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　沖縄関係　一般重要案件(3)

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鹿茸 丹宮 の 甲面 等 分 散 宮 に 対する 甲 鹿 茸

極秘

ワシントンにも知らせること

アメリカ局長

参事官

北米課長

沖縄問題に関して特連局よりの連絡事項

(昭39・9・2 米 北)

9月2日、茲特連局一課長は乾事務官を同道、技材を来訪、臼井総務長官の沖縄訪問の模様及び協議委員会の準備等に関し、次のとおり語った。

1. 臼井総務長官は第1回の会合の後、先に外務省にもお届けした要望書をワトソンに手交し、第2回の会合までに検討を依頼しておいたところ、これに対する沖縄側の反応は原則的には日本側要望書の趣旨に賛成であるというものであったが、次のようなコメントがあった。

(1) 沖縄住民の一人当りに対する行政費の支出が本土に比べて少額であるとの点については、沖縄の場合には行政費に国防費が含まれていない等を指摘して、必ずしも納得しない~~如き~~様子であった。

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(2) 援助の額について長官より、その増額を要請し、特連局の腹づもりとしては30億円程度を考えていると述べたところ、先方は沖縄の請負業者や琉球政府技術者の能力からいって、かかる多額の援助を消化し得るか否か疑問がある、と述べた。特にウォーナー民政官は30億はいかにも多すぎるという感触の様に見受けた。先方は30億という様な額が新聞に洩れると実際に使った額が昨年と比べて相当の増額であっても、30億に比べれば少ないということで不満を招くこととなるので、かかる数字が外に洩れない様に十分留意する様述べていた。(長官よりは、開発事業については消化能力が問題となるが、社会保障、厚生福祉関係の援助は消化能力如何によらず増額し得るはずであると答えておいた)

(3) 渡航手続の改善については、現在米民政府の総務部長と公安部長が上京して改善策を検討中であるので、その報告をまっている段階である。報告が合理的、妥当的なものであれば、そのまま採用することとしたい旨述べていた。

(4) 戦没者の叙位叙勲については、ワシントンに回答

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方督促することを確約した。

(5) 原爆患者の治療については現在琉球政府において果して沖縄に原爆患者がいるかどうかについて調査中であるが、果して居るということが明らかとなった場合には、日本より専門医の派遣等をお願いすることとしたいと述べていた。

(6) また、医者の不足の問題については、現在のところ、解決のための腹案はない旨述べていた。

これに対し技村より要望書は高等弁務官府により英訳にされた由であるがこれを米民政府に渡したし以上は在京米大使館にも渡したいので、米民政府翻訳文1部を追加してとともに要望書当課に届ける様依頼しておいた。

2. 協議委員会の開催準備

(1) 既に新聞は協議委員会が9月中旬頃開催されることを承知しているので、議事日程などは現在検討中であるとして、協議委員会の開催の日程だけでも発表する

様接衝願いたい。

(技村より米大使館は9月14日頃の発表を考えていた模様であるが、これをもっと早くする様申入れ済みであり、これを督促する旨回答しておいた)

(2) 今度の協議委員会は米側から提案の説明を受け、これに関連したデーターの提供を受けることを主目的とするものであるが、日本側からも上記の長官が高等弁務官に申入れたラインで所見を述べ、併せて例えば行政費の本土と沖縄との比較についての資料を提出することが適当ではないかと考えている。

(技村より、わが方より所見を述べることは結構であるが、協議委員会における、わが方見解表明について外務大臣と総務長官との役割の割ふり調整について配慮願いたい。)

(3) 技術委員会については、先般の会合でその運営手続に関して合意した次第はあるが、同様のことを協議

以下ワシントン宛のものは削除かと、

委員会についてもやる要があるのではないかと考えている。特に協議委員会を線香花火式に終らせない為に協議委員会の下部機関の設置を考える必要があるのでないかと思う。(板村より協議委員会の下部機関ということになれば、結局外務省対在京米大使館ということになり、外交ルートというのと同じことになり、これを特に協議委員会の下部機関として公式化する必要がないのではないかと述べたのに対し)

今までの交渉では大使館はワシントン乃至米民政府に対する単なるトンネルの役目をはたしていたに過ぎないが、協議委員会の下部機関~~を設ける~~という形にすれば大使館のステータスも上がり、もう少し積極的になるというような効果も期待できるのではないか。

(協議委員会の下部機関と技術委員会との関係如何との問に対し)技術委員会が専ら当該年度の予算の履行を検討するのに対し、協議委員会の下部機関は、協議委員会と同様、もっと広い視野をもって

政策的に沖縄の将来の展望といったものを検討することとなろう。協議委員会が大物の機関であり、頻繁に集まることは難かしいと思われるので、その欠点を補なう意味で、この様なことを考えた訳であるが、米側においては難色を示す不能性もあり、更に外務省とも連絡して、かゝる構想を今回の協議委員会に提出するとの可否につき検討することと致したい。

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公信案 (分類)

公信番号 米北 第 1009 号 | 公信日付 昭和39年9月15日

大臣 政務次官 事務次官 外務審議官 官房長	主管 アメリカ局長 参事官 主任 北米課長	起案 昭和39年9月9日 起案者 上林 電話番号 725

受信者 在米 武内大使

発信者 椎名大臣

写送付先

(希望発送日) 月 日

件名 総理府総務長官の高等弁務官に対する要望について

GA-2 外務省 15 64

回覧番号

11/9

米北才 1009号

昭和39年9月15日

在米大使殿

外務大臣

総理府総務長官の高等弁務官に対する要望について.

臼井総理府総務長官は8月24日より29日までの間沖縄を視察しワトソン高等弁務官と前後二回に亘り会談したが、その際同長官より別添の要望書を手渡した趣であり、同要望に対する高等弁務官側の反応は下記のとおりであった旨総理府特連局より連絡越した

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から~~御参考まで~~通報する。

記

ワトソンに手交した要望に対する~~沖縄~~高等弁務官側の反応は原則的には日本側要望書の趣旨に賛成であるというものであったが次のようなコメントがあった。

(1) 沖縄住民の一人当りに対する行政費の支出が本土に比べて少額であるとの点については沖縄の場合には行政費に国防費が含まれていない等を指摘して必ずしも納得しない様子であった。

(2) 援助の額についての特連局の腹つもりは30億円程度と述べたことに対し、先方は沖縄の請負業者や琉球政府技術者の能力からいって、かかる多額の援助を消化し得るか否か疑問がある、と述べた。特にウォーナー民政官は30億はいかにも多すぎるという感触の様に見受けた。

先方は30億という様な額が新聞に洩れると実際に決った額が昨年と比べて相当の増額であっても、30億に比べれば少ないということで不満を招くこととなるのでかかる数字が外に洩れない様に十分留意する様述べた。

長官よりは開発事業については消化能力が問題となるが、社会保障、厚生福祉関係の援助は消化能力如何によらず増額し得るはずであると答えた。

(3) 渡航手続の改善については、現在米国民政府の総務部長と公安部長が上京して改善策を検討中であるので、その報告をまっている段階である。報告が合理的、妥当なものであれば、そのまま採用することとしたい旨述べた。

(4) 戦没者の叙位叙勲については

回答方督促することを確約した。

(5) 原爆患者の治療については、現在琉球政府において果して沖縄に原爆患者がいるかどうかについて調査中であるが、果して居るということが明らかとなった場合には、日本より専門医の派遣等をお願いすることとしたいと述べた。

(6) また医者の不足の問題については現在のところ解決のための腹案はない旨述べた。

別紙添付

秘

別添(一)

A SUMMARY OF REQUESTS TO BE PRESENTED TO THE HIGH COMMISSIONER ON 28 AUGUST 1964 BY THE DIRECTOR GENERAL, PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (PREPARED BY THE SPECIAL AREAS LIAISON BUREAU)

I. My approach to the matters pertaining to assistance to Okinawa is along the basis of the statement by the late President Kennedy concerning the so-called new Okinawa policy, dated March 1962, and along the lines of U.S. Japan Cooperation. At this time I was given an opportunity to see various bases in Okinawa, and this served to renew my recognition of their importance.

As was stated in the Kennedy statement, I, too, look forward to the return of Okinawa to Japan in the future. In the meantime I am prepared to offer my cooperation for the industrial and economic development of Okinawa and for the improvement of the welfare of the people of Okinawa in order that Okinawa will not be less favorable as compared to the comparable area of the Japanese homeland.

The recent Okinawan situation indicates that thanks to the consideration of the United States and the efforts of the Okinawan inhabitants, conspicuous improvement is being made in many areas. However, it appears that further improvement or a study is indicated in some areas as compared to the Japanese homeland. The areas where an improvement or a study is required include industrial development, organization of a Social Security System, promotion of education, etc. These problems can fall into one of the following categories:

Category #1 - Refers to various assistance and facilities where a study has not been thoroughly made as to their contents.

Category #2 - Refers to those items where implementation is not possible because of the lack of financial ability on the part of GRI and the Shi-Cho-Son in spite of the fact that a concept pertaining to various assistance and facilities has been finalized.

Category #3

Category #3 - Refers to those items the implementation of which would result in the failure or irrational result when applied within the Okinawa area alone in spite of the fact that planning concerning various assi-tance and its facilities has been finalized.

With the progressive modernization of the economic and social matters in Okinawa, the matters under Categories 2 and 3, not to mention those under Category 1, would increase their importance. Especially Category 2 (matters pertaining to the financial ability of GRI - Shi-Cho-Son) seems to fall considerably below par compared to comparable prefecture in Japan. The reason for this is that with the conspicuous economic development of Japan as a modern industrial nation, the prefecture and Shi-Cho-Son in Japan receive proportionately more financial aid from the government, thereby seemingly increasing the financial difference of Okinawa even more. (In the case of Japanese prefectures, there are many cases where the financial burden is shared by prefectures and by the government. In the case of the GRI the entire burden is shared by the GRI, indicating the difference of the system.)

Next, a typical example of Category 3 is the various insurance system which are considered unsupportable when applied to the Okinawa region only (e.g., Agricultural Disaster Insurance). It is believed that there is a need to come up with some sort of measure in order to recognize the foregoing matters through the U.S. Japan cooperation.

In other words, there are very few problems concerning Okinawa which can be settled by a mere study requiring a short period of time. Therefore, it is considered necessary to make use of the U.S.-Japan Consultative Committee and the U S.-Japan-Ryukyu Technical Committee in the future, and through constant and continuous cooperation of the concerned personnel in the U.S., Japan, and Ryukyu understanding should be obtained on the policies designed for the development of Okinawa or study those factors which would prevent such a development, thereby promoting the development of Okinawa.

Specific problems pertaining to assistance and other matters under consideration are as follows:

II.

II. REQUEST ITEMS -

a. Assistance for Okinawa -

(1) The Expansion of Financial Assistance. There are areas where conspicuous improvement has been achieved in some systems and facilities in Okinawa thanks to the good administration on the part of the United States. At the same time there are some areas needing improvement as compared to Japan. As mentioned before, this was caused partly because of the delay in the technical study. But at the same time the delay was believed to have been caused by insufficient administrative expenses (combined total of national government, prefectural, and Shi-Cho-Son) expended in Okinawa as compared to the Japanese homeland.

The following indicates the comparison statistically with a Japan prefecture based on FY 63:

Prefecture (Per Person)	Okinawa (Per Person)
39,000¥($108.3) (Approx)	25, 00¥($69.4) (Approx) (This figure is further reduced to 21,000¥($58.3) if High Commissioner Funds are excluded)

The limitation of the GRI's self-generated resources (principally tax receipts) might account for the foregoing. However, it is necessary to increase the amount of aid by the United States and Japan in order to increase the administrative expenses comparable to other prefecture in Japan. (Note: The Japanese Government provided local grant allocation, in addition to various national subsidies, to each prefecture and Shi-Cho-Son. This is done in order to readjust the financial revenues of each prefecture and Shi-Cho-Son so that the same degree of administrative level may be maintained through the country. Consequently, the prefectures and Shi-Cho-Sons lacking self-generated revenues receive more allocation from the government, and the prefectures and Shi-Cho-Sons suffering from disasters receive increased amounts especially.

The adoption of this type of method in Okinawa immediately may present a problem. Even if the method used heretofore is continued, there is a need to increase the amount of aid from the United States and Japan.

(2) Increase of Social Welfare. Social welfare, especially Social Insurance, appears to be conspicuously behind as compared to the Japanese homeland. The examples may be medical insurance, welfare annuities, and pensions. Since these matters appear to be unsupportable economically if applied in the Okinawa area alone, there appears to be a need to analyze the establishment of such assistance and funds through cooperation of the United States and Japan, and thus strengthen the social and welfare phase.

Okinawa is confronted with an extreme shortage of doctors and holds only half the number of the prefectures of Japan having the least number of doctors. Training of doctors must depend at the present time on students receiving national government subsidies and study in Japan. However, the number is limited and it is most difficult to expect to fulfill the requirements speedily and sufficiently. Therefore, it is necessary to come up with a training plan such as the establishment of a medical department in the University of the Ryukyus, or to increase the scholarship students receiving Japanese national subsidies. Your consideration on the program is requested.

(3) Development of Underdeveloped Areas. The national income has been raised thanks to the economic benefits derived from the so-called Base. However, the living standard of farmers and fishermen in isolated islands is below par and, therefore, it is necessary to exert effort for the industrial and economic development.

It is necessary, in addition to carrying out assistance items as before, to analyze the results of studies made by survey groups from the United States or Japan for the purpose of promoting development plans. The difficult which accompanies the administration of isolated islands seem to serve as an obstacle to the improvement of various areas in Okinawa; and, therefore, if possible, farmlands should be developed through reclamation and conversion, and resettlement promoted to establish the basis for group livelihood and to centralize cultural facilities. Fortunately, Japan excels in agricultural engineering technics and we feel we could offer the fullest cooperation in this area. Your consideration is requested.

(4) Increase of Educational Facilities. The desire for academic pursuit is very strong on the part of Okinawans and great efforts are being made by the parents for the education of their children. As a matter of fact the literacy rate is not less favorable as compared with the Japanese homeland. However, Okinawa lacks in educational material and equipment; and therefore, we would like to offer our cooperation in these matters.

(5) Financial Assistance by the Japan Government in the Next Fiscal Year (JFY 40). The assistance from the GOJ is to be taken up at the U.S.-Japan Consultative Committee. In view of what has been presented, the Japanese Government is thinking of increasing the amount of aid to Okinawa considerably in the next fiscal year. And, therefore, we would like to request your cooperation by your understanding of the aforementioned items submitted.

Heretofore, considerable amounts of assistance have been realized in public works. As for the assistance in the future, Japan would like to consider assistance in other areas in addition to the aforementioned subject, such as the operating expenses with which the GRI is currently burdened, while keeping in mind the question of settling complete consumption. (For instance, the burden under the livelihood protection law, in Japan, the Japanese Government shares eighty percent and the prefectures share twenty percent, whereas the GRI is charged with a 100% burden, causing further financial pressure.) We request that the foregoing be taken up for discussion.

b. Utilization of Consultative Committee and the Technical Committee. It is considered necessary to make use of the two committees in order to continuously make a study on the economic development of Okinawa and the improvement of the welfare of the people of Okinawa as stated before. We request the cooperation of the United States on this matter.

c. Acceleration of Travel Procedures. This is a matter which had been a subject of argument within a national Diet Committee. It is unavoidable that the United States makes an investigation of travel applicants from the point of view of security, and it is equally unavoidable as a result there may be some nonapproved cases, although small in number. The opposition Dietary members at times take up the question of travel restriction as a mere criticism,

but

but aside from this, since relatives and friends constantly travel between Okinawa and Japan, I would consider it extremely fortunate if you would consider this matter from the point of view of accelerating the travel procedures. The following statistics indicate the number of travelers from Japan in January 1964 to June 1964 period:

Total:	- 22,036 (100%)
Those approved within 3 weeks:	- 19,663 (89.3%)
Those approved in 3 to 4 weeks:	- 1,034 (4.7%)
Those requiring more than 4 wks:	- 1,339 (6%)

We on the Japanese side pay particular attention to the speedy processing, and with the exception of Kagoshima and Hokkaido located farthest from Tokyo, it takes approximately three days to transmit the documents.

d. Posthumous Award of Decorations and conferment of Court Order. In accordance with a decision reached by the GOJ, the posthumous award of decorations and conferment of court order are being carried out every month since April of this year. As to Okinawa, a step was completed on 7 February by the Chief of the Nampo Liaison Office to obtain the understanding of USCAR. Subsequently, a reply was received concerning this matter on 18 March to the effect that it was being studied by a competent authority in the United States mainland. We have not received any further communication since. We request your speedy reply. This matter is being implemented under a Five Year Plan. Under JFY 1965, approximately 5,000 cases are to be processed.

e. Treatment of Atomic Bomb Victims. A question came up on several occasions in committee meetings of the Diet held recently concerning the necessity of giving some sort of treatment to Atomic Bomb Victims residing in Okinawa numbering several tens. If there are truly Atomic Bomb victims residing here then we would like to consider dispatching specialists here; and, therefore, we would like to request your consideration. Incidentally, in Japan, Atomic Bomb victims are given free treatment annually, and those who are considered in-patients are given free hospitalization treatment.

f.

f. Utilization of Nampo Liaison Office. It is only natural that important items and unusual items are routed through the diplomatic channels. However, as for minor or routine matters the GOJ would like to see that the Nampo Liaison Office be fully used for the purpose of speedy disposition. We would like to have the understanding of the United States and its cooperation with regard to this matter.