

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 沖縄復帰準備委員会（代表会議議事録）(3)

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第八回 (昭四六) 二七

THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION
Naha, Okinawa

5 February 1971

OFFICIAL MINUTES

Subject: Eighth Meeting of the Preparatory Commission, 1515 hours,
27 January 1971

Participants:

Members: GOJ Representative
U S Representative
Adviser

Others: GOJ Alternate
U S Alternate
GRI Alternate

Adviser to the GOJ Representative
Ten PrepCom Staff Members, GOJ

Three PrepCom Staff Members, U S
Political Adviser to HICOM
Director, Reversion Coordination Group
HICOM Information Coordinator

Six PrepCom Staff Members, GRI

Stenographer (PrepCom Joint Secretariat)
Two Language Aides

1. After opening the meeting, the GOJ Representative raised for consideration item 1, on review of major accomplishments of 1970, in the "Report to the Preparatory Commission from the Alternates" (attached). The Commission agreed to provide full cooperation and encouragement to the Alternates to prepare themselves and their staffs for the anticipated tasks of 1971.
2. Referring to item 2 on the subject of the three fiscal items in the "Agreement" of 9 November, the GOJ Representative asked the other Commission members' opinions on it. The Commission approved the Alternates' proposal to try to explore how to implement the three "participation" items (GRI budgets, Trust Fund Bureau Fund, and taxation and revenue matters).
3. The Commission noted the list of 11 GOJ missions which have come to coordinate and engage in information-gathering activities in Okinawa.
4. The Commission also noted the item on the "Memorandum Concerning the Personnel Exchange Between the Government of Japan and the Government of

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the Ryukyu Islands," which was signed on 18 November 1970.

5. The GOJ Representative referred to item 5 of the report from the Alternates, regarding briefings of the Alternates by various experts on reversion-related matters, and invited the other Commission members' comments. The Commission noted and encouraged the continuation of such activity.

6. The GOJ Representative raised for approval the item on directing the Alternates to continue to explore the local aspects of reversion matters on which action may be required to assure a smooth reversion of Okinawa to Japan. The Commission expressed approval.

7. The Commission agreed to forward through proper channels to the Consultative Committee a copy of the progress report from the Alternates, under the title of "Report to the Consultative Committee from the Preparatory Commission."

8. The GOJ Representative asked for approval of the proposed press statement and invited the other Commission members' comments. The Adviser urged, without going into details, that the titles of the seven points he had raised during the free discussion be included in the press statement. The U S Representative indicated that he was prepared to agree but added that in subsequent meetings there might be subjects raised during free discussion periods that he would prefer not to give to the press. The Commission agreed to include only the titles in the press statement and directed the Alternates to revise the press statement accordingly and then resubmit it to the Principals for approval. A copy of the revised press statement is attached.

9. The Commission agreed to ask the Alternates to consult on the date for the next Preparatory Commission meeting and then report their recommendation to their respective Principals.

10. The GOJ Representative asked if there was anything in today's meeting that should not be discussed with the press. The Commission agreed that there was nothing to be withheld.

11. The GOJ Representative asked if there were other matters to take up at this meeting. The U S Representative announced that the U S Alternate Representative, Minister Schodt, would leave Okinawa in mid-February for his new assignment in the American Embassy, Bangkok. He expressed appreciation for Minister Schodt's service during his tenure both as U S Alternate Representative on the Preparatory Commission and previously as Chairman and U S Representative on the Advisory Committee to the High Commissioner. The other Commission members expressed their appreciation and compliments.


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to Minister Schodt. The U S Alternate Representative in return expressed his appreciation to the Commission members and his best wishes for the success of the PrepCom in its work for a smooth reversion.


12. The meeting was adjourned at 1550 hours.

2 Incl
as

APPROVED:


GRI Alternate


GOJ Alternate


U S Alternate

DISTRIBUTION:

USG
GOJ
GRI
File

準備委員会
沖縄那覇

1971年1月27日

首 題：準備委員会に対する代理会議の報告

- 1 準備委員会にとって昭和45年における重大な成果は、同年11月9日に行なわれた「返還時におけるアメリカ合衆国の民政の諸権限の日本国への移行を容易にするための合意」の署名であった。その後代理会議は、東京における返還交渉の情勢を念頭に置きつつ、3代理及び各代表部員による昭和46年に予想される作業事項の準備方法を探求した。
- 2 昭和46年1月5日、代理会議は、昭和45年11月9日の合意書に記載されている「参加」の3項目（琉球政府予算、資金運用部資金、及び歳入事項）を如何なる方法で実施するかにつき探求を試みることに合意した。
- 3 沖縄における日本政府調査団の資料収集活動を調整すべしとの、準備委員会から代理会議に課せられた責任に基づいて、右に該当する11の調査団の一覧表を添付した。（添付資料1）
- 4 日本国政府と琉球政府との間で復帰準備として人事交流を促進するとの日・米・琉諮問委員会勧告（第35号：）を実施するため、「日本国政府及び琉球政府間の人事交流に関する覚書」が昭和45年11月18日に署名された。同覚書の作成は代理会議の任務ではないが、準備委員会に課せられた、現地における復帰作業面に関与するとの全般的な任務に直接関係しているため、同覚書の写しを添付した。（添付資料2）
- 5 昭和45年11月9日の代表会議のあと、代理会議は、次の諸説明会

を開催して復帰に関連した広汎な事項についての見通しを拡大するよう努力した。

イ 昭和45年12月15日、渡名喜・沖縄観光開発事業団理事長による同事業団の事業についての説明

ロ 昭和45年12月22日、大城企画局企画部長による琉球政府長期経済開発計画に記された復帰後の沖縄経済の展望についての説明

ハ 昭和46年1月5日、在沖縄米国防軍司令部首席法務官カーニイ大佐による米国防軍裁判の制度の組織及び運営についての説明ならびに米国民政府法務局アイゼンスタイン法務部長による民政府裁判所についての説明

6 復帰に関連する諸種の事項についての東京における外交交渉に結論が得られたあと、代理会議は、準備委員会が3代理に対し、沖縄の円滑な日本復帰を確保するために何らかの措置が必要となりうるような、沖縄現地での復帰準備を引き続き探求することを指示するよう要請する。

7 準備委員会の作業の進展ぶりを随時報告すべしとの協議委員会の要求に応え、代理会議は、本報告書の写しが「協議委員会に対する準備委員会の報告」なる標題のもとに、1月27日の準備委員会会合において同報告書について下された決定を附記して、適当な径路を通じ協議委員会に送付するよう勧告する。

27 January 1971

REPORT TO THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION FROM THE ALTERNATES

1. For the Preparatory Commission the major event of 1970 was the signing on 9 November 1970 of the "Agreement to Facilitate a Smooth Transfer of Civil Administrative Rights of the United States to Japan Upon Reversion." Subsequent to that event, and with the status of reversion negotiations in Tokyo in mind, the Alternates have sought to prepare themselves and their staffs for the anticipated tasks of 1971.

2. On 5 January 1971, the Alternates agreed to try to explore how to implement the three "participation" items (GRI budgets, Trust Fund Bureau Fund, and taxation and revenue matters) that are listed in the Agreement of 9 November 1970.

3. In keeping with the responsibilities placed on them by the Principals to coordinate information-gathering activities in Okinawa by GOJ missions, a list of 11 such missions has been included at TAB A.

4. In implementation of an Advisory Committee Recommendation (No. 35) designed to promote the exchange of official personnel between the GOJ and the GRI in preparation for reversion, a "Memorandum Concerning the Personnel Exchange Between the Government of Japan and the Government of the Ryukyu Islands" was signed on 18 November 1970. Although the preparation of this Memorandum was not a responsibility of the Alternates, a copy is inclosed at TAB B, because of its direct pertinence to the overall responsibility placed on the PrepCom to concern itself with the local aspects of reversion.

5. Subsequent to the Principals' meeting of 9 November, the Alternates have sought to broaden their perspectives on a wide range of matters related to

reversion by arranging the following briefings:

a. Mr. Tonaki, President of the Okinawa Tourism Development Corporation, 15 December 1970, on the work of his agency.

b. Mr. Oshiro, Planning Division Chief, GRI Planning Department, 22 December 1970, on the economic outlook for Okinawa after reversion as envisaged in the GRI Long-Range Economic Plan.

c. COL Carney, Staff Judge Advocate, USARYIS, and Mr. Eisenstein, Chief, Legal Division, USCAR Legal Affairs Department, 5 January 1971, on the organization and operation of the U S military and USCAR court systems, respectively.

6. Pending the conclusion of diplomatic negotiations in Tokyo on various reversion matters, the Alternates invite the Principals to direct them to continue to explore the local aspects of reversion matters on which action may be required to assure a smooth reversion of Okinawa to Japan.

7. To respond to the request of the Consultative Committee to be kept informed of the progress of the Commission from time to time, the Alternates recommend that a copy of this report, under the title of "Report to the Consultative Committee from the Preparatory Commission," be forwarded through proper channels to ConCom together with an indication of the action taken on it by the Commission at the 27 January meeting.

LIST OF OFFICIAL GOJ MISSIONS TO OKINAWA (JUNE 1970-JANUARY 1971)

<u>Agency Sending Mission</u>	<u>Dates</u>	<u>Problems Studied</u>
1. Maritime Safety Agency	5 Jun-11 Jun 1970	Present situation of maritime safety set-up and problematical areas; establishment of Maritime Safety Agency Branch in Okinawa.
2. Cabinet Legislation Bureau, ONTA, and Ministry of Foreign Affairs	8 Jun-13 Jun 1970	Present situation of fundamental laws and changes made since beginning of US occupation; format of existing laws and regulations; major legal problems following reversion.
3. Defense Facilities Administration Agency	16 Jun-25 Jun 1970	Legislation involving military base workers; labor administration; wage system, etc., for military base workers.
4. Ministry of Finance	24 Jun-26 Jun 1970	Status of US assets in Okinawa; general economic conditions in Okinawa.
5. Japan Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation	7 Jul-14 Jul 1970	Liaison with Ryukyu Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation.
6. Defense Agency	30 Aug- 5 Sep 1970	US military facilities in Okinawa.
7. Ministry of Finance and Bank of Japan	16 Sep-25 Sep 1970	Situation in currency and finance fields.
8. Ministry of Justice and Supreme Court	24 Sep- 3 Oct 1970	Court jurisdiction; cases pending in USCAR courts.
9. Ministry of International Trade and Industry	1 Oct-21 Nov 1970	Water resources.
10. Ministry of Transportation	16 Nov-21 Nov 1970	Flight control facilities.
11. Defense Facilities Administration Agency	5 Jan- 9 Jan 1971	Organization for administration of U S military base workers; status of funds for labor.

MEMORANDUM

Concerning the Personnel Exchange
Between the Government of Japan
and the Government of the Ryukyu Islands

1. Purpose of the Memorandum

This Memorandum shall provide for the rules and procedures necessary for the personnel exchange between the Government of Japan (hereinafter referred to as "GOJ") and the Government of the Ryukyu Islands (hereinafter referred to as "GRI") based on the Recommendation No. 35 of the Advisory Committee to the High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands ("Promotion of Personnel Exchange") and other recommendations in connection with the personnel exchange, with a view to raising administrative standards in Okinawa as a part of the preparations for the reversion of Okinawa.

2. Decision of Assignment

The officials to be dispatched by GOJ to GRI and by GRI to GOJ shall be selected respectively through the recommendations of GOJ and through those of GRI, based on the personnel exchange program to be agreed upon between GOJ and GRI, and under the mutual understanding of both Governments.

3. The Status of Officials Dispatched by GOJ and Those Dispatched by GRI

a. GRI shall employ, in accordance with the required procedures, officials dispatched by GOJ in accordance with Section 2. above as duly appointed GRI officials.

b. GOJ shall employ, in accordance with the required procedures, officials dispatched by GRI in accordance with Section 2. above as duly appointed GOJ officials.

4. Entry into Force of the Memorandum

This Memorandum shall come into effect as of the date when it is signed by

GOJ and GRI, and when USCAR gives its approval for the signature by GRI.

Date:

Date:

Director
General Affairs Division
Okinawa-Northern
Territories Agency, GOJ

Director
General Affairs Department
GRI

On behalf of the High Commissioner,
I hereby concur this Memorandum.

Date:

Director
General Affairs Department
USCAR

添付資料 1

日本国政府から沖縄へ派遣された調査団
(昭和45年6月から昭和46年1月まで)

派遣省庁	日 時	調査事項
1. 海上保安庁	昭和45年6月5日 ～ 同6月11日	海上保安施設及び関係区域の現状 海上保安庁の沖縄出先機関の設置問題
2. 内閣法制局、沖縄 北方対策庁、外務省	昭和45年6月8日 ～ 同6月13日	現行の基本法制及び米軍占領後の変遷 現行法令規則の法形式 復帰後の主要法律問題
3. 防衛施設庁	昭和45年6月16日 ～ 同6月25日	基地労務省に関する法規 同労務管理 同賃金制度
4. 大蔵省	昭和45年6月24日 ～ 6月26日	沖縄での米国資産の現状 沖縄経済の一般情勢
5. 日本電信電話公社	昭和45年7月7日 ～ 同7月14日	琉球電信電話公社との連絡
6. 防衛庁	昭和45年8月30日 ～ 同9月5日	沖縄における米軍施設
7. 大蔵省、日本銀行	昭和45年9月16日 ～ 同9月25日	通貨及び金融状況
8. 法務省、最高裁判 所	昭和45年9月24日 ～ 同10月3日	裁判管轄権 民政府裁判所に係属する 訴訟事件
9. 通商産業省	昭和45年10月1日 ～ 同11月21日	水資源問題
10. 運輸省	昭和45年11月16日 ～ 同11月21日	航空管制施設
11. 防衛施設庁	昭和46年1月5日 ～ 同1月9日	基地労務者の労務管理機構 労務管理費の実態

添付資料 2

日本国政府及び琉球政府間の人事交流
に関する覚書

1. 覚書の趣旨

この覚書は、沖縄の復帰準備の一環として沖縄における行政水準の向上等を図るため、日米琉諮問委員会勧告第35号「人事交流の推進について」及びこれに関連するその他の勧告に基づく日本国政府(以下「本土政府」という。)及び琉球政府間の人事交流に関し、必要な事項を定めるものとする。

2. 派遣の決定

本土政府から琉球政府への職員の派遣又は琉球政府から本土政府への職員の派遣は、本土政府と琉球政府との間で合意した人事交流計画に基づき、本土政府又は琉球政府がそれぞれ派遣すべき者を推せんし、相互の了解のもとにこれを行なうものとする。

3. 本土政府派遣職員及び琉球政府派遣職員の身分

- (1) 琉球政府は、上記2により本土政府が派遣した者を、所要の手続きを経て、琉球政府職員として正式に任用する。
- (2) 本土政府は、上記2により琉球政府が派遣した者を、所要の手続きを経て、本土政府職員として正式に任用する。

4. 覚書の効力

この覚書は、日本政府及び琉球政府が署名を終え、かつ、琉球政府の署名について米国民政府の承認が与えられた日に効力を発する。

日本国政府

沖縄・北方対策庁総務部長

昭和 年 月 日

琉球政府

総務局長

昭和 年 月 日

高等弁務官に代って承認する。

米国民政府

総務部長

昭和 年 月 日

1971年1月27日準備委員会会議予定表

I 会議

1 日時 1971年1月27日(水) 15:00時

2 場所 準備委員会3階会議室

3 出席者

日本国政府 代表
代表代理
日本国政府代表顧問
準備委員会スタッフ(11名)

米 国 政 府 代表
代表代理
準備委員会スタッフ(2名)
高等弁務官政治顧問
復帰調整グループ議長
高等弁務官情報調整官

琉 球 政 府 顧問
顧問代理
準備委員会スタッフ(7名)

そ の 他 速記(準備委員会合同事務局職員)
言語補佐2名(米国民政府側サンキ氏、琉球政府側大城氏 通訳は全てサンキ氏が行なう。)

4 進行(写真撮影可)

1355: 米国政府代表および顧問到着。各代理が各々の代表および顧問を日本国政府代表室へ案内(自由討議時間は1400時より1500時迄)

1500: 代表および顧問は3階会議室へ。

1505: 準備委員会日本国政府職員がカメラマンの退去を求める。

a 日本国政府代表は、添付された準備委員会に対する代理会議の報告に明記されている順序に従って下記の項目について検討を求める。

(1) (第1段) 主要成果の検討

(2) (第2段) 合意書に記載されている財政上の「参加」に関する3項目の実施方法について探求を試みるという代理会議の合意

(3) (第3段) 日本政府資料収集団の一覧表

(4) (第4段) 日本国政府及び琉球政府間の人事交流に関する覚書

(5) (第5段) 諸専門家による復帰関連事項についての諸説明

(6) (第6段) 復帰事項に関する現地局面の継続的探求の承認

(7) (第7段) 日米協議委員会への報告の送付

b 日本国政府代表は、新聞発表の承認を求める。

c 日本国政府代表は、次回会議の開催期日について同意を求める。

d 日本国政府代表は、本日の会議の検討事項中新聞発表を差控える事項の有無につき諮る。

e 日本国政府代表は、他に検討すべき事項の有無につき諮り、なければ閉会する。

日本国政府代表は代表室へ

米国政府代表、顧問は準備委を退去

SCENARIO FOR 27 JANUARY 1971 PREPARATORY COMMISSION MEETING

I. Meeting

1. Time and Date: 1500 hours, Wednesday, 27 January
2. Place: PrepCom Third Floor Conference Room
3. Participants:
 - GOJ - Representative
Alternate
Adviser to the GOJ Representative
Eleven PrepCom Staff Members
 - USG - Representative
Alternate
Two PrepCom Staff Members
Political Adviser to HICOM
Director, Reversion Coordination Group
HICOM Information Coordinator
 - GRI - Adviser
Alternate
Seven Staff Members
 - Others - Stenographer (PrepCom Secretariat)
Two Language Aides (USG - Mr. Sankey,
GRI - Mr. Oshiro. Mr. Sankey will do
all interpreting.)
4. Procedures: (Picture taking will be permitted)
 - 1355: USG Representative and Adviser will arrive and be escorted to the GOJ Representative's office by the respective Alternates (Free discussion period will be held from 1400-1500 hours).
 - 1500: Representatives and Adviser will proceed to the third floor conference room.
 - 1505: A GOJ staff Member will ask cameramen to leave.
 - a. GOJ Representative will raise for consideration, in the order shown in the attached "Report to the Preparatory Commission from the Alternates," the following items:
 - (1) (Para 1) Review of major accomplishment.
 - (2) (Para 2) Agreement by Alternates to try to explore implementation of three fiscal "participation" items.

(3) (Para 3) List of GOJ information-gathering missions.

(4) (Para 4) Memo concerning personnel exchange between GOJ-GRI.

(5) (Para 5) Briefings by various experts on reversion-related matters.

(6) (Para 6) Approval of continued exploration by Alternates of local aspects of reversion matters.

(7) (Para 7) Forwarding of report to ConCom.

b. GOJ Representative will ask for approval of the press statement.

c. GOJ Representative will ask for agreement on the date for the next meeting.

d. GOJ Representative will ask if there was anything in today's meeting that should not be discussed with the press.

e. GOJ Representative will ask if there are other matters to take up at this time. If not, the meeting may be adjourned.

GOJ Representative will go to his office.

USG Representative will leave the building.

Adviser will leave the building.

OFFICIAL MINUTES: The eighth meeting of the Preparatory Commission was held at 1515 hours on the 27th of February 1971.

Participants:

Members: GOJ Representative
U S Representative
Adviser

Others: GOJ Alternate
U S Alternate
GRI Alternate

Adviser to the GOJ Representative
Ten PrepCom Staff Members, GOJ

Three PrepCom Staff Members, U S
Political Adviser to HICOM
Director, Reversion Coordination Group
HICOM Information Coordinator

Six PrepCom Staff Members, GRI

Stenographer (PrepCom Joint Secretariat)
Two Language Aides

TAKASE: I think it is time for us to enter into the Preparatory Commission meeting on this day of 27 January. According to the system established already, I am in a position to speak first. I would like to tell you Gentlemen about the schedule, or I should say the scenario for this meeting. According to the scenario which you have, I think I shall finish my responsibility. Please refer to the paper under the title of "Report to the Preparatory Commission from the Alternates." I would like to read you item 1. "For the Preparatory Commission the major event of 1970 was the signing on 9 November 1970 of the 'Agreement to Facilitate a Smooth Transfer of Civil Administrative Rights of the United States to Japan Upon Reversion.' Subsequent to that event, and with the status of reversion negotiations in Tokyo in mind, the Alternates have sought to prepare themselves and their staffs for the anticipated tasks of 1971." I think we can give full cooperation and encouragement to the Alternates.

YARA: Agreed.

LAMPERT: I also agree.

TAKASE: Item 2. "On 5 January 1971, the Alternates agreed to try to explore how to implement the three 'participation' items (GRI budgets, Trust Fund Bureau Fund, and taxation and revenue matters) that are listed in the Agreement of 9 November 1970."

YARA: Agreed.

LAMPERT: Agreed.

TAKASE: Then entering into item 3. "In keeping with the responsibilities placed on them by the Principals to coordinate information-gathering activities in Okinawa by GOJ missions, a list of 11 such missions has been included at TAB A."

YARA: Okay.

LAMPERT: Okay.

TAKASE: Item 4, "In implementation of an Advisory Committee Recommendation (No. 35) designed to promote the exchange of official personnel between the GOJ and the GRI in preparation for reversion, a 'Memorandum Concerning the Personnel Exchange Between the Government of Japan and the Government of the Ryukyu Islands' was signed on 18 November 1970. Although the preparation of this Memorandum was not a responsibility of the Alternates, a copy is inclosed at TAB B, because of its direct pertinence to the overall responsibility placed on the PrepCom to concern itself with the local aspects of reversion."

I would like to invite your comments.

YARA: Kekkō de gozaimasu.

LAMPERT: A very important item.

TAKASE: I think so. Item 5, "Subsequent to the Principals' meeting

of 9 November, the Alternates have sought to broaden their perspectives on a wide range of matters related to reversion by arranging the following briefings: (a) Mr. Tonaki, President of the Okinawa Tourism Development Corporation, 15 December 1970, on the work of his agency; (b) Mr. Oshiro, Planning Division Chief, GRI Planning Department, 22 December 1970, on the economic outlook for Okinawa after reversion as envisaged in the GRI Long-Range Economic Plan; and (c) COL Carney, Staff Judge Advocate, USARYIS, and Mr. Eisenstein, Chief, Legal Division, USCAR Legal Affairs Department, 5 January 1971, on the organization and operation of the U S military and USCAR court systems, respectively." I would like to invite your comments.

YARA: Kekkō de gozaimasu.

LAMPERT:: I think this sort of activity is extremely useful. I hope it will continue.

TAKASE: Thank you very much, Mr. High Commissioner. I also would like to encourage such activities by the Alternates. Item 6. "Pending the conclusion of diplomatic negotiations in Tokyo on various reversion matters, the Alternates invite the Principals to direct them to continue to explore the local aspects of reversion matters on which action may be required to assure a smooth reversion of Okinawa to Japan." I think we must make some direction about this kind of activity.

LAMPERT: Yes, I agree, Mr. Ambassador.

YARA: Yoroshu gozaimasu.

TAKASE: Item 7. "To respond to the request of the Consultative Committee to be kept informed of the progress of the Commission from time to time, the Alternates recommend that a copy of this report, under the title of 'Report to the Consultative Committee from the Preparatory Commission,' be

forwarded through proper channels to ConCom together with an indication of the action taken on it by the Commission at the 27 January meeting." Do you have any comments?

YARA: No.

LAMPERT: I agree.

TAKASE: I think we have agreed on the report made by the Alternates under the title of "Report to the Preparatory Commission from the Alternates" dated 27 January. As you know, we have a draft of the press statement to be made by the Commission after the meeting. I would like to ask your comments and your concurrence or approval of the statement to the press. Can I invite your attention to the part about the informal discussions and to the problem of releasing what we discussed? Shall we confine this press statement only to the formal meeting without referring to the informal meeting? Should we treat them separately?

LAMPERT: I believe it is preferable to refer only to the formal meeting. If my colleagues agree, I believe any discussion of the free discussion period should be handled subsequently as individuals with the press.

YARA: I would like to propose that we say the following topics were mentioned but without going into details, only the subjects of the seven points presented.

LAMPERT: First, I would like to say that I am prepared to agree to mention of the seven points proposed. However, the question appears to be whether we should include this matter in the press statement about the formal meeting. I just think this shouldn't be part of the press statement.

YARA: I still maintain my original proposal that a list of the subjects be included, without going into detail.

LAMPERT: I have no objection, Mr. Chairman. We might perhaps, at a subsequent meeting, prefer not to include with the formal discussion what we discussed during the free discussion period. Today I have no objection to this inclusion.

TAKASE: This press statement says the formal meeting was preceded by a free discussion period.

YARA: For future meetings we can discuss this on an item-by-item basis.

LAMPERT: Certainly.

TAKASE: Shall we ask the Alternates to make a new draft of the press statement by listing the items?

SCHODT: We will simply list the seven points.

TAKASE: Shall we expect a "yes" or "no" on the press statement drafted by the Alternates? Will you proceed as soon as this meeting is over?

SCHODT: Just one point, for clarification. Shall we Alternates return the statement to you Principals before sending it to the press? Or shall we send it to them without returning to you?

LAMPERT: Perhaps we will still be in the building. Later you could inform us.

TAKASE: Thank you very much, gentlemen. I would like to invite your comments on the date for our next meeting. Do you have any opinion?

YOSHIOKA: We advise you to leave it up to the Alternates to decide.

LAMPERT: I think that's good, since to some extent it will be determined by the volume of business.

SCHODT: This would also be consistent with the press statement.

TAKASE: Thank you very much, Minister Schodt. Is there anything

in today's meeting that should not be discussed with the press? I think we have already discussed that.

LAMPERT: I know of nothing in this meeting which we should not discuss with the press.

TAKASE: Are there any other matters we must take up at this time?

YARA: No.

LAMPERT: Yes. I would like to bring up one matter. With considerable regret, it is my duty to announce the transfer away from Okinawa of my colleague,

Minister Schodt. Minister Schodt will be leaving Okinawa in the middle of February to return to the States for a short period of consultation, after

which he will proceed to the American Embassy in Bangkok. This is a very important position. Because of the position's importance, I reluctantly agreed to the

departure of Minister Schodt. I would like to have placed on the record my

appreciation for his devoted service, both as the Alternate U S Representative and earlier as Chairman and the U S Member of the Advisory Committee,

which position he occupied for more than half of the time he was here. It has been determined that Minister Schodt's duties as Alternate U S Representative

on the Preparatory Commission will be assumed, as an additional assignment, by

Minister Fearey who will continue as Civil Administrator. In the future another appointment will be announced to the U S complement on the Preparatory Commission

to provide further assistance to Minister Fearey.

YARA: This is something I heard before this meeting from the High Commissioner, an official statement concerning Minister Schodt's departure.

I too feel it is regrettable that he must go. He has concentrated on work at a high level, with warm feeling. He has been concerned with Okinawan problems,

and it's regrettable he must go before all of the problems he has been working

on have been settled. I extend my best wishes and hope he will have continued success and good health in the future.

TAKASE: I would like to express a few words before Minister Schodt's new assignment at the American Embassy in Bangkok. There's a unanimous sense of appreciation and a high estimation of his activities during his assignment in Okinawa. He was formerly my chairman on the Advisory Committee to the High Commissioner. We enjoyed a very pleasant time working with him during the Advisory Committee days. I was told by the High Commissioner that Minister Schodt will be having a new assignment in Bangkok. I would like to join Mr. Yara in extending heartfelt wishes on the departure of Minister Schodt, and I hope he will keep his good health and continue to serve his mother country. Thank you.

SCHODT: May I just make a very short statement in return. Mr. High Commissioner, Mr. Ambassador, and Mr. Chief Executive, I wish to thank you all deeply and sincerely for these pleasantly complimentary remarks that I shall long remember. There are many other thoughts I will carry along with me, such as my association with Ambassador Takase on the Advisory Committee to the High Commissioner and also attending these PrepCom meetings. Also I would like to pay tribute to my warm relationships with my colleagues, Minister Yoshioka and Mr. Senaga. I cannot imagine any more cooperative and congenial working relationship. On behalf of my successor, Minister Fearey, I am certain you will find that he will do his best and he will contribute to the success of the work of the Preparatory Commission. I wish to all of you who work on the Preparatory Commission success in your efforts to achieve a smooth reversion, the reason, after all, for which the Preparatory Commission was formed.

TAKASE: Thank you very much. I think it is time to adjourn.

The meeting was adjourned at 1550 hours.

準備委員会において行政主席が
提案する事項

1971年1月

琉球政府

準備委員会において行政主席が提案する事項

1 軍道路の処理について

(1) 概要

ここにいう軍道路とは、米軍が維持管理している道路で軍民共に使用している道路をいい、民側の通行が禁止されている米軍施設内の軍専用道路は含まれない。

(2) 措置

ア 現在の軍道路は復帰後も基地が撤去されるまでは現在同様に軍も共に使用する事になるので、現在軍が維持管理している道路は国道に指定してもらいたい。

国道に指定できない部分についても国が管理に必要な諸権利を引き継ぎその責任において維持管理してもらいたい。

イ 軍道路の移管により、維持管理に従事している職員は職を失う事も予想されるので、これら職員は日本政府の出先機関等に優先的に採用する等の配慮をされたい。

ウ 軍道路の敷地は他の軍用地と同様に権利の取得がなされていない。取得に先行して地籍の確定、道路区域の決定等の作業が必要であるが、その準備を国の責任に於て早急に解決してもらいたい。

2 那覇軍港の民移管について

現在那覇港は、南岸は軍港、北岸は商港として米軍主管のもとに共用しているが、次の理由により民に移管するよう要請する。

(1) 海上輸送の増大

現在の商港の適正貨物処理能力は、年間80万トンといわれているが、1969年の取扱い貨物量は実にその2.3倍の191万トンに達し麻痺状態を呈している。海上ではバース難から沖待ち率が増大しており、陸上ではターミナルビル上屋等の施設が極めて不完全で、その整備の必要性和用地の狭隘のジレンマに陥つている。更に、沖縄の経済開発および国内、国際観光の発展に伴い総輸送量の飛躍的な増大が見込まれ、将来航空輸送のウエートが高まるとしても、海上輸送の絶対量は大きく増加を続けるものと考えらる。

(2) 港湾整備

海上輸送の革命に伴う長距離カーフェリーおよび貨物輸送のコンテナ化等により港湾施設の近代化が必要となる。現在琉球政府は、本土政府の援助のもとに那覇新港計画を実施中であるが、離島航路の需要と漁港近代化の対応等を考慮に入れると現在の商港、泊港、新港では十分でない。更に那覇軍港は後背地が広く、カーフェリーおよびコンテナバースの設置に適し

ている上に商業および人口の中心地に近い。他に港湾施設の計画はあつても、これは工業用港としてのものであつて一般商港ではない。

(3) 軍港としての不適性および民管理の必要性

那覇空港は、他の米軍基地と離れており、その連絡は専ら一号線に頼っているが、同路線は現在でも極度に混雑しており、モーターゼーションの普及に伴いますます混雑するものと考えられ同港の都心に近い位置と考えあわせた場合軍港としては不適性である。また、港口は軍港の共用であり米軍のハーバースターの管理の下にあるが、軍港、商港の性質を考えた場合経済、機密保持および安全のうえからこのような状態は好ましくない。

3 那覇空港^地の民移管について

那覇空港は、現在米空軍と民間が米軍主管のもとに共用しているが、次に述べる理由により民に移管するよう要請する。

(1) 航空輸送需要の増大

現在国際線が週62便、域内航空が週64便就航し、輸送需要はきわめて旺盛で毎年大幅な増加を示している。このことについては、日米琉当局関係者と民間航空輸送関係者のすべてが、現空港能力の飛躍的な拡大の必要を認めており、琉球政府によ

る経済開発計画でも同空港の将来の役割を重要視している。

(2) 施設の拡張整備

民航地区は、すでに、その収容能力の限度を越えており、今後の航空需要の増大と航空機の大型化、高速化に対応して早急に拡張整備の必要があり、現在琉球政府は、日米政府の協力のもとに拡張整備計画を実施中である。

(3) 那覇空港の位置づけ

復帰後沖縄はアメリカ大陸、東南アジア等との航空輸送上重要な地位を占めるものであるが、那覇空港は、専門家の調査で地形気象条件等からいつて空港として適していること、沖縄本島では、他に民間専用空港の適地を求めることは困難であること等から那覇空港を民間国際空港として維持発展を図ることが必要である。

(4) 民管理の必要性

上述の観点から現存の土地施設の利用高度化のための再開発および埋立等が必要であり更に経済および安全確保面から早くそうする民間航空機と軍用機の軍管理のもとでの共用は好ましくない。

4 毒ガス兵器の早期・安全・完全撤去について

米国が国際法上もその使用が禁止されている致死性毒ガス兵器を沖縄に配備していることは、人道上も許されるべきものではありません。

1962年末頃から沖縄に貯蔵されていたという毒ガス兵器は、県民には知らされず、1967年7月に軍事基地内において発生した毒ガス事故によつてその存在が明らかになり、県民を恐怖と不安におとし入れました。

そこで、沖縄県民は、その生命と財産を常に危険にさらしている毒ガス兵器の保有に強く抗議し、その即時撤去を要求し続けてまいりました。

これに対して去る1月13日の移送は、沖縄に貯蔵されている毒ガス兵器13,000トンのうち、比較的毒性の低いといわれるマスタードガスの150トン太平洋上のジョンストン島に移送しただけであります。

危険度の高いVXとかGBと呼ばれる神経性ガスの大部分が残っているということであり、これらの早期・安全・完全撤去を強く要請しますとともに、準備委員会においても次の事項について、ご検討されるよう要望します。

(1) 毒ガス移送に関するすべての安全基準を明示すること。

(2) 撤去の日時を確実に10日前までに連絡すること。

(3) 輸送に際しては、万一にそなえ、最高度の安全措置を準備すべきこと。

(4) 毒ガス兵器の輸送ルートは住民地域をさけること。

(5) 海上輸送に際しても、最高度の安全基準で対処し、沖縄近海を汚染しないこと。

(6) 沖縄に貯蔵している米軍のすべての化学兵器の種類と性状を明示すること。

(7) 本土政府の派遣する専門家および琉球政府が招く専門家を事前事後の点検を完全に実施させること。

(8) 毒ガス兵器性状について住民への広報活動を最大限に行なうこと。

(9) 毒ガス兵器の撤去に関する沖縄側のすべての費用は米国政府において負担すること。

5 刑事裁判権の拡大について

沖縄における刑事裁判権の行使は「琉球列島の管理に関する行政命令(1957年6月5日行政命令第10713号)第10節」の規定に基づき琉球政府裁判所米国民政府裁判所および統一軍法会議の三つの機関によつて行使されています。

琉球政府裁判所の裁判権は、「同命令第10節aの2項」によつて合衆国軍隊の構成員または軍属、合衆国国民で合衆国政府の被雇用者である者およびその家族についてはおよばず、さ

らに捜査権についても、米国民政府布令第87号「琉球民警察官の逮捕権」に基づき、その範囲が制限されているため、米軍人、軍属による犯罪、とりわけ強盗、強姦の如き兇悪犯や暴行、器物損壊の如き粗暴犯の発生が後を絶たずますます増加の傾向にあることからその取扱いに関し住民に不信感をいだかしめ、沖縄における政治問題として大きな課題となつています。

琉球政府としては、基本的人権の保障ならびに自治権拡大の見地から、これらの権限を琉球政府に移管するよう機会あるごとに米国民政府に要請しています。ことに米軍人、軍属およびその家族の犯罪で、被害者が沖縄住民であり、かつ、それが公務外における犯罪にかかるものについては、その実現が急がれております。

さらに、一般住民に対する刑事法である米国民政府布令第144号「刑法ならびに訴訟手続法典」中42ヶ条項にわたる罪に対する裁判権についても米国民政府裁判所の権限として保留され、沖縄住民が今なお米国民政府裁判所の裁判権に服する実情にあります。

このことは、公平な裁判を受けるたてまえからも妥当でなく、この裁判権を琉球政府裁判所に移譲するようその移管または廃止方を強く要請いたします。

6. 軍関係労働者対策について

(1) 沖縄の本土復帰、日本経済圏への移行の過程において沖縄の経済労働市場の情勢は著しく変動することが予想されるが、現在は、本土復帰へ向けて企業経営の合理化等により県内雇用需要は極度に低下し、労働市場は本土と異なり買手市場の感を呈しています。このような状況の中で一昨年以來引き続き行なわれている軍基地労働者の大量解雇は昨年未までに約2,000人におよび、本年6月末までに3,000人の解雇計画を発表する等一段と厳しさを増しており、さらに就労時間短縮、パートタイム制の採用も発表しています。このような施策の配慮もない一連の措置は軍雇用員の福祉を著しく阻害し、県民に大きな不安と動揺を与えています。

したがって、本土政府ならびに米国民政府の責任において解雇不安をなくする状態を醸成し、離職者が再就職できるようになるまで大量の解雇は行なわないよう強く要請します。

(2) やむを得ない事情により解雇される離職者については、退職金の増額、予告期間の延長および再就職促進のための一連の援護措置の強化等特段のご配慮を要請します。

(3) 沖縄の軍雇用員が民労働者と異なり労働基本権が不当に制約されている実情は早急に改善されなければなりません。し

たが、琉球政府は、復帰前にも雇用形態を改善することを指向し検討を進めてきたところであるが、その実現は、日米の高度な政治折衝による合意が前提となる等きわめて不確定要素が多いことにかんがみ、復帰時点における円滑な間接雇用制度への移行を考慮に入れて準備体制の確立に努力しております。

このような事情から、日米両政府が軍雇用員の雇用形態改善について、早急に具体的措置を取るようご配慮を要請します。

7 米軍の射撃演習場の撤去について

国頭村における米軍海兵隊の射撃演習場の新設は、「日米共同声明」による「基地の本土並み」という沖縄基地の整理縮小に逆行するものであります。とくに米国は、ニクソンドクトリンによる米軍基地の整理縮小を内外に発表しながらこのように新たな射撃演習場を建設することは基地の強化であり、誠に遺憾であります。

琉球政府は、次の理由によつて、その撤去を要請します。

- (1) 実弾射撃演習場に使用することは、住民生活をおびやかすことになる。

恩納村、金武村に実例があるとおり、目標地点や操縦の誤

りで民家や住民地域に投下され附近住民が安心して生活ができない。

- (2) 水資源の確保に支障を生ずる。

琉球政府は長期水資源開発として1972年度フン川にダム建設をすべく、測量設計が進んでいる。フン川の1日の流出量は約5万トンでこれを貯水して軍、民(中部、南部)へ送水する計画である。

- (3) 沖縄唯一の天然自然林が破壊される。

この地域に群生する植物は約300種で、とくにスイスに事務所を持つ「自然天然資源保存国際連盟」からもこのような地域は保護するよう勧告されている。

- (4) 指定鳥獣保護区約308ヘクタールが破壊される。

世界的にも珍鳥である「ノグチゲラ」や数多くの鳥類が棲息している。(指定1965年6月22日～1985年6月21日 20年)

- (5) 地域産業振興のための林道の開設計画が阻害される。

1971年度ですでに調査、設計を終えて民政府と調整済みである。この地域は未開発地が多く林業、農業等に開発をして地域住民の福祉に寄与する計画が立てられている。

PROPOSALS TO THE
PREPARATORY COMMISSION BY THE
GRI CHIEF EXECUTIVE

January

1971

The Government of the Ryukyu Islands

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1. Treatment of Military Road

a. Definition

The military roads described here are those which are under maintenance and administration of the military authority, and are for common use of military and civil purposes. The military roads within the military installations which are used exclusively for the military purpose are not included.

b. Measures

(1) As it is expected that the existing military roads would be continuously used for the military and civil purposes until all the military bases would be withdrawn, it is requested that roads currently under military administration and maintenance be designated as national roads. It is also requested that the GOJ maintain and administrate the portion of the roads which can not be designated as national roads, obtaining all the necessary rights concerning the above-mentioned roads.

(2) It is possible that personnel currently engaging in maintenance and administration of the military roads be separated from their positions, upon transferring maintenance and administration of the roads from the USG to the GOJ. It is, therefore, requested that the GOJ take special consideration concerning re-employment of the personnel with priority at the GOJ outstationing offices to be established in Okinawa.

(1)

(3) Rights of the site of the military roads are not obtained as in the cases of other military leased land for other purposes. Prior to obtaining the above-mentioned rights, it is necessary to determine classification of land and site of the roads and other conditions. It is requested that all the preparations be made under the responsibility of the GOJ.

2. Transfer of Naha Military Port to Non-Military Administration

Naha Port is, under the control of the U.S. military authorities, jointly used for military and civilian purposes: the north side is used as the commercial port and the south side is used as the military port. It is requested that the port be transferred to a non-military administration for the following reasons:

a. Increase in Maritime Transportation

The optimum annual cargo capacity of the present port is estimated to be 800,000 metric tons. However, the port is now paralyzed. The cargoes handled in 1969 came up with 1,910,000 tons, 2.3 times as much as the optimum capacity. The port is now in such congestion that, on the waters, the number of ships awaiting berth is increasing owing to shortage of berthing capacity, and on the land, the facilities such as warehouses, terminal building and others are extremely insufficient. There is a dilemma: needs for improvements of facilities on the one hand, and the narrowness of the land on the other. Furthermore, in line with the development of the Okinawan economy and of

(2)

domestic and international tourism, it is expected that total transportation will be greatly increased. Although air transportation will gain its comparative weight in the future, the volume of maritime transportation will continue to increase.

b. Port and Harbor Development Plans

As the result of the revolution in maritime transportation, long distance vehicle-carrying ferries and cargo containers, etc. have been in great use, and thereby it is necessary to modernize port facilities. With the assistance of the Government of Japan, a New Naha Port development plan has been undertaken by the Government of the Ryukyu Islands. However, to meet with an increase of the demand for inter-islands transportation within the Ryukyus and modernization of fishing ports, existing Naha Commercial Port, Tomari Port and the New Naha Port under construction will not be sufficient. Furthermore, the Naha Military berths have spacious back yards suitable for car-ferry transportation and container berth, and is close to the business and population centers. Although there are other port construction plans, they are not for commercial but for the industrial purposes.

c. Unfittedness as a Military Port and Needs for Non-Military Control

Naha Military Port is located away from and connected to military bases only by Highway No. 1. The traffic on the highway

is extremely heavy even today and will be worse in the future as the number of motor vehicles increases. Therefore, the port is unsuitable for the military uses. In addition, the port is near the heart of the City of Naha. The access channel of the port, under the control of the harbor master of the U.S. military authorities, is jointly used by the military and the commercial uses. Considering the requirements for the military port and commercial port, the present conditions are not desirable from economy, security and safety points of view.

3. Transfer of Naha Airport to Non-Military Administration

Naha Airport is presently used jointly by civil and military aircraft under the control of the U.S. military authorities. It is requested that the airport be transferred to non-military administration for the following reasons:

a. Increase in Demands for Air Transportation

The demands for air transportation is so high that there are sixty-two international flights and sixty-four inter-islands flights at Naha Airport a week. The demands have shown increases annually. In this respect, all the concerned of the U.S., Japanese and Ryukyuan authorities, and the civil air transportation agencies, recognize the needs to greatly expand the existing airport facilities. And, the Economic Development Plan, by the Government of the Ryukyu Islands, holds the future role of it to be important.

b. Development of the Facilities

The civil air service area is already accomodating aircraft far beyond its optimum capacity. In addition, the increases in the demands for air transportation, tendencies to larger aircraft and higher speed necessitate expansion of the area and improvement of facilities as soon as possible. The Government of the Ryukyu Islands has undertaken with GOJ and USG cooperation a development plan of the airport.

c. The Future Role of Naha Airport

After reversion, Okinawa will play an important role in air transportation to and from the American Continents, Southeast Asia and other areas of the world. Studies by experts have disclosed that Naha Airport is suitable in terms of location, topographical and meteorological conditions. It is very difficult to find another appropriate civil airport site. Accordingly, it is necessary to maintain and develop the Naha Airport as an international civil airport.

d. Needs for Non-Military Administration of the Airport

In view of the above, re-development for higher utilization of the existing land and facilities, and reclamation projects are necessary. Further, the joint use of the airport by congested civil and military air transportation under the military control is not desirable from the economic and safety points of view.

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4. Immediate, Safe and Complete Removal of the Chemical Weapons

It should not be allowed on humane grounds that the US Forces deployed and stored lethal chemical weapons on Okinawa, of which use is prohibited under the international law.

The Okinawa Prefectural people had not been informed for a long time of the storage of the chemical weapons on Okinawa. It is said that the weapons have been stored on the island since the end of 1962. It was not until the occurrence of the chemical gas accident on 7 July 1967 that the storage of the chemical weapons had been revealed. Since then, the Prefectural people have been in fear and anxiety.

Therefore, the Okinawa Prefectural people have been strongly protesting against the storage of the chemical weapons, which have endangered their lives and properties. And, the people have been demanding their immediate removal.

However, the removed portion of the chemical weapons, as an answer to the demand, to Johnston Island of the Pacific on 13 January 1971 is only 150 metric tons of comparatively low virulent mustard gas, out of the 13,000 metric tons stored on Okinawa.

The great amount of nerve gas (VX and GB) with highly dangerous virulence are still in storage on Okinawa. It is strongly requested that the remaining be removed immediately, safely and completely, and that the Preparatory Commission study the following matters:

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- a. To publicly announce safety standards pertaining to removal of the chemical weapons
- b. To give 10 days' prior notice of the removal without fail
- c. To prepare the maximum safety measures against unpredictable accidents in the course of transportation
- d. To keep the transportation route away from the local residential areas
- e. To avoid sea-pollution in the neighboring waters of Okinawa during maritime transportation adopting the maximum safety standards
- f. To publicly announce the kinds and characteristics of all the US chemical weapons stored in Okinawa
- g. To conduct complete pre-and-post checks by groups of experts to be dispatched by the GOJ and invited by the GRI
- h. To maximize public information activities to the Prefectural people on the characteristics of the chemical weapons
- i. All the expenses by the Okinawa side in relation to the removal of the chemical weapons be reimbursed by the USG.

5. Expansion of Jurisdiction of GRI Courts over Criminal Offenses

The jurisdiction over criminal offenses are being exercised, under the Section 10 of the Executive Order 10713, Providing for Administration of the Ryukyu Islands, dated 5 June 1957, by the three agencies, courts of the GRI, courts of the USCAR and courts-martial under Uniformed Code of Military Justice.

The criminal jurisdiction of the GRI courts does not extend over the members and civilian components of the US Forces and

their dependents, under the Section 10, a(2) of the said Executive Order. Moreover, the Civil Administration Ordinance Number 87, Power of Apprehension of Ryukyuan Civil Police, is limiting the criminal search-and-investigation power. As results, crimes by members and civilian components of the US Forces, especially such felonious offenses as robberies and rapes and violent offenses such as violences and loss and damage to property, do not show any signs of decreasing but tendency to increase. Thus, the people have borne mistrust in relation to the treatment of the offenses. Such situation has become a serious political issue in Okinawa.

In view of security of the fundamental human rights and expansion of autonomy, the GRI has requested the USCAR to transfer the criminal jurisdiction to the GRI. Especially, it is requested that trials of those offenses committed while off-duty by the members and civilian components of the US Forces and their dependents, of which victims are civilian residents of Okinawa, should be transferred to the courts of the GRI as soon as possible.

Further, the jurisdiction over the criminal offenses listed in the forty-two Articles of the Civil Administration Ordinance Number 144, Code of Penal Law and Procedure, a criminal law applicable to civilian residents of Okinawa is retained to the USCAR courts. The people of Okinawa are still subject to the USCAR courts. This practice is against the principle of receiving impartial trials. It is therefore requested that the above jurisdiction of the USCAR courts be transferred to the GRI courts or abolished.

6. Measures for Military Employees

a. A significant changes in the economic conditions and labor market of Okinawa is anticipated in the process of Okinawa's reversion to Japan proper and identification with the Japanese economic bloc. However, as the result of shrinkage in demand for labor in the Prefecture, due to requirements on the side of the enterprises including improvement of productivity, the labor market has become a buyer's market showing an extreme contrast to that of the mainland. In addition, military authorities announced a dismissal of 3,000 workers by the end of June this year to make the situation severer. Moreover, curtailment of working hours and adoption of part time worker system have^{been} announced. A series of such actions without counter-measures have impaired the welfare of the workers and have created uneasiness and restlessness among the Prefectural people.

It is therefore strongly requested that conditions to ward off the uneasiness related to dismissals be developed under the responsibility of the GOJ and the USG and that such dismissals not be effected until the re-employment of workers to be separated is guaranteed.

b. Special considerations, including strengthening of relief measures, are requested to realize increases in the separation allowances, extension of the prior notification period and promotion of re-employment.

c. The present conditions, where the fundamental labor rights of the military base workers are unduly restricted in comparison with workers in the non-military sectors, should be improved as soon as possible. On this ground, the GRI has begun studies to improve the employment system. However, to improve the system, it requires an agreement, as a premise, reached through a higher level political negotiation between the GOJ and the USG. As there still remain uncertain elements, the GRI has directed its efforts to establish organizational preparations for the smooth transition toward the indirect employment system at the time of reversion.

It is therefore requested that both GOJ and USG take concrete measures to improve the employment system of the military workers as soon as possible.

7. Removal of the Live Firing Training Facilities of the US Forces

The establishment of a live firing training area by the US Forces in Kunigami-son runs counter to an intension of consolidation and reduction of the US military bases in Okinawa to the mainland level as implied in the US and Japan Joint Statement. It is a strengthening of the military bases to newly establish a live firing training area, despite the publicly announced Nixon Doctrine which includes consolidation and reduction of the US military bases abroad.

The GRI strongly requests removal of facilities for the following reasons:

a. The use of the area for live firing training threatens the living of the people in the adjacent areas.

The accidents in Onna-son and Kin-son have disclosed that shooting by mis-setting objective points and/or mis-handling of guns often threatened the safety of the people in the areas.

b. Such practices cause difficulties to conservation of the water resources.

The GRI has initiated land surveying and designing in the Fun River area to construct a dam in the area in FY 1972, along with the long-term water resources development plan. The plan is to reserve and supply the water to both the military and civilian communities in the middle and southern parts of the island. The estimated daily flux is 50,000 metric tons.

c. The most valuable heretofore reserved natural forest in Okinawa will be destroyed.

This area is vegetated by about 300 species. Protection of this area is especially recommended by International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources in Switzerland.

d. The designated Wild Lives Protection Zone of about 308 hectares will be destroyed.

This area is the home of many kinds of birds including 'Noguchigera' (Sapheotito, Noguchi) which is one of the rarest birds in the world. (The Designation of the Wild Lives Protection Zone is from 22 June 1965 to 21 June 1985.)

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e. The forest road construction projects for the development of this area will be impeded.

Land surveying and designing of the forest roads and necessary coordinations with the USCAR have been completed in FY 1971. As large part of the area is still left unutilized, there are plans to develop the areas to contribute to welfare of the people in the adjacent areas.

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準備委員会

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(電話 8-6505
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昭和46年1月27日

新聞発表

- 1 復帰準備委員会は、1月27日那覇の同委員会庁舎において日本国政府代表高瀬侍郎大使、アメリカ合衆国政府代表ジェームス・B・ランバート高等弁務官及び顧問たる屋良朝苗琉球政府主席の出席のもとに、第8回会議を開催した。
- 2 公式会議では昭和45年における準備委員会の作業成果を回顧し、昭和46年の計画を話し合った。高等弁務官は、アメリカ合衆国政府代表代理シヨット公使が、2月中旬に離任し、その後任としてフィアリー民政官が就任する旨発表した。委員会の次会合の日どりは追って発表される。
- 3 会議に先だつて自由討議が1時間行なわれた。この自由討議時間中琉球政府行政主席は次の7項目について、日本国政府代表およびアメリカ合衆国政府代表と討議した。
 - (1) 軍道路の処理について
 - (2) 那覇軍港の民移管について
 - (3) 那覇空港の民移管について
 - (4) 毒ガス兵器の早期・安全・完全撤去について
 - (5) 刑事裁判権の拡大について
 - (6) 軍関係労働者対策について
 - (7) 米軍の射撃演習場の撤去について

THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION
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27 January 1971

PRESS STATEMENT

The Preparatory Commission held its eighth meeting on 27 January. In attendance at the Commission's offices in Naha were the United States' Representative, High Commissioner James B. Lampert; the Representative of the Government of Japan, Ambassador Jiro Takase; and the Adviser to the Commission, Mr. Choby Yara, Chief Executive of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands.

The formal meeting was devoted to a review of PrepCom accomplishments in 1970 and to planning for 1971. The High Commissioner announced that the U S Alternate Representative, Minister Schodt, will leave in mid-February and that he will be succeeded at that time by Civil Administrator Fearey. The Commission will announce at a later time the date of its next meeting.

The formal meeting was preceded by a one-hour free discussion period. During this period the Chief Executive discussed the following seven points with his colleagues:

1. Treatment of Military Roads
2. Transfer of Naha Port to Non-Military Administration
3. Transfer of Naha Airport to Non-Military Administration
4. Immediate, Safe and Complete Removal of Chemical Weapons
5. Expansion of Jurisdiction of GRI Courts over Criminal Offenses
6. Measures for Military Employees
7. Removal of Live Firing Training Facilities of U S Forces