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米国管理下の南西諸島状況雑件 沖縄関係 日米協  
議委員会開催関係

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米塔言

18th Meeting of the U.S.-Japan Consultative Committee  
February 13, 1970

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Participants

Japanese Side

Hon. Kiichi AICHI	Minister for Foreign Affairs
Hon. Sadanori YAMANAKA	Director-General of the Prime Minister's Office
Mr. Fumihiko TOGO	Director-General, American Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Kokichi YAMANO	Director, Special Areas Liaison Bureau, Prime Minister's Office
Mr. Yoshio OHKAWARA	Deputy Director-General, American Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Yasumori KATO	Counsellor, Special Areas Liaison Bureau, Prime Minister's Office
Mr. Kazuo CHIBA	Head, First North America Division, American Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Reiji KAMEYA	Head, Assistance Division, Special Areas Liaison Bureau, Prime Minister's Office

U.S. Side

H.E. Armin H. Meyer	Ambassador of the United States of America
Lt. Gen. James E. Lampert	High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands
Mr. Richard L. Sneider	Minister-Counsellor, Embassy of the United States of America
Mr. Richard A. Ericson, Jr.	Counsellor of Embassy for Political Affairs
Mr. Joshua Kramer	Comptroller, United States Civil Administration of Ryukyu Islands
Mr. James J. Wickel	Special Asst. to the Ambassador (Interpreter)

Scenario--18th Meeting of the U.S.-Japan Consultative  
Committee on Okinawa - February 13, 1970

I. Opening

Customary exchange of greetings and introduction of members  
of both sides.

II. Adoption of the Agenda

Both sides agreed to the agenda.

III. Agenda Item No. 1

Government of Japan Assistance Program for Okinawa for  
JPY 1970.

Following some very brief words of introduction Foreign  
Minister Aichi turns the floor over to Director-General YAMANAKA  
who ~~gave~~ the following presentation.

"I would like to give a brief explanation on the Japanese Government assistance program for the Japanese Fiscal Year 1970.

The primary policy objective underlying this assistance program is to make all budgetary appropriations required for the measures to be taken in the light of the fact that Okinawa will come under Japanese administration within 1972; These measures, all aiming at laying solid foundations for a future affluent Okinawa prefecture, are (a) to promote more strongly "Ittaika", (b) to make necessary preparations for the return of Okinawa to the Japanese administration and (c) to accelerate the economic and social development of Okinawa.

Accordingly, the total amount of the Japanese Government assistance program for the next fiscal year has reached 33 billion 16 million 885 thousand yen (91,713,569 dollars), including 7 billion yen (19.4 million dollars) for loans. This exceeds the total amount of our assistance program for the current fiscal year by over 10 billion yen.

Besides this assistance program, the Japanese Government will make available to the GRI during the coming fiscal year a fund amounting to 2 billion yen (roughly 5.6 million dollars) through the program of providing rice to the GRI on a long term deferred payment basis.

Therefore, the total amount of funds made available to the GRI by the Japanese Government for the coming fiscal year reaches over 35 billion yen (approximately 97.3 million dollars). This marks an approximately 54% increase against the previous fiscal year,

obviously a drastic increase.

The principal features of this assistance program are as follows:

(a) Aiming at strengthening financial capability of the GRI in preparation for the return to Japan, the Japanese Government has decided to provide, for the first time, the GRI with funds for expenditures for administration with respect to state and prefecture type of functions of the GRI. It has also been decided to expand largely our financial assistance to municipalities.

(b) Assistance to social welfare programs have been drastically increased, with a view to improving the entire social security systems, including national health insurance system, in Okinawa.

(c) Aiming at the further enhancement of educational standards in Okinawa, necessary funds have been appropriated to such programs as the improvement of the Ryukyu University facilities and the establishment of additional commercial high schools. Assistance for the improvement of facilities of primary and secondary schools has also been continued.

(d) Projects in commemoration of reversion, such as the construction, planned to be completed in 1972, of circumferential roads on the main islands including Northern Okinawa, Kumoc, Miyako, Ishigaki and Iriomote, a water resources survey, construction of a Peace Park and the construction of a micro-wave

circuit system for color television have been <sup>Page 4 of Enc. B</sup> added. And assistance for public investment for improvement of the industrial infra-structure, with particular emphasis on port facilities, has also been increased.

(e) For the purpose of expediting the industrial and economic development in Okinawa, loan programs have been expanded. The funds produced by the program of providing rice to the GRI on a long-term deferred payment basis will be made available for this purpose. Assistance for the development of agriculture, fisheries, and medium and small scale industries has been increased in particular.

(f) A reserve fund has been created for the purpose of meeting unforeseen fund requirements, such as typhoon rescue or the increase of unemployment.

These are the principal features of our assistance program to Okinawa for the coming fiscal year.

In closing my explanation on our assistance program, I would like to take this occasion to present the views of the Japanese Government in connection with the financial situation in Okinawa.

First of all, we have learned that the United States Government submitted to the Congress a draft budget requesting 3.84 million dollars for assistance to Okinawa.

We are worrying about the impact which this curtailment of over 10 million dollars might have on the GRI financial situation.

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A-212 from Tokyo  
Page 5 of Enc. B

We would like to request the U.S. side to consider the possibility of using available funds from the General Fund to lessen the impact on the GRI budget of the curtailment in the ARIA aid programs. In view of the tight financial situation of the GRI, it would be appreciated if the U.S. side would give favorable consideration to this suggestion.

Secondly, it is particularly desired by the Japanese side that the GRI will make effective and appropriate use of the funds to be made available to them through our aid program, because we are going to provide dramatically increased assistance in the coming fiscal year in order to meet the expected fiscal requirements for reversion preparations, such as the strengthening of the GRI administrative and financial capability, the expediting of the industrial and economic development in Okinawa and the promotion of other reversion preparations including "Ittaika." Accordingly, the Japanese side wishes to provide, with the understanding and cooperation of the United States Government including General Lampert, appropriate advice to the GRI with respect to the use of our aid fund so as to ensure that our assistance program will be executed by the GRI in an appropriate and effective way in keeping with the policy objectives underlying our assistance program. This will contribute to bring about a healthier financial policy on the part of the GRI.

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A-212 from Tokyo

It would be appreciated, therefore, if <sup>Page 6 of Enc. B</sup> the U.S. side could extend understanding and cooperation to the realization of our wishes.

Thank you."

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Page 7 of Enc. B  
General Lampert made the following statement in reply 212 from Tokyo

"Foreign Minister Aichi, Director General Yamanaka, Ambassador Meyer:

It is a pleasure for me to be asked to attend my first session of the Consultative Committee. This meeting is of particular importance since on Okinawa we will soon, through the machinery of the Consultative Committee and the Preparatory Commission, begin the formal work of solving the problems which face both of our governments as we move toward the reversion of Okinawa to Japan. I would like to review briefly for you where we on Okinawa see ourselves today, touching on several of our more immediate problems.

Let me first speak of the achievements of the Advisory Committee. During its two-year existence, it has helped considerably to ease some of the problems that confront us. The Committee has sent forward 44 substantive recommendations, 31 prior to my arrival and 13 which I have approved. These recommendations have moved us much closer to the concept of ITTAIKA, which has been our goal. Thus the path to reversion has already been cleared in a number of areas. Also of importance will be the knowledge and insight that those working on the Committee have developed in the course of preparing their recommendations. I am delighted, therefore, that both Ambassador Takase and Minister Schodt will continue their services under the Preparatory Commission structure, and will bring their accumulated knowledge and talents to the new forum.

We all wish to facilitate the important work of the Preparatory Commission. To achieve an easy transition, I would like to suggest

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Page 8 of Enc. B  
A-212 from Tokyo

that the Commission operate from the building which now houses the Advisory Committee. This joint-tenancy has worked well and has provided both the principals and their staffs an ease of access to one another which has greatly facilitated their work. We are prepared to make the same arrangements that now exist for the Advisory Committee available to the Preparatory Commission, although some modification in the contribution toward maintenance and upkeep now made by the Government of the Ryukyu Islands should be considered to take account of its shift from participant to adviser status.

I would now like to turn to a subject which is of primary concern to all of us here, the economy of Okinawa. Sometimes we look only at small segments of that economy or particular contributions to it. It is a fact that the GNP of Okinawa, aided by both Japanese and U.S. inputs, increased from \$641.9 million in FY 1968 to \$727.1 million in FY 1969, a climb of 13.3 percent. In this same period per capita income, which is an accepted indicator of economic well-being, rose by 13 percent. The economy of Okinawa is moving ahead at a rate which most of the countries of the world would greatly like to emulate. Japanese aid and agriculture subsidies have contributed to this growth, and we are all pleased to see that an increased amount of aid to Okinawa has been included in the Japanese budget for the coming year. While U.S. direct aid will be reduced in FY 1971, and this fact has received considerable attention in the press, the total U.S. contribution to the economy of Okinawa will increase. Overall U.S. financial input of all kinds in Okinawa in FY 1969 was \$271.2 million, consisting mostly of expenditures

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related to United States activities and personnel. This input helped considerably to bridge the gap in FY 1969 between general commodity imports of \$378.1 million of which approximately \$300 million were from Japan alone, and exports which amounted to \$89.8 million. Our projections for the total U.S. financial contribution in all areas in the next two years are \$288 million in FY 1970 and \$293 million in FY 1971. As we plan for the future of Okinawa, I hope it will be possible for us to keep this overall economic picture clearly in mind.

With regard to Minister Yamana<sup>ka</sup>'s reference to GRI budget planning, I would like to suggest that further talks be held between our two governments to explore ways in which both our assistance programs might be more closely coordinated with GRI fiscal planning.

May I again express my pleasure in having this opportunity to meet with you and my assurance that we in Okinawa will do everything possible to assure the smooth transfer of administrative authority over Okinawa from the Government of the United States to the Government of Japan."

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Foreign Minister Aichi: "Thank you very much General Lampert.

The Japanese Government understands the circumstances which led to the curtailment of the United States Government's assistance program to Okinawa for the U.S. fiscal year 1971. However, it is the wish of the Japanese Government that the United States, holding the administrative rights over Okinawa, will make its best efforts to provide as much financial assistance as possible to Okinawa in order to improve further the welfare and well-being of the Okinawan residents.

With respect to the problem of advising the GRI concerning its financial policies, I find it most appropriate for our two governments to make further consultation over the matter as suggested by the U.S. side."

IV. Agenda Item No. 2

U.S. Reductions-in-Force in Okinawa

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Minister Yamanaka's Statement on the U.S. Reductions-in-Force  
in Okinawa

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"With respect to the United States Reductions-in-Force in Okinawa, the Japanese Government has a deep concern over the unusual situation which has prevailed since the end of last year in relations between the U.S. military authorities and the All Okinawa Military Employees Trade Union (Zengunro).

The Japanese Government believes that the understanding and cooperation of Okinawan residents, including those working at military bases, are essential to the maintenance of effective functions of the U.S. military bases in Okinawa. Therefore, it is necessary to ease the strained relationship between the U.S. military authorities and Okinawan employees.

From this point of view, the Japanese Government, on its part, has taken several measures aiming at alleviating the causes for anxiety on the part of the Okinawan employees at U.S. military bases, particularly those receiving notice of separation.

First, at the end of last year, the Japanese Government decided on the following policy guidelines for the relief of those separated:

(a) to provide technical assistance to the GRI, by way of sending Japanese experts to Okinawa for giving special training in Japan proper to the officials concerned of the GRI, with a view to improving the GRI's capability for vocational training as well as

strengthening the GRI's employment agency;

- (b) to provide aid to those who seek jobs in Japan proper;
- (c) to provide vocational training to those separated, in order to facilitate their reemployment; and
- (d) to make available to the GRI enough funds to ensure that the special allowance will be paid to separated persons in the same manner as in Japan proper.

With respect to the special allowance to be paid in the current fiscal year, necessary funds will be made available by reallocating unused funds within the appropriated aid budget. But for the coming fiscal year, sufficient funds for the special allowance and other allowances to be paid to separated workers have been appropriated.

In the coming fiscal year, funds for additional measures aiming at the relief of separated persons, such as the continuation of the unemployment insurance system, construction of an employment security office, the improvement of vocational training facilities, and construction of a Center for the separated have been included in our assistance program.

With respect to the Reductions-in-Force, the Japanese Government understands that it is the inevitable outcome of the curtailment on a global basis of U.S. military expenditures.

However, the Japanese Government cannot be indifferent to strained labor relations at U.S. military bases in Okinawa since Okinawa will come under our administration in 1972.

UNCLASSIFIED

A-212 from Tokyo

Page 13 of Inc. B

In the light of the current employment situation in Okinawa as well as the anxiety on the part of the Okinawan residents with regard to the Reductions-in-Force, I would like to request again that the U.S. side give favorable consideration to the suggestions of the Japanese Government concerning the prolongation of periods for advance notification of separations, the increase in separation allowances and the providing of on-base job trainings to base workers.

Finally, I would like to refer to labor relations at U.S. military bases in Okinawa, which have been in the public eye of late. In my view, since the employment system at the U.S. military services will have to be changed into the indirect employment system under the SOFA by the time of reversion, preparations for these changes should be commenced sooner or later.

Therefore, I would like to request the U.S. side to make serious studies, as a part of the preparation for the transfer of administrative rights, on the present military employment system, bearing in mind the possibility of transitional steps leading up to the final adoption of the indirect employment system as in Japan proper. I assure you that the Japanese Government will bend all efforts in order to contribute to improved military labor relations in Okinawa.

Thank you."

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General Lampert's remarks:

"The U.S., by the sheer size of its presence on Okinawa, is a focus of attention on the island. Our actions cause more severe repercussions there than the same actions would cause in other areas where we are involved. For example, the United States Forces employ approximately 20 percent of the wage-earning Okinawan labor force. Thus, the Reductions-in-Force now in progress, which are the result of budgetary restrictions applied in Washington to insure the soundness of the U.S. economy, have caused a considerable degree of labor unrest in Okinawa. Similar reductions are of course being carried out in Japan and elsewhere in the world. We are very mindful of the deep personal concern of the individuals directly affected by these measures. We who are charged with responsibility for Okinawa fully recognize the particular situation that exists there, and we have made the most determined effort to hold to a minimum the number of people actually released as a result of these measures. We are also working extremely hard to assist the affected workers to find new employment in other areas of the economy. I appreciate the concern on the part of the Japanese Government for these employees and I was pleased to see included in the Japanese budget funds which will assist the people released. I would welcome your counsel as to how we can together take positive steps to help the employees who must be let go. I hope that jointly we can resolve these problems."

At this point there occurred the following off-the-record and unexpected exchange with respect to the labor problems in Okinawa:

Foreign Minister Aichi stated that he would like to have Ambassador Meyer confirm that the U.S. side was prepared to continue further discussions with respect to the specific proposals and requests which Minister Yamanaka had brought forward (indirect hire, increase in separation allowances and extension of the advance notice given to dismissed employees).

Ambassador Meyer responded that he welcomed the interest of the Japanese Government in attempting to assist dismissed employees in Okinawa and that he would be interested in whatever we could jointly do to help the situation. He pointed out, however, that he could not at this time make any commitment with regard to the form these bilateral talks might take or with regard to the particular line of thought that might be pursued. He went on to say that he took great pleasure in the mutual successes we had achieved in the past year especially the resolution of the Okinawa reversion issue. Pointing out that our mutual problems were not all at an end and that the road lay ahead for reversion preparations, he stressed that he was hopeful that we could move forward together in the spirit of mutual trust working quietly and through diplomatic channels adding that this had had good results in the past and he was sure it would have the same results in the future.

Director-General Yamanaka, interrupting the Foreign Minister who was about to speak, stated that the problem of confrontation between

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the U.S. military and base workers in Okinawa was a serious one for both our governments. He said that in his personal opinion the shift from direct hire to some transitional system such as indirect hire in the pre-reversion period would de-fuse tensions on Okinawa and would contribute to longer-lasting U.S.-Japanese friendship. He closed by agreeing with the Ambassador's statement that discussions should be carried forward through the diplomatic channel.

Ambassador Meyer welcomed this comment and stated again the desirability for mutual cooperation and sobriety. He added that he had the fullest confidence in General Lampert and outlined the various steps that the High Commissioner had taken to ease the effect of the Reductions-in-Force.

Foreign Minister Aichi thanked the Ambassador for these remarks and apologized for the delay caused by the departure from the prepared scenario. He closed by emphatically endorsing Ambassador Meyer's statement that reversion preparations should move forward through diplomatic channels and in an atmosphere of mutual trust. ↑

V. Agenda Item No. 3

Japan-United States Cooperation Concerning Reversion Preparations.

Foreign Minister Aichi referred to the Nixon-Sato Communique and to the agreement that both governments would consult closely and cooperate on the measures necessary to assure a smooth transfer of administrative rights to the Japanese Government and, for this purpose, to place responsibility for this work with the Consultative Committee and to establish a Preparatory Commission on Okinawa for local consultation

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and coordination. He stated that it was most important for both governments to exchange notes on the new functions of the Consultative Committee and the establishment of a Preparatory Commission and asked for the cooperation of the United States Government in these future negotiations.

Ambassador Meyer responded that in these future negotiations with respect to reversion all who had participated in the November decision to return Okinawa to Japan by 1972 would be especially concerned that these future negotiations be held in an atmosphere of mutual trust. He pointed out that since the Congress would wish to review any final agreements reached we should be especially careful not to give the Congress any reason to think that there had been any lack of mutual trust in these negotiations.

VI. Agenda Item No. 4

Agreement on Press Release

The Foreign Minister moved that the press release which had been worked out before the meeting be adopted. Ambassador Meyer agreed.

The meeting closed at 12:55 p.m.

*and added that the off-the-record discussions preceding agenda items three not be disclosed to the press.*

Joint Press Release on the 18th Meeting of the  
Japan-U.S. Consultative Committee On Okinawa  
February 13, 1970

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1. The Eighteenth Meeting of the Japan-U.S. Consultative Committee on Okinawa was held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on February 13, 1970.

Foreign Minister Kiichi AICHI and Director-General Sadanori YAMANAKA of the Prime Minister's Office represented the Japanese Government and Ambassador Amin H. Meyer represented the United States Government. General James B. Lampert, United States High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands, was also present.

2. The Japanese side presented, and the United States side accepted, the Japanese Government's assistance program to Okinawa, of a total amount of ¥35,016,885,000 (\$97,269,125), to be disbursed in the Ryukyuan Fiscal Year 1971 (from July 1, 1970 through June 30, 1971). The Japanese side also stated that, in the process of setting up this assistance program, it gave due consideration to the proposals which the United States Government, upon request from the Government of the Ryukyu Islands, submitted to the Japanese Government on September 25, 1969, proposals concerning the Japanese Government's assistance program to Okinawa in the Japanese Government's Fiscal Year 1970. The United States side expressed its appreciation for the Japanese assistance program.

The Japanese Government's assistance program to Okinawa will become final at the date when the Japanese Government's budget for

the coming fiscal year is approved by the Diet. (The details of the assistance program are shown in the attachment.)

The United States side outlined its assistance program to Okinawa for the coming fiscal year contained in the draft budget which the United States Government submitted to the Congress and in the General Fund allocations. The United States side further emphasized the intention of the United States to maintain its own economic assistance program in Okinawa. The United States side noted that the total U.S. financial input to the economy of Okinawa in Fiscal Year 1970, including grant aid, will be an estimated \$288 million.

In reply, the Japanese side took note of the situation which has made necessary budgetary reductions in U.S. Fiscal Year 1971 and expressed the hope that the United States would continue to provide as much financial aid as possible to Okinawa.

3. The Japanese side expressed its deep concern over the reductions-in-force of Okinawan employees of the U.S. Forces, and at the same time requested that the United States Government make every possible effort with regard to the extension of the dismissal notice period, increase in separation allowances and implementation of vocational training on the bases for these employees, in order to protect their livelihood and to facilitate their reemployment. The Japanese side mentioned that the Japanese Government had started preliminary studies on the military employment system in the context of reversion preparation.

The United States side reiterated its deep concern for the welfare of separated Okinawan employees and appreciation for their loyal service. It added that the United States Government was making the utmost effort within budgetary limitations to minimize hardships caused dismissed employees, and that it would continue to explore what further measures might be taken in this regard.

4. The Japanese and the United States sides, noting that on the occasion of the talks between Prime Minister Sato and President Nixon in November last year, an agreement was reached to the effect that Japan and the United States should consult and cooperate with each other on the preparatory work to be carried out in Okinawa with a view toward a smooth transfer of the administrative rights over Okinawa to Japan, and also to the effect that the Japan-United States Consultative Committee should undertake overall responsibility for the preparatory work, agreed that they would cooperate in order to promote thorough and prompt preparatory work for reversion, having in mind the further enhancement of the well-being of the Okinawan residents.

In this connection, the Japanese and the United States sides agreed to see to it that the Preparatory Commission to be established in Okinawa should commence operating as soon as possible, with the Chief Executive of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands advising the Commission with regard to the views and aspirations of the Okinawan residents.

In this connection, the Japanese side explained its internal organizational arrangements for the expediting of reversion preparations, including the establishment of the Okinawa-Northern Territories Agency and its Okinawa Office.





LET ME FIRST SPEAK OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE. DURING ITS TWO-YEAR EXISTENCE, IT HAS HELPED CONSIDERABLY TO EASE SOME OF THE PROBLEMS THAT CONFRONT US. THE COMMITTEE HAS SENT FORWARD 44 SUBSTANTIVE RECOMMENDATIONS, 31 PRIOR TO MY ARRIVAL AND 13 WHICH I HAVE APPROVED. THESE RECOMMENDATIONS HAVE MOVED US MUCH CLOSER TO THE CONCEPT OF ITTAIKA, WHICH HAS BEEN OUR GOAL. THUS THE PATH TO REVERSION HAS ALREADY BEEN CLEARED IN A NUMBER OF AREAS. ALSO OF IMPORTANCE WILL BE THE KNOWLEDGE AND INSIGHT THAT THOSE WORKING ON THE COMMITTEE HAVE DEVELOPED IN THE COURSE OF PREPARING THEIR RECOMMENDATIONS. I AM DELIGHTED, THEREFORE, THAT BOTH AMBASSADOR TAKASE AND MINISTER SCHODT WILL CONTINUE THEIR SERVICES UNDER THE PREPARATORY

COMMISSION STRUCTURE, AND WILL BRING THEIR ACCUMULATED KNOWLEDGE AND TALENTS TO THE NEW FORUM.

WE ALL WISH TO FACILITATE THE IMPORTANT WORK OF THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION. TO ACHIEVE AN EASY TRANSITION, I WOULD LIKE TO SUGGEST THAT THE COMMISSION OPERATE FROM THE BUILDING WHICH NOW HOUSES THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE. THIS JOINT-TENANCY HAS WORKED WELL AND HAS PROVIDED BOTH THE PRINCIPALS AND THEIR STAFFS AN EASE OF ACCESS TO ONE ANOTHER WHICH HAS GREATLY FACILITATED THEIR WORK. WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE THE SAME ARRANGEMENTS THAT NOW EXIST FOR THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE AVAILABLE TO THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION, ALTHOUGH SOME MODIFICATION IN THE CONTRIBUTION TOWARD MAINTENANCE AND UPKEEP NOW MADE BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS SHOULD BE

CONSIDERED TO TAKE ACCOUNT OF ITS SHIFT FROM PARTICIPANT  
TO ADVISER STATUS.

I WOULD NOW LIKE TO TURN TO A SUBJECT WHICH IS OF  
PRIMARY CONCERN TO ALL OF US HERE, THE ECONOMY OF  
OKINAWA. SOMETIMES WE LOOK ONLY AT SMALL SEGMENTS OF  
THAT ECONOMY OR PARTICULAR CONTRIBUTIONS TO IT. IT IS  
A FACT THAT THE GNP OF OKINAWA, AIDED BY BOTH JAPANESE  
AND U. S. INPUTS, INCREASED FROM \$641.9 MILLION IN FY 1968 TO  
\$727.1 MILLION IN FY 1969, A CLIMB OF 13.3 PERCENT. IN THIS  
SAME PERIOD PER CAPITAL INCOME, WHICH IS AN ACCEPTED  
INDICATOR OF ECONOMIC WELL-BEING, ROSE BY 13 PERCENT.  
THE ECONOMY OF OKINAWA IS MOVING AHEAD AT A RATE WHICH  
MOST OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD WOULD GREATLY LIKE  
TO EMULATE. JAPANESE AID AND AGRICULTURE SUBSIDIES HAVE

CONTRIBUTED TO THIS GROWTH, AND WE ARE ALL PLEASED TO SEE THAT AN INCREASED AMOUNT OF AID TO OKINAWA HAS BEEN INCLUDED IN THE JAPANESE BUDGET FOR THE COMING YEAR.

WHILE U. S. DIRECT AID WILL BE REDUCED IN FY 1971, AND THIS FACT HAS RECEIVED CONSIDERABLE ATTENTION IN THE PRESS, THE TOTAL U. S. CONTRIBUTION TO THE ECONOMY OF OKINAWA WILL INCREASE. OVERALL U. S. FINANCIAL INPUT OF ALL KINDS IN OKINAWA IN FY 1969 WAS \$271.2 MILLION, CONSISTING MOSTLY OF EXPENDITURES RELATED TO UNITED STATES ACTIVITIES AND PERSONNEL. THIS INPUT HELPED CONSIDERABLY TO BRIDGE THE GAP IN FY 1969 BETWEEN GENERAL COMMODITY IMPORTS OF \$378.1 MILLION OF WHICH APPROXIMATELY \$300 MILLION WERE FROM JAPAN ALONE, AND EXPORTS WHICH AMOUNTED TO \$89.8 MILLION. OUR PROJECTIONS FOR THE TOTAL U. S. FINANCIAL

THE NEXT TWO  
CONTRIBUTION IN ALL AREAS IN/YEARS ARE \$288 MILLION IN FY 1970

AND \$293 MILLION IN FY 1971. AS WE PLAN FOR THE FUTURE OF OKINAWA, I HOPE IT WILL BE POSSIBLE FOR US TO KEEP THIS OVERALL ECONOMIC PICTURE CLEARLY IN MIND.

WITH REGARD TO MINISTER YAMANAKA'S REFERENCE TO GRI BUDGET PLANNING, I WOULD LIKE TO SUGGEST THAT FURTHER TALKS BE HELD BETWEEN OUR TWO GOVERNMENTS TO EXPLORE WAYS IN WHICH BOTH OUR ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS MIGHT BE MORE CLOSELY COORDINATED WITH GRI FISCAL PLANNING.

MAY I AGAIN EXPRESS MY PLEASURE IN HAVING THIS OPPORTUNITY TO MEET WITH YOU AND MY ASSURANCE THAT WE IN OKINAWA WILL DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO ASSURE THE SMOOTH TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY OVER OKINAWA FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN.

SPEECH BY GENERAL LAMPERT  
FOR AGENDA ITEM #2 OF CONCOM  
(LABOR)

THE U. S., BY THE SHEER SIZE OF ITS PRESENCE ON OKINAWA, IS A FOCUS OF ATTENTION ON THE ISLAND. OUR ACTIONS CAUSE MORE SEVERE REPERCUSSIONS THERE THAN THE SAME ACTIONS WOULD CAUSE IN OTHER AREAS WHERE WE ARE INVOLVED. FOR EXAMPLE, THE UNITED STATES FORCES EMPLOY APPROXIMATELY 20 PERCENT OF THE WAGE-EARNING OKINAWAN LABOR FORCE. THUS, THE REDUCTIONS-IN-FORCE NOW IN PROGRESS, WHICH ARE THE RESULT OF BUDGETARY RESTRICTIONS APPLIED IN WASHINGTON TO INSURE THE SOUNDNESS OF THE U. S. ECONOMY, HAVE CAUSED A CONSIDERABLE DEGREE OF LABOR UNREST IN OKINAWA. SIMILAR REDUCTIONS ARE OF COURSE BEING CARRIED OUT IN JAPAN. WE ARE VERY MINDFUL OF THE DEEP PERSONAL CONCERN OF THE INDIVIDUALS DIRECTLY AFFECTED BY THESE MEASURES. WE WHO

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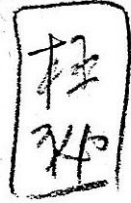
ARE CHARGED WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR OKINAWA FULLY  
RECOGNIZE THE PARTICULAR SITUATION THAT EXISTS HERE,  
AND WE HAVE MADE THE MOST DETERMINED EFFORT TO HOLD  
TO A MINIMUM THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE ACTUALLY RELEASED  
AS A RESULT OF THESE MEASURES. WE ARE ALSO WORKING  
EXTREMELY HARD TO ASSIST THE AFFECTED WORKERS TO  
FIND NEW EMPLOYMENT IN OTHER AREAS OF THE ECONOMY.  
I APPRECIATE THE CONCERN ON THE PART OF THE JAPANESE  
GOVERNMENT FOR THESE EMPLOYEES AND WAS PLEASED TO  
SEE INCLUDED IN THE JAPANESE BUDGET FUNDS WHICH WILL  
ASSIST THE PEOPLE RELEASED. I WOULD WELCOME YOUR  
COUNSEL AS TO HOW WE CAN TOGETHER TAKE POSITIVE STEPS  
TO HELP THE EMPLOYEES WHO MUST BE LET GO. I HOPE THAT  
JOINTLY WE CAN RESOLVE THESE PROBLEMS.



大佐

羽田局 墨

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在东京大使の会談（電稿）

45.2.12. ♀

2月12日 又伊一大使の半場と局との対心電

稿の4. 全く同様な内容の対心電を呈したるが

2次のご返事にて。

自分、中層報告官の会談の際、外部の対心

電が来たが中層にたいしての内容は十分不夠。

新聞は大意、10% 程度の報道と内容の

同である。70% 程度の早達と10% 電報のみ

4. 又日本の中層に基地から進出の対心電

報道の世界 中には、同、赤、

不利の影響を生ずるおそれがある。USIS

に対し適切な措置をとり指示がある。

自分以外の山中長官の会談を望んでいる。

一昨日の朝日新聞のトピックスも見る機会

を要する。これはもうかとも思っている。

この新聞記事は少しプリント。殊に米

国議会方面にはね返す必要を充分考えたい

と考えている。議会の態度がわかるようにしたい

が、これからの任期中の困難になるのは確定的

なところがある。

(補. 同大に以 中曾根長官が 1975年安福

等の慶典、下院記を記し、心で仰ぐ一方便

は記す眼に如く、この計南記の付す

全の事定無根の事は懐懐し、心は。