating to the return of Okinawa. They were gratified that the Reversion Agreement signed on June 17, 1971 had received the support of the respective legislatures, and decided to realize the return of Okinawa on , 1972. The President, in this connection, indicated his intention to confirm upon reversion that the assurances which had been given in paragraph 8 of the Joint Communique of November 21, 1969 and the Reversion Agreement have been faithfully executed. To this the Prime Minister expressed his deep appreciation. The Prime Minister explained to the President the necessity for post-reversion realignment and reduction of the facilities and areas of the United States armed forces located in Okinawa, particularly those in the areas densely populated or closely related to the industrial development. To this, the President expressed his understanding and stated that the Government of the United States was prepared to release certain of these facilities at the earliest possible time after reversion.

別紙

6. The Prime Minister and the President reaffirmed the basic view that Japan and the United States, jointly ascribing to the principles of freedom and democracy and in order to achieve the common goals of maintaining and promoting peace and prosperity of the world, would cooperate closely with each other in all areas such as the political, cultural, economic, scientific and technological fields.

They agreed that the two Governments would explore cooperation in the field of the peaceful uses of atomic energy and of outer space, and that experts of the two countries would examine concrete steps in this regard. They also agreed that steps be taken to deepen cultural exchanges and in this regard the President welcomed the explanation given on the contemplated establishment of a Japanese cultural exchange program.

In exploring new dimensions of Japan-United States cooperative relations, the Prime Minister and the President discussed the new challenges that the evolution of modern civilization had brought to contemporary societies, and agreed that the cooperative efforts of the two countries should be directed more in future towards the promotion of welfare of their respective peoples through overcoming such problems as urbanization and environment.

(回覧番号 2004) 外務省電信案 (分類)

機密表示 (機密・秘の朱印) 平文	符号表示 略 略 平	※ 総第 24 138 号
	※ 第 123 号	※ 昭和 年 45.8.24 日 時 分 秒
	大至急・至急・普通・LTF	※ 発電係

大臣 政務次官 事務次官 外務審議官 外務審議官 官房長	主管 系アメリカ局長? 参事官 系北米第一課長	主管局部署 (室) 名 P川川北米第一課 起案 昭和45年8月24日 電話番号 佐藤 445
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協賛先
官房長
系北米第一課長
米係長

(大使) 臨時代理大使
在 沖繩 高瀬 総領事 代理 愛知 大臣 発

電 在 大使 臨時代理大使
報 在 総領事 代理 愛知

件名
米琉警察の捜査強化について

貴電才286号に關し

山中総務長官は、(本件に關する) 今回の米側の措

置をきわめて多とし、貴使を通じランパ

ート高等弁務官に対し、深甚なる謝

意を表明した旨特に強(要)望越した

電信課長
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ので、右を同高等弁務官に伝達願
たい。
(3)

アメリカ局長
参事官
地味+調

10

秘密標記(赤色)
秘

() 第 132 号
昭和 45 年 8 月 19 日

外務大臣 殿

在準備委代表事務所
高瀬 代

在 外 公 館

要理
事務官
渉外調査
業
空
科学協力
調整
調査
力
才
女
事務

(件名) 施政権小委員令に於ける法務関係
標能の移行に関する米側説明聴取について

引用公電
目付番号 8月13日付往信才118号

施政権移転に関する小委員令は8月12日及
以小旧法務関係標能の移行についで米
側の説明を聴取せられた。その経過は以下の如し

付添付 付添紙 (行) 付添紙 (DP) 付添紙 (国) 付添紙 (領)

本館送付先
本信局送付先
配付先

GA-4 在外公館

の趣につき報告する。(米側:アイゼンハワー法務
部長、琉球政府側:垣花、玉木両委員、上原、
法務局民事部長、日本政府側:賀陽、仲山両
席)

(1) まず、アイゼンハワー米側の案件に
対する方針をめぐって OKINAWA REVERSION
PLANNING: PROVISION OF ADVICE AND ASSIS-
TANCE TO THE GR/ LEGAL AFFAIRS DEPART-
MENT (冒頭往信にて空送) が提出され、「ア」は
従来の法務関係に関する米政府の助言と援助
は、多岐にわたる1週間には5~6回から20回
にわたるが、具体的内容としては布告布告の
法解釈を始め、離婚、税、変死体、銀行法
等各部門にわたるもので一概にその範囲を
定め難い旨を付言した。

(D) 琉球政府側より米側提案事項に対する琉球政府の質問事項(別添1)が提出された。これに対する「ア」の回答下記の通り。

1. についてはその通りで琉球政府全体に周知されるべき解(ア)。
2. については沖縄人の出入国管理については合意あり。
3. については全体的、物質的援助は合意あり。
4. については民政府法令の改正は特に要し
ないと思ふ。

(11) 琉球政府垣花参事より日本政府はこれらの助言と援助をいかに受け入れるか、具体的に如何して行使するべきかを尋ねるが、具体的に如何なる方法でやるかとの質問あり、これに対し賀陽より、操縦移住をすべし受け入れた款ではある。

が、一般論として「助言と援助」の範囲を逸脱する事は無いが、その分野は、たとえは復帰の際の法体系の一体化という事を念頭に置いた助言と援助も行われるという意味でその幅を定める事は想定されるし、またこれは琉球側に於ては希求されるべきであるべし、それと併せて移行条件は日米琉の合意によって定められるものとして米側の一方的な条件の策定は有り得ない事を答えた。なお「ア」も右の方の発言を肯定するやうに、民政府としては布告布告の法解釈等については要すれば助言と援助を継続する事述べた。

(12) 賀陽より米側に対し、米側提出の文書に關し、米琉法案審査委員会(US-GR1 LEGISLATION SCREENING COMMITTEE)の文書に

せ文書による説明を求めた上に対し、琉球政府
 側から口上書(別添2)を提出した。「ア」は
 米琉法案審査委員会^審の権能は法務事項に属
 する米側助言機能の移行にあっては何ら制限
 されず(以下「ア」の米側の立場を明らかにし
 た)、当分の今後琉球政府の法案のうす
 相当部分の帰属関係で日本政府の
 関心の対象となるべきが予想されるとして、米琉
 法案審査委員会についてこの機会に取上げ
 るべきを望むし、この希望を表明した。(散会後
 「ア」は賛揚に自分として、日本政府から該委
 員会に何らかの関連を持つ(たゞ之は「ADVISORY
 CAPACITY」で)ことを望むし、又之を以て、こ
 の問題は米小委員会に付外に属する、ハイ、レ、
 ル、が先ず取扱方針を決定するべきと決ま

ありと述べた。)

有、法案審査に属する関係書簡(別添3)

参考までに添付する。

施政権返還小委員会に於ける米側
提案事項に対する質問

琉球政府

1. 8月12日小委員会に提出された「沖縄復帰
計画」と題する文書の見出し(タイトル)では、琉球
政府法務局に対する (to the G.R.I. legal affairs
department) と書いているが、~~本~~ 第1節 (Section 1.)
以下では検察庁及び裁判所に対する助言と援
助のほか、琉球政府総務局の主管の米琉法案審
査委員会の機能についても記されている。

従って、本一節本一項で(1)「法務に関する
事項」(on legal matters)とは、単に琉球政
府法務局に関するものに限らず、琉球政府全
体に関するものと解してよいか。

2. 同文書に(1)「助言と援助」(advice and
assistance)の中には沖縄人の出入管理に関
するものも含まれるか。

3. 同文書に(1)「援助」の中には、金銭的、
物質的援助も含まれるか。

4. 米國は、助言と援助を与える機能を放
棄するに当っては、関連のある民政府法令等を改
正したうえで、それらの権限を日本政府に委譲す
る用意があるか。

本官は、

- 1 米国の管理について検討を続けていて立法の事前及び事後調整の問題は、琉球政府の行政・立法の両府が非常に注していることであることが分つた。政治的に事前調整の問題はそれが琉球住民の自治権を阻害するものであるという見地から検討されて来た。
- 2 事前調整はさらに民政府との法案の調整に時間がかかり過ぎるということと批判されている。過去において、一部の批判は民政府での処理に時間がかかるということに対するもので、これは根拠があることだと考える。他の批判は琉球政府が法案を立案するに当つての自己の怠慢に対する責任を回避するため用いた弁解である。
- 3 いつでも報道機関は、事前調整の問題を大きく取り上げて来た。これは、1964年8月に琉球政府が作成した小冊子「琉球政府の権限の拡大に関する資料」に挙げた問題の一つである。12頁と18頁にこの問題は、「法案の事前及び事後調整」という題名で取り上げられている。
- 4 事前調整についての琉球政府の提案は、法案を8種類に分けることができる。
 - (a) 行政命令第11節に基づく拒否権の対象となるものについては、琉球政府は調整のために全文を民政府に提出する。

- (b) 現行法の改正については、大巾な改正でない限り調整しない。
- (c) 他法案については、ただあらすじだけを示し、民政府はこれに基づいて口頭の承認を与える。
- 5 立法院において法案が議決された場合に、原案から大巾に修正されたものだけを調整するというのが琉球政府の提案である。これを「事後調整」という。
- 6 高等弁務官として、私は行政命令第7節に基づき国防長官に対しすべての琉球政府の立法を報告する責任を有する。国防長官はさらにこれを国会に報告する。それで私は法案の立案について、先に述べた琉球政府の計画よりもつと密接に琉球政府と協力する必要があるものである。
- 7 私は、介入しているという嫌疑を晴らしたいと思う。それで次の考え方を検討することを提案する。
 - (a) 第1に私は琉球政府が検討中の法案に関して援助し、助言するため、これまでどおり貴政府の局長と密接に協力するよう民政府の全局長に指示する。
 - (b) 第2に琉球政府及び民政府からそれぞれ8名、計16名の委員から成る非公式な法案審査促進委員会設置の検討を提案する。民政府側の恒久委員として、法務局長、計画局長及び渉外局長又はその代理者を考えている。これらの職員は貴殿が推せんする貴政府代表と共同作業をするのである。その職務は、すべての法案を迅速に審査して重要なもの及び余り重要でないもの二種類に分級し、後者は主席に返戻して、直ちに立法勧告せし

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め、前者は委員会の定める日限までに民政府及び琉球政府の
関係局間で調整せしめる。

琉球政府が提出する法案を迅速かつ十分に審査し、できるだけ
修正することなく承認することが私が民政府代表に期待してい
る基本的な目標である。

法の立案の妥当性及び立法院や住民に対する説明は、行政府の
責任である。

(c) 第8に民政府及び琉球政府の関係局は委員会から送付された
重要な法案の調整を示された期限内に完了するよう努力する。
調整が困難な場合には、首席民政官及び行政主席の指示を受ける。

8 この方法により貴殿はすべての法案について絶えずその事柄を
知ることができるし、貴政府職員は参考案及び議決案の迅速な処
理を促進することができる。

別添 3

1965年1月4日 1/4

首題： 法案審査委員会について

あて： 行政主席

1 1964年12月7日の行政主席と高等弁務官との会合につい
て留意してください。その時に行政府によつて立法院に提出され
る法案の調整または審査するための琉球政府 — 民政府合同委員
会の組織が話し合われました。貴殿の提案を取り入れた後の同委
員会の設置計画を報道した1964年12月9日の高等弁務官の
記者会見における声明についてもご留意お願いいたします。

8 法案が立法院に勧告するために目下準備されているので早急に
同委員会を組織し運営することが望ましい。これらの目的のため
高等弁務官は法律審査委員会の民政府側委員に法務局長、渉外局
長及び計画局長又はこれらの者の代表者を任命した。

8 早急に第1回委員会を開催すべく法案審査委員会の8名の琉球
政府側委員の任命することを提案します。委員が立法された法案
の調整同様に立法院に提出する法案の調整を促進すべく立案され
た手続に同意されることを期待いたします。

民政官に代つて

総務局長

米陸軍大佐

ジョン・M・ホード

2 2/4

総 渉 第 189 号
1969年12月15日

ランパート高等弁務官 殿

行政主席 植 良 朝 苗

法案の調整廃止について

みだしのことについて、下記の理由により1965年1月ワトソン高等弁務官と松岡行政主席の合意にもとづき設置された米琉合同法案審査委員会を解消し、法案の事前事後調整を廃止したいと思っておりますので、よろしくご配慮をお願いします。

なお、合衆国の安全、財産または利害に影響をおよぼす法案は今後ないと思われませんが、もしあれば通知し、調整することにしたしたいと思います。

理 由

- 1 1969年11月19日、20日、21日の8日間にわたり佐藤総理大臣とニクソン大統領との間で行なわれた日米首脳会談の共同声明により、沖縄の1978年日本復帰がめどづけられたこと。
- 2 従つて、琉球政府としては、今後1978年日本復帰に向けて、本土との格差是正をはかることはもとより、新しい県づくりを強力かつ自主的に推進しなければならないこと。
- 3 調整制度を廃止することによつて、翻訳や調整に要する時間と労力を節約し、法案制定の促進をはかりたいこと。

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米 国 民 政 府

HORI-LE

1969年12月22日

件 名： 法案の民政府調整廃止について
あ て： 行 政 主 席

- 1 みだしの1969年12月15日づけ総渉第189号に対し、次のとおり回答します。
- 2 1965年に一連の指簡のヤリトリの結果設置された法案審査委員会は、琉球政府の法案の事前調整方式を大いに改善しました。これまで委員会はよくその任を果し、現行の柔軟性のある、かつ迅速な調整の方式は、われわれ双方にとつて好都合のものであります。この委員会から琉球政府が得ている次のような利点にご留意ねがいたい。すなわち、(a)不満足な法令の回避、(b)米国民政府側の専門家の援助、(c)高等弁務官布令を琉球政府立法に取りかえるための協同の努力、並びに(d)直かの高等弁務官法令の回避。
- 3 琉球政府に対するこれらの利益は今後とも持続し、かつ増大するものと期待されます。
- 4 同委員会の廃止は、法律制定面における現在の協力的措置がとれなくなるという好ましくない結果をきたすでしょう。琉球における合衆国の利益にかかわるこれらの立法措置を決定するために、また大統領の行政命令第10718号の第7節の後段の規定を高等弁務

副大臣の報告

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4. 4/4

官が遵守できるようにするためにも、これらの協力的な処置や行動は必要です。同行政命令の規定は、琉球政府の制定するすべての法律について国防長官に、そして国防長官を通じて議会に通報する義務を高等弁務官に負わしています。これらの理由により、近い将来に委員会を無くすることを考えるのはミステークだと思います。

多分にご承知でしょうが、委員会は自らその手続を決定し、そして柔軟な融通の利く方法で活動してきました。不必要かつ時間の浪費だと思われる手続があれば、また処理手続の改善について琉球政府側委員になんらかの良い考えがあれば、その件について委員会で討議し合うことに何の困難もありません。それによつてお互いに満足のいく合意が得られるでしょう。よつて、これらの詳細について法案審査委員会の委員が話し合うことを示唆します。委員会の運営について未解決の問題が残った場合は、われわれが会合を持つて、その時味や再検討にあたることができます。

民政官
ロバート・A・ファイリー

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6


アメリカ局長
参事官
北米米一課長

秘密標記 (赤色)
秘
無期限

() 第 134 号

昭和 45 年 8 月 20 日

外務大臣 殿

在準備委代表事務所
高瀬


(件名) 日本国政府に移譲されるべき民政官
諸機能に関する米側説明資料の送付

引用公・電信
日付・番号 8月11日付往信才113号

冒頭往信別添資料 b. (1) の琉政による経済
統計事務に^{対す}る日本政府の助言に関する標記米
側説明資料 5部別添送付申上げます。

付添添付 付留空便 (行) 付留空便 (DP) 付留船便 (DP) 付留船便 (郵)

本信送付先:
本信送付先:
配付先:



GA-3-1

在外公館

本内務省関係書類
送付済

対米事務
之部
11

OKINAWA REVERSION PLANNING
COLLECTION, ANALYSIS AND REPORTING
OF ECONOMIC STATISTICS AND FORECASTS

SECTION I: Negotiating Instructions

1. The USG is prepared to relinquish at the earliest date acceptable to the GOJ the function of providing advice and assistance to the GRI on the collection, analysis and reporting of statistical data.
2. USCAR will retain a statistical capability until Reversion for the performance of certain reporting functions essential to the mission of the U.S. Civil Administration.

OKINAWA REVERSION PLANNING
COLLECTION, ANALYSIS AND REPORTING
OF ECONOMIC STATISTICS AND FORECASTS
SECTION II: Supporting Information

1. USCAR has, over the past several years, increasingly delegated statistical and data collection functions to the GRI. For example, USCAR-initiated programs now carried out by the GRI are statistical sampling surveys and national income estimation. USCAR has continued, however, to provide advice and assistance to the GRI in the execution of these delegated functions.
2. Certain data gathering activities of USCAR's Statistics Division, Comptroller Department, are primarily oriented toward supporting the USCAR mission and have not been delegated to the GRI. These are:
 - a. Statistical publications. This category includes the annual Facts Book (1,000 copies), and the quarterly list of economic indicators (250 copies). These publications have wide readership in the US as well as in the Ryukyus. Because of the timeliness of the publications, demand has been very great, even in the English speaking Japanese community. USCAR's responsibility for reporting economic and social information will necessitate the retention of these publications until Reversion.
 - b. United Nations Reports. This category includes annual and quarterly reports on health, education, demography and general Ryukyu statistical information which are provided to the United Nations. USCAR is responsible for submitting these reports to the United Nations. There is no other US agency which is capable of assuming this function during the pre-reversion period. This will cease to be a USG responsibility upon reversion when these statistics will no longer be separately reported to the United Nations.
 - c. National Income Statistics. This category includes the development and reporting of various economic and financial statistics dealing with national income of the Ryukyus, such as foreign balance of payments and US Forces expenditures.
 - d. HICOM Fact Sheets on general statistical information. This category includes statistical information which is required by the HICOM for Congressional hearings as well as for general information.
 - e. Special studies. This category includes the development of special economic studies, including such topics as Ryukyuan contributions to the Japanese economy, analysis of the Ryukyuan economy, price analysis and Japan/Ryukyu comparison of prices and taxes.
 - f. Other activities. This category includes duties such as preparing statistical data for the annual Civil Affairs report, checking statistical data prepared by other departments of USCAR and conducting liaison between the GRI and military services for statistical information.

3

SUBJECT: COLLECTION, ANALYSIS AND REPORTING OF ECONOMIC STATISTICS AND FORECASTS

3. It is hoped that the GOJ will be prepared to assume more directly the function of providing technical advice and assistance to the GRI in the collection, analysis and reporting of economic statistics at the earliest possible date. However, for the reasons enumerated, USCAR will continue to perform most of the statistical functions described in paragraph 2 above until Reversion.

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OKINAWA REVERSION PLANNING

SUPERVISION OVER ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOJ AID PROGRAM

SECTION I: Negotiating Instructions

1. The USG exercises administrative control over the planning and execution of the GOJ program for aid to the Ryukyus. The USG is prepared to relinquish certain of these control functions to the GOJ at the earliest possible date.
2. Functions which can be relinquished include:
 - a. Developing the annual aid proposal for presentation to the GOJ/US Consultative Committee.
 - b. Reviewing and approving detailed plans and specifications for approved individual projects.
 - c. Processing of aid forms.
 - d. Inspecting on-going projects.
 - e. Approving partial and final payments.
3. The USG will retain until reversion the function of final review and approval of proposed annual GOJ aid programs and implementing GOJ/GRI memoranda, including major changes thereto.
4. The Technical Committee, which is primarily concerned with administering the functions listed in paragraph 2 above, should be abolished concurrent with the relinquishment of those functions.

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OKINAWA REVERSION PLANNING

SUPERVISION OVER ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOJ AID PROGRAM

SECTION II: Supporting Information

1. a. In recent years, the level of GOJ aid to the Ryukyus has risen markedly. GOJ aid funds went from \$2.8 million in JFY 1962 (FY 1963), the year of inception, to \$63.0 million in JFY 1969 (FY 1970). The proposed program for JFY 70 (FY 71) is \$97.3 million. The number of line item projects in the GOJ aid program likewise has increased from 27 in JFY 62 to over 100 in JFY 70.
- b. The USG acceded to the inception of the GOJ aid program in 1963 subject to certain conditions and controls. These, which remain in force to the present, consist of:
 - (1) ConCom procedures for finalizing and approving the annual aid program.
 - (2) TechCom procedures (Incl 1) for developing and implementing the aid program. The procedures include the following:
 - (a) Formulating a proposed aid program for submission to ConCom.
 - (b) Reviewing and approving project plans and specifications.
 - (c) Processing of aid forms.
 - (d) Inspecting on-going projects.
 - (e) Approving partial and final payments of aid projects.
2. Because of the limited dollar amounts of the earlier GOJ aid programs the workload engendered required no additional staffing in USCAR. However, the increase in the size of the program, in dollars and number of line item projects, has placed a considerable administrative burden on the staff for which there has been no staff augmentation. Relinquishment of mechanical administrative involvement in the GOJ aid program will free the USCAR staff for reversion related matters and accord with the concept of a smooth transition to Japanese administration.

3

SUBJECT: SUPERVISION OVER ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOJ AID PROGRAM

3. Functions listed in Section II paragraph 1b(2) above pertain to development of a proposed program and routine program execution phases. It is hoped that the GOJ will assume these functions at the earliest possible date.

Inclosure:

Information on Technical Committee Matters

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Comptroller Department
16 March 1970

SUBJECT: Information on Technical Committee Matters

1. Background:

The GOJ-US Note of Exchange, dated 25 April 1964, established the Technical Committee. Pertinent excerpts from the Note are presented below:

"A Technical Committee shall be established, consisting of a representative of the High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands as Chairman, an official designated by the Director General of the Prime Minister's Office of the Government of Japan, and the Chief Executive of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands or his representative."

"The Technical Committee shall meet from time to time, at the request of either party to this agreement, to consider problems arising incident to the administration and implementation of the economic and technical assistance provided the Ryukyu Islands by the Government of Japan. The Technical Committee shall perform such other functions as may be specified in procedural arrangements under this agreement."

2. General Information:

a. The Deputy Civil Administrator serves as the High Commissioner's representative to the Technical Committee. The Chief of the Japanese Government's Okinawa Office and the Deputy Chief Executive serve as representatives of the GOJ and GRI, respectively.

b. The Technical Committee is permanently chaired by the High Commissioner's representative. A representative from USCAR (Director, Comptroller Department) serves as Secretariat to the Committee.

c. The first Technical Committee was held during 15-16 July 1964; the most recent meeting was held on 11 January 1969.

3. Duties of the Technical Committee (Tech-Com):

a. The Tech-Com discusses individual projects of the annual GOJ aid program proposed by the GOJ-US Consultative Committee, and develops a general outline and description of each project, including cost estimates. These data are resubmitted to the Consultative Committee.

b. It deliberates on technical matters concerning the administration and implementation of the economic and technical assistance provided by the GOJ to the Ryukyus. In recent years, these matters have been handled through exchange of letters rather than by convening meetings.

c. It works out supplementary memoranda and understandings necessary for the administration and implementation of the economic and technical assistance provided by the GOJ. (The Committee is not authorized to draft the Basic Memorandum Concerning Aid Funds. This is handled through exchange of letters between USCAR and the GOJ through Embassy channels.)

Form No. 6 - Execution Plan. In order to accelerate review of project proposals by the GOJ and assist in development of quarterly fund apportionment schedules, this form and Form No. 7 are submitted to the GOJ through USCAR. It includes total project cost, source of funds, plan for requesting funds for each quarter, scheduled date of initiation, scheduled date of completion and reason for completion scheduled in next fiscal year, etc. for all current year projects.

(This form is prepared by the GRI Planning Department and is to be submitted to the GOJ as soon as possible after the beginning of the fiscal year.)

Form No. 7 - Execution Plan for Carried-over Projects. The purpose of this form is same as that of Form No. 6 and contains similar information, except that it is used at the close of the year.

(This form is also prepared by the GRI Planning Department and is to be submitted to the GOJ by the end of February.)

Procedures on Processing the GOJ Aid Program

The following seven (7) forms are used in processing the GOJ aid program:

Form No. 1 - Project Plan. This form is used to obtain prior approval from the GOJ for each project in the GOJ aid program. The expected time of implementation, location, purpose, general description, estimated cost, etc. of all subprojects comprising a project are included in the form. It is prepared by operating departments of the GOJ and sent through the GRI Planning Department to USCAR Controller Department. After review and approval by the counterpart USCAR operating department, it is forwarded to the GOJ Representative of the TechCom (JGCO) which further transmits it to the GOJ Prime Minister's Office. Approval of the project plan is indicated on the same forms by the GOJ. Form No. 1 is also used to obtain GOJ's approval for revisions to previously approved projects.

(GOJ desires receipt of all forms by mid-August.)

Form No. 2 - Notification of Contract Execution.

(GOJ has suspended the requirement for this form.)

Form No. 3 - Quarterly Report on Progress. This is to report status of progress to the GOJ. The forms are prepared quarterly (end of March, June, September and December) and contain reports on physical progress, obligations and expenditures.

(GOJ desires that this form be presented by the 10th of the second month of the succeeding quarter.)

Form No. 4 - Report on Completion of Project. The GRI prepared Form No. 4 to report satisfactory completion of project and request final disbursement of funds therefor. Substantiating documents to verify completion have to be attached to these forms. In case of construction projects, USCAR Public Works Department inspects completed project before the forms are sent to the GOJ. The channel of sending documents is the same as for Form No. 1.

(GOJ desires that this form be presented within 20 days after inspection of each project is made.)

Form No. 5 - Request for Gaisan-barai or Seisan-barai. This form is used for two purposes: One is to request gaisan-barai (roughly estimated advance payment) and the other is to request seisan-barai (final payment). In principle, the GRI is permitted to request gaisan-barai and seisan-barai once each quarter.

(Gaisan-barai form should be submitted to the GOJ by the 10th of the second month of each quarter. Seisan-barai requests should be submitted by the 10th of the second month of each quarter, except for the quarter ending 31 March. Requests for the latter should be submitted by 15 April.)

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Liaison Matters to be Handled by the Representative
of the Government of Japan to the Technical Committee

1. (a) Details for implementation of Memorandum concerning aid funds for the Ryukyu Islands.
(b) Documents based on the above-mentioned Details for implementation.
2. Understanding concerning dispatch of doctors to the Ryukyu Islands.
3. Understanding concerning acceptance of Ryukyuan tuberculosis patients in Japan.
4. GO Implementing programs for the technical assistance programs (Dispatch and Reception).
5. Educational assistance programs for dispatch to the Ryukyus of:
 - (a) Instructors for retraining Ryukyuan teachers.
 - (b) Teacher-consultants for teachers' seminar.
 - (c) Professors for lecture at the Ryukyu University.
6. An application for the transfer of articles to the Model Farm and a receipt thereof.
7. Documents concerning the Upper Air Meteorological observatories at Minami-Daito Jima and Ishigaki Jima.

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Management and Operations of the Technical Committee

1. Holding of a meeting:

- (1) Requests for a meeting will be made in written statement addressed to the representative of either party. In case of emergency, however, the request may be made orally. The desired date and agenda will be specified in making the request.
- (2) When such a request is made, the meeting will be called at the earliest possible date.
- (3) Notifications of a meeting will be made in written statement from the chairman to each representative. In case of emergency, however, the notification may be made orally. The notification will contain information on the date, time, place and agenda of the meeting.
- (4) Urgent matters may be added to the agenda with the approval of the chairman.

2. Operations of a meeting:

- (1) The meeting will not be called to order unless all of the three representatives are present. However, when a representative cannot be present at a meeting owing to unavoidable circumstances, he may depute an appropriate person by giving a notice to the Chairman.
- (2) If deemed necessary, a sub-committee or a working group may be set up in accordance with the decision of the meeting.
- (3) A representative may be accompanied by advisers, assistants, observers and/or specialists, with a previous notice to the Chairman. They may express their opinion with the approval of the chairman.
- (4) The meeting will not be open to the public.
- (5) The results of a meeting, as mutually agreed upon by the representatives, will be announced by the chairman.

3. Administrative matters:

- (1) For the purpose of dealing with the administrative matters of the Technical Committee, a secretariat will be established in the United States Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands.
- (2) Each representative of the Government of Japan and the Government of the Ryukyu Islands will nominate a person as his secretary, who will take charge of liaison business with the secretariat.
- (3) The secretariat will be in charge of drawing up minutes of a meeting. The minutes will be made in triplicate in the English and Japanese languages, respectively, and acknowledged and signed by each representative. The original copy of the minutes will be held by the representative who is the chairman, and the transcripts thereof by other representatives.

4. USCAR staff responsibilities:

a. The Secretariat prepares the Chairman's opening and closing remarks and the minutes of the meetings.

b. Liaison Department provides the interpreter service.

c. The Comptroller Department prepares the necessary details of the agenda items. (The details are discussed with the GOJ and GRI advisers prior to the meeting to insure effective presentations at the meeting.)

5. Other pertinent information:

a. Management and operations of the Technical Committee. See Incl 1.

b. USCAR-GOJ liaison matters. The representative of the Government of Japan to the Technical Committee takes care of liaison matters between the Government of Japan and the United States Government authorities in the Ryukyu Islands concerning the administration and implementation of the economic and technical assistance provided by the Government of Japan to the Ryukyu Islands. Examples of liaison matters are listed at Incl 2.

c. Documents used to process the annual GOJ aid program. See Incl 3.

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OKINAWA REVERSION PLANNING

PROVISION OF ADVICE AND ASSISTANCE TO
THE GRI AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY DEPARTMENT

SECTION I: Negotiating Instructions

1. The USG is prepared to relinquish at the earliest possible date the function of providing advice and assistance to the GRI Agriculture and Forestry Department, with the following exceptions:

a. Submission of the annual GRI "Forestry Activities Report" to USCAR will be required until reversion. USCAR will continue to assist the GRI in preparation of this report.

b. The function of reviewing reports prepared by the GRI for submission to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) can be relinquished to the GOJ after ratification of the reversion agreement (i.e. during Phase 3).

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OKINAWA REVERSION PLANNING

PROVISION OF ADVICE AND ASSISTANCE TO
THE GRI AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY DEPARTMENT

SECTION II: Supporting Information

1. The USCAR Economic Affairs Department (USCAR-EC) is responsible for providing advice and assistance to the GRI Agriculture and Forestry Department. The USG is prepared to relinquish the following advice and assistance functions during the time phases indicated below:

A. GOJ AID PROGRAM--USCAR-EC provides technical advice and assistance to the Agriculture and Forestry Department on matters pertaining to the GOJ aid program for the Ryukyus. It is hoped that the GOJ will assume this function at the earliest possible date.

B. FOREST LANDS--HICOM Directive #2 designates USCAR's Ryukyuan Property Custodian (RPC) as the custodian for Japanese State and Prefectural Forest Lands in the Ryukyus. USCAR-EC assists the RPC in the execution of this assigned responsibility. The Directive also stipulates that certain responsibilities and functions concerning the Forest Land Management Program are to be performed by the GRI. USCAR-EC provides advice and assistance to the Agriculture and Forestry Department in the performance of the following functions in this area:

(1) Share-Forest Contracts--The GRI permits two private timber firms to harvest timber on Japanese State lands (mostly on Iriomote) under Share-Forest Contracts reviewed and approved by the U. S. RPC. USCAR-EC assists the Agriculture and Forestry Department in the proper implementation of this timber harvesting program by conducting on-site investigations to insure that adequate reseedling, maintenance and management of timber-harvested areas is being performed by these private contractors. It is hoped that the GOJ will assume, at the earliest possible date, the function of reviewing and approving these contracts and of advising and assisting the Agriculture and Forestry Department on all matters pertaining to this program.

(2) Public Timber Sales--In accordance with the provisions of HICOM Directive #2, the GRI Agriculture and Forestry Department also permits private individuals to harvest timber on certain designated State Forest lands, most of them in the Northern Training Area. If these sales contracts exceed certain board-foot minimums specified in Directive #2 they are submitted to USCAR for review and approval. It is hoped that the GOJ will assume, at the earliest possible date, the function of reviewing and approving these contracts and advising and assisting the Agriculture and Forestry Department in the area.

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SUBJECT: PROVISION OF ADVICE AND ASSISTANCE TO THE GRI AGRICULTURE
AND FORESTRY DEPARTMENT

(3) Northern Training Area Reforestation Program--Approximately 75 hectares of Japanese State Forest land within the Northern Training Area are reforested each year under a long-range GRI program, partially funded by GOJ economic aid. USCAR-EC maintains liaison and coordination between the U. S. Marine Corps, which has control of these lands, and the GRI in order to assist the GRI in accomplishing this reforestation program. The GRI (with GOJ assistance) should at the earliest possible date institute direct liaison with the Marine Corps, or other appropriate military authority, concerning this program.

C. Tree Seedlings--Since 1952 the Ryukyus Forestry Association, in cooperation with the Forestry Section, GRI, has annually offered tree seedlings for planting within the Ryukyus. Seedlings are provided without charge to U. S. Forces, municipalities and individuals and are financed through annual GRI appropriations. Approximately 1.3 million seedlings are planted annually from February through May, about 40,000 of these by the U. S. Forces. USCAR-EC coordinates U. S. Forces requirements for submission to the GRI Forestry Association. The GRI (with GOJ assistance) should at the earliest possible date institute direct liaison with the military services in carrying out this program.

D. FOREST PEST CONTROL--USARYIS Regulation No. 420-3, "Control Measures for Beetle Infested Pine Trees", authorizes GRI personnel to enter U. S. Military reservations to survey and conduct control and eradication measures on beetle-infested pine trees. USCAR-EC maintains coordination and liaison between U. S. Forces and the GRI in order to implement this pest control program. The GRI (with GOJ assistance) should at the earliest possible date institute direct liaison with the military services in carrying out this program.

E. UNITED NATIONS REPORTS--USCAR advises and assists the GRI in the preparation of the following reports for submission to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). It is hoped that the GOJ will assume this function after the reversion agreement has been signed (i. e. during Phase 3):

(1) "Agriculture Producer Questionnaires" - submitted annually in August.

(2) "Yearbook of Forest Products Statistics for the Ryukyus" - submitted annually in May.

(3) "Yearbook of Fishing Statistics for the Ryukyus" - submitted annually in May.

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F. FORESTRY ACTIVITIES REPORT--The GRI is required to compile an annual Forestry Activities Report for submission to USCAR-RPC. This report is the only accounting USCAR receives from the GRI concerning GRI administration of Japanese State and Prefectural forest lands in the Ryukyus. It enables USCAR to determine how much revenue is earned by the GRI from administration of those forest areas and what types of leases are entered into for the use of these lands. The USG will retain ultimate responsibility for administration of these lands until Reversion Day. The requirement for this report will therefore continue until Reversion.

G. WILDLIFE CONSERVATION--The Hunting and Wildlife Conservation Program for the Ryukyu Islands is the responsibility of the GRI Agriculture and Forestry Department. USARYIS Regulation No. 600-2, "Hunting Regulations", stipulates that: (a) USCAR is responsible for informing US Forces in the Ryukyus of all changes to GRI game laws; establishment of game refuges, etc., and (b) USCAR is required to submit a monthly report to the USARYIS Provost Marshall stating the total number of hunting licenses issued by the GRI to US Forces personnel during the preceding month. (210 hunting licenses were issued to US Forces personnel during the 1969 game season.) The functions listed under a and b above will be turned over to the Safety Officer for each US military command at the earliest possible date.

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OKINAWA REVERSION PLANNING

PROVISION OF ADVICE AND ASSISTANCE TO THE GRI IN ADMINISTRATION OF LABOR PROGRAMS AND DEVELOPMENT OF LABOR UNIONS

SECTION I: Negotiating Instructions

1. The USG is prepared to relinquish to the GOJ at the earliest possible date the function of providing advice and assistance to the GRI in (a) the promotion and development of non-US Forces labor unions; and (b) the administration and implementation of GRI labor programs.

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OKINAWA REVERSION PLANNING

PROVISION OF ADVICE AND ASSISTANCE TO THE GRI IN
ADMINISTRATION OF LABOR PROGRAMS AND
DEVELOPMENT OF LABOR UNIONS

SECTION II: Supporting Information

1. USCAR promulgates and enforces ordinances governing labor relations and labor standards for appropriated and non-appropriated fund U.S. Government activities, U.S. Forces contractors, USCAR corporations and organizations accompanying the U.S. Forces. The USG will continue to perform this function until Reversion Day.
2. GRI labor legislation and standards are frequently of interest to the U.S. For example, GRI-enacted social insurance programs are of interest because U.S. contractors are covered compulsorily and because United States Government activities participate voluntarily for the benefit of their Ryukyuan employees. Also, USCAR is sometimes called on to advise and assist U.S. commercial entrants who operate completely under the jurisdiction of GRI labor laws. The United States therefore requires that all GRI legislation be cleared with USCAR. This makes it possible to screen labor legislation for U.S. Forces impingement. Where substantial U.S. Forces' interests are involved, USCAR analyzes the legislation with extreme care and prepares and furnishes to the GRI proposed changes, additions, etc., to the draft legislation. The USG will continue to perform this function until Reversion.
3. USCAR advice and guidance to the GRI concerning administration and implementation of GRI labor programs*, and the development ** of non-US Forces labor unions, has been very general in nature. It is hoped that the GOJ will assume the function of providing advice and assistance to the GRI in this area at the earliest possible date.
4. USCAR has, in the past, provided considerable advice and guidance to the GRI, in the preparation of labor statistics. Recently, however, USCAR has not been able, because of limited staff, to give much direct assistance where U.S. needs were not involved. It is hoped that the GOJ will assume this function at the earliest possible date.

* "Labor programs" means programs pertaining to: development and enforcement of labor standards, labor market studies, manpower and skills development studies, public employment services, industrial safety, public personnel administration, import and

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export of labor, labor-management relations, labor law enforcement, dispute resolving facilities, labor banks and cooperatives, productivity studies, protection to women, minors, and handicapped persons, and collection and analysis of labor statistics, in regard to local industries and local governments.

** More specifically, (a) promotion and development by the GRI of responsible, free and democratic labor unions, and (b) provision of assistance and guidance by the GRI to local government officials, labor leaders, employers, civic groups, and other individuals or groups involved in the development of sound labor-management relations.

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ADVICE AND ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY USCAR TO GRI
ON COLLECTION, ANALYSIS AND REPORTING OF STATISTICS

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Item	Past	Present (Last Five Years)
I. Statistical Surveys		
a. Population Census Agricultural Census	General advice and assistance. Made possible GRI participation in UN training program. Invited GOF experts to advise GRI, and made possible training of GRI personnel in Japan.	Supervised surveys in US Forces areas. Invited GOF experts to advise GRI, and made possible training of GRI personnel in Japan.
b. Labor Force Agricultural Production Household Economy Retail Price	Developed sampling techniques and formats of reporting forms. Invited GOF experts to participate with USCAR in advising GRI in specialized areas, and made possible training of GRI personnel in Japan and in Taiwan.	Reviewed sampling techniques. Invited GOF experts to advise GRI in specialized areas, and made possible training of GRI personnel in Japan and in Taiwan.
c. Business Enterprise Agricultural Production Cost Industrial Statistics Wage Earners Labor Movement Other Specialized Surveys	Advised GRI in development of survey and sampling techniques. Invited GOF experts to participate in advising GRI in specialized areas, and made possible training of GRI personnel in Japan.	Reviewed survey and sampling techniques. Invited GOF experts to advise GRI in specialized areas, and made possible training of GRI personnel in Japan and in Taiwan.

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ADVICE AND ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY USCAR TO GRI
ON COLLECTION, ANALYSIS AND REPORTING OF STATISTICS
(Continued)

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Item	Past	Present (Last Five Years)
II. Tabulation of Statistics		
a. Hand tabulation	Invited GOF experts to advise GRI.	Invited GOF experts to advise GRI.
b. Automatic Data Processing	Advised GRI on fundamentals of automatic data processing. Made possible training of GRI personnel in Japan.	Offered USCAR advice on automatic data processing. Invited GOF experts to advise GRI and made possible training of GRI personnel in Japan.
III. Economic Reporting & Forecasting		
a. National Income and Gross National Product	Developed estimating techniques with the GRI. Invited GOF experts to advise GRI, and made possible training of GRI personnel in Japan. Provided US Forces expenditure data.	Reviewed data and estimating techniques. Invited GOF experts to advise GRI, and made possible training of GRI personnel in Japan. Provided US Forces expenditure data.
b. Foreign Receipts & Payments	Developed reporting format and techniques. Made estimates. Provided US Forces expenditure data.	Made estimates. Provided US Forces expenditure data.
c. Long Range Economic Development Plan	Developed jointly with GRI long range economic plans for the Ryukyu Islands.	Advised GRI on development of long range plans based on programming, planning and budgeting system. Dispatched GRI personnel to US to observe planning activities, and to Taiwan for advanced training.
d. USCAR Fact Book and Economic Indicators	Developed statistical information published in the English language.	Developed statistical information published in the English language.

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ADVICE AND ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY USCAR TO GRI
ON COLLECTION, ANALYSIS AND REPORTING OF STATISTICS
(Continued)

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Item	Past	Present (Last Five Years)
IV. <u>Other Statistical Reports</u>		
a. <u>Statistical Information and Studies Required by the HICOM and Civil Administrator</u>	Developed statistical information and studies required by the High Commissioner and the Civil Administrator.	Developed statistical information and studies required by the High Commissioner and the Civil Administrator.
b. <u>United Nations Reports</u>	Developed reports on health, education, demography and general statistical information of the Ryukyu Islands required by the various agencies of the United Nations.	Developed reports on health, education, demography and general statistical information of the Ryukyu Islands required by the various agencies of the United Nations.
c. <u>US Forces and US Government Information Required by the GRI</u>	Provided the GRI various information on US Forces (expenditures and labor force, etc.) and USG (national income and population, etc.) activities.	Provided the GRI various information on US Forces (expenditures and labor force, etc.) and USG (national income and population, etc.) activities.
V. <u>Other Activities</u>		
e. <u>Annual Budget Review</u>	Reviewed annual budgets of the GRI Statistical Agency and Planning Division. Advised and made recommendations for development of effective budgets.	Reviewed annual budgets of the GRI Statistical Agency and Planning Division. Advised and made recommendations for development of effective budgets.
b. <u>Statistical Committee</u>	Participated with GRI in Statistical Committee activities.	Participated with GRI in Statistical Committee activities.

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琉球諸島に対する援助の供与に
ついての日本国と合衆国との間
の協力取極の実施のための手続

(仮訳)

日本国政府の琉球諸島に対する経済及び技術援助の供与に関する日本国政府と合衆国政府との間の毎年調整は、東京における両政府間の1964年4月25日付交換公文に従って、次の手続により運営される。

1. 合衆国政府は、日本国政府が琉球諸島に対し供与する援助についての合衆国政府の提案を、毎年時宜に合わせて協議委員会を通じ日本国政府に提示する。この提案には、援助の希望項目及びその予定経費を記載し、下記資料を付する。

- (a) 最近の利用可能な経済指標に基づく琉球諸島の経済の現状及び同諸島の社会福祉計画の現状の説明。
- (b) 琉球諸島の経済開発計画の要約及び
- (c) 合衆国の現会計年度における琉球諸島に対する援助計画に関する説明資料で、日本国政

府の援助供与を要請する合衆国の提案に関連があるもの。

2. 日本国政府は、合衆国政府の提案を検討した後、予備的な見地から、日本国が資金化することを受諾しうる計画の一覧表を検討のため協議委員会に提出する。この一覧表は、技術委員会の議長に送付され、議長は、一覧表受領後すみやかに一覧表記載の各計画を討議するため技術委員会の会合を開く。議長は、検討のため予定経費を含め、各計画の概要と説明を提示する。議長は、必要に応じて計画の場所についての現地調査を手配する。

3. 日本国政府が、合衆国政府が協力を求めたもの以外の計画に対して援助を供与することを希望する場合には、日本国政府は、検討のため協議委員会を通じ、合衆国政府に対しその計画についての予備的見解を提示することができる。このように提出された計画が適当であると決定される場合は、その計画は第2項に述べられて

いる方法により、検討のため技術委員会に送付される。

4. 第2項及び第3項に掲げる技術委員会における前述の検討に基づき、計画一覧表がとりまとめられた後、議長は、各計画の積算基礎についての一般的説明を含む事業説明を付して、その一覧表を協議委員会に提供する。

5. 日本国政府は、第4項に述べられている計画一覧表に基づき、時宜に合せてその予想援助計画をかなり詳細に協議委員会を通じ合衆国政府に通知する。続いて両国政府は、協議委員会を通じ、また、1964年4月25日付の交換公文第2項(d)に述べられている了解に従い、日本国政府の次会計年度における援助計画に関し合意する。

6. 日本国政府の琉球諸島に対する援助予算案が国会によつて承認されたときは、日本国政府機関及び琉球諸島高等弁務官府を通じての琉球政府機関は、この目的のために予算で認められた

資金により日本国政府が琉球諸島に対して供与する援助の計画の項目（及びその経費）に関して了解覚書を締結する。

7. 了解覚書の締結後、技術委員会は、前記交換公文のいずれかの国の代表の要請に基づき、琉球諸島に対し日本国政府が供与する経済及び技術援助の運営及び実施から生ずる技術的問題を検討するため、随時開催される。

PROCEDURES TO IMPLEMENT THE COOPERATIVE ARRANGEMENT
BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES IN PROVIDING
ASSISTANCE TO THE RYUKYU ISLANDS

Annual coordination between the Government of Japan and the Government of the United States concerning the provision, in accordance with the Exchange of Notes between the two Governments at Tokyo on April 25, 1964, of economic and technical assistance by the Government of Japan to the Ryukyu Islands will be governed by the following procedures:

1. The Government of the United States will provide to the Government of Japan through the Consultative Committee in a timely manner each year its proposal on the assistance to be provided by the Government of Japan to the Ryukyu Islands. The proposal will specify the desired items of assistance and their respective cost estimates, together with the following:

(a) A description of the current status of the economy, based on most recent available economic indicators, and of the social welfare programs of the Ryukyu Islands;

(b) A summary of projected economic development plans for the Ryukyu Islands; and

(c) Such explanatory data on the United States assistance program to the Ryukyu Islands in the current fiscal year as may be pertinent to the United States proposal for the provision of assistance by the Government of Japan.

2. After studying the proposal of the Government of the United States, the Government of Japan will provide to the Consultative Committee for consideration a listing of those projects which from a preliminary view are acceptable for Japanese funding. This listing will be forwarded to the Chairman of the Technical Committee who, as soon as practicable following receipt of the listing, will convene a meeting of the Technical Committee to discuss the individual projects in the listing. The Chairman will present for consideration a general outline and description of each project, including cost estimates. The Chairman will arrange as necessary for on-the-spot surveys of the locations of the projects.

3. In the event the Government of Japan wishes to provide assistance to projects other than those in which the Government of the United States has invited its cooperation, the Government of

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Japan may present a preliminary view of such projects to the Government of the United States through the Consultative Committee for consideration. If a project thus presented is determined to be appropriate, it will be forwarded to the Technical Committee for consideration in the manner described in paragraph 2, above.

4. After a list of projects has been compiled, based on the foregoing considerations at the Technical Committee referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 above, the Chairman will make available to the Consultative Committee such a listing, together with a project justification which includes a general explanation of the basis of cost computation for each project.

5. On the basis of the list of projects referred to in paragraph 4 above, the Government of Japan will make its anticipated assistance program known in adequate detail to the Government of the United States in a timely manner through the Consultative Committee. Subsequently the two Governments will, through the Consultative Committee and in accordance with the understanding set forth in paragraph 2 (c) of the Exchange of Notes of April 25, 1964, agree on the program of assistance of the Government of Japan for the ensuing Japanese fiscal year.

6. When the budget of the Government of Japan for its assistance to the Ryukyu Islands is approved by the Diet, agencies of the Government of Japan and of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands through the Office of the High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands will complete a Memorandum of Understanding concerning the project items (and their respective costs) of the program of assistance to be provided by the Government of Japan to the Ryukyu Islands with funds appropriated for that purpose.

7. After the completion of a Memorandum of Understanding, the Technical Committee shall meet from time to time at the request of the representative of either party to the aforementioned Exchange of Notes to consider technical matters arising from the administration and implementation of the economic and technical assistance provided by the Government of Japan to the Ryukyu Islands.

Tokyo, April 25, 1964.

No. 896

Tokyo, April 25, 1964.

Excellency:

I have the honor to refer to Your Excellency's Note of today's date, which reads in the English translation thereof as follows:

"I have the honour to refer to the discussions between representatives of our two Governments concerning precise arrangements for cooperation between the two Governments in providing assistance to promote the economic development of the Ryukyu Islands and the welfare and well-being of their inhabitants and to confirm on behalf of my Government the following understandings reached between our two Governments as a result of these discussions:

"1. (a) The Government of Japan and the Government of the United States of America shall continue to cooperate in providing economic and technical assistance to promote the economic development of the Ryukyu Islands and the welfare and well-being of their inhabitants.

"(b) The assistance of the Government of Japan will be provided from funds which have been appropriated for this purpose; the disbursement of such funds will be in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations of Japan.

"2. A Consultative Committee shall be established, consisting for Japan of the Minister for Foreign Affairs

His Excellency

Masayoshi Ohira,

Minister for Foreign Affairs

of Japan.

-2-

as the chief representative and the Director General of the Prime Minister's Office and for the United States of America, the United States Ambassador to Japan. The Consultative Committee shall meet from time to time, at the request of either Government, to coordinate the policies of the two Governments for cooperation in providing economic and technical assistance to promote the economic development of the Ryukyu Islands and the welfare and well-being of their inhabitants. The coordination of said policies of the two Governments shall consist of: (a) annual review of the progress made in economic development and the social welfare in the Ryukyu Islands; (b) consideration of immediate and long-range needs; and (c) agreement on the program of assistance to be provided by the Government of Japan for the ensuing Japanese fiscal year, subject to availability of appropriated funds and in accordance with the provisions of sub-paragraph 1 (b) above, and with due regard to the assistance being provided by the Government of the United States.

"3. A Technical Committee shall be established, consisting of a representative of the High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands as Chairman, an official designated by the Director General of the Prime Minister's Office of the Government of Japan, and the Chief Executive of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands or his representative.

"The Technical Committee shall meet from time to time, at the request of either party to this agreement, to consider problems arising incident to the administration and implementation of the economic and technical assistance provided the Ryukyu Islands by the Government of Japan. The Technical Committee shall perform such other functions as may be specified in procedural arrangements under this agreement.

"4. Equipment and facilities acquired with funds made available by the Government of Japan for expenditure by the Government of the Ryukyu Islands, or equipment and facilities provided by the Government of Japan to the Ryukyu Islands, or technical assistance rendered by the Government of Japan in the Ryukyu Islands shall be used, constructed, maintained and/or administered by the Government of the Ryukyu Islands pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 2 above and in accordance with laws, regulations, and procedures applicable in the Ryukyu Islands and in accordance with implementing arrangements on the program of assistance to be provided by the Government of Japan to the Ryukyu Islands. Title to such equipment and facilities shall rest with the Government of the Ryukyu Islands except as otherwise specifically agreed upon between the Governments of Japan and of the United States.

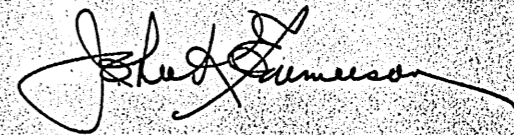
"I would appreciate it if you would confirm on behalf of the Government of the United States of America that the foregoing are also the understandings of your Government, and that the present Note and your Note in reply concurring in the understandings constitute an agreement between our two Governments."

I have the honor to confirm on behalf of my Government the foregoing understandings and to confirm that Your Excellency's Note and the present Note in reply constitute an agreement between our two Governments.

I have further the honor to state that the Government of the United States of America, having invited the cooperation of the Government of Japan in providing economic and technical assistance to promote the economic development of the Ryukyu Islands and the welfare and well-being of their inhabitants, welcomes the cooperation of the Government

of Japan in providing such assistance. My Government, which in the discharge of its solemn responsibilities of leadership in the defense of the peace in the Far East has found it necessary to undertake the task of administering the Ryukyu Islands in accordance with Article 3 of the Treaty of Peace with Japan, looks forward to the day when the security interests of the Free World will permit the restoration of the Islands to full Japanese sovereignty.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.



写

琉球諸島に対する経済援助に関する協議委員会及び技術委員会の設置に関する交換公文についての合意された協定書
日本国政府及びアメリカ合衆国政府の代表者は、琉球諸島に対する経済援助に関する協議委員会及び技術委員会を設置するため
の千九百六十四年四月二十五日付けの交換公文のための交換の過
程において到達した次の了解を記載する。

1. 同に關し

交換公文1. 同に關し、日本国政府及びアメリカ合衆国政府は、
「この資金の支出は、日本国の關係法令に従う。」とは、日本
国の法律が援助計劃の琉球諸島に於ける実施に適用されること

を意味するとは解釈しないこと、したがつて、いずれの政府も、
アメリカ合衆国政府の当周又は琉球政府は日本国政府の供与す
る経済援助を受け入れ、又はその援助の計劃を実施することに關し、
日本国の法律に従わなければならぬものとは解さぬことが
了解される。

4. 同に關し

交換公文4. 同に關し、日本国政府及びアメリカ合衆国政府は、
「莫能取擧」とは、日本国政府の機關と高等弁務官の承認の下
に行動する琉球政府の機關との間の取擧で、日本国政府の援助
計劃を実施するために行なわれており、又は行なわれることが

あるものを放棄すると認積することが了解される。

千九百六十四年四月二十五日に東京で

COPY

AGREED MINUTES TO THE EXCHANGE OF NOTES
RELATING TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CONSULTATIVE
COMMITTEE AND THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE CONCERNING
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THE RYUKYU ISLANDS

The representatives of the Governments of Japan and the United States of America wish to record the following understanding which they have reached during negotiations leading to the Exchange of Notes of April 25, 1964 to establish the Consultative Committee and the Technical Committee concerning economic assistance to the Ryukyu Islands:

Paragraph 1(b): With respect to paragraph 1(b) of the Exchange of Notes, it is understood that the Government of Japan and the Government of the United States of America do not interpret the phrase "the disbursement of such funds will be in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations of Japan" to mean that Japanese law should in any way be applicable to the implementation in the Ryukyu Islands of programs of assistance, and that neither Government considers that the authorities of the Government of the United States of America or the Government of the Ryukyu Islands are responsible for complying with Japanese law in securing economic assistance or in implementing programs of assistance to be provided by the Government of Japan.

Paragraph 4: With respect to paragraph 4 of the

Exchange of Notes, it is understood that the Government of Japan and the Government of the United States of America interpret the phrase "implementing arrangements" to mean those arrangements between agencies of the Government of Japan and of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands with the approval of the High Commissioner, which are, or may be, made for the purpose of implementing the programs of assistance of the Government of Japan.

Tokyo, April 25, 1964.

写

準備をもつて磨上いたします。本大臣は、琉球諸島の経済開発並びに琉球諸島の住民の福祉及び安寧を増進するための援助の供与についての両政府間の協力に關し明確な取極を行なうことについて両政府の代表者の間で行なわれた附議に言及し、かつ、その附議の結果として両政府間で到達した次の了解を日本國政府に代わつて確認する光榮を有します。

1. (a) 日本國政府及びアメリカ合衆國政府は、琉球諸島の経済開発並びに琉球諸島の住民の福祉及び安寧を増進するための経済及び技術援助を供与することについて、引き続き協力する。
- (b) 日本國政府の援助は、この目的のために手算で認められた資金から供与され、この資金の支出は、日本國の關係法令に

従う。

2. 日本國については、首席代表としての外務大臣及び総理府総務長官により、並びにアメリカ合衆國については、日本國駐在合衆國大使により構成される協働委員会を設置する。協働委員会は、琉球諸島の経済開発並びに琉球諸島の住民の福祉及び安寧を増進するための経済及び技術援助を供与することについての協力に關し兩政府の政策を調整するため、いずれか一方の政府の要請に基づき隨時会合する。兩政府の前記の政策の調整は、次のとおりとする。

- (a) 琉球諸島の経済開発及び社会福祉の進展を毎年検討すること

(b) 短期及び長期の必要を検討すること並びに

(c) 日本国政府が日本国の次会計年度において供与する援助の計画に關し、予算で認められた資金が利用できることを条件として、及び10の規定に従い、並びに合衆国政府が供与している援助に妥協を考慮を払つて、合意すること

3 議長としての琉球諸島高等弁務官の代表者一人、日本国の總理府總務長官が指名する政府職員一人及び琉球政府行政主席又はその代表者一人により構成される技術委員会を設けする。

技術委員会は、日本国政府が琉球諸島に対して供与する経済及び技術援助の運営及び実施に伴つて生ずる問題を検討するため、この取極のいずれか一方の當事者の要請に基づき臨時会合

する。技術委員会は、この取極に基づく手続上の取極で指定することができる他の任務を遂行する。

4 日本国政府が琉球政府による使用のために提供する資金により取得される器材及び施設、日本国政府が琉球諸島に供与する器材及び施設又は琉球諸島で実施される日本国政府の技術援助は、琉球政府が、2の規定に従い、かつ、琉球諸島で適用される法令及び手続に従い、並びに日本国政府が琉球諸島に供与する援助の計画に關する実施取極に従つて、使用し、施設し、維持し、又は管理する。前記の器材及び施設に対する権限は、日本国政府と合衆国政府との間で特に別段の合意を行なう場合を除くほか、琉球政府に帰属する。

本大臣は、貴官が、前記の了解が貴國政府の了解でもあること並びにこの義務及び前記の了解に同意する貴官の義務が兩政府間の合意を構成することをアメリカ合衆國政府に代わつて確認されれば幸いであります。

本大臣は、以上を申し進めるに際し、ここに重ねて貴官に向かつて敬意を表します。

昭和三十九年四月二十五日

日本國外務大臣

日本國駐在アメリカ合衆國臨時代理大使

ジョン・K・エマソン殿下

写

貴國をもつて喜上いたします。本大臣は、琉球諸島の經濟開發並びに琉球諸島の住民の福祉及び安寧を増進するための援助の供与についての兩政府間の協力に關し明確な取極を行なうことについて兩政府の代表者の間で行なわれた討議に言及し、かつ、その討議の結果として兩政府間で到達した次の了解を日本國政府に代わつて確認する光榮を有します。

1. (a) 日本國政府及びアメリカ合衆國政府は、琉球諸島の經濟開發並びに琉球諸島の住民の福祉及び安寧を増進するための經濟及び技術援助を供与することについて、引き続き協力する。
- (b) 日本國政府の援助は、この目的のために予算で認められた資金から供与され、この資金の支出は、日本國の關係法令に

従り。

日本国については、首席代表としての外務大臣及び総務府事務長官により、並びにアメリカ合衆国については、日本国駐在合衆国大使により構成される協議委員会を設置する。協議委員会は、琉球諸島の経済開発並びに琉球諸島の住民の福祉及び安寧を増進するための経済及び技術援助を供与することについての協力を図り、両政府の政策を調整するため、いずれか一方の政府の要請に基づき随時会合する。両政府の前記の政策の調整は、次のとおりとする。

① 琉球諸島の経済開発及び社会福祉の進展を毎年検討すること

② 短期及び長期の必要を検討すること並びに

③ 日本国政府が日本国の次会計年度において供与する援助の計画に關し、予算で認められた資金が利用できることを条件として、及び①②の規定に従い、並びに合衆国政府が供与している援助に妥協な考慮を払つて、合意すること

④ 議長としての琉球諸島高等弁務官の代表者一人、日本国の総務府事務長官が指名する政府職員一人及び琉球政府行政主席又はその代表者一人により構成される技術委員会を設置する。

技術委員会は、日本国政府が琉球諸島に対して供与する経済及び技術援助の運営及び実施に伴つて生ずる問題を検討するため、この取極のいずれか一方の当事者の要請に基づき随時会合

する。技術委員会は、この取極に基づき手續上の取極で指定することがある他の任務を遂行する。

日本開政府が琉球政府による使用のために提供する資金により取得される器材及び施設、日本開政府が琉球諸島に供与する器材及び施設又は琉球諸島で築造される日本開政府の技術援助は、琉球政府が、その規定に従い、かつ、琉球諸島で適用される法令及び手續に従い、並びに日本開政府が琉球諸島に供与する援助の計画に關する実施取極に従つて、使用し、建設し、維持し、又は管理する。前記の器材及び施設に対する権原は、日本開政府と合衆國政府との間で特に別段の合意を行なう場合を除くほか、琉球政府に帰属する。

本大臣は、貴官が、前記の了解が貴國政府の了解でもあること並びにこの設備及び前記の了解に同意する貴官の返簡が兩政府間の合意を構成することをアメリカ合衆國政府に代わつて確認されれば幸いであります。

本大臣は、以上を申し進めるに際し、ここに重ねて貴官に向かつて敬意を表します。

昭和三十九年四月二十五日

日本開外務大臣

日本開駐アメリカ合衆國臨時代理大使

シ・ン・エ・ム・イン・ダ

COPY

(Translation)

Tokyo, April 25, 1964

Monsieur le Chargé d'Affaires:

I have the honour to refer to the discussions between representatives of our two Governments concerning precise arrangements for cooperation between the two Governments in providing assistance to promote the economic development of the Ryukyu Islands and the welfare and well-being of their inhabitants and to confirm on behalf of my Government the following understandings reached between our two Governments as a result of these discussions:

1. (a) The Government of Japan and the Government of the United States of America shall continue to cooperate in providing economic and technical assistance to promote the economic development of the Ryukyu Islands and the welfare and well-being of their inhabitants.

(b) The assistance of the Government of Japan will be provided from funds which have been appropriated for this purpose; the disbursement of such funds will be in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations of Japan.

The Honourable
John K. Emerson,
Chargé d'Affaires ad interim
of the United States of America,
Tokyo.

2. A Consultative Committee shall be established, consisting for Japan of the Minister for Foreign Affairs as the chief representative and the Director General of the Prime Minister's Office and for the United States of America, the United States Ambassador to Japan. The Consultative Committee shall meet from time to time, at the request of either Government, to coordinate the policies of the two Governments for cooperation in providing economic and technical assistance to promote the economic development of the Ryukyu Islands and the welfare and well-being of their inhabitants. The coordination of said policies of the two Governments shall consist of:

(a) annual review of the progress made in economic development and the social welfare in the Ryukyu Islands;
(b) consideration of immediate and long-range needs; and
(c) agreement on the program of assistance to be provided by the Government of Japan for the ensuing Japanese fiscal year, subject to availability of appropriated funds and in accordance with the provisions of sub-paragraph 1 (b) above, and with due regard to the assistance being provided by the Government of the United States.

3. A Technical Committee shall be established, consisting of a representative of the High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands as Chairman, an official designated by the Director General of the Prime Minister's Office of

the Government of Japan, and the Chief Executive of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands or his representative.

The Technical Committee shall meet from time to time, at the request of either party to this agreement, to consider problems arising incident to the administration and implementation of the economic and technical assistance provided the Ryukyu Islands by the Government of Japan.

The Technical Committee shall perform such other functions as may be specified in procedural arrangements under this agreement.

4. Equipment and facilities acquired with funds made available by the Government of Japan for expenditure by the Government of the Ryukyu Islands, or equipment and facilities provided by the Government of Japan to the Ryukyu Islands, or technical assistance rendered by the Government of Japan in the Ryukyu Islands shall be used, constructed, maintained and/or administered by the Government of the Ryukyu Islands pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 2 above and in accordance with laws, regulations, and procedures applicable in the Ryukyu Islands and in accordance with implementing arrangements on the program of assistance to be provided by the Government of Japan to the Ryukyu Islands. Title to such equipment and facilities shall rest with the Government of the Ryukyu Islands except as otherwise specifically agreed upon between the Governments of Japan and

of the United States.

I would appreciate it if you would confirm on behalf of the Government of the United States of America that the foregoing are also the understandings of your Government, and that the present Note and your Note in reply concurring in the understandings constitute an agreement between our two Governments.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, Monsieur le Chargé d'Affaires, the assurances of my high consideration.

Masayoshi Ohira
Minister for Foreign Affairs

極 秘
無 期 限
5 / 7 部の内
5 号

極 秘
無 期 限
8 部の内
2 号

Confidential

AGREED PROCEDURE FOR PROCESSING U.S. INSTALLATIONS
AND SITES ON OKINAWA

1. The U.S. Government will provide the Japanese Government, through the SOFA Task Group, a new list of facilities and areas, consolidating its previous submissions but including installations and sites to be released or turned over to Japan on or before reversion.
2. The Facilities and Areas Sub-committee of the SOFA Task Group will make a study of the above-mentioned list for the purpose of finding out necessary facts about the installations and sites on Okinawa. In the Sub-committee the Japanese side will be able to express its views and make suggestions for U.S. consideration with respect to the installations and sites on the list not for the purpose of contesting the U.S. military requirements therefor.
3. Taking into account the findings of the study referred to above as well as in the light of the purpose of the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security, the two Governments will through diplomatic channel review the list and thereby draw up a consolidated list of installations and sites to be granted to the U.S. Government for its use upon reversion under the SOFA.

4.

- 2 -

4. At the time of signing of the Reversion Agreement, the above-mentioned consolidated list will be signed or initialed with appropriate notations that the list may be subject to change by mutual agreement between the two Governments prior to reversion.
5. On the basis of the consolidated list, the SOFA Task Group will undertake preparations of the documentation necessary for the two Governments to conclude through the Joint Committee agreements with respect to specific facilities and areas to be provided the U.S. Government at the time of reversion as provided for in Article II 1 (a) of the SOFA.

Confidential

極 秘
無 期 限
10 部の内
10 号

AGREED PROCEDURE FOR PROCESSING U.S. INSTALLATIONS
AND SITES ON OKINAWA

1. The U.S. Government will provide the Japanese Government, through the SOFA Task Group, a new list of facilities and areas, consolidating its previous submissions but including installations and sites to be turned over to Japan on or before reversion. *(released or)*
2. The Facilities and Areas Sub-committee of the SOFA Task Group will make a study of the above-mentioned list for the purpose of finding out necessary facts about the installations and sites on Okinawa. In the Sub-committee the Japan^{ese} side will be able to express its views and make suggestions for U.S. consideration with respect to the installations and sites on the list not for the purpose of contesting the U.S. military requirements therefor.
3. Taking into account the findings of the study referred to above as well as in the light of the purpose of the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security, the two Governments will through diplomatic channel *(review)* screen the list and thereby draw up a consolidated list of installations and sites to be granted *(examine)* to the U.S. Government for its use upon reversion *under the SOFA.*
4. At the time of signing of the Reversion Agreement, the above-mentioned consolidated list will be signed or initialed with

- 2 -

with appropriate notations that the list may be subject to change ~~depending on further discussions~~ ^{by agreement} between the two Governments prior to reversion. ^(E)
5. ^{On the basis of} ^{mentioned in Paragraph 4 above,} Upon completion of the list, the SOFA Task Group will undertake preparations of the documentation necessary for the two Governments to conclude through the Joint Committee agreements with respect to specific facilities and areas to be provided the U.S. Government at the time of reversion as provided for in Article II 1 (a) of the SOFA.

*subject to change depending on further discussions
between the two Governments as a result of contingencies
which might arise prior to reversion*

*この表は、主として、1960年10月4日の表に
212-16の212号に合致する。*

極 秘
無 期 限
字 号 部 内
/ 号

May 19, 1971

(Draft)

Talking Paper

Confirmation by the U.S. side on the following points is requested:

1. The debts owed by the Post Office Department of the United States of America to the Postal Services Agency of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands under the Convention for the Unilateral Exchange of Postal Money Orders between the United States of America and the Ryukyu Islands and outstanding as of the day of reversion will be paid to the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications of Japan. Procedural details of the payment will be worked out between the competent authorities of the two Governments.
2. In negotiating with the landowners concerned the rents to be paid for the facilities and areas to be provided in the Ryukyu Islands and the Daito Islands under the SOFA, the Defence Facilities Administration Agency will not take into account any pre-paid rentals such landowners may have received under High Commissioner's Ordinance Number 20. The Government of the United States will not request the Japanese Government or the landowners concerned to reimburse such portions of the pre-paid rents as may cover periods after reversion.

- 2 -

3. The account of the Ryukyuan Property Custodian will be transferred to the Government of Japan upon reversion.