

琉球大学学術リポジトリ

沖縄関係/日米協議委員会開催関係

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会议提出资料

Chairman's memo on the proceedings of
the Sixteenth Meeting of the Japan-
U.S. Consultative Committee on Okinawa

October 25, 1968.

(Participants take seat)

(Cameramen are allowed to take picture and retire
on completion)

1. (Opening and adoption of the agenda)

"I should like to open the 16th Meeting of the
Consultative Committee on Okinawa."

(Interpreted)

"I understand that Ambassador Johnson wishes to intro-
duce to us new participants on the United States side.
Ambassador Johnson, please."

(Interpreted)

(U.S. participants "introduced")

(Interpreted)

"Thank you very much, Ambassador Johnson. As chairman
of this Committee and also on behalf of the Japanese
participants to the Committee, I should like to express
my heart-felt welcome to General Unger, Minister Barger,
Mr. Ericson and Mr. Kramer."

(Interpreted)

(Interpreted)

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

(Interpreted)

(U.S. side will say that it has no objection)

(Interpreted)

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

(Interpreted)

2. (Agenda Item No. 1: High Commissioner's report on the activities of the Advisory Committee to the High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands)

"The Committee now proceeds to the first item on the agenda, "High Commissioner's report on the activities of the Advisory Committee to the High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands." I understand that High Commissioner Unger wishes to make a report. High Commissioner Unger, please."

(Interpreted)

(High Commissioner's report) ——— 別添 1

(Interpreted)

"Thank

"Thank you very much, High Commissioner Unger.

The Japanese Government is deeply satisfied with vigorous as well as constructive work which the Advisory Committee is conducting toward the promotion of "Ittaika" between Okinawa and Japan Proper.

On behalf of the Japanese side, I wish to take this occasion to express our sincere gratitude for the understanding and cooperation extended to the activities of the Advisory Committee by High Commissioner Unger and the American and Ryukyuan authorities concerned.

In order that the Advisory Committee play a truly significant role for the improvement of people's livelihood and welfare in Okinawa, cooperation of the three Governments concerned not only through the Committee activities but also in the field of implementing the agreed recommendations is necessary. On behalf of the Japanese side, I wish to take this occasion to express that the Japanese Government will cooperate as much as possible toward the implementation of the recommendations already agreed to as well as those to be agreed to in future. At the same time, I wish to request further understanding and cooperation in this field

on

on the part of High Commissioner and other United States authorities concerned."

(Interpreted)

"I understand Ambassador Johnson wishes to make remarks, Ambassador Johnson please."

(Interpreted)

(Remarks by Ambassador Johnson) —— 别添 2

"Thank you very much Ambassador Johnson"

(Interpreted)

3. (Agenda Item No. 2; Explanation of the principal items of the draft U.S. proposal for the Japanese Government assistance to Okinawa in JFY 1969)

"The Committee now proceeds to ~~the discussion of~~ the ^{second} ~~first~~ item on the Agenda, "Explanation of the principal items of the draft United States proposal regarding the Japanese Government assistance to Okinawa in JFY 1969. I understand that Ambassador Johnson wishes to speak. Ambassador Johnson, please."

(Interpreted)

(Explanatory statement by Ambassador Johnson.) ——— 別添3

"Thank you very much, Ambassador Johnson. I understand that Director-General Tanaka wishes to make remarks. Director-General Tanaka, please."

(Interpreted)

(Remarks by Director-General Tanaka)

High Commissioner Unger gave us a report on the promotion of measures for "Ittaika" between Okinawa and Japan proper with a particular emphasis on the activities of the tripartite Advisory Committee. I am pleased to see that "Ittaika" measures aiming at preparing for the return of Okinawa to Japan proper are vigorously carried out on the basis of the Joint Communique between Prime Minister Sato and President Johnson and under close cooperation among

among the Governments of Japan, the United States and the Ryukyu Islands. I would like to express my sincere respect to the Advisory Committee for the remarkable achievements being accomplished during the brief period of eight months since its establishment.

The explanation of the main items of the draft United States proposal regarding the Japanese Government aid to Okinawa for the next Japanese fiscal year which Ambassador Johnson gave us today, made me fully aware of a strong interest and enthusiasm which High Commissioner Unger and the authorities concerned of the United States Government possess for the cause of the improvement of people's livelihood and the development of ^{economy in Okinawa} ~~Okinawan economy~~.

The Japanese Government intends to promote "Ittaika" measures hanceforth in a comprehensive and systematic manner on the basis of the work~~x~~ of the Advisory Committee and taking into consideration the findings of the Japanese Government "Ittaika" Survey Team and other available information. In the light of these considerations, the Japanese Government is considering to formulate its aid program to Okinawa for the next fiscal year as promptly as possible, taking into full consideration the United States views and the financial situation of Japan.

I fully share the view, reiterated in the Ambassador's explanation, that the health and social welfare programs, on which the Advisory Committee to the High Commissioner made recommendations, are of utmost importance and efficacy ~~are~~ in order to secure to the people of Okinawa a stable and improved livelihood. Therefore, I will give particular consideration to the support of these programs when we formulate the aid program to Okinawa for the next fiscal year.

On this occasion, I would like to refer briefly to the relief measures which are being studied by the Japanese Government in connection with the third Miyakojima typhoon.

The Japanese Government is now planning to extend a relief aid of approximately 27 million yen which will be appropriated for the supply of free text books and temporary housing. A cabinet decision to this effect will be made in the near future. The Japanese Government will continue to consider the feasibility of such measures as the aid for the reconstruction of public facilities, loans for the construction of permanent housing and so on.

Finally, I would like to take this occasion to inform you that ^A Memorandum concerning the loan of the Government of Japan to the Government of the Ryukyu Islands for the Japanese fiscal year of 1968 was ^{recently} signed, so that initial loan

loan is now going to be transferred to the Government of the Ryukyu Islands in the near future."

(Interpreted)

"Thank you very much, Director-General Tanaka."

(Interpreted)

4. (Agenda Item No. 3; Agreement on the Joint Press Release)

"Finally, I should like to consult with you on the joint press release. A draft joint press release was prepared at officials' level and distributed to you.

I should like to propose that this joint press release be distributed to the press and explanation be made in accordance with it. Do you have any objection to this?"

(Interpreted)

(The U.S. side will concur in the proposal, and will propose that the full text of the High Commissioner's report be distributed to the press) ^{as well}

(Interpreted)

"The Japanese side has no objection to the United States side's proposal that ^{the} High Commissioner's report be distributed to the Press. → Then, it is

agreed

agreed that the joint press release will be handled along the line I just mentioned."

(Interpreted)

5. (Closing)

"I should like to express to you all my appreciation for your cooperation, which has made the smooth proceeding of this Meeting possible. I now wish to announce the closing of the 16th Meeting of the Consultative Committee.

Thank you very much."

(Interpreted)

REPORT OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS
TO THE JAPAN-U. S. CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE CONCERNING
THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK OF THE
ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO THE HIGH COMMISSIONER
25 October 1968

Minister Miki, Minister Tanaka, Ambassador Johnson, Gentlemen:

My first report last July 1st covered the genesis of the Advisory Committee, and recounted its organizational phase and the inception of the Committee's deliberations. I reported that the Committee was off to a smooth start, and in the three short months of its existence up to that time, had moved quickly to submit five substantive recommendations to me. All of these, and more, are now in various stages of implementation.

Impressive as this energetic beginning was, it was but a forerunner of the Committee's comprehensive and important work that I plan to cover in my report to you today. To supplement my presentation, I brought with me the Advisory Committee's own report, a copy of which you have before you, covering the entire Advisory Committee operation to date. This report will be released in Naha as soon as printing is completed. In brief, the Committee is now fully engaged in the main business of carrying out the mission assigned to it less than a year ago by Prime Minister Sato and President Johnson.

(more)

In the eight months of its existence, the Committee has developed twenty-seven substantive recommendations to which I have given my concurrence. These recommendations have concrete significance in pursuance of the Committee's purposes of: one, preparing for the smooth integration of the Ryukyuan socio-economic structure into that of Japan proper when administrative rights in the Ryukyus are reverted to Japan; and, two, promoting the economic well-being, health, education and welfare of the inhabitants of the Ryukyu Islands.

Before discussing the nature and import of these recommendations, I should like to express my conviction that the impressive results achieved by the Committee during its brief existence are, in the first instance, a direct reflection of the high caliber of the distinguished public servants which the Governments of Japan, the Ryukyus and the United States have designated as their representatives in the Advisory Committee.

I believe it pertinent also to point out that the Committee and the general subject of Ittaika have more and more of late become the focus of lively public interest, both in Okinawa and in Japan proper. This heightened public interest testifies better than any words of mine to the Committee's vigor and effectiveness. Without equivocation, the Committee has established itself as an important element in Okinawa's official life -- its record of accomplishment makes this eminently clear.

(more)

Of the twenty-two recommendations developed by the Committee since my last report to you, I should like particularly to invite your attention to the three social welfare recommendations promulgated this month. One deals with Expansion of Medical Insurance. It will increase benefits for the entire Ryukyuan populace to the level obtaining in Japan proper. Another concerns the Improvement of Daily Life Security Program. The primary effect of this measure would be to raise the entire program to levels existing in Japan proper. It would also include improved standards of assistance, medical aid services, recruitment and training of case workers and supervisors, and the possible decentralization of the operational aspects of the program from the Government of the Ryukyu Islands to municipal areas. The third recommendation aims at the Establishment of Pension Programs for all the people of the Ryukyus. This measure provides for study by the Government of the Ryukyu Islands and the Government of Japan of the feasibility of providing reciprocal credit between Okinawa and Japan proper, for service performed under the public pension programs in the two jurisdictions.

Additional social security recommendations of particular moment are aimed toward promotion of Old Age Welfare, Improvement of the Welfare of Disabled Persons, and Strengthening of Child Welfare Measures. A companion recommendation in this field provides for Establishment and

(more)

Identification of Social Insurance Welfare Facilities. Implementation of this measure will enable equal social insurance treatment for residents of Okinawa and Japan proper who travel between the two areas.

Another major area engaging the energies of the Committee is the field of Labor. Here, I should like to call your attention to actions under way to implement three recommendations. The first consists of proposed Measures for Separated Military Employees. The Advisory Committee agreed that it is necessary for the Government of the Ryukyu Islands to enact a law for the benefit of separated military employees. Such a law would be designed to promote re-employment and a stable livelihood for workers who are separated from military employment on Okinawa. Provision would be made for necessary vocational training, employment exchange services, and the payment of various allowances. Such legislation would be based on the Law Concerning Provisional Measures for Separated Military Employees of the United States Armed Forces in Japan.

The second recommends Measures for Employment of Physically Handicapped Workers. This important recommendation aims toward filling the need on Okinawa to provide and promote employment of the physically handicapped. The system to be adopted in the Ryukyus will be fashioned after the Law Concerning the Promotion of Employment of Physically Handicapped Workers in Japan proper.

(more)

The third recommendation in the Labor field has to do with Strengthening of Vocational Training. While the Ryukyu Islands already have a vocational school program and training act substantially similar to that of Japan proper, the Government of the Ryukyu Islands, with the cooperation of the Government of Japan, should strengthen and consolidate the administration of vocational training and establish one vocational training institution as the central agency for the system.

Education is a third field which has demanded much of the Committee's attention. The Advisory Committee has made four recommendations concerning education, a field which is so fundamental to the continued and progressive development of Ryukyuan life.

The first of these is a measure for Strengthening of School Installations and Equipment, which is a basic logistic precondition for raising Okinawan scholastic levels to those of Japan proper.

A second aims at Strengthening the University of the Ryukyus, and involves implementation of a three-year program, conceived by the Government of the Ryukyu Islands to help eliminate differences in higher education between Japan and Okinawa. Implementation is, in part, predicated upon appropriate aid from the Government of Japan.

(more)

Another is directed toward Expansion of Upper Secondary Education. This omnibus measure provides for the Government of the Ryukyu Islands, with the cooperation of the Governments of Japan and the United States, to undertake the following: increase the number of teachers; expand high school installations and equipment; diversify educational methodology; help juvenile workers obtain a high school education while working; and, upgrade technical, vocational, and commercial schools to high school level.

The fourth recommendation in the field of education seeks Improvement of Teacher Training and Promotion of Personnel Exchange. The title of this recommendation indicates its main thrust. Effective implementation of this measure demands expeditious completion of the Educational Research Center now under construction. In addition to those recommendations specifically aimed at educational improvement, others, particularly in social welfare, will have obvious impact in the field of education.

The remaining recommendations of the Committee, you will note from the report before you, are principally in the field of economic development. These include such matters as the proposed revision of the Ryukyuan fiscal year to make it coincide with the fiscal period used in Japan; identification of the Ryukyuan tax system to facilitate its eventual accommodation to the tax administrative system of Japan; an identical livestock quarantine system to

(more)

facilitate the movement of livestock products between the two areas; adoption of Japan's agricultural and industrial standards; designation of Ishigaki in Yaeyama as an additional authorized port of entry and exit; improvement and expansion of the Naha Civil Air Terminal; and, promotion of tourism to Okinawa through utilization of the Japan International Tourism Development Agency.

Notwithstanding this impressive record of accomplishments, the Committee has established for itself an ambitious program for the future. It is now working to complete sixteen additional recommendations, and a number of other proposals are on the Committee's agenda for consideration in the future.

In summary, I believe that the Committee's work has been positive and constructive, and will have far-reaching effect in preparing for the smooth integration of the Ryukyuan socio-economic structure into that of Japan proper at such time when administrative rights in the Ryukyus are reverted to Japan.

In my opinion, the Committee has made a noteworthy start in accomplishing the purpose for which it was organized. Its accomplishments illustrate, in practical terms, the ultimate exercise of the art of the possible. Its work constitutes vital preparation which will, undoubtedly, minimize the stresses arising at such time as administrative rights are restored to Japan -- but,

(more)

equally important, the work of the Advisory Committee can, and should be viewed as a blueprint for organizing a bright future in the promotion of the economic and social welfare of the Ryukyuan people.

Gentlemen, that concludes my current report to the Consultative Committee concerning the progress of the work of the Advisory Committee.

~~別添~~

別添 2

Ambassador Johnson will state

"I should like merely to say, in closing
our discussions of the High Commissioner's
report, that both my Government and
myself personally are most pleased with
the progress which has been made by
the Advisory Committee in

the brief period since its inauguration March 1st. My Government is committed, by virtue of the Joint Communique of the November 1967 meetings between President Johnson and Prime Minister Sato, to the promotion of "Ittaika" between Okinawa and Japan proper and to support of the Advisory Committee which has such an important role to fulfill in carrying out this policy. There are many difficult problems which have not yet come on to the agenda of the Advisory Committee and which remain to challenge the talents and ingenuity of our Governments' representatives. It is gratifying to know that we have in the Advisory Committee a working and effective organization with the resources to meet the needs of the future as our two Governments work toward the promotion of "Ittaika". "

機密まで

元 仰 拜 同 (叩) 云

一九六八年十月二十五日

第十六回協議委員会で

シヨンソン米大使が説明した

日本政府の沖縄援助に関する米国の
提案 ~~書~~ 案の主要項目

私は、次年度の日本側沖縄援助計画についてのこの委員会における正式の討議が、例年よりも早めに始まることになったことを歓迎するものである。日本側沖縄援助計画はこれまでになく大きな規模のものになりそうに思われるが、それに関するわれわれの考えについて、いまの段階で全般的な理解を持つていただくことがご参考になれば幸いである。

日本政府の一九六九会計年度琉球諸島援助に関する米国政府の提案は、現在準備中である。この提案では、長期経済・社会開発目標諮問委員会が高等弁務官に対して行なった勧告に含まれている諸目的、および日本政府が今年六月に行なった一体化調査報告に対し、十分な考慮が払われるであろう。社会福祉、労働および教育関係の事業に多くの重点が置かれている――これは、沖縄におけるこれらの計画の給付と水準を日本本土並みに引き上げることにより大きく寄与

局長

事務長

北米課長

するものと思われる。さらに、経済開発型の諸事業のための資金も十分に計上されている。

援助提案は、経済援助、借款および災害救済の三主要部門に分けて行なわれる。われわれの要請の最初の一般的カテゴリーは、「経済援助」となる。これは、労働、保健、教育、産業、経済、地方行政、政府諸機構を含む、社会保障・福祉事業より成る。

日本政府の一九六九会計年度援助に関する米国の提案は、諮問委員会が行なつた請勸告に対する全面的支持を求めるであろうことを、私は強調する。

社会福祉 この援助提案に盛り込まれている社会福祉関係の諸事業は、身体障害者と老齢者に対する給付の大幅な増額、母子家庭に児童扶養手当を支給する資金、および低所得者と孤児が経済的自立を達成し、生活の向上を増進するために必要な融資を受けられるようにする措置を含んでいる。さらに、老齢者のための福祉政策は、施設の充実をはかるため拡大される。したがって、これらの提案は、老齢者の一層の生活安定と^{身体}障害者の福祉増進に関する諮問委員会の請勸告を実行することになるだろう。

児童福祉措置 予算案は、児童福祉措置を大幅に強化すると思われる諸事業を含んでいる。知能の遅れた児童を診療するための外来患者用施設が初めて設けられ、児童保護措置のための資金が増やされ、青少年に医療が施される。さらに託児所も増設されるであろう。

生活保障計画 ここに要請された資金は、本土の水準にほぼ匹敵する水準の生活保証を与えることによつて、本計画を諮問委員会が勧告した目的の線にまで必ずや引き上げるであろう。この増額は現在生活保証を受ける資格のない何千人もの沖縄住民に恩恵を与えるであろう。

労働 労働の分野では、政府職員退職年金計画への琉球政府の拠出、琉球政府失業保険計画への拠出、および従業員五人以下の企業の従業員や、政府資金による他のいかなる計画の対象にもなっていない人々のための拠出制年金計画の新設をまかなうための資金が含まれている。また人員削減で離職した米駐留軍現地人要員のための対策資金も要請されている。そのほか、大規模な職業訓練センターを建設し、沖縄住民の技能を向上させ、急速に発展しつつあるその経済の必要に応ずるための資金も含まれている。

保健 保健の分野では、精神衛生、結核、教育、ハンセン氏病の

治療など、あらゆる継続的計画へのよりいっそう大きな財政的支
持が要請されている。ベッド数四百の那覇病院の建設工事を続ける資
金や、移動結核診療所、ハンセン氏病患者を診療するための皮膚科
病院を宮古島に設けるための資金も含まれている。最後にこの分野
では、多くの沖縄住民の生活環境を必ずや改善すると思われる市営
住宅建設のための資金増額も要請されている。

教育 教育の分野では、盲人、耳の聞こえない人、身体障害者の
ための学校に特別の設備を提供する事業が規定されている。沖縄の
学校が妥当な期間内に日本政府文部省の基準に到達できるように、
学校施設の建設、学校用具の購入など、あらゆる継続的な事業への
財政的支持が含まれており、また義務教育に従事する教員の給与、
琉球大学の保健学部校舎建設を完成する資金も含まれている。

産業と経済 経済援助の中で産業と経済部門に含まれる主な新事
業としては、日本政府の経済計画専門家を招へいして工業地区の開
発計画を推進する上で琉球政府を援助すること、およびその他の日
本政府専門家を招へいして工業・農業用水資源調査（これには熱帯
農業試験場の設置調査も含まれる）を行なうことなどがあつた。その

他の新事業には、西表に青年訓練所を建設し、同島の開発と離島者の訓練に資すること、非生産的な土地を改良すること、辺地の農業開発事業に特別の考慮を払うことなどがある。その他にも、那覇民間空港施設の改修（これには米国政府も資金を提供している）や、安謝の新那覇港などの継続事業への財政的支持や、農林漁業中央金庫、大衆金融金庫、工業開発資金への投資資金も要請されている。

地方行政 この分野で要請されている資金は、弱体な地方自治体の強化への刺戟材となるであろう。市町村財政を強化するための援助が要請されるであろうが、それは琉球政府によつて開発された標準的な財政上の方式に基づいたものとなる。

政府機構 この計画に含まれる新規事業には、沖縄刑務所の移転、刑余者更生団体の恒久的な建物の建築、および公共安全のための施設と設備の改善などがある。さらに、琉球政府職業訓練所の青年活動の推進と改善のための資金の要請も含まれている。

これをもつて、経済援助の部を終わる。

われわれの要請の第二の幅広いカテゴリーは、融資である。今年度の計画の場合と同様、融資資金がふたたび要請されるであろう。

現在では、地方の民間金融機関の資金事情は逼迫している。琉球経済が健全な成長を続けるためには、より大きな投資資金が必要となる。このカテゴリでの融資は、優先順位に基づいて、農業・漁業・製造工業の振興、砂糖産業への援助、漁船と民間住宅の建設、中小企業の近代化、通信施設の改善、住宅・工業用地の開発、地方郵便局の建設等のために行なわれるであろう。

われわれの要請の第三の、そして最後の部門は、「災害救済資金」となる。台風十六号と十八号が、琉球諸島に莫大な被害をもたらした日本の一九六七会計年度におけると同様、台風十六号（テラ）による多大な被害の結果として、日本の一九六九会計年度においてもまた、農業・漁業の復興、民間住宅の建設、校舎の建設、擁壁や政府関係の建物の復旧資金などの永続的措置への必要を満たすため災害救済援助が要請されることとなる。

AGENDA ITEM TWO

~~別添3~~
別添3

EXPLANATION OF THE PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF THE DRAFT
UNITED STATES PROPOSAL REGARDING JAPANESE GOVERNMENT
ASSISTANCE TO OKINAWA IN JAPAN FISCAL YEAR 1969

Minister MIKI will ask Ambassador Johnson to open the
United States side's presentation on the second agenda item.

Ambassador JOHNSON: "Thank you Mr. Minister. I welcome
this opportunity to begin the formal consideration of
next year's Japanese Aid Program to Okinawa in this
Committee somewhat earlier than in previous years. I
hope that it will be helpful to you to have at this
stage a general idea of our thinking with regard to
what seems likely to be the largest Japanese aid program
for Okinawa to date.

"The United States Government's

proposal for the Government of Japan's aid for the Ryukyus in Japan Fiscal Year 1969 is currently under preparation.

This proposal will give due consideration to long-range economic and social development goals, ~~and~~ to objectives contained in recommendations made by the Advisory Committee to the High Commissioner and to the Ittaika Survey Report made in June of this year by the Government of Japan.

Special emphasis has been given to social welfare, labor and education projects—which would greatly contribute to raising the benefits and standards of these programs in Okinawa to those existing in Japan proper. Additionally, funds for economic development-type projects are fully included.

The Aid Proposal is in three major categories: Economic Aid, Loans, and Disaster Relief.

The First General Category of our request will be

"Economic Aid," consisting of social security and welfare projects, to include labor, health, education, industry and economy, local administration and governmental organizations.

"I emphasize that the Fiscal Year 1969 proposal for Government of Japan aid will provide for full support of recommendations made by the Advisory Committee.

SOCIAL WELFARE. The projects contained in this aid proposal in the area of social welfare include significant increases for the physically handicapped and the aged; funds to grant child support allowances to mother-child families; and a capability for low income earners and orphans to borrow funds to enable them to attain economic independence and to promote an advancement of their livelihood. Additionally, welfare measures for the aged will be increased to provide

for more facilities. These proposals then would implement the recommendations of the Advisory Committee in the promotion of additional security for old age and the welfare of disabled persons.

CHILD WELFARE MEASURES. The proposed budget contains projects which will significantly strengthen child welfare measures. They will provide, for the first time, an outpatient facility to treat mentally retarded children; increased amounts for child protection measures; and medical treatment of the young. Additionally, more day-care nurseries will be added.

DAILY LIFE SECURITY PROGRAM. The funds requested herein should raise this program to the objectives advanced by the Advisory Committee in providing levels of services ^{or} non-mensurate with standards approximating those in Japan.

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This increase will affect thousands of Okinawans not now eligible for its services.

LABOR. In the area of labor, funds are included to cover the Government of the Ryukyu Islands' contribution to the Government Employees' Retirement Annuity Program; a contribution to the Government of the Ryukyu Islands Unemployment Insurance Program; and an addition of a contributory-type annuity plan for persons employed in enterprises employing less than five people, as well as for persons who are not covered under any other Government-sponsored program. Also, funds are requested to undertake measures to take care of United States Forces Ryukyuan employees separated as a result of any reduction-in-force actions. In addition, funds are included to construct a large vocational training center to raise the skill of Okinawans to meet the needs of their rapidly growing economy.

HEALTH. In the area of health, greater support is requested for all continuing programs, such as Mental Hygiene, Tuberculosis, and Education and Treatment of Hansen's Disease. Funds to continue the construction of the 400-bed Naha Hospital are included, as well as funds for a Mobile Tuberculosis Clinic and an outstanding Skin Clinic in Miyako to treat and consult Hansen's Disease patients. Finally, in this category, increased amounts have also been requested for the construction of Municipal Housing Units, which should improve the living conditions of many Okinawans.

EDUCATION. In the area of Education, projects have been provided to make available special equipment to aid the blind, deaf, and physically handicapped in schools provided for this purpose; and funds to assist physically and mentally handicapped children to attend these schools. Support is

included for all continuing projects such as construction of school facilities and purchase of school equipment, so that the schools of Okinawa can attain the Government of Japan Ministry of Education's standard in a reasonable period; teachers' salaries for compulsory education; and funds to complete the construction of the Health Science Department for the University of Ryukyus.

INDUSTRY and ECONOMY. The principal new projects contained in the industry and economy sector of economic aid will include an invitation to Japanese Government economic planning specialists to assist the Government of the Ryukyu Islands in developing industrial site plans and other Japanese Government specialists to conduct industrial and agricultural water resource surveys, including a survey to establish a tropical agricultural research station.

Other new projects are the construction of a youth training center in Irimote for emigration training and development of Irimote Island; to improve unproductive lands; and special consideration for constructing agricultural engineering projects in the remote areas. Support is requested for continuing projects in the remote areas.

Support is requested for continuing projects such as the improvement of the Naha Civil Air Terminal facilities (to which the United States Government is also providing funds), and the new Naha Port at Aja. Investment funds for the Central Bank for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, for the Peoples' Finance Corporation and for the Industrial Development Fund are being requested.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION. The funds requested in this area will serve as an incentive for the consolidation of weak municipalities. Support will be requested to strengthen

the finances of the Shi-Cho-Son, based on the standard financial requirement formula for municipalities developed by the Government of the Ryukyu Islands.

Governmental Organizations. The new projects contained in this program will include the relocation of Okinawa Prison; construction of a permanent building to house the Okinawa Ex-Prisoners Rehabilitation Association; and improvement of facilities and equipment for the public safety sector. Also included is a request for funds to promote youth activities and improvement of the Ryukyuan Government's Employee Training School.

"This concludes the economic aid section.

The Second Broad Category of our request will be

"Loans". As in the current year's program, loan funds will again be requested. At the present time money is tight in the local private financial institutions. If the Ryukyuan economy is to sustain a healthy growth, greater investment capital is required. Loans in this category will be made on a priority basis to promote agriculture, fishery and manufacturing industries; to support the sugar industry; to construct fishing vessels and private housing; to modernize small and medium industries; to improve communication facilities; to develop land for housing and industrial purposes; and to construct district Post Office buildings.

The Third and Final Division of our request will be

"Disaster Relief Funds". As in Japan Fiscal Year 1967, when Typhoons Numbers 16 and 18 devastated the Ryukyus, again in Japan Fiscal Year 1969, as the result of the ravages of Typhoon No. 16 (DELLA), disaster relief assistance will be requested to accommodate requirements for permanent measures, such as agricultural and fishery rehabilitation; private housing construction; school construction; and funds to restore retaining walls and government buildings.

"This concludes my summary of the main points of our draft proposal. We would welcome any comments you may have at this time."

Director-General TANAKA will reply for the GOJ as follows:

Director-General TANAKA Speech

CONFIDENTIAL

The 16th Meeting of
the Japan-United States Consultative Committee
on Okinawa

October 25, 1968

Draft Agenda

Adoption of Agenda

1. High Commissioner's report on the activities of the Advisory Committee to the High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands.
2. Explanation of the principal items of the draft United States proposal, regarding the Japanese Government assistance to Okinawa in JFY 1969.
3. Agreement on Joint Press Release.

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A REPORT BY

THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO THE HIGH COMMISSIONER OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS

ON ITS PROGRESS DURING THE PERIOD

1. MARCH 1968 - 18 OCTOBER 1968

ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO THE HIGH COMMISSIONER OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS
1-2 Tenpi Cho, Naha, Okinawa

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BACKGROUND

Almost anyone who is interested in Okinawa is familiar with President Kennedy's famous 1962 statement to the effect that "I recognize the Ryukyus to be a part of the Japanese homeland and look forward to the day when the security interests of the free world will permit their restoration to full Japanese sovereignty." However, few persons realize that he went on to say "In the meantime we face a situation which must be met in a spirit of forbearance and mutual understanding by all concerned. I have directed that a number of specific actions be taken to give expression to this spirit by the United States, to discharge more effectively our responsibilities toward the people of the Ryukyus, and to minimize the stresses that will accompany the anticipated eventual restoration of the Ryukyu Islands to Japanese administration." This reference to stress minimization was the first high-level public mention of a task at which the Advisory Committee to the High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands (AdCom) is now working.

Finally, on 15 November 1967, President Johnson and Prime Minister Sato stated, "The President and the Prime Minister further agreed that with a view toward minimizing the stresses which will arise at such time as administrative rights are restored to Japan, measures should be taken to identify further the Ryukyuan people and their institutions with Japan proper and to promote the economic and social welfare of the Ryukyuan residents. To this end, they agreed to establish in Naha an advisory committee to the High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands. The Governments of Japan (GOJ) and the United States of America (USG) and the Government of the Ryukyu Islands (GRI) will each provide a representative and appropriate staff to the committee. The committee will be expected to develop recommendations which should lead to substantial movement toward removing the remaining economical and social barriers between the Ryukyu Islands and Japan proper." Thus, there was to be for the first time a continuous and official tripartite effort to achieve ittaika between Japan proper and Okinawa.

ESTABLISHMENT

After the agreement was reached between President Johnson and Prime Minister Sato, negotiations through United States and Japanese diplomatic channels were undertaken and the concurrence of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands was obtained. This culminated, on 19 January 1968, in an exchange of notes translating the general concept of an advisory committee into a detailed frame of reference.

On 16 February 1968, the three governments announced the appointment of their respective Representatives. The U S Representative is Mr. Laurence C. Vass. Mr. Jiro Takase represents Japan, and Mr. Hiroshi Senaga is the Representative of the Ryukyu Islands.

AdCom held its first meeting on 1 March 1968. At that time Mr. Vass was elected to be the Chairman.

OBJECTIVES

The purpose of AdCom is to advise and make mutually agreed recommendations to the High Commissioner regarding economic, social, and related matters which are within the powers of the High Commissioner. The objective of these recommendations is the preparation for the smooth integration of the Ryukyuan socio-economic structure into that of Japan proper when administrative rights are reverted to Japan, and the promotion of the economic well-being, health, education, and welfare of the inhabitants of the Ryukyu Islands.

In developing such recommendations, AdCom is especially charged to find ways by which economic and social differences between Japan proper and the Ryukyu Islands may be eliminated or reduced and by which the administrative, organizational, and structural aspects of Ryukyuan economic and social life may be brought into greater identity with Japan proper.

AdCom also performs a continuing review of the state of Ryukyuan economic and social development by means of special studies and surveys and by consultation with appropriate persons and organizations, and provides the High Commissioner with its recommendations concerning long-range economic planning.

As its name indicates, AdCom is an advisory body and cannot become involved in operational matters. Nor does the AdCom itself deal directly with the question of the timing of reversion. AdCom's function is to try to smooth the way for reversion, regardless of when reversion occurs.

ORGANIZATION AND LOCATION

The three Representatives on the AdCom have available on a full-time basis in Naha a total of 41 employees. The Committee operates on a full-time basis and is the only body representing the three Governments to be working on such terms. The Advisory Committee's address is: 1-2 Tenpi-Cho in downtown Naha.

METHODS OF OPERATION

As outlined above, all elements of AdCom are located in the same building. This permits the Representatives and their staffs to maintain daily contact with maximum efficiency.

The three Representatives meet formally twice a week, in conferences attended by their staffs, and at such other times as are required, with or without their staffs. The Representatives have established several sub-committees, with equal representation from each Government, which meet as often as deemed necessary.

The languages used by AdCom are Japanese and English. Some meetings are held in English, some in Japanese, and some in both languages, depending on the linguistic abilities of those attending a particular meeting.

An AdCom recommendation usually reaches the High Commissioner by the following route. One of the Representatives will present a proposal at an AdCom meeting. Each proposal is carefully considered at the subcommittee and Representative levels. When the approval of all three governments is obtained, the proposed recommendation is signed by the Representatives and submitted to the High Commissioner for his concurrence.

The AdCom also provides the High Commissioner with periodic briefings and reports, including a continuously updated program of subjects, problems, studies, and contracts under consideration. Finally, the High Commissioner must inform the Japan-United States Consultative Committee in Tokyo about the progress of the work of AdCom.

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE AND PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTING THEM

The AdCom has made a total of 27 recommendations to the High Commissioner between the time of its initiation on 1 March and 18 October 1968, and the High Commissioner has concurred in all of them. Among them, seven are concerned with administration, 11 with education and social welfare, six with economic development, and three with labor. Following are brief explanations of the highlights of each recommendation and of the progress made to date in implementing them.

Recommendation No 1, approved 11 March 1968

Recommendation on Early Dispatch of GOJ Survey Team to Okinawa

Considering the necessity for promotion of the identification of GOJ and GRI economic, social, and educational systems in preparation for the reversion of Okinawa to Japan proper, the AdCom recommended that the High Commissioner approve the extending of an invitation to the GOJ to send to Okinawa a survey team in order to establish concrete measures for identification.

The GOJ sent a representative to Naha to meet with AdCom in April to discuss the plans of the team. He outlined the detailed plans of the team, with special emphasis on the administrative structure, social welfare, and economic areas to be studied. The team conducted a comprehensive survey covering the fields of education, public welfare, trade, industry, and administration in Okinawa between 27 May and 3 June 1968. On 19 July the team submitted to AdCom a report which has served as a basis for a number of recommendations.

Recommendation No 2, approved 9 April 1968

Promotion of the Exchange of Personnel in Certain Fields

The AdCom advised the High Commissioner that an exchange of academic and medical personnel should be implemented by staffing certain Ryukyuan institutions with Japanese professors and medical and paramedical personnel and that this would be an important step toward the identification of educational and medical standards in Okinawa with those in Japan proper.

The GRI has informed the GOJ that the employment of personnel from Japan proper is not inconsistent with existing GRI legislation. The GRI is currently coordinating with the GOJ regarding the handling of the salaries, benefits, and annuities of exchange personnel and is studying the institutions, types of occupations, and personnel that might be exchanged with a view to initiating exchanges as soon as coordination is completed. Four Japanese doctors have been employed by the GRI on a permanent basis upon the expiration of their former contracts.

Recommendation No 3, approved 9 April 1968

Recommend That An Expert Group Prepare Recommendations
Concerning the Transfer of the Assets of RDLC to GRI

The AdCom agreed to give immediate consideration to the question of transferring the assets of the Ryukyu Development Loan Corporation (RDLC) to the GRI for administration prior to the reversion of administrative rights to Japan. The AdCom recommended to the High Commissioner that he approve the undertaking of a study of the manner and timing of the transfer.

A survey group headed by the Auditor of the Bank of Japan, Mr. Gengo Suzuki, conducted a survey for 12 days, beginning on 20 July 1968. The team will reassemble in Naha in late October with a view to preparing a final report which will be submitted to the AdCom in December.

Recommendation No 4, approved 4 June 1968

Recommended Measures to Promote Identification of
Qualifications and Licenses

In view of the desirability of promoting the identification of GOJ and GRI qualifications and licenses at the earliest possible time, a detailed program of measures to implement this objective was agreed upon. The AdCom further agreed that the GOJ and GRI Representatives should convey to their respective governments the AdCom's recommendations that they take all necessary measures to insure the prompt implementation of this recommendation.

This recommendation is of concern to each GRI Department and GOJ Ministry which are now working on implementing measures. Both governments are studying the necessary amendments of the laws and regulations which are concerned.

Recommendation No 5, approved 27 June 1968

Reallocation of National and Prefectural Level Functions

The AdCom recommended that the GRI should distinguish between functions and activities which are national in nature and those which are prefectural in nature, in order to serve the purpose of promoting the identification of GOJ and GRI economic and social levels and administrative affairs.

Each GRI department is making lists of the functions and activities of its department under the classifications of "national" and "prefectural." Necessary measures will be taken after the General Affairs Department collates these lists.

Recommendation No 6, approved 11 July 1968

Identification of Fiscal Year

The AdCom recognized that it was desirable to undertake studies and preparations to facilitate changing the GRI fiscal year from 1 July - 30 June to 1 April - 31 March to conform to the GOJ fiscal year.

Both GOJ and GRI are studying the time and manner of the identification of Japan proper and Okinawan fiscal years. Such identification will require the revision of many laws and regulations now applicable in Okinawa. Careful consideration is needed to minimize any confusion that may arise in financial and statistical fields.

Recommendation No 7, approved 21 August 1968

Identification of Livestock Quarantine System

The AdCom recommended that measures be taken to eliminate the present double quarantine system for the export and import of livestock between Japan and Okinawa and that this system be changed to a single quarantine system to facilitate the development of the Okinawan livestock industry and promote identification between Japan proper and Okinawa.

The GRI, through its Tokyo office, is now consulting with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry regarding this matter and measures will be taken in accordance with the report from Tokyo.

Recommendation No 8, approved 21 August 1968

Strengthening of School Installations and Equipment

The strengthening of school installations and equipment is a basic pre-condition to the raising of the scholastic levels of Okinawan students that now lag behind those in Japan proper. Therefore, the AdCom recommended that the GRI, with the assistance of the GOJ, should prepare an annual plan for the purpose of strengthening installations and equipment and increasing the number thereof in a well balanced manner.

The GRI has initiated a three-year program covering the GRI FY70-72 period, the target of which is to attain the level of similar prefectures in Japan proper. The GRI has also requested the cooperation of the GOJ in meeting the proposed target dates.

Recommendation No 9, approved 21 August 1968

Strengthening the University of the Ryukyus

The AdCom recognized the urgent need to strengthen the University of the Ryukyus to eliminate the educational gap between the Ryukyus and Japan proper, with a view to eventually reach the level of national universities in Japan proper. The AdCom agreed that the GRI, with appropriate aid from the GOJ, should prepare and implement an annual plan for the strengthening of the University.

The GRI has decided to establish a special committee, the members of which would be government and non-government persons and staff from the University of the Ryukyus, in order to study and advise the Chief Executive concerning the basic policy of the University.

Recommendation No 10, approved 29 August 1968

Designation of the Air and Sea Ports of Ishigaki, Yaeyama
as Authorized Ports of Entry and Exit

Entrance and exit of personnel to and from the Ryukyu Islands through Ishigaki, Yaeyama, is not now authorized. This situation is inconvenient to the residents of Ishigaki and also constitutes an obstacle to the development of industries there. The AdCom recognized that certain laws and regulations must be amended so that the airport and seaport at Ishigaki can be designated as authorized ports of entry and exit for personnel, it agreed to recommend that such implementing amendments should be made, and it recommended that the High Commissioner take appropriate measures to accomplish this objective.

The GRI is making preparations to recommend the revision of the Law Concerning Customs Procedures during the next regular legislative session. Also, the GRI is studying the revision of various regulations, the improvement of airport facilities, the securing of personnel, etc.

Recommendation No 11, approved 29 August 1968

Adoption of Japan Industrial Standard (JIS) System

Okinawa lacks appropriate laws to promote standardization of industry. By this recommendation, the AdCom pointed out the desirability of adopting the Japan Industrial Standard System and suggested the conducting of a fact-finding survey by Japanese and Ryukyuan experts of all Ryukyuan factories with a view to facilitating industrial standardization.

As the first step towards the implementation of this recommendation the GRI, with the cooperation of the GOJ, has initiated a fact-finding survey concerning the JIS System in Japan proper. The GRI has accepted the donation of the Japan Industrial Standard Lists by the Japan Industrial Standard Association. The dispatch of an engineer from the Industrial Science and Technology Agency has been requested as GOJ technical assistance to the GRI in FY69.

Recommendation No 12, approved 11 September 1968

Establishment and Identification of Social Insurance Welfare Facilities

The AdCom agreed that efforts should be made to raise the level of GRI social insurance welfare facilities to the level of those in Japan proper and that it is desirable for both GRI and GOJ to give consideration to revision of their respective social insurance programs so that equal treatment will become feasible for residents of Okinawa and Japan proper who are covered under such programs and who travel either to Japan proper or to Okinawa.

The GRI Social Insurance Agency has initiated a study regarding the establishment of social insurance welfare facilities and the appropriate revision of the GRI Medical Insurance Act. The GOJ and the GRI have initiated studies concerning the revision of the welfare facility provisions under the social insurance laws of both governments.

Recommendation No 13, approved 11 September 1968

Expansion of Upper-Secondary Education

The AdCom agreed that it is necessary to work out a plan to raise secondary education in the Ryukyus to the level existing in Japan proper. The AdCom further agreed that the GRI, with the cooperation of both GOJ and USC, should expand high school installations and equipment, increase the number of teachers, diversify educational methodology, and increase the opportunity for juvenile workers to receive a high school education while they are working. The AdCom also agreed that it is necessary to upgrade the Technical and Vocational Schools and the Commercial School into high school institutions.

The GRI Education Department, with cooperation from the USG, has initiated a study for the possible conversion of the five Trade and Vocational Institutions to the level of senior high schools and of the Commercial Institute to the level of a junior college. Other studies are underway to consider future school sites and their teacher requirements and educational equipment and supplies to bring the upper-secondary schools in line with comparable schools in Japan proper.

Recommendation No 14, approved 11 September 1968

Improvement of Teacher Training and Promotion of Personnel Exchange

The AdCom agreed that it is necessary to promote adequate training for many incumbent teachers and to promote a broad-range program of personnel exchange. To effectively facilitate these measures, the AdCom further agreed that it is necessary to expedite the completion and utilization of the Educational Research Center currently under construction and to develop policies to promote the training of teachers and exchange of teaching personnel.

The Educational Research Center is now preparing a schedule to promote the utilization of its facilities. The GRI has requested GOJ financial assistance for strengthening the lodging facilities and research rooms in FY70 so that the training of teachers, including those on summer vacation, can be accomplished at the Center. The staff of the GRI Education Department and the Superintendents of Education have had a conference to initiate a study of personnel exchange.

Recommendation No 15, approved 11 September 1968

Identification of the Local Tax System

The AdCom recognized that the tax system in Okinawa differs from that of Japan proper. It is necessary to have a clear understanding, well before the time of reversion, concerning tax revenues. In order to minimize

confusion and smoothly achieve identification of tax administration, it is necessary to establish a sound program for local tax systems and to promote identification on a gradual basis. It is necessary for the GRI, with the cooperation of the GOJ, to compute the amount of revenue from GRI and municipal government taxes upon application of the tax system of Japan proper, and to forecast the amounts of tax revenue. Technical assistance of GOJ experts should be requested and provided when necessary. Finally, AdCom recognized that it is necessary to develop an annual program for transferring taxable items between GRI and the municipal governments and for revising the rates and systems of taxation.

The GRI Taxation and Revenue, General Affairs, and Planning Departments have initiated a joint study on this matter, putting special emphasis on setting up a basic policy for the amendment of the tax system in FY70.

Recommendation No 16, approved 30 September 1968

Countermeasures for Separated Military Employees

The AdCom agreed that it is necessary for the GRI to enact a law, based on the Law Concerning Provisional Measures for Separated Military Employees of the U S Armed Forces in Japan, for the benefit of separated military employees in Okinawa with a view to the promotion of re-employment and stabilization of the livelihood of such workers by providing necessary vocational training, employment exchange services, and payment of various allowances, and that it is appropriate for the GRI to implement these measures with the cooperation of both GOJ and USG.

This recommendation and the following ones were made and concurred in so recently that information about their implementation will have to be made in a later report.

Recommendation No 17, approved 30 September 1968

Countermeasures for Employment of Physically Handicapped Workers

In Okinawa no special system to promote the employment of the physically handicapped is established yet. From the viewpoint of promoting the identification of the welfare of the physically handicapped between Okinawa and Japan proper and in view of the unfavorable situation concerning the employment of physically handicapped workers, the AdCom reached agreement that it is necessary for the GRI, with cooperation from the GOJ, to promptly enact a law based on the Law Concerning the Promotion of Employment of Physically Handicapped Workers in Japan proper, and that it is also necessary to promote the employment of the physically handicapped, and to elevate and stabilize their livelihood by consolidating the necessary administrative set-up.

Recommendation No 18, approved 30 September 1968

Strengthening Vocational Training

The Vocational Training Act, similar in substance to that of Japan proper, was enacted recently. However, there are still many aspects which need improvement, and the circumstances demand the consolidation of the administrative system in order to strengthen the foundation for employment measures. Therefore, the AdCom agreed that it is necessary for the GRI, with cooperation from the GOJ, to immediately take measures to strengthen and consolidate the administration of vocational training and to establish a consolidated vocational training institution as the central agency for the vocational training system.

Recommendation No 19, approved 4 October 1968

Expansion of Medical Insurance to Cover Entire Populace and Provision of Benefits Similar to Those Furnished by GOJ Program

The AdCom recognized that the current medical insurance program should be expanded to cover the entire populace of Okinawa and that the types and levels of benefits should be made similar to those in Japan proper. Therefore, the AdCom agreed that the GRI should endeavor to pass the necessary legislation in 1969, develop training courses for those who will be running the program, and make efforts to strengthen the medical service system by such measures as increasing the number of doctors.

Recommendation No 20, approved 4 October 1968

Improvement of Daily Life Security Program

The GRI Daily Life Security Program is similar to that of Japan proper in some respects. However, the standards of assistance are far below those of Japan proper. Therefore, the AdCom agreed that the GRI, with the cooperation of the GOJ, should take measures to improve the standards of assistance, raise the levels of medical aid services, strengthen the recruitment and training of case-workers and their supervisors, and study the possibility of transferring the administration of the program in city areas from the GRI to the cities.

Recommendation No 21, approved 4 October 1968

Establishment of Pension Programs to Cover the Entire Populace

The Welfare Pension Insurance and National Pension Acts were enacted by the GRI Legislature during its 1968 session. However, it is necessary

for the GRI to improve and consolidate the implementing system before both pension programs come into effect. The AdCom also recognized that the following measures should be taken: a study by both GRI and GOJ of the possibility of providing reciprocal credit for service under public pension programs in Okinawa and in Japan proper, a study of the handling of GRI pension data in conformity with the methods used in Japan proper, the giving of attention so as not to create any imbalance among the pension programs, and a study by the USG of the possibility of covering its Ryukyuan military employees under the Welfare Pension Insurance Program.

Recommendation No 22, approved 8 October 1968

Promotion of Old-Age Welfare

The AdCom recognized that it is necessary for the GRI to promote and strengthen old-age welfare by making efforts to raise the health examination rate for the aged to that of Japan proper in cooperation with medical practitioners and others; by enlarging the homes for the aged that are already established, establishing new homes for the aged in areas where none now exist, and guaranteeing homes for households containing aged persons when public residential housing is constructed, with the help of the GOJ; and by asking for cooperation from the people to promote welfare for the aged by expediting and strengthening the system for cooperation on the part of the people in activating the service of home helpers and helping to foster clubs for the aged.

Recommendation No 23, approved 8 October 1968

Strengthening the Welfare of Disabled Persons

The AdCom agreed that it is necessary to further strengthen the recognition of the mutual goals of welfare policy and to make it the primary goal to return to society as productive citizens as many disabled persons as possible. Also the AdCom recognized that it is necessary to properly coordinate the multiple efforts in the field of rehabilitation and that the GRI, with the cooperation of the GOJ, should take the following measures: study the establishment of additional rehabilitation facilities in Okinawa for disabled persons and also study the admission of persons who should be accommodated in the facilities of Japan proper; strengthen the training of the personnel concerned, including those required by the establishment of such new facilities; make efforts to establish a program for cooperation by the people in establishing a system of voluntary rehabilitation consultants and home helpers to promote the welfare of disabled persons; and amend the Physically Disabled Persons' Welfare Act to have it cover persons with organic disorders.

Recommendation No 24, approved 8 October 1968

Improvement and Strengthening of Child Welfare Measures

The AdCom recognized that it is necessary for the GRI to improve and strengthen child welfare measures, with the cooperation of the GOJ and the USG, with special emphasis on the following points: the conducting of a fact-finding survey on mother and child health; a study of the establishment of mother and child health centers; the extension of mother and child health guidance to the people by public health nurses, etc.; the establishment of necessary facilities for physically and mentally double-handicapped children and the promotion of measures for such children who are kept at home; the establishment of more day nurseries by strengthening assistance to the Shi-Cho-Son; the construction of playgrounds and children's centers; and the establishment of a training school for day nursery teachers and the training of specialists for various child welfare institutions.

Recommendation No 25, approved 11 October 1968

Utilization of Japan International Tourism Development
Agency for Inducement of Tourism to Okinawa

To further encourage the growth of tourism in the Ryukyus, the AdCom agreed that the Japan International Tourism Development Agency (JITDA) should include Okinawa in its programs, including the JITDA tourist itineraries of "Japan and East Asia."

Recommendation No 26, approved 11 October 1968

Adoption of the Japan Agricultural Standards (JAS) System

The Japan Agricultural Standards (JAS) System has helped to improve the quality of agricultural and marine commodities in Japan proper, and to promote fair trade practices. The AdCom agreed that adoption of the JAS System would have the same results in the Ryukyus, and that with the improved quality, exports of agriculture and marine commodities might be expanded. AdCom, therefore, recommended that the JAS System be adopted and that a fact-finding survey by Japanese and Okinawan experts of all agriculture and marine production and processing operations should be undertaken.

Recommendation No 27, approved 18 October 1968

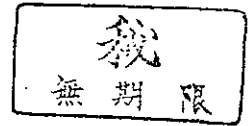
Improvement and Expansion of the Naha Air Terminal

Space available for civilian airlines is inadequate, and with the anticipated increase in air travel, congestion will become greater. AdCom, therefore, recommended the review of the Bartholomew Plan for the expansion of the air terminal with a view to an early agreement on a long-range plan for the development of Naha airport. It is desirable that AdCom initiate action to reach such agreement on a long-range plan.

SUBJECTS UNDER CURRENT CONSIDERATION

AdCom is currently studying the following subjects. Upon completion of these studies, AdCom expects to make relevant recommendations.

1. Drafting of a Long Term Economic Plan for the Ryukyu Islands.
2. Resource Survey of the Coastal Waters of the Ryukyu Islands
3. Improvement of Standard Map of Okinawa
4. Industrial Site Feasibility Survey
5. Improvement of Medical Service System
6. Survey of Water Resources for Development and Utilization
7. Identification of Basic Statistics
8. Identification of Postal and Meteorological Communications
9. Establishment of Mutual Aid Association Programs for GRI Personnel
10. Improvement and Strengthening of Unemployment Insurance
11. Measures for Promotion of Outer Islands
12. Promotion of the Livestock Industry
13. Measures for Promotion of Trade
14. Measures for Promotion of Small and Medium-Size Enterprises
15. Strengthening and Improving of Fire Protection Service
16. Strengthening and Improving of Measures Against Calamities



日米協議委員会第16回会合
における田中総務長官挨拶

昭和43年10月25日

さきほどはアンガー高等弁務官から、本土と沖縄の一体化施策の推進について、日米琉諮問委員会の活動状況を中心として説明がありました。私は、佐藤・ジョンソン共同声明に基づき、沖縄の本土復帰に備えての一体化施策が、日米琉三者の緊密な協力の下にきわめて精力的に推進されていることを喜ぶものであります。日米琉諮問委員会が発足後僅か7、8カ月の中に、このように顕著な業績を取めつつあることに対し、私は衷心から敬意を表したいと存じます。

また、只今はジョンソン大使から、来年度の日本政府の対沖縄援助に関する米側提案草案の主要項目の説明をお聞きしましたが、アンガー高等弁務官はじめ米国政府当局者が、沖縄住民の福祉の向上及び経済の発展に強い関心と熱意をもたれていることがよく理解されました。

日本政府といたしましても、日米琉諮問委員会

の成果を基礎とし、また、日本政府一体化調査団の調査結果等を考慮しつつ、今後一体化施策を総合的、かつ、計画的に推進する考えでありまして、そのような観点からも、今回の米側の意向を十分参考とし、かつ、日本の財政事情を勘案して、できる限りすみやかに来年度の沖縄向援助を策定したいと考えております。

私は、御説明の中で特に強調されました「高等弁務官に対する諮問委員会より行なわれた保健及び社会福祉諸計画」が、沖縄住民の生活の安定と向上の確保のためにきわめて必要、かつ、有効であることは全く同感でありますので、これら諸計画の支援のために来年度財政援助策定の際特に考慮を払う所存であります。

なお、この機会に申し添えておきたいことは、今次宮古島台風に対する日本政府の援助金として、差し当り教科書無償給与及び応急仮設住宅分として約2700万円を予定し、近く閣議決定を行なうこととしておりますが、今後公共施設の復旧に対する援助、恒久住宅建設のための貸付金等の措

旨についても引き続き検討する所存であります。

また、昭和43日本会計年度の日本政府から沖縄に対する財政投融资資金供給に係る日米覚書の締結が完了し、近く第1回分資金が日本政府から琉球政府に送付されることとなつたことを報告申し上げておきたいと存じます。

ありがとうございます。