

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121回～140回) (7)

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才一三五回

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一

注意
1. 本電の取扱いは慎重を期せられたい。
2. 本電の主管変更その他については検閲班に連絡ありたい。

電信写

382

総番号(TA) 38988
69年9月5日12時33分 ナハ 発着 米北1
69年9月5日14時20分 本省 着
外務大臣殿 高瀬 (大使) 臨時代理大使 総領事 代理

諮問委員会 (連)

ネク1号 平 (秘扱)

5日、ネ135回会合

1. フォグレスリポート邦文の印刷は合同事務局として発注せしめることに合意を見た。
2. 往電ネク0号の2で通報したリストアップした勧告事項、ショットより44と発表したのは52の誤りにつき訂正あると共に、速やかに勧告案文にとりまとめ方要請した。
3. 琉政代表より
(1) 本土における中小企業信用保証制

外務省

総検討 5

秘

注意
1. 本電の取扱いは慎重を期せられたい。
2. 本電の主管変更その他については検閲班に連絡ありたい。

電信写

度の沖縄への適用
(ロ) 琉球電力公社の琉政への移管
(ハ) 琉球水道公社の琉政への移管
の3勧告案を上程し検討方要請した。(案文別送する)

(3)

-2-

外務省

秘

アメリカ局長
参事官
北米第一課長

公信第 69 号

昭和 44 年 9 月 4 日

外務大臣臨時代理
佐藤栄作殿

日米琉諮問委員会日本国政府代表

高瀬 侍郎

船隻関係「水先制度の改善」の送付について

本票記号を代表部に照会して作成して頂く

要処理 別添のとおり3部送付するに付、貴見至急

首席事務官 田原 氏

南
渉外 課
漁 業
航 空
科学 協 会
連絡 調整
調 査
力 学
局 庶 務

付属添付

本信写送付先 総理府総務長官



日 本 政 府

琉球列島高等弁務官に対する諮問委員会

沖 縄 那 覇

首 題： 水先制度の改善

- 1 沖縄における水先制度は、本土の水先制度に準じて制定された水先法（1959年立法第156号）によつて運営されており、ほぼ本土と同様な制度となつてゐるが、水先人の免許資格要件や強制水先区における水先除外制度等の基本的事項に若干の相異がある。
- 2 沖縄における強制水先区は那覇水先区であるが、この水先区については、本土法にあるような一定回数以上当該水先区内で航海に従事した船長の操航する船舶について1000トン未満の小型船舶を除き水先の除外の制度がないほか、軍港湾現則によつて那覇港に出入する全船舶に水先人を乗り組ませねばならないこととなつてゐる。このため本土沖縄間の定期運航船舶その他那覇港内での運航の経験のある熟練した船長の操航する船舶であつても、出入港のたびに水先人を乗り組ませなければならぬため運航能率が著しく阻害されている。
- 3 他面、日本本土における強制水先区である横浜港、神戸港などでは

首 題： 水先制度の改善

強制水先を除外されるのは小型船舶のほか当該水先区内で一定回数以上航海に従事した船長の操船する日本船舶に限られているので沖繩籍の定期船その他の船舶は水先人を必要とするため前となっており、沖繩籍の船舶からは本土船舶なみの取扱いが望まれている。

4 諮問委員会は、沖繩における船舶の運航能率の向上を図るとともに水先制度の本土との一体化を促進する見地から検討した結果、次のとおり意見の一致をみた。

(1) 水先人の免許資格要件や強制水先区において水先を要する船舶の要件を本土法と同一となるようにするとともに沖繩の水先区における日本籍船舶の取扱いを沖繩籍船舶と同様にすることの改正を行なうことが望ましいこと

(2) 那覇港の全出入船舶に対する強制水先の制度を改め、水先法のみ規制にとどめるよう措置することが望ましいこと

(3) 沖繩船舶の本土強制水先区への出入港についても本土船舶と同一の取扱いをするよう措置されることが望ましいこと

5 よつて、諮問委員会は、高等弁務官が本件の実現について適切な措置をとるよう勧告する。

アメリカ局長
参事官
北米第一課長



公 信 第 70 号
昭和 44 年 9 月 6 日

外 務 大 臣 臨 時 代 理

佐 藤 栄 作 殿

日米琉諮問委員会日本政府代表

高 瀬 侍



勸告案文の送付について

往電第71号の3, をもつて通報申し上げた下記の勸告案文を和英文各々2部別添のとおり送付申し上げます。

記

- 本土における中小企業信用保証制度を沖繩に適用させることについて
- 琉球水道公社の琉球政府への移管について
- 琉球電力公社の琉球政府への移管について

付 属 添 付

本信写送付先 総理府総務長官

要 理
首 席 事 務 官
南 米 課
渉 外 調 査 課
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科 学 協 力 課
連 絡 調 査 課
調 査 課
カ ナ 夕 課
局 庶 務 課



日 本 政 府

琉球列島高等弁務官に対する諮問委員会

沖 縄 那 覇



1969年9月5日

(琉球政府代表提案)

首 題： 本土における中小企業信用保証制度を沖縄に適用させること
について

1 沖縄の企業はその殆んどが、中小企業であるが、本土に比べて基盤が弱く、その改善強化は沖縄の本土復帰に備えて最も緊急な課題の一つとされている。この問題の解決には、中小企業の事業資金の融通を円滑にする必要があるが、一方には中小企業は元来担保力が弱いという事実があり、悪条件の循環になつている。

2 本土においてはこのような中小企業の信用を補完するため、法律によつて信用保証協会が、各都道府県等に設置されているが、この信用補完制度は更に中小企業信用保険法および中小企業信用保険公庫法に基づいて強化され、再保険的性格の保険制度が設けられ、国の協力援助の下に危険分散を図り保証業務を拡大している。沖縄でも信用保証協会によつて金融機関に対する中小企業の債務を保証しているが、保証業務は伸び悩みの状態にある。これは沖縄には本土における再保険的制度がなく、信用保証協会に対する金融機関の信用度が低いと

首 題： 本土における中小企業信用保証制度を沖縄に適用させること
について

とが大きな原因となつているものと思われ、同制度の必要性が痛感される。しかしながら琉球政府が単独で信用保険制度を確立することは困難である。

3 上記にかんがみ諮問委員会は次のような結論に達した。

(1) 日本政府は沖縄の信用保証協会に本土の中小企業信用保険制度が適用できる必要な措置を講ずることが望ましい。

(2) 日本政府は、沖縄信用保証協会を本土の信用保証協会連合会に加入できる必要な措置を講ずることが望ましい。

4 よつて、諮問委員会は、高等弁務官が本件の実現について適切な措置をとるよう勧告する。

Draft Recommendation

5 September 1969

GRI Representative



MEMORANDUM FOR: THE HIGH COMMISSIONER OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS

SUBJECT: Introduction of the Credit Guarantee System for the Medium and Small Enterprises of Japan Proper to Okinawa

1. The enterprises of Okinawa are mostly medium and small in scale, and the foundation of these enterprises is weak compared with that of enterprises in Japan proper. Therefore, the improvement of the condition is regarded as one of the most urgent requirements in preparation for the reversion of Okinawa to Japan proper. In order to solve this problem, it is necessary to smoothly provide the enterprises with adequate funds for their business. On the other hand, there is the fact that the medium and small enterprises are weak to provide sufficient collateral. These conditions form a vicious circle.
2. In Japan proper, to supplement the weakness and guarantee the credit for the enterprises, "Credit Guaranty Associations" are established in prefectures and other municipalities based on "the Credit Guaranty Association Law." This system is further strengthened by the reinsurance system based on "the Medium and Small Enterprises Credit Insurance Law" and "the Medium and Small Enterprises Credit Insurance Corporation Law," with the cooperation and assistance of the Government to reinforce the guarantee activities by distributing the risks. Also in Okinawa, the Credit Guaranty Association provides guarantee on obligations of medium and small enterprises for banking institutions. However, the guarantee business is experiencing difficulties in expansion of its activities. This situation is considered to be caused by

SUBJECT: Introduction of the Credit Guarantee System for the Medium and Small Enterprises of Japan Proper to Okinawa

- the fact that the capacity of the association is not fairly evaluated by the banking institutions because of no reinsurance system. From this reason, it is urgently required to introduce the system as found in Japan proper to Okinawa. However, it is difficult to establish "the Credit Insurance System" by the GRI alone.
3. From the above point of view, the AdCom reached the following conclusions:
 - a. It is desirable that the GOJ take required measures to make the medium and small enterprises credit insurance system applicable to the Credit Guaranty Association in Okinawa.
 - b. It is desirable that the GOJ take measures to make the Okinawa Credit Guaranty Association eligible to affiliate with the Federation of Credit Guaranty Associations in Japan proper.
 4. Therefore, the AdCom recommends that the High Commissioner take appropriate measures for the realization of these matters.

琉球列島高等弁務官に対する諮問委員会

沖 縄 那 覇



1969年9月5日
(琉球政府代表提案)

首 題： 琉球水道公社の琉球政府への移管について

- 1 琉球水道公社は、「琉球住民の需要と利益、産業の発展その他の用途に必要な水の集取、処理、送水、配水および販売にあたる施設を取得、維持および運営する」目的で1958年9月4日づけ高等弁務官布令第8号をもつて設立されたものである。
- 2 沖縄の現在における上水の主要供給源は、全島統合上水道である。これは、在琉米陸軍および公社所有の施設から成り、両者間で締結された運営協定に基づいて、在琉米陸軍が運営および維持管理している。公社はこの全島統合上から水を購入し、それを市町村その他の民間需要者に給水している。
- 3 全島統合上水道から民間への給水量は、1964年を境にして軍へのそれを上まわり、1968年度の割合は民間61%米軍39%である。今後は益々民間の比重が増大するものと予想される。
- 4 沖縄の水道の普及率は1968年6月末現在で74.9%に達し全国

首 題： 琉球水道公社の琉球政府への移管について

- 平均76~77%に近づいているけれども、給水内容は、簡易水道が多く、施設も不備であり、1人1日当給水量は全国平均の44%にすぎず、その引上が要請される。また、沖縄の復帰に備えての社会・経済の改造・開発政策の強化が要請されるおりから、これらの政策と密接に関連する水道行政を強化に推進するためにも、水道行政を琉球政府に一元化することが望ましい。
- 5 1968年6月末現在の公社の純資産は27,146,150ドル(うち資本金23,637,558ドル)であるが、これらの資産はARIA等の米国援助、民政府一般資金(USOAR General Fund)および利益剰余金から成るものであり「その主たる受益者およびその残剰収益権所有者(sele remainderman)は琉球住民である」。現在米国民政府がこれらの資産を信託財産として管理しているのは、「安全のためまたは技術上、経済上の理由」からであるとされているが、琉球住民の自治能力が実証された現在もはや、このような信託関係をつづける必要はないものと思料する。
 - 6 従つて、諮問委員会は、琉球政府が日米両国政府の協力を得て、次の措置を講ずる必要があるということに意見の一致をみた。

首 題： 琉球水道公社の琉球政府への移管について

(1) 日本国政府援助、および米国民政府の管理する一般資金を含む琉球政府の資金および施設をもつて、あらたに水の集取、処理、送水および配水を行なう琉球政府公社を設立すること。

(2) 米国民政府より、琉球水道公社に属する一切の権利・義務の移管をうけること。

よつて、諮問委員会は、高等弁務官が本件の実現につき適切な措置をとるとともに、本件実現に関し、日米両国政府より提供される援助について便宜を図るよう勧告する。

Draft Recommendation

5 September 1969

GRI Representative



MEMORANDUM FOR: THE HIGH COMMISSIONER OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS

SUBJECT: Transfer of the Ryukyu Domestic Water Corporation to the Government of the Ryukyu Islands

1. The Ryukyu Domestic Water Corporation (RDWC) was established on 4 September 1958 in accordance with HICOM Ordinance No. 8 for the purpose of "acquiring, maintaining and operating domestic water producing properties and facilities in the Ryukyus for collection, treatment, transmission, distribution and sale of water for the use and benefit of the Ryukyuan people, for industrial development, and for other purposes."
2. The main source of potable water on the Okinawa Island is the Integrated Island Water System (IWS). The system consists of facilities owned by the United States Army, Ryukyu Islands (USARYIS) and the RDWC, and is presently maintained and operated by the USARYIS under the agreement between the two parties. The RDWC purchases water from the system and distributes the municipalities and other domestic consumers.
3. The non-military consumption of water under the IWS exceeded the military consumption for the first time in 1964 and the ratio in 1968 is 61% for non-military against 39% for the military. The weight of non-military demand is expected to keep growing.
4. Nearly 74.9% of the total population of Okinawa is supplied with water by some type of piped water system. This figure is not very far below the all Japan average of 76-77%. However, simple community type with low standard facilities occupies high percentage. In addition water per person per day

SUBJECT: Transfer of the Ryukyu Domestic Water Corporation to the Government of the Ryukyu Islands

is only about 44% of the all Japan average. To efficiently bring up the level and to improve the water supplying capacity which is closely related with the social and economic development and redevelopment policies and measures which are urgently needed in preparation for the reversion of Okinawa, it is desirable that water supply administration be consolidated under the GRI.

5. Total net assets of the Corporation amounts to \$27,146,150 (of which \$23,637,558 is the capital) as of the end of June 1968. It consists of the U S grants in aid under the title of ARIA and others, USCAR General Fund and the surplus from the business type activities, and its "principal beneficiary and the sole remainderman is the people of the Ryukyu Islands." It is stated that the USCAR is assuming responsibilities to manage the assets under the trusteeship because of "safety, technical, and economical reasons." However, it is considered unnecessary to continue the trusteeship any longer where the ability of autonomy of the people has been demonstrated to be sufficient.

6. Therefore, the Advisory Committee agreed that it is necessary for the GRI to take the following measures with assistance from the GOJ and the USG:

a. To establish a new GRI corporation which will engage in collection, treatment, transmission, and distribution of water with the aids which may be furnished by the GOJ, and funds and the facilities of the GRI including those under the management of the USCAR.

b. To have all the rights and duties be transferred from the USCAR.

SUBJECT: Transfer of the Ryukyu Domestic Water Corporation to the Government of the Ryukyu Islands

7. Therefore, the AdCom recommends that the High Commissioner take appropriate measures for the realization of these matters and to facilitate the assistance to be extended by the GOJ and the USG.

琉球列島高等弁務官に対する諮問委員会
沖 縄 那 覇



1969年9月5日
(琉球政府代表提案)

首 題： 琉球電力公社の琉球政府への移管について

- 1 琉球電力公社は「琉球住民の需要と利益、農工業の発展、その他の用途に必要な発電、送電、配電および電力の販売にあたる琉球における電力系統を取得し、維持し、および運営する」目的で、1954年2月26日づけ米国民政府布令第129号をもつて設立されたものである。
- 2 同公社は、1968年6月30日現在、資本金9,547,539ドル、純資産25,997,758ドル、総資産40,711,167ドルを擁し、米軍を含む沖縄本島全域に電力を供給している。
- 3 同公社の電力の供給割合は、1954年度の設立当初米軍92%民間8%であつたのに対し、1968年度には米軍49%民間51%となつている。過去10年間の各々の年平均増加率は民間23.4%に対し、米軍は9.7%であるが今後益々民間の比重が高まるものと予想される。

首 題： 琉球電力公社の琉球政府への移管について

- 4 現在の沖縄の電力供給体系は、琉球電力公社、幾つかの私営の配電会社、村営企業等に細分化されており、該事業が公益事業であるという観点から好ましくなく非効率的である。また、沖縄の本土復帰に備えての、沖縄の社会・経済の改造・開発政策の強化が要請されるおりから、これらの政策と密接に関係する電力行政を琉球政府に一元化することが望ましい。
- 5 同時に、同公社の資本は、GARIOA、ARIA等の米国援助および米政府一般資金(USOAR, General Fund)の支出から成るものであり、これらの資産は「その主たる受益者およびその残剩収益権所有者(sole remainderman)が琉球住民である」信託財産であり琉球住民の自治能力が実証された現在、もはや、このような信託関係をつづける必要はないものと思料する。
- 6 従つて諮問委員会は、琉球政府が日米両政府の協力を得て、次の措置を講ずる必要があるということに意見の一致をみた。
 - (1) 日本国政府援助および米国民政府の管理する一般資金を含む琉球政府の資金および施設をもつて、あらたに、発電、送電および配電を行う琉球政府公社を設立すること。

首 題： 琉球電力公社の琉球政府への移管について

(2) 米国民政府より、琉球電力公社に属する一切の権利・義務の移管を受けること。

7 よつて、諮問委員会は、高等弁務官が本件の実現につき適切な措置をとるとともに、本件実現に関し、日米両国政府より提供される援助について便宜を図るよう勧告する。

秘

Draft Recommendation

5 September 1969

GRI Representative

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE HIGH COMMISSIONER OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS

SUBJECT: Transfer of the Ryukyu Electric Power Corporation to the Government of the Ryukyu Islands

1. The Ryukyu Electric Power Corporation (REPC) was established in accordance with United States Civil Administration Ordinance No. 129 of 26 February 1954 for the purpose of "acquiring, maintaining and operating electric power systems in the Ryukyu Islands for the generation, transmission, distribution and sale of electrical energy for the use and benefit of the Ryukyuan people, for agricultural and industrial development."

2. The REPC, which is capitalized at \$9,547,539 and whose net assets and total assets amount to \$25,997,758 and \$40,711,167, respectively, as of 30 June 1968, is supplying electric power throughout the main island of Okinawa including the U S military.

3. The ratio of electric power supply of the Corporation at the time of its establishment in 1954 was 92% for the U S military and 8% for the non-military. However, the ratio in 1968 is 49% for the military and 51% for the non-military. The average rate of annual increase in the last ten years shows 23.4% for the non-military against 9.7% for the military. The weight of non-military demand is expected to keep growing.

4. The present system of power supply in Okinawa is divided into the REPC, several privately operated power distribution companies and municipally operated enterprises. In view of the fact that said business is public in

SUBJECT: Transfer of the Ryukyu Electric Power Corporation to the Government of the Ryukyu Islands

ature, such division is not desirable and it is inefficient. Furthermore, in view of the demand for strengthening the social and economic development and redevelopment policies in preparation for the reversion of Okinawa to Japan, it is desirable to consolidate the electric power administration, which has close relations with these policies, under the GRI.

5. At the same time, the capital fund of REPC is consisted of the U S grants under the title GARIO, ARIA, etc., and the USCAR General Fund. These assets are a trust estate "whose principal beneficiary and whose sole remainderman is the Ryukyuan people." However, it is considered unnecessary to continue the trusteeship any longer where the ability of autonomy of the people has been demonstrated to be sufficient.

6. Therefore, the Advisory Committee reached agreement that it is necessary for the GRI, with the cooperation of the GOJ and the USG to take the following measures:

a. To establish a new GRI corporation which will engage in generation, transmission and distribution of electric power with the aids which may be furnished by the GOJ and funds and the facilities of the GRI, including those under the management of the USCAR.

b. To have all the rights and duties be transferred from the USCAR.

7. Therefore, the AdCom recommends that the High Commissioner take appropriate measures for the realization of these matters and to facilitate the assistance to be extended by the GOJ and the USG.

アメリカ領地
参事官
北米第一課長

公信第76号

昭和44年9月17日

外務大臣臨時代理

佐藤栄作殿

日米琉諮問委員会日本国政府代表

高瀬侍



議事要録の送付について

本委員会の第134回および第135回会合における議事要録を各2部別添送付する。

付属添付

本信写送付先 総理府総務長官

要処理	
首席事務官	
南	
渉外調査	
漁業	
航空	
科学協力	
連絡調整	
調査	
力字	
局庶務	



日本政府

CONFIDENTIAL IN NATURE
ADVISORY COMMITTEE
ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO THE HIGH COMMISSIONER OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS
NAHA, OKINAWA

5 September 1969

OFFICIAL MINUTES

SUBJECT: One Hundred-thirty-fourth Meeting of the Advisory Committee to the High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands, 1000 hours, 2 September 1969

Participants:

Members: Mr. Takase, GOJ Representative
Mr. Senaga, GRI Representative
Mr. Schodt, U S Representative/Chairman

Others: Mr. Kaya, GOJ
Mr. Murata, GOJ
Mr. Mabuchi, GOJ
Mr. Sasaki, GOJ
Mr. Nagato, GOJ
Mr. Shimada, GOJ
Dr. Warner, U S
Mr. Burke, U S
Mr. Walters, U S
Mr. Billingsley, U S
Mr. Harada, U S
Mr. Omine, GRI
Mr. Zakimi, GRI
Mr. Miyagi, GRI
Mr. Yafuso, GRI
Mr. Miyagi, Secretariat
Miss Sata, Recorder

1. The Chairman opened the meeting by asking the other Representatives for their comments on the draft progress report submitted by the Subcommittee for Progress Reports in the meeting of 29 August. Both GOJ and GRI Representatives raised no objection concerning the report and it was thus approved by the Committee. Concerning the number of copies of the report to be distributed, the GRI Representative said that 1,600 copies in Japanese discussed in the previous meeting was too many and that this number should be cut. It was therefore agreed to print 800 copies of the Japanese version and 350 copies of the English version for the following distribution:

	<u>English</u>	<u>Japanese</u>
GOJ	50	200
USG	200	100
GRI	50	400
Secretariat	50	100

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5 September 1969

HCRI-AdCom
SUBJECT: One Hundred-thirty-fourth Meeting of the Advisory Committee to the High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands, 1000 Hours, 2 September 1969

The Committee then agreed to have the Japanese version printed by a local printer at the expense of common funds and the English version to be printed through other channels without cost. The matter of a press release on the progress report was also discussed. It was agreed not to hold a press conference but to have the Joint Secretariat draft a press release to be distributed to the press together with copies of the report. The Chairman expressed appreciation to the Subcommittee for Progress Reports for its work.

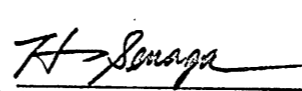
2. In this connection, the Chairman suggested that the Subcommittee for Progress Reports begin preparations for the next progress report covering April 30 through October 31 to be completed by the last week of November. This suggestion was agreed to by both GOJ and GRI Representatives.

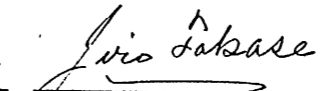
3. In order to get as many proposals as possible during the balance of the calendar year, the Chairman raised the matter of expediting the work of subcommittees to draw up proposals concerning the 44 suggestions including the nine items recently submitted by the GRI Representative. He suggested that the subcommittee begin working on the items assigned to their respective fields in the reverse of their probable order of difficulty. The Chairman especially referred to the six items in the list of suggestions of 28 August and suggested that the General Administrative Subcommittee should begin with those items to come up with draft proposals. The other two Representatives agreed to this approach.

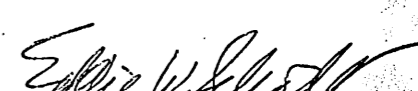
4. The Chairman informed the Economic Subcommittee of the result of an ad hoc meeting of the Representatives on 29 August on the subject of an analysis of the substance of the Suzuki recommendation, the preparation of which had been charged to the Subcommittee. It was agreed that no analysis would be expected, that the Subcommittee could proceed with the economic report due mid-October, and that the GRI and/or the GOJ Representatives would table a proposal on the Suzuki report.

5. Lastly, the Chairman also informed the Representatives that the USCAR would provide the Committee the distribution list for the DMJM survey report on industrial sites. He said that the list would help to avoid duplication in distribution, and that the USCAR is investigating the possibility for reproduction of additional copies.

APPROVED:


GRI Representative


GOJ Representative


U S Representative/
Chairman

2
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IICRI-AdCom

5 September 1969

SUBJECT: One Hundred-thirty-fourth Meeting of the Advisory Committee to the
High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands, 1000 hours, 2 September 1969

DISTRIBUTION:

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GRI
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3
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ADVISORY COMMITTEE
ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO THE HIGH COMMISSIONER OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS
NAHA, OKINAWA

11 September 1969

OFFICIAL MINUTES

SUBJECT: One Hundred-thirty-fifth Meeting of the Advisory Committee
to the High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands, 1000 hours,
5 September 1969

Participants:

Members: Mr. Takase, GOJ Representative
Mr. Senaga, GRI Representative
Mr. Schodt, U S Representative/Chairman

Others: Mr. Kaya, GOJ
Mr. Murata, GOJ
Mr. Mabuchi, GOJ
Mr. Sasaki, GOJ
Mr. Nagato, GOJ
Mr. Shimada, GOJ
Dr. Warner, U S
Mr. Burke, U S
Mr. Walters, U S
Mr. Billingsley, U S
Mr. Harada, U S
Mr. Omine, GRI
Mr. Zakimi, GRI
Mr. Miyagi, GRI
Mr. Yafuso, GRI
Mr. Kishimoto, GRI
Mr. Taira, GRI
Mr. Miyagi, Secretariat
Miss Sata, Recorder

1. The Chairman opened the meeting by making reference to the distribution of copies of the DMJM report on industrial sites. He said the USCAR was making inquiries about the printing of additional copies of the report and that the estimated cost would be \$10.00 per copy. The Chairman asked the other Representatives to let his Element know how many additional copies their respective elements would desire, keeping in mind that they might have to pay for the additional copies. He informed the Committee that the USCAR would not make firm contract arrangements with the printer until it is advised on the definite number of copies desired.

2. In this connection, the GRI Representative informed the Committee that his Element had provided three copies of the Japanese version of the report to the GRI Planning Department and one to the Economic Development Research

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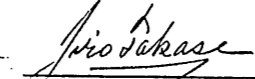
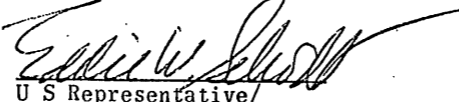
HCRI-AdCom 11 September 1969
SUBJECT: One Hundred-thirty-fifth Meeting of the Advisory Committee to the
High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands, 1000 hours, 5 September 1969

Center. He said his Element now possesses four copies in Japanese and four copies in English.

3. The Chairman informed the Committee that both English and Japanese versions of the progress report were in the stage of printing. Regarding the publication of the Japanese version, the Committee agreed to authorize the Joint Secretariat to make the necessary arrangements, including a contract with a local printer.
4. Referring to the pending items discussed in the last meeting, the Chairman apologized to the Committee for giving the wrong figure of 44 pending items and said that the correct figure of total items pending is 52. The Chairman said that those items would be reviewed by the Committee on Tuesday, 9 September.
5. The GRI Representative tabled three proposals on Transfer of the Ryukyu Electric Power Corporation (REPC) to the GRI, Transfer of the Ryukyu Domestic Water Corporation (RDWC) to the GRI, and Introduction of the Credit Guarantee System for the Medium and Small Enterprises of Japan to Okinawa. These proposals are three of the nine items submitted on 29 August by the GRI Representative as suggestions for proposals. The GRI Representative explained that his Government considers the assets of REPC and RDWC as an estate held in trust for the Ryukyuan people. Concerning the proposal on the credit guarantee system, the GRI Representative explained that the capacity of the Okinawan credit guarantee system is only five times the assets of the credit association against a capacity of 30-50 times the assets of the association in Japan proper.
6. Consequently, the Committee agreed to refer the proposals on REPC and RDWC to the Economic Subcommittee, and to defer the decision on the subcommittee to handle the one on the credit guarantee system until Tuesday, 9 September.

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APPROVED:

 GRI Representative
 GOJ Representative
 U S Representative
Chairman

2
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SUBJECT: One Hundred-thirty-fifth Meeting of the Advisory Committee to the
High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands, 1000 hours, 5 September 1969

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Draft Recommendation

5 September 1969

GRI Representative

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE HIGH COMMISSIONER OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS

SUBJECT: Transfer of the Ryukyu Electric Power Corporation to the Government of the Ryukyu Islands

1. The Ryukyu Electric Power Corporation (REPC) was established in accordance with United States Civil Administration Ordinance No. 129 of 26 February 1954 for the purpose of "acquiring, maintaining and operating electric power systems in the Ryukyu Islands for the generation, transmission, distribution and sale of electrical energy for the use and benefit of the Ryukyuan people, for agricultural and industrial development."
2. The REPC, which is capitalized at \$9,547,539 and whose net assets and total assets amount to \$25,997,758 and \$40,711,167, respectively, as of 30 June 1968, is supplying electric power throughout the main island of Okinawa including the U S military.
3. The ratio of electric power supply of the Corporation at the time of its establishment in 1954 was 92% for the U S military and 8% for the non-military. However, the ratio in 1968 is 49% for the military and 51% for the non-military. The average rate of annual increase in the last ten years shows 23.4% for the non-military against 9.7% for the military. The weight of non-military demand is expected to keep growing.
4. The present system of power supply in Okinawa is divided into the REPC, several privately operated power distribution companies and municipally operated enterprises. In view of the fact that said business is public in

SUBJECT: Transfer of the Ryukyu Electric Power Corporation to the Government of the Ryukyu Islands

- nature, such division is not desirable and it is inefficient. Furthermore, in view of the demand for strengthening the social and economic development and redevelopment policies in preparation for the reversion of Okinawa to Japan, it is desirable to consolidate the electric power administration, which has close relations with these policies, under the GRI.
5. At the same time, the capital fund of REPC is consisted of the U S grants under the title GARIO, ARIA, etc., and the USCAR General Fund. These assets are a trust estate "whose principal beneficiary and whose sole remainderman is the Ryukyuan people." However, it is considered unnecessary to continue the trusteeship any longer where the ability of autonomy of the people has been demonstrated to be sufficient.
 6. Therefore, the Advisory Committee reached agreement that it is necessary for the GRI, with the cooperation of the GOJ and the USG to take the following measures:
 - a. To establish a new GRI corporation which will engage in generation, transmission and distribution of electric power with the aids which may be furnished by the GOJ and funds and the facilities of the GRI, including those under the management of the USCAR.
 - b. To have all the rights and duties be transferred from the USCAR.
 7. Therefore, the AdCom recommends that the High Commissioner take appropriate measures for the realization of these matters and to facilitate the assistance to be extended by the GOJ and the USG.

Draft Recommendation

5 September 1969

GRI Representative

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE HIGH COMMISSIONER OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS

SUBJECT: Transfer of the Ryukyu Domestic Water Corporation to the Government of the Ryukyu Islands

1. The Ryukyu Domestic Water Corporation (RDWC) was established on 4 September 1958 in accordance with HICOM Ordinance No. 8 for the purpose of "acquiring, maintaining and operating domestic water producing properties and facilities in the Ryukyus for collection, treatment, transmission, distribution and sale of water for the use and benefit of the Ryukyuan people, for industrial development, and for other purposes."
2. The main source of potable water on the Okinawa Island is the Integrated Island Water System (IWS). The system consists of facilities owned by the United States Army, Ryukyu Islands (USARYIS) and the RDWC, and is presently maintained and operated by the USARYIS under the agreement between the two parties. The RDWC purchases water from the system and distributes the municipalities and other domestic consumers.
3. The non-military consumption of water under the IWS exceeded the military consumption for the first time in 1964 and the ratio in 1968 is 61% for non-military against 39% for the military. The weight of non-military demand is expected to keep growing.
4. Nearly 74.9% of the total population of Okinawa is supplied with water by some type of piped water system. This figure is not very far below the all Japan average of 76-77%. However, simple community type with low standard facilities occupies high percentage. In addition water per person per day

SUBJECT: Transfer of the Ryukyu Domestic Water Corporation to the Government of the Ryukyu Islands

- is only about 44% of the all Japan average. To efficiently bring up the level and to improve the water supplying capacity which is closely related with the social and economic development and redevelopment policies and measures which are urgently needed in preparation for the reversion of Okinawa, it is desirable that water supply administration be consolidated under the GRI.
5. Total net assets of the Corporation amounts to \$27,146,150 (of which \$23,637,558 is the capital) as of the end of June 1968. It consists of the U S grants in aid under the title of ARIA and others, USCAR General Fund and the surplus from the business type activities, and its "principal beneficiary and the sole remainderman is the people of the Ryukyu Islands." It is stated that the USCAR is assuming responsibilities to manage the assets under the trusteeship because of "safety, technical, and economical reasons." However, it is considered unnecessary to continue the trusteeship any longer where the ability of autonomy of the people has been demonstrated to be sufficient.
 6. Therefore, the Advisory Committee agreed that it is necessary for the GRI to take the following measures with assistance from the GOJ and the USG:
 - a. To establish a new GRI corporation which will engage in collection, treatment, transmission, and distribution of water with the aids which may be furnished by the GOJ, and funds and the facilities of the GRI including those under the management of the USCAR.
 - b. To have all the rights and duties be transferred from the USCAR.

Draft Recommendation

5 September 1969

GRI Representative

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE HIGH COMMISSIONER OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS

SUBJECT: Introduction of the Credit Guarantee System for the Medium and Small Enterprises of Japan Proper to Okinawa

1. The enterprises of Okinawa are mostly medium and small in scale, and the foundation of these enterprises is weak compared with that of enterprises in Japan proper. Therefore, the improvement of the condition ~~is~~ regarded as one of the most urgent requirements in preparation for the reversion of Okinawa to Japan proper. In order to solve this problem, it is necessary to smoothly provide the enterprises with adequate funds for their business. On the other hand, there is the fact that the medium and small enterprises are weak to provide sufficient collateral. These conditions form a vicious circle.

2. In Japan proper, to supplement the weakness and guarantee the credit for the enterprises, "Credit Guaranty Associations" are established in prefectures and other municipalities based on "the Credit Guaranty Association Law." This system is further strengthened by the reinsurance system based on "the Medium and Small Enterprises Credit Insurance Law" and "the Medium and Small Enterprises Credit Insurance Corporation Law," with the cooperation and assistance of the Government to reinforce the guarantee activities by distributing the risks. Also in Okinawa, the Credit Guaranty Association provides guarantee on obligations of medium and small enterprises for banking institutions. However, the guarantee business is experiencing difficulties in expansion of its activities. This situation is considered to be caused by

SUBJECT: Introduction of the Credit Guarantee System for the Medium and Small Enterprises of Japan Proper to Okinawa

the fact that the capacity of the association is not fairly evaluated by the banking institutions because of no reinsurance system. From this reason, it is urgently required to introduce the system as found in Japan proper to Okinawa. However, it is difficult to establish "the Credit Insurance System" by the GRI alone.

3. From the above point of view, the AdCom reached the following conclusions:

a. It is desirable that the GOJ take required measures to make the medium and small enterprises credit insurance system applicable to the Credit Guaranty Association in Okinawa.

b. It is desirable that the GOJ take measures to make the Okinawa Credit Guaranty Association eligible to affiliate with the Federation of Credit Guaranty Associations in Japan proper.

4. Therefore, the AdCom recommends that the High Commissioner take appropriate measures for the realization of these matters.