

# 琉球大学学術リポジトリ

米国管理下の南西諸島状況雑件 日米琉諮問委員会  
(代表会合第43回～58回) (3)

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ハリス 米代表の講演

43. 9. 18

朝日(朝刊)

本土・沖縄の経済一体化  
**不適當なら反対も**  
 諮問委米代表が講演

【都井記者十四日東京電】米諮問委員の代表(米)米代表は十四日、那覇市で開かれた、島の連綿体の分會で、

講演し、沖縄経済開発計画の立案は、諮問委員の最も重要な任務だが、沖縄に於いて最良の計画は必ずしも本土・沖縄一体化の方針にそわないかもしれないと述べた。また、これに関連して「私は外交官の形を脱して、顧問として発言するつもりだ」と語った。沖縄経済は二十三年間の本土との分断で極度の形作して、このままでは経済一体化の効果が初めに公認に注ぐことも、必要とあれば無条件に一体化推進に賛成してもよいとの態度を明らかにした。また、地方各方面で論議を喚起して、

「米、沖縄は過去二十三年間、沖縄住民の苦悩に努力してきたが、日本本土・沖縄の住居生活にはある程度の統一が現れた。一体化は、米、沖縄、社会福祉、その他、大きな前進が現れる。他の面で大きな前進が現れる。が、経済面で別個発展を立案することによって、すくなくとも、一、長期経済計画の作成は、

問題の最も重要な任務だが、沖縄に於いて最良の計画は、必ずしも一体化の方針にそわないかもしれない。日本に於いては、統一が現れた。沖縄に於いては、米、沖縄、社会福祉、その他、大きな前進が現れる。他の面で大きな前進が現れる。が、経済面で別個発展を立案することによって、すくなくとも、一、長期経済計画の作成は、

米、沖縄は過去二十三年間、沖縄住民の苦悩に努力してきたが、日本本土・沖縄の住居生活にはある程度の統一が現れた。一体化は、米、沖縄、社会福祉、その他、大きな前進が現れる。他の面で大きな前進が現れる。が、経済面で別個発展を立案することによって、すくなくとも、一、長期経済計画の作成は、

北米課長

パース諮詢委米代表の講演について

23. 9. 19  
米北

9月18日付朝日(朝刊)が報ずるパース米代表の講演内容につき、日本代表部佐々木調査官に

照会したところ、次のとおり。

- 1-云218)
1. 米側の諮詢委の手續について、説明したところありと説明したところあり。
  2. 井川記者は「多少過ぎ過ぎであったかも知れない」との感觸を述べた。
  3. 佐々木調査官によれば、本件記事は「舌をたぶらぐ表現との感觸を有し、それら(招待別添)の参照)を讀み、その報道をよみておくと、その表現は、さうとみられる。

GA-6

外務省

5500

パース講演抄録

(注) 全文空送打由。諮詢委佐々木電話連絡

Adcom is also charged in its terms of reference to recommend policies for the long range economic development of Okinawa. This, to me, is the most important, and most challenging of the areas we are to dissect and put back together again. With its great dependence upon base <sup>revenue</sup> ~~revenue~~, and its even greater dependence upon import, the Okinawan economy is unique. It bears no resemblance to the economy of Japan. Therefore, Okinawa

GA-4

外務省

is, and always has been, one of the least developed prefectures of Japan. It is hard enough to develop a model for this economy which will lead to development as rapid as is taking place in Japan to say nothing of the challenge of progressing even faster, as we must if we are to close the gap. Added to this is the possible dilemma — the best development plan for Okinawa may not lead toward Ittaika. What is best for highly developed Japan may be quite inappropriate for Okinawa. This is not only a challenge to Adcom, I submit that this should be the

major concern of the governments involved.

This is a great ~~no~~ problem and wise solution must be found. That is why we are here, to identify the ~~existence~~ existing problems and to recommend solutions so that reversion will be accompanied by a ~~minimum~~ minimum of stress. As our recommendation come out — and I pay tribute here to the competence and cooperativeness of my colleague, Ambassador Takase of Japan, Mr. Senaga of Government of Ryukyu Islands and respective staff — you may well ask what

happened next.

Action — that is, implement action of ~~the~~ the recommendation — is entirely up to the governments concerned. They must revise their existing laws and regulations or adopted policy ~~changes~~ charges so that the recommendations will become effective. Thus, we realize the ~~point~~ <sup>success</sup> of our work is finally up to the three governments concerned — most particularly the Government of Japan and the Government of the Ryukyu Islands — to enact registration or to revise current procedure to carry out the concept

of Ittakka. Fortunately, we operate as government representative of Adcom, so that our government are fully aware of our intention and thus can be expected to implement our recommendation.

According to some views, ~~what~~ <sup>when</sup> our diplomat says yes, he means perhaps; when he says perhaps, ~~he means~~ <sup>he means</sup> ~~no~~; when he says no, he is no diplomat. I am going to stick my neck out and say some ~~noes~~ <sup>noes</sup> at this time.

The Advisory Committee will not speed up reversion, that is not task. However, ~~certainly~~ <sup>certainly</sup> will not ~~the~~

slow up reversion  
down

行略

GA-4

外務省

アメリカ局長  
参事官  
北米課長

第 66 号

昭和43年9月19日

外務大臣 三木武夫 殿

日米環諮問委員会日本国政府代表  
高瀬 侍 郎

諮問委員会代表の  
講演テキスト送付について

日米環諮問委員会代表は9月17日

那覇市ハーバービュースタッフにある国防運輸協会々

会場で諮問委員会の活動状況等につき講

演を行なわれ、同講演のテキスト部

係等の手次で別添送付申上げらる。

本信写送付先 総務府総務課長

要処理

首席事務  
南方  
海外課  
漁業  
航空  
科学協力  
連絡調整  
調査  
カナダ  
局庶務



日 本 政 府

5535

Sept. 17, 1968

EMBARGOED UNTIL DELIVERY EXPECTED ABOUT 8:00 P.M.

REMARKS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY BY LAURENCE C. VASS, CHAIRMAN  
ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO THE HIGH COMMISSIONER, AT DINNER MEETING OF THE  
NATIONAL DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION ASSOCIATION, AT THE HARBORVIEW  
CLUB, 8:00 P.M., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1968

President Sprague and Members of the NDTA.

I am honored to be invited to speak before this distinguished  
international gathering of experts in the field of transportation and related  
industries.

The transportation industry deals with virtually all types and aspects  
of trade and industry. Thus you should have an unusual insight into what makes  
the Okinawan economy tick. Your work involves knowledge and understanding of  
both the United States military bases and the domestic economy. You, better  
than most, can understand the direct and vital link between the activities  
conducted by the U. S. bases and the viability of the Okinawan economy.

The post-war development of Okinawa, I think you will agree, owes its  
success to the interdependence of the American military services with local  
communities -- evidence that the military services and the communities have  
forged their own process of "unification" for today one cannot do without the  
other -- or vice-versa -- without damage to each.

Well, I am working in a different field of "unification." During  
the past six months I, as a member of AdCom, have been dissecting the  
"anatomy of unification" - studying all parts of the Okinawan economy with the  
object of putting it together again on the model of Japan proper.

9月18日付朝日新聞の報道記事と関係の事柄を  
下段の  
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り。

P. 3, 7.8

Text of Speech by Mr. Vass to NDTA, Sept. 17, 1968, page 2

That is the meaning of "ittai" -- which, literally translated, means  
"one-body-making-process." If I were to say I am going to talk to you on the  
"one-body-making-process" you'd wonder if I had acquired a medical degree in  
addition to whatever other qualifications I may have brought to my job in  
Okinawa. No, I am not an anatomist, per se -- not professionally, at least.

You members of the NDTA, in a sense, may be described as movers, expeditors,  
dispatchers -- who smooth the way for the timely and efficient flow of people,  
goods and services from one point to another. I feel I have some kinship with  
you in that my job is also to smooth the way for Okinawan economic and social  
conditions to intergrate with those of the Japanese mainland in the shortest  
time and with the greatest efficiency possible.

Foresightedly, President Johnson and Prime Minister Sato last November  
agreed that the United States, Japan and the Ryukyu Islands should join together  
now to smooth the way toward eventual reversion of Okinawa to Japan. They said  
and I quote:

"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 and the United States of America and the  
Government of the Ryukyu Islands will each provide a representative and appropriate  
staff to the committee.

(more)



Text of Speech by Mr. Vass to NDTA, Sept. 17, 1968, page 3

The committee will be expected to develop recommendations which should lead to substantial movement toward removing the remaining economic and social barriers between the Ryukyu Islands and Japan proper."

What, essentially, does this decision mean? The Sato-Johnson agreement recognized the need to add a new dimension to the High Commissioner's responsibilities for the administration of these islands. For the past 11 years his responsibilities under Executive Order 10713, as amended, have been to:

1. -- Encourage the development of an effective and responsible government;
2. -- Improve the welfare and well-being of the people; and
3. -- Promote their economic and cultural advancement.

All these must continue to be done but now we must do more -- promote ittaika.

Why do we have to promote ittaika? Some people say, why go through all this -- why add another bureaucracy to the works? Why not wait for the unknown time of reversion and then automatically blanket Okinawa into Japan with all its laws and regulations? The answer is that so many differences have cropped up in the past 23 years between Okinawa and the mainland that there would be absolute chaos if gradual identification is not emphasized and achieved prior to reversion. So the Advisory Committee was set up in recognition of the fact that the best way out of these difficulties is to go straight through them.

When you realize that we have been administering these islands during the first 22 years doing what we thought best for these people but making no conscious effort to develop along the same lines as Japan, you realize how these many differences have come about. Under the circumstances, instant reversion without advance preparation would mean instant chaos -- strangling the economy and introducing total confusion into the life of the Okinawan people with

(more)

Text of Speech by Mr. Vass to NDTA, Sept. 17, 1968, page 4

concurrent serious difficulties for the mainland itself.

Thus, like you, I can be described as an expediter, a smoother. My job description might well be: "stress minimizer."

Allow me to call attention to a few of the fields in which major differences between Okinawa and Japan exist that affect you in the transportation business, for example:

Qualifications and licenses regulating more than 15 separate job categories now in Okinawa must be integrated with those of Japanese government ministries, prefectural and business and professional organizations. Of particular concern to you are: customs brokers, accountants, marine technicians, certain types of engineers, agents for marine affairs, radio operators, life boat steersmen, tug boat pilots, aviation services personnel, and various types of crane operators.

As a matter of fact, the Advisory Committee has recommended unification efforts for these plus some 45 other job categories requiring qualifications and licenses.

The fields in which differences exist that I have outlined are only a few -- and these are just a part of one recommendation under the heading of qualifications and licenses. There are 14 other major categories of jobs, each with its own complexities.

A very important recommendation -- our No. 15 -- concerns identification of the local tax systems. High Commissioner Unger approved this recommendation as he has all our other recommendations to date and we announced it last week. We recognized that the tax system in Okinawa is considerably different from that of Japan proper.

(more)

Text of Speech by Mr. Vass. to NDTA, Sept. 17, 1968, page 4.

Local taxes which are considered to be prefectural taxes in Japan proper are in some cases assessed and collected by municipal governments in Okinawa. And, on the other hand, taxes which are considered to be municipal taxes in Japan proper are in some cases assessed and collected by the GRI in the role of a central government. Moreover, many prefectural and municipal taxes in Japan proper are not assessed in Okinawa. Furthermore, there is considerable difference in the tax rates between Japan proper and Okinawa.

I need not stress to you and your colleagues in the local business community, how important it is to have a clear understanding by the governments and the general public well before the time of reversion concerning tax revenues -- which, after all, will be the main source of financial income. Moreover, you know full well that substantial reform of the tax structure and changes of tax burdens of residents concerning each taxable item cannot be made in a short period of time. Very definitely haste makes waste in this field unless careful deliberation is made to avoid confusion in the tax administration. Among other things a sound and constructive tax system is a prerequisite to a progressing economy, one which attracts rather than repels new capital investment for development. This is particularly true of the treatment of foreign investment and the treatment of the foreigner himself. This is an enormously complex problem and one that bears close watching.

(more)

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Text of Speech by Mr. Vass to NDTA, Sept. 17, 1968, page 6

The committee's other completed major recommendations thus far cover a GOJ survey to identify the differences, exchange of Ryukyuan and Japanese mainland personnel in the medical and public health fields, a proposal to study the future transfer of the assets of the Ryukyu Development Loan Corporation to the GRI, reallocation of national and prefectural level functions -- again a reflection of the fact that one of the more unique aspects of the GRI is that it conducts various central government functions, unlike any Japanese prefecture. We also have recommended making the present GRI fiscal year conform to the Japanese fiscal year, elimination of duplication of livestock quarantine procedures in Okinawa and Japan, improvement of school installations and equipment and the University of the Ryukyus, designating sea and air ports of Ishigaki as authorized ports of entry and exit, adoption of the Japanese industrial standards system, establishment and identification of social welfare insurance facilities, expansion of upper-secondary education and improvement of teacher training and promotion of personnel exchange. At least in the number of recommendations we have cranked out, the Adcom would seem to be off to a flying start.

This gives you an idea of the wide-ranging nature of our studies. We have at least 30 other major projects being processed by staffs at the present time. One of the more important ones concerns expansion of medical insurance to cover the entire population in providing benefits similar to those furnished by programs in the mainland. You can see that this program alone affects every man, woman and child in these islands. What if there was reversion tomorrow but total unpreparedness to extend the Japanese medical aid benefits to all Okinawans,

(more)

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Text of Speech by Mr. Vass to NDTA, Sept. 17, 1968, page 7

or unpreparedness to introduce the dozens of other laws, or to have the necessary trained personnel to administer this huge program?

The AdCom is also charged in its terms of reference to recommend policies for the long-range economic development of Okinawa. This, to me, is the most important, and most challenging of the areas we are to dissect and put back together again. With its great dependence upon base revenues, and its even greater dependence upon imports, the Okinawan economy is unique. It bears no resemblance to the economy of Japan. Furthermore, Okinawa is, and always has been, one of the least developed prefectures of Japan. It is hard enough to develop a model for this economy which will lead to development as rapid as is taking place in Japan to say nothing of the challenge of progressing even faster, as we must, if we are to close the "gap". Added to this is the possible dilemma -- the best development plan for Okinawa may not lead towards ittaika. What is best for highly-developed Japan may be quite inappropriate for Okinawa. This is not only a challenge to AdCom; I submit that this should be the major concern of the governments involved. This is a great problem and a wise solution must be found. That's why we're here; to identify the existing problems and to recommend solutions so that reversion will be accompanied by a minimum of stress. As our recommendations come out -- and I pay tribute here to the competence and cooperativeness of my colleagues -- Ambassador Takase of Japan, Mr. Senaga of the Government of the Ryukyus Islands and our respective staffs -- you may well

(more)

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Text of Speech by Mr. Vass to NDTA, Sept. 17, 1968, page 8

ask what happens next.

Action -- that is, implementation of the recommendations -- is entirely up to the Governments concerned. They must revise their existing laws and regulations or adopt policy changes so that the recommendations will become effective.

Thus, we realize the success of our work is finally up to the three governments concerned -- most particularly to the Government of Japan and the Government of the Ryukyu Islands -- to enact legislation or to revise current procedures to carry out the concept of ittaika. Fortunately, we operate as government representatives in AdCom, so that our governments are thoroughly aware of our intention and thus can be expected to implement our recommendations.

According to some views, when a diplomat says yes he means perhaps; when he says perhaps he means no; when he says no he is no diplomat. I am going to stick my neck out and say some no's at this time.

The Advisory Committee will not speed up reversion, that is not its task. However, it certainly will not slow up reversion. Its one and only responsibility is to make reversion smoother, easier and more effective when reversion does come. Our work will certainly be facilitated if the general public and the lawmakers

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Text of Speech by Mr. Vass to NDTA, Sept. 17, 1968, page 9

of Okinawa and the mainland understand and support the concept of itaika.

We cannot rush the lawmakers but we hope they will act expeditiously on our recommendations. One of the facts facing us is that the GRI legislature is not now in session and the Japanese Diet has its own schedule -- not to mention the myriad other lawmaking responsibilities awaiting their action.

High Commissioner Unger at the meeting formally establishing the Advisory Committee on March 1, 1968 emphasized that "the Advisory Committee has an real opportunity to be of real benefit to the people of the Ryukyu Islands. You are not faced with the sometimes frantic activity that besets an organization which functions on a day-to-day operational basis. You will have time to plan, and time to think out those plans in order that the maximum return can be achieved in accomplishing the purposes for which the Committee was established."

Given the unique situation that exists in Okinawa, I feel sincerely that three heads are better than one in the tremendous job of removing the differences between Okinawa and the mainland and achieving identification. We do have the time to plan and think out those plans carefully, minus day-to-day haste. But the same time we all feel we are working against time -- for, after all, the tremendous progress of Japan -- as the third greatest industrial power in the world -- is constantly serving as a goad to our efforts to close the economic and social gap between the mainland and Okinawa. We need fullest continuous public support if the desires of the people of Okinawa and the mainland for

(more)

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Text of Speech by Mr. Vass to NDTA, Sept. 17, 1968, page 10

identification and closing the economic gap are to be met successfully.

I can only reiterate the importance of such support by repeating the words of President Johnson upon the inauguration of the committee, "I sincerely hope that the cooperative efforts of all concerned will help achieve" the committee's objectives.

Thank you.

EMBARGOED UNTIL DELIVERY EXPECTED ABOUT 8:00 P.M.

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VASS  
speech

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FM HICOMRY OKINAWA RYIS  
TO AEMBASSY TOKYO JAPAN

CONTROL: 752  
RECD: SEPT. 19, 1968  
7:04 AM

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ACTION: BT  
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POL-3  
POL/A  
PA/K  
CHRON-2

UNCLAS HC-PAD 826209. SECTION 1 OF 3 PASS TO COLLINS, USIS.  
SUBJECT: SPEECH BY ADCOM COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN  
FOLLOWING IS TEXT OF REMARKS DELIVERED BY LAURENCE C. VASS, CHAIRMAN,  
ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO HICOM, AT DINNER MEETING OF OKINAWA CHAPTER  
NATIONAL DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION ASSOCIATION, NAHA, 17 SEP 1968:  
BEGIN TEXT: I AM HONORED TO BE INVITED TO SPEAK BEFORE THIS  
DISTINGUISHED INTERNATIONAL GATHERING OF EXPERTS IN FIELD OF  
TRANSPORTATION AND RELATED INDUSTRIES.  
TRANSPORTATION INDUSTRY DEALS WITH VIRTUALLY ALL TYPES AND  
ASPECTS OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY. THUS YBU SHOULD HAVE UNUSUAL  
INSIGHT INTO WHAT MAKES OKINAWAN ECONOMY TICK. YOUR WORK  
INVOLVES KNOWLEDGE AND UNDERSTANDING OF BOTH UNITED STATES MILITARY  
BASES AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY. YOU, BETTER THAN MOST, CAN UNDERSTAND  
DIRECT AND VITAL LINK BETWEEN ACTIVITIES CREATED BY U. S. BASES AND  
VIABILITY OF OKINAWAN ECONOMY.  
THE POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT OF OKINAWA, I THINK YOU WILL AGREE,

PAGE 2 RUAOBQA3758 UNCLAS  
OWES ITS SUCCESS TO INTERDEPENDENCE OF AMERICAN MILITARY SERVICES  
WITH LOCAL COMMUNITIES -- EVIDENCE THAT MILITARY SERVICES AND  
COMMUNITIES HAVE FORGED OWN PROCESS OF "UNIFICATION" FOR TODAY ONE  
CANNOT DO WITHOUT THE OTHER -- OR VICE-VERSA -- WITHOUT DAMAGE TO  
EACH.  
WELL, I AM WORKING IN DIFFERENT FIELD OF "UNIFICATION." DURING  
PAST SIX MONTHS I, AS A MEMBER OF ADCOM, HAVE BEEN DISSECTING THE  
"ANATOMY OF UNIFICATION" - STUDYING ALL PARTS OF THE OKINAWAN ECONOMY  
WITH OBJECT OF PUTTING IT TOGETHER AGAIN ON MODEL OF JAPAN PROPER.  
THAT IS MEANING OF "ITTAIKA" -- WHICH, LITERALLY TRANSLATED, MEANS  
"ONE-BODY-MAKING PROCESS." IF I WERE TO SAY I AM GOING TO TALK TO YOU  
ON "ONE-BODY-MAKING-PROCESS" YOU'D WONDER IF I HAD ACQUIRED MEDICAL  
DEGREE IN ADDITION TO WHATEVER OTHER QUANLIFICATIONS I MAY HAVE BROUGHT  
TO MY JOB IN OKINAWA. NO, I AM NOT ANATOMIST, PER SE -- NOT  
PROFESSIONALLY, AT LEAST.  
YOU MEMBERS OF NDTA, IN SENSE, MAY BE DESCRIBED AS MOVERS,  
EXPEDITERS, DISPATCHERS -- WHO SMOOTH THE WAY FOR TIMELY AND  
EFFICIENT FLOW OF PEOPLE, GOODS AND SERVICES FROM ONE POINT TO AN-  
OTHER. I FEEL I HAVE SOME KINSHIP WITH YOU IN THAT MY JOB IS ALSO  
TO SMOOTH WAY FOR OKINAWAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS TO

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INTEGRATE WITH THOSE OF JAPANESE MAINLAND IN SHORTEST TIME AND WITH  
GREATEST EFFICIENCY POSSIBLE.

FORESIGHTEDLY, PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND PRIME MINISTER SATO LAST  
NOVEMBER AGREED THAT UNITED STATES, JAPAN AND RYUKYU ISLANDS  
SHOULD JOIN TOGETHER NOW TO SMOOTH WAY TOWARD EVENTUAL REVERSION OF  
OKINAWA TO JAPAN. THEY SAID AND I QUOTE:

"PRESIDENT AND PRIME MINISTER FURTHER AGREED THAT WITH  
VIEW TOWARD MINIMIZING STRESSES WHICH WILL ARISE AT SUCH TIME AS  
ADMINISTRATIVE RIGHTS ARE RESTORED TO JAPAN, MEASURES SHOULD BE TAKEN  
TO IDENTIFY FURTHER RYUKYUAN PEOPLE AND THEIR INSTITUTIONS WITH  
JAPAN PROPER AND TO PROMOTE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL WELFARE OF  
RYUKYUAN RESIDENTS. TO THIS END, THEY AGREED TO ESTABLISH IN NAHA  
AN ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO THE HIGH COMMISSIONER OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS.  
GOVERNMENTS OF JAPAN AND UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND  
GOVERNMENT OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS WILL EACH PROVIDE A REPRESENTATIVE  
AND APPROPRIATE STAFF TO THE COMMITTEE. COMMITTEE WILL BE  
EXPECTED TO DEVELOP RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH SHOULD LEAD TO SUBSTANTIAL  
MOVEMENT TOWARD REMOVING THE REMAINING ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL BARRIERS  
BETWEEN THE RYUKYU ISLANDS AND JAPAN PROPER."

WHAT, ESSENTIALLY, DOES THIS DECISION MEAN? SATO-JOHNSON

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AGREEMENT RECOGNIZED NEED TO ADD NEW DIMENSION TO HIGH COMMISSIONERS'S

RESPONSIBILITIES FOR ADMINISTRATION OF THESE ISLANDS. FOR PAST 11  
YEARS HIS RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER EXECUTIVE ORDER 10713, AS AMENDED,  
HAVE BEEN TO:

1. -- ENCOURAGE DEVELOPMENT OF EFFECTIVE AND RESPONSIBLE  
GOVERNMENT;

2. -- IMPROVE WELFARE AND WELL-BEING OF PEOPLE; AND

3. -- PROMOTE ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL ADVANCEMENT.

ALL THESE MUST CONTINUE TO BE DONE BUT NOW WE MUST DO MORE --  
PROMOTE IITAIKA.

WHY DO WE HAVE TO PROMOTE IITAIKA? SOME PEOPLE SAY, WHY GO  
THROUGH ALL THIS -- WHY ADD ANOTHER BUREAUCRACY TO THE WORKS? WHY  
NOT WAIT FOR THE UNKNOWN TIME OF REVERSION AND THEN AUTOMATICALLY  
BLANKET OKINAWA INTO JAPAN WITH ALL ITS LAWS AND REGULATIONS? THE  
ANSWER IS THAT SO MANY DIFFERENCES HAVE CROPPED UP IN PAST 23  
YEARS BETWEEN OKINAWA AND MAINLAND THAT THERE WOULD BE ABSOLUTE  
CHAOS IF GRADUAL IDENTIFICATION IS NOT EMPHASIZED AND ACHIEVED PRIOR  
TO REVERSION. SO ADVISORY COMMITTEE WAS SET UP IN RECOGNITION OF  
FACT THAT BEST WAY OUT OF THESE DIFFICULTIES IS TO GO STRAIGHT THROUGH

THEM.

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PAGE 5 RUAOBQA3758 UNCLAS UNCLASSIFIED

WHEN YOU REALIZE THAT WE HAVE BEEN ADMINISTERING THESE ISLANDS  
DURING FIRST 22 YEARS DOING WHAT WE THOUGHT BEST FOR THESE PEOPLE  
BUT MAKING NO CONSCIOUS EFFORT TO DEVELOP ALONG SAME LINES AS  
JAPAN, YOU REALIZE HOW THESE MANY DIFFERENCES HAVE COME ABOUT.  
UNDER CIRCUMSTANCES, INSTANT REVERSION WITHOUT ADVANCE PREPARATION  
WOULD MEAN INSTANT CHAOS -- STRANGLING ECONOMY AND INTRODUCING TOTAL  
CONFUSION INTO LIFE OF OKINAWAN PEOPLE WITH CONCURRENT SERIOUS  
DIFFICULTIES FOR MAINLAND ITSELF.

THUS, LIKE YOU, I CAN BE DESCRIBED AS AN EXPEDITER, A SMOOTHER.  
MY JOB DESCRIPTION MIGHT WELL BE: "STRESS MINIMIZER."

ALLOW ME TO CALL ATTENTION TO A FEW OF THE FIELDS IN WHICH  
MAJOR DIFFERENCES BETWEEN OKINAWA AND JAPAN EXIST THAT AFFECT YOU  
IN TRANSPORTATION BUSINESS, FOR EXAMPLE:

QUALIFICATIONS AND LICENSES REGULATING MORE THAN 15 SEPARATE  
JOB CATEGORIES NOW IN OKINAWA MUST BE INTEGRATED WITH THOSE OF  
JAPANESE GOVERNMENT MINISTERIES, PREFECTURAL AND BUSINESS AND  
PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS. OF PARTICULAR CONCERN TO YOU ARE:  
CUSTOMS BROKERS, ACCOUNTANTS, MARINE TECHNICIANS, CERTAIN TYPES OF  
ENGINEERS, AGENTS FOR MARINE AFFAIRS, RADIO OPERATORS, LIFE BOAT  
STEERSMEN, TUG BOAT PILOTS, AVIATION SERVICES PERSONNEL, AND

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VARIOUS TYPES OF CRANE OPERATORS.

AS MATTER OF FACT, ADVISORY COMMITTEE HAS RECOMMENDED  
UNIFICATION EFFORTS FOR THESE PLUS SOME 45 OTHER JOB CATEGORIES  
REQUIRING QUALIFICATIONS AND LICENSES.

FIELDS IN WHICH DIFFERENCES EXIST THAT I HAVE OUTLINED ARE  
ONLY A FEW -- AND THESE ARE JUST PART OF ONE RECOMMENDATION UNDER  
HEADING OF QUALIFICATIONS AND LICENSES. THERE ARE 14 OTHER MAJOR  
CATEGORIES OF JOBS, EACH WITH OWN COMPLEXITIES.

A VERY IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATION -- OUR NO. 15 -- CONCERNS  
IDENTIFICATION OF LOCAL TAX SYSTEMS. HIGH COMMISSIONER UNGER  
APPROVED THIS RECOMMENDATION AS HE HAS ALL OUR OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS  
TO DATE AND WE ANNOUNCED IT LAST WEEK. WE RECOGNIZED THAT TAX SYSTEM  
IN OKINAWA IS CONSIDERABLY DIFFERENT FROM THAT OF JAPAN PROPER.  
LOCAL TAXES WHICH ARE CONSIDERED TO BE PREFECTURAL TAXES IN JAPAN  
PROPER ARE IN SOME CASES ASSESSED AND COLLECTED BY MUNICIPAL  
GOVERNMENTS IN OKINAWA. AND, ON OTHER HAND, TAXES WHICH ARE  
CONSIDERED TO BE MUNICIPAL TAXES IN JAPAN PROPER ARE IN SOME CASES  
ASSESSED AND COLLECTED BY GRI IN ROLE OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.  
MOREOVER, MANY PREFECTURAL AND MUNICIPAL TAXES IN JAPAN PROPER ARE  
NOT ASSESSED IN OKINAWA. FURTHERMORE, THERE IS CONSIDERABLE

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UNCLAS KC-PAD 826209 SECTION 2 OF 3 PASS TO COLLINS, USIS.  
SUBJECT: SPEECH BY ADCOM COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN  
DIFFERENCE IN TAX RATES BETWEEN JAPAN PROPER AND OKINAWA.  
I NEED NOT STRESS TO YOU AND YOUR COLLEAGUES IN LOCAL BUSINESS  
COMMUNITY, HOW IMPORTANT IT IS TO HAVE CLEAR UNDERSTANDING BY  
GOVERNMENTS AND GENERAL PUBLIC WELL BEFORE TIME OF REVERSION  
CONCERNING TAX REVENUES -- WHICH, AFTER ALL, WILL BE MAIN SOURCE  
OF FINANCIAL INCOME. MOREOVER, YOU KNOW FULL WELL THAT  
SUBSTANTIAL REFORM OF TAX STRUCTURE AND CHANGES OF TAX BURDENS OK  
RESIDENTS CONCERNING EACH TAXABLE ITEM CANNOT BE MADE IN SHORT PERIOD  
OF TIME. VERY DEFINITELY HASTE MAKES WASTE IN THIS FIELD UNLESS  
CAREFUL DELIBERATION IS MADE TO AVOID CONFUSION IN TAX ADMINISTRATION.

AMONG OTHER THINGS SOUND AND CONSTRUCTIVE TAX SYSTEM IS PREREQUISITE  
TO PROGRESSING ECONOMY, ONE WHICH ATTRACTS RATHER THAN REPELS NEW  
CAPITAL INVESTMENT FOR DEVELOPMENT. THIS IS PARTICULARLY TRUE OF  
TREATMENT OF FOREIGN INVESTMENT AND TREATMENT OF FOREIGNER

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HIMSELF. THIS IS AN ENORMOUSLY COMPLEX PROBLEM AND ONE THAT BEARS  
CLOSE WATCHING.

THE COMMITTEE'S OTHER COMPLETED MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS THUS FAR  
COVER A GOJ SURVEY TO IDENTIFY DIFFERENCES, EXCHANGE OF RYUKYUAN  
AND JAPANESE MAINLAND PERSONNEL IN MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH FIELDS,  
PROPOSAL TO STUDY FUTURE TRANSFER OF ASSETS OF RYUKYU  
DEVELOPMENT LOAN CORPORATION TO GRI, REALLOCATION OF NATIONAL  
AND PREFECTURAL LEVEL FUNCTIONS -- AGAIN A REFLECTION OF FACT  
THAT ONE OF MORE UNIQUE ASPECTS OF GRI IS THAT IT CONDUCTS  
VARIOUS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONS, UNLIKE ANY JAPANESE PREFECTURE.  
WE ALSO HAVE RECOMMENDED MAKING PRESENT GRI FISCAL YEAR CONFORM TO  
JAPANESE FISCAL YEAR, ELIMINATION OF DUPLICATION OF LIVESTOCK  
QUARANTINE PROCEDURES IN OKINAWA AND JAPAN, IMPROVEMENT OF SCHOOL  
INSTALLATIONS AND EQUIPMENT AND UNIVERSITY OF RYUKYUS, DESIGNATING  
SEA AND AIR PORTS OF ISHIGAKI AS AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY AND  
EXIT, ADOPTION OF JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS SYSTEM, ESTAB-  
LISHMENT AND IDENTIFICATION OF SOCIAL WELFARE INSURANCE FACILITIES,  
EXPANSION OF UPPER-SECONDARY EDUCATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF TEACHER  
TRAINING AND PROMOTION OF PERSONNEL EXCHANGE. AT LEAST IN NUMBER OF  
RECOMMENDATIONS WE HAVE CRANKED OUT, ADCOM WOULD SEEM TO BE OFF

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TO FLYING START.  
THIS GIVES YOU IDEA OF WIDE-RANGING NATURE OF OUR STUDIES.  
WE HAVE AT LEAST 30 OTHER MAJOR PROJECTS BEING PROCESSED BY STAFFS  
AT PRESENT TIME. ONE OF MORE IMPORTANT ONES CONCERNS EXPANSION OF  
MEDICAL INSURANCE TO COVER ENTIRE POPULATION IN PROVIDING BENEFITS  
SIMILAR TO THOSE FURNISHED BY PROGRAMS IN MAINLAND. YOU CAN SEE  
THAT THIS PROGRAM ALONE AFFECTS EVERY MAN, WOMEN AND CHILD IN THESE  
ISLANDS. WHAT IF THERE WAS REVERSION TOMORROW BUT TOTAL UNPREPARED-  
NESS TO EXTEND JAPANESE MEDICAL AID BENEFITS TO ALL OKINAWANS,  
OR UNPREPAREDNESS TO INTRODUCE DOZENS OF OTHER LAWS, OR TO HAVE  
NECESSARY TRAINED PERSONNEL TO ADMINISTER THIS HUGE PROGRAM?  
ADCOM IS ALSO CHARGED IN ITS TERMS OF REFERENCE TO RECOMMEND  
POLICIES FOR LONG-RANGE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF OKINAWA. THIS, TO  
ME, IS MOST IMPORTANT, AND MOST CHALLENGING OF AREAS WE ARE TO  
DISSECT AND PUT BACK TOGETHER AGAIN. WITH ITS GREAT DEPENDENCE  
UPON BASE REVENUES, AND ITS EVEN GREATER DEPENDENCE UPON IMPORTS,  
OKINAWAN ECONOMY IS UNIQUE. IT BEARS NO RESEMBLANCE TO ECONOMY  
OF JAPAN. FURTHERMORE, OKINAWA IS, AND ALWAYS HAS BEEN, ONE OF  
LEAST DEVELOPED PREFECTURES OF JAPAN. IT IS HARD ENOUGH TO DEVELOP  
MODEL FOR THIS ECONOMY WHICH WILL LEAD TO DEVELOPMENT AS RAPID AS IS

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TAKING PLACE IN JAPAN TO SAY NOTHING OF CHALLENGE OF PROGRESSING  
EVEN FASTER, AS WE MUST, IF WE ARE TO CLOSE "GAP". ADDED TO  
THIS IS POSSIBLE DILEMMA -- BEST DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR OKINAWA  
MAY NOT LEAD TOWARDS ITTAIKA. WHAT IS BEST FOR HIGHLY-DEVELOPED  
JAPAN MAY BE QUITE INAPPROPRIATE FOR OKINAWA. THIS IS NOT ONLY  
CHALLENGE TO ADCOM; I SUBMIT THAT THIS SHOULD BE MAJOR CONCERN  
OF GOVERNMENTS INVOLVED. THIS IS GREAT PROBLEM AND WISE SOLUTION  
MUST BE FOUND. THAT'S WHY WE'RE HERE; TO IDENTIFY EXISTING  
PROBLEMS AND TO RECOMMEND SOLUTIONS SO THAT REVERSION WILL BE  
ACCOMPANIED BY MINIMUM OF STRESS. AS OUR RECOMMENDATIONS COME  
OUT -- AND I PAY TRIBUTE HERE TO COMPETENCE AND COOPERATIVENESS  
OF MY COLLEAGUES --- AMBASSADOR TAKASE OF JAPAN, MR. SENAGA OF  
GOVERNMENT OF RYUKYU ISLANDS AND OUR RESPECTIVE STAFFS -- YOUR MAY  
WELL ASK WHAT HAPPENS NEXT.  
ACTION -- THAT IS, IMPELEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS -- IS  
ENTIRELY UP TO GOVERNMENTS CONCERNED. THEY MUST REVISE THEIR  
EXISTING LAWS AND REGULATIONS OR ADOPT POLICY CHANGES SO THAT RE-  
COMMENDATIONS WILL BECOME EFFECTIVE.  
THUS, WE REALIZE SUCCESS OF OUR WORK IS FINALLY UP TO THREE  
GOVERNMENTS CONCERNED -- MOST PARTICULARLY TO GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN  
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AND GOVERNMENT OF RYUKYU ISLANDS -- TO ENACT LEGISLATION OR TO REVISE  
CURRENT PROCEDURES TO CARRY OUT CONCEPT OF ITTAIKA. FORTUNATELY, WE  
OPERATE AS GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES IN ADCOM, SO THAT OUR GOVERN-  
MENTS ARE THOROUGHLY AWARE OF OUR INTENTION AND THUS CAN BE EXPECTED  
TO IMPLEMENT OUR RECOMMENDATIONS.

ACCORDING TO SOME VIEWS, WHEN A DIPLOMAT SAYS YES HE MEANS  
PERHAPS; WHEN HE SAYS PERHAPS HE MEANS NO; WHEN HE SAYS NO HE IS NO  
DIPLOMAT. I AM GOING TO STICK MY NECK OUT AND SAY SOME NO'S AT THIS  
TIME.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE WILL NOT SPEED UP REVERSION, THAT IS NOT  
ITS TASK. HOWEVER, IT CERTAINLY WILL NOT SLOW UP REVERSION. ITS ONE  
AND ONLY RESPONSIBILITY IS TO MAKE REVERSION SMOOTHER, EASIER AND  
MORE EFFECTIVE WHEN REVERSION DOES COME.

OUR WORK WILL CERTAINLY BE FACILITATED IF GENERAL PUBLIC AND  
LAWMAKERS OF OKINAWA AND MAINLAND UNDERSTAND AND SUPPORT CONCEPT OF  
ITTAIKA. WE CANNOT RUSH LAWMAKERS BUT WE HOPE THEY WILL ACT  
EXPEDITIOUSLY ON OUR RECOMMENDATIONS. ONE OF FACTS FACING US IS  
THAT GRI LEGISLATURE IS NOT NOW IN SESSION AND JAPANESE DIET HAS  
ITS OWN SCHEDULE -- NOT TO MENTION MYRIAD OTHER LAWMAKING RESPONSIBI-  
LITIES AWAITING THEIR ACTION.

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HIGH COMMISSIONER UNGER AT MEETING FORMALLY ESTABLISHING ADVISORY  
COMMITTEE ON MARCH 1, 1968 EMPHASIZED THAT "THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE  
HAS IDEAL OPPORTUNITY TO BE OF REAL BENEFIT TO PEOPLE OF  
RYUKYU ISLANDS. YOU ARE NOT FACED WITH SOMETIMES FRANTIC ACTIVITY  
THAT BESETS AN ORGANIZATION WHICH FUNCTIONS ON DAY-TO-DAY  
OPERATIONAL BASIS. YOU WILL HAVE TIME TO PLAN, AND TIME TO THINK  
OUT THOSE PLANS IN ORDER THAT MAXIMUM RETURN CAN BE ACHIEVED IN  
ACCOMPLISHING PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE COMMITTEE WAS ESTABLISHED."  
GIVEN UNIQUE SITUATION THAT EXISTS IN OKINAWA, I FEEL  
SINCERELY THAT THREE HEADS ARE BETTER THAN ONE IN TREMENDOUS  
JOB OF REMOVING THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN OKINAWA AND THE MAINLAND  
AND ACHIEVING IDENTIFICATION. WE DO HAVE TIME TO PLAN AND THINK OUT  
THOSE PLANS CAREFULLY, MINUS DAY-TO-DAY HASTE. BUT AT SAME TIME WE  
ALL FEEL WE ARE WORKING AGAINST TIME -- FOR, AFTER ALL, TREMENDOUS  
PROGRESS OF JAPAN -- AS THIRD GREATEST INDUSTRIAL POWER IN WORLD --  
IS CONSTANTLY SERVING AS A GOAD TO OUR EFFORTS TO CLOSE ECONOMIC  
AND SOCIAL GAP BETWEEN MAINLAND AND OKINAWA. WE NEED FULLEST  
CONTINUOUS PUBLIC SUPPORT IF DESIRES OF PEOPLE OF OKINAWA AND  
MAINLAND FOR IDENTIFICATION AND CLOSING ECONOMIC GAP ARE TO BE MET  
SUCCESSFULLY.

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UNCLAS HC-PAD 826209 FINAL SECTION OF 3 PASS TO COLLINS, USIS.  
SUBJECT: SPEECH BY ADCOM COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN  
I CAN ONLY REITERATE IMPORTANCE OF SUCH SUPPORT BY REPEATING  
WORDS OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON UPON INAUGURATION OF COMMITTEE,  
"I SINCERELY HOPE THAT COOPERATIVE EFFORTS OF ALL CONCERNED WILL  
HELP ACHIEVE" COMMITTEE'S OBJECTIVES. END TEXT  
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