

琉球大学学術リポジトリ

日米関係 沖縄返還20

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June 1, 1971

~~(Draft)~~

Talking Paper

With respect to the provisions of paragraph 2 of the Exchange of Notes concerning the continued operation of the Voice of America in Okinawa Island, the understanding of the Government of Japan is as follows:

1. As regards sub-paragraph (3), the languages presently used are: Chinese, Korean, English and Russian.
2. As regards sub-paragraph (4):
 - (i) The existing characteristics referred to therein are as shown in the attached list;
 - (ii) In approving the basic characteristics upon reversion, the Japanese authorities may request some adjustments to the frequencies to be used by the relay station. In particular, necessary adjustments will have to be made with respect to two of the frequencies presently used, namely, 157.0 MC and 158.5 MC.

Attached List of Existing Characteristics
of the VOA Relay Station in Okinawa

Medium Wave Broadcasting

Frequency (kc/s)	Power (kw)	Hours of Operation (G.M.T.)	Zone(s) or Area(s) of Reception (CIRAF)	Characteristics of Transmitting Antenna		Remarks
				Azimuth of Maxi- mum Radiation	Antenna Gain in db	
		11:00 - 13:30	43, 44	315°	9	
		13:30 - 14:00	44	17°	8.6	
		14:00 - 17:00	43, 44	315°	9	

Note: Frequency and power for the medium wave broadcasting are as set forth
in paragraph 2 (1) a and b of the Exchange of Notes.

Short Wave Broadcasting

Frequencies (kc/s)	Power (kW)	Hours of Operation (G.M.T.)	Zone(s) or Area(s) of Reception (CIRAF)	Characteristics of Transmitting Antenna		Remarks
				Azimuth of Maximum Radiation	Antenna Gain in db	
.6010	.15	.11:00 - 16:00	.43, .44,	.308°	.9	
.7165	.35	.11:00 - 17:00	.34, .35	.10°, .190°	.17	
.7255	.100	.10:00 - 17:00	.42, .43, .44	.328°	.14	
.9560	.35	.21:30 - 22:00	.43, .44	.10°, .190°	.19	
"	"	.22:00 - 01:00	.43, .44	.308°	.13	
.11,830	.335	.21:30 - 22:00	.44	.352°	.19	
"	"	.22:30 - 23:00	.44	"	"	
.11,930	.100	.22:00 - 10:00	.43, .44	.328°	.19	
.15,210	.35	.11:00 - 16:00	.50, 54	.217°	.20	
.15,365	.35	.08:00 - 10:00	.22, .23, .32, .33	.10°, .190°	.22	

Communication

Frequencies	Necessary Band width (kc/s)	Class of Emission	Power (KW)	Class of Station	Location		Remarks
					Transmit	Receive	
14,526 kc	2	F1	35	FX	A	Outside Japan	radio teletype transmission
21,490	2	F1	15	FX	"	"	"
151.7 Mc	180	F9	0.25	FX	"	B	Communication
153.3	180	F9	0.25	FX	C	"	"
✓ 157.0	180	F3	0.25	FX	B	A	Program relay
✓ 158.5	40	F3	0.25/0.06	FX, FB/ML	A, C, B	"	Communication
161.0	180	F3	0.25	FX	B	A	Program relay
163.0	180	F3	0.25	FX	"	"	"
167.5	180	F3	0.25	FX	"	"	"
170.4	180	F3	0.25	FX	"	"	"
173.0	180	F3	0.25	FX	"	"	"
175.0	180	F3	0.25	FX	"	"	"
178.0	180	F9	0.25	FX	"	C	Communication
187.0	180	F9	0.25	FX	A	B	"

Note: A, B and C in "Location" column respectively represent the three facilities set forth in paragraph 1 of the Exchange of Notes.

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電信一般問合せ係 (TEL 2172) に連絡ありたい。

電信写

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儀総人電厚計
書文会在

調査長
領移長
参企析調
参領旅査移

参地中東
長北東西
米参北北保
中南審
参西東洋
長西東

参書近ア
経次総経国資源
長参賛統国
協参政技一理
長協長国技二
条参条協規
長国参政経科
長電社專
参道内外
文長参一二

総番号 (TA) 4/25
72年1月28日 12時35分 米 国
73年1月29日 12時51分 本 省
主管 米北
外務大臣殿 牛場(大使) 臨時代理大使 総領事 代理

オキナワVOA撤去費

第365号 平 逕急

往電第357号に関し

29日に発表の予定の米政府74会計年度予算案中に、オキナワのVOAの撤去のため1600万ドルの歳出を求め、旨記載されており、また同予算案のUSIAのACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES の項に74年の計画の見積りは791万3000ドルであり、右計画は「日本政府との協定のもとで1977年末までに明け渡しすることとなっているオキナワの中継ステーションの移転を含む」と説明されている。詳細は不詳につき追って調査の上追電するもとりあえず。

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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。

大政事外外儀官
務務典房
次次
臣官官審審長長
儀総人電厚計

書文会在

調査長
領移長

参査析調

参領旅査移

電信写

総番号(TA) 4414 主管
72年 月 日 00時 15分 米 国 発着
72年 1月 30日 14時 18分 本 省 米北

外務大臣殿 片場大使 臨時代理大使 総領事 代理

オキナワV O A 移転費

第389号 平 至急

往電第365号に関し

29日USIA担当官がサトウにのべたところ次のとおり。

1. 1600万ドルはとりあえず74年度予算で要求しておく額でありその支出は75年度以降にまたがることを想定している。またこの数字もつめた計算にもとづく数字ではなく移転費の総額はこれを上回るものになると思う。別
オキナワ中継所移転費以外の計画も含むものであり、
途74年度の実施計画の797万3000ドルはオキナワ中継所移転計画自体の74年度の支出分はこれを下回るものである。(なおオキナワ中継所移転関係の74年度における支出分については先方は確答をさけた)

2. 外部からの質問に対してはオキナワ中継所移転関係予算を計上したことはオキナワ返かん協定に従い、今後日米両政府間で行なわれる中継所の取扱いについての協議の結果移転と決つた場合に備えたもので、米政府が既に移転を決めたことを示すものではないと説明している。

外務省

ア 参地中東
長 北東西
米 参北北保
中 参一
南 参西東洋
審 西東
歐 長 三三

近 参書近ア
長 次総経国資
経 源
長 参貿統国
経 参政技一理
協 国技二
長 参条協規
国 参政経科
長 一單社專
情 参道内外
長 参一二
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\$1.2-BILLION AUTHORIZED FOR STATE DEPARTMENT

The Senate Sept. 11 passed by a 75-8 vote the annual State Department authorization bill (S 1517). As passed, \$ 1517 authorized \$1.2-billion for operations and programs of the State Department, the United States Information Agency, the Board for International Broadcasting and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

Before passage, the Senate adopted an amendment offered by John C. Culver (D Iowa) that would require the President to report to Congress on the part the U.S. government played in the removal of the inhabitants of the Indian Ocean atoll of Diego Garcia. Press reports had indicated that natives of the British-owned island had been evacuated by the British, possibly with the United States' concurrence, to clear the way for development there of a U.S. Navy support facility. (*Background on Diego Garcia, Weekly Report p. 1718*)

The Senate made only one change in the total authorization approved by the Foreign Relations Committee July 29. It adopted an amendment offered by Harry F. Byrd Jr. (Ind. Va.) cutting from the bill \$25-million intended as the first installment of a U.S. contribution to a proposed United Nations University to be built in Tokyo, Japan. (*Committee action, provisions, Weekly Report p. 1724*)

The total fiscal 1976 authorization was \$73.6-million less than requested by the administration, but \$110.3-million more than appropriated for fiscal 1975.

New Approach

The bill represented a new Senate approach to authorizations for U.S. agencies involved in foreign relations. In the past, the Foreign Relations Committee had created separately authorizations for the State Department-USIA, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the Board for International Broadcasting and the State Department's Office of Foreign Buildings. Committee Chairman John Sparkman (D Ala.) said the consolidated authorization, which covered all major foreign affairs-related agencies except the Agency for International Development, would provide Congress with a "total picture of foreign affairs expenditures," reduce paperwork and cut down the amount of floor and conference time given to the authorizations. The House still considers the authorizations separately; all but the USIA and Board for International Broadcasting authorization bills have been passed by the House.

Floor Action

Diego Garcia

Culver's amendment reflected continued Senate concern over the controversial Diego Garcia issue. The Senate had grudgingly acceded to the development of the U.S. Navy support facility after the Ford administration had certified that it was important to national security, but the Foreign Relations Committee had been told by the Pentagon that the island was uninhabited.

That testimony was technically correct, said Culver, since the natives had been evacuated before 1972, "but it was misleading to imply that there never had been an indigenous population, and deceitful to suggest that there was no local population to create political problems for us."

Alluding to information that he said could not be revealed because of government security classifications,

Gary Hart (D Colo.) suggested that the evacuation may have been carried out under illegal financial arrangements between the United States and Great Britain. He said he had asked the General Accounting Office for an investigation of both the evacuation and the legality of the security classification.

The amendment, adopted by voice vote, requires a report from the President by Nov. 1 on the U.S. role in the evacuation and on any current U.S. efforts to assist the evacuees.

MIA Amendment

The Senate rejected a proposal to cut the U.S. contribution to the United Nations if that body did not attempt to determine the status of Americans missing in Vietnam. The United Nations voted in 1974 to undertake an investigation, but Pete V. Domenici (R N.M.), sponsor of the amendment, charged that "as of this date the U.N. has done nothing." His amendment would have cut the U.S. annual payment to the United Nations to 10 per cent, from 25 per cent at present, unless the President reported within six months that the United Nations had acted.

Opposition to the amendment was led by Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), floor manager of the bill, who argued that the proposal would set an unhealthy precedent for other major powers, who also could use the threat to cut off their contributions to affect U.N. policy. Other opponents argued that the amendment would provoke further confrontation with U.N. Third World members already touchy about the American role in international affairs.

Praising Domenici for his concern for U.S. citizens, military and civilian, missing in Vietnam, Humphrey offered a substitute amendment that would remove the penalty provision of the Domenici amendment but retain the requirement that the President report to Congress on the progress of the U.N. investigation. The Senate adopted the Humphrey amendment by a vote of 55-32 and then adopted the Domenici amendment, without his penalty provision, by 85-0. (*Votes 391, 392, Weekly Report p. 1973*)

United Nations University

Support for Byrd's amendment eliminating funding for the United Nations University came primarily from conservatives who saw the contribution as an unwarranted expense. "I do not think we can justify taking tax funds out of the pockets of the hard-working, laboring people of our country to endow a university in Tokyo, Japan," Byrd said.

Jesse A. Helms (R N.C.) raised the prospect that the proposal could work against American interests. "Let us consider the possibility," said Helms, "that the United Nations University, like the United Nations itself, will rapidly degenerate into another lobby against our national and economic interests."

Supporters of the university opposed the amendment on grounds that it could offend the Japanese, who had already committed \$100-million to the university, and Third World U.N. members who might interpret it as American disdain for world problems. Dick Clark (D Iowa) pointed out that the money would be only a first installment and said the United States could withdraw from participation in the plan later if it went sour. But the amendment passed, 59-28. (*Vote 393, Weekly Report p. 1973*)

Portending bitter controversy in the future, two amendments were offered and vigorously debated, but then

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withdrawn for consideration later by the Foreign Relations Committee.

Lloyd Bentsen (D Texas) offered an amendment to bar future secretaries of state from serving as national security adviser to the President, two roles now performed jointly by Henry A. Kissinger.

Supporters said the national security adviser should be free to offer the President a range of advice on national security, including, but not limited to, that of the secretary of state. But Clifford P. Case (R N.J.), ranking minority member of the committee, noted that the committee had difficulty obtaining information from Kissinger when he served as national security adviser only; thus he could decline to testify under the cloak of executive privilege.

James Abourezk (D S.D.) offered an amendment to unilaterally end the U.S. trade embargo against Cuba. The government partially relaxed the embargo Aug. 21 by announcing it would permit foreign subsidiaries of American firms to export goods to the Castro government. The Abourezk amendment was hotly opposed by Florida's two Democratic senators, Lawton Chiles and Richard (Dick) Stone, who represent a large constituency of Cuban refugees. They and other senators argued that the United States should not drop its sanctions until Cuba agrees to such concessions as the release of political prisoners and the return of American property expropriated by the Castro regime.

"To grant concessions under circumstances such as that," argued Stone, "and without the kind of hearings that involve not merely the trade benefits to be gained, but the human conditions to be considered, would be to do a great injustice to this, our 200th birthday."

Bentsen and Abourezk agreed to withdraw their amendments on the assurance by Sparkman that his committee would take up both issues in the near future.

Other Amendments

Before passage, the Senate adopted by voice votes several other substantive amendments:

- By Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.), to earmark \$1-million to reorganize and update a mechanical system for processing passports in the State Department.

- By Humphrey, to require that at least two members of the Senate delegation to conferences of the Interparliamentary Union be from the Foreign Relations Committee.

- By Strom Thurmond (R S.C.), to restrict arms control impact statements required of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency to nuclear systems only, and to specify which committees the director of the agency must report to on the statements.

Provisions

As passed, S 1517 contained the following authorizations for fiscal 1976:

	Senate-Passed Authorization
Administration of Foreign Affairs:	
State Department:	
Salaries and expenses	\$425,550,000
Representation allowances	2,000,000
Emergencies in the Diplomatic Service	2,100,000
Payment to the Foreign Service	
Retirement Fund	6,355,000
Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	12,130,000
Foreign service buildings:	
Regular account	29,840,000
Foreign currency account	9,785,000

International organizations, conferences:

International organizations and conferences (State Department):	
Contributions to international organizations	198,496,000
Contributions to international peace-keeping activities	9,600,000
Missions to international organizations	8,696,000
International conferences and contingences	5,840,000
International trade negotiations	2,595,000
International commissions (State Department):	
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico	13,687,000
American sections, international commissions	1,576,000
International fisheries commissions	4,730,000
Information and cultural exchange:	
United States Information Agency:	
Salaries and expenses	257,692,000
Special international exhibitions	6,187,000
Acquisitions of radio facilities	10,135,000
Educational exchange (State Department):	
Mutual education and cultural exchanges ...	65,000,000
Center for cultural interchange between East and West	9,000,000
United States-Japan friendship activities (foreign currency program)	0
Board for International Broadcasting	65,640,000
Miscellaneous:	
Migration and refugee assistance	10,100,000
Assistance to Soviet refugees	20,000,000

Total \$1,176,485,000

—By Ted Vaden

Hearings:

LOCKHEED KICKBACKS

Lockheed Aircraft Corp. paid \$106-million in kickbacks to Saudi Arabian sales agents, who were hired for their political influence rather than for their expertise in selling aircraft to the Middle East nation, according to disclosures made by the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations.

Documents made public by the committee Sept. 11 indicated that Lockheed's senior officials knew that the payments to Saudi businessman Adnan Khashoggi were for making "so-called 'under the table' compensation to Saudi officials in order to get the contracts signed."

Lockheed Chairman

Lockheed Chairman Daniel J. Haughton told the subcommittee Sept. 12 that "the overseas profits and associated advance payments on these contracts provided great financial benefits to our company and its shareholders—and a great many jobs to our employees."

"Lockheed does not defend or condone the practice of payments to foreign officials," Haughton added. "We only say the practice exists, and that in many countries it appeared, as a matter of business judgment, necessary in order to compete against both U.S. and foreign aircraft companies."

Joe Biden (D Del.), who conducted a portion of the hearings in the absence of Chairman Frank Church (R Idaho), told Haughton: "Your concept of morality is very intriguing to me...I'd like to hear what you didn't do."

FOREIGN RELATIONS CUTS \$31-MILLION IN USIA FUNDS

Action—Senate Foreign Relations Committee May 22 reported S 1317 (S Rept 93-168) to authorize appropriations for the U.S. Information Agency in fiscal 1974.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee May 22 cut \$31-million in U.S. Information Agency fiscal 1974 funds as it reported the agency's annual authorization bill.

The committee bill recommended a total authorization of \$193,249,500 for the USIA in fiscal 1974—\$31,154,500 less than the administration's request of \$224,404,000. The amount was also \$6,999,500 less than the \$200,249,000 appropriation authorized by Congress for fiscal 1973.

The cuts set the stage for another Senate floor battle to restore the USIA funds cut made by the committee.

Background. In 1972, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee recommended a \$45.6-million cut in fiscal 1974 USIA funds, but the Senate by a 57-15 vote restored the full amount.

The fiscal 1973 USIA authorization was contained in package legislation authorizing funds for the State Department and other foreign policy agencies as well. Before fiscal 1973, State Department and USIA appropriations had been funded under a permanent authorization. In 1971, however, an amendment to the fiscal 1972 foreign aid bill required regular authorization of State Department and USIA funds.

The combined State Department-USIA fiscal 1973 authorization bill became the vehicle for a Foreign Relations Committee-added end-the-war amendment, which was deleted after lengthy Senate floor debate in April and May of 1972. (*Background, debate, 1972 Almanac p. 321*)

Committee Views. The committee held hearings on S 1317 on May 7 and 8, ordering the bill reported with amendments in executive session May 14. Although the panel voted 16-0 to report the bill, "serious questions" were raised in their report as to "whether all of USIA's activities are worthwhile, and whether those that are worthwhile might not be performed as well or better under a different system of government organization."

Noting that the USIA was established in 1953 to fill a then-existing "information void" in a Cold War era, the committee said the agency had continued its operations unabated, despite the changing international situation. "Ironically," the report stated, "as the number of private information sources has increased, USIA personnel have gradually come to see themselves as being in 'competition' with these other sources—in an effort to 'balance the distortions' produced by the normal flow of news and communication.... The point...is not that all of the functions which USIA performs are Cold War anachronisms, but rather that the existence of a separate agency oriented toward selling America appears to be one."

ACTIONS. Stating that "the committee has long believed that this functional area encompasses the most admirable, and probably the most widely admired, of USIA's diverse activities," the committee authorized the administration's full request of \$40,681,000 for USIA information centers, libraries and related activities.

"In recognition that the Voice of America (VOA) has established itself as a reliable and reasonably balanced source of news programming with a broad listenership," the committee approved the administration's request of \$56,063,000 for the VOA.

The panel, however, cut the administration's request for motion pictures and television by 10 per cent, approving \$14,435,000 for the programs. The committee noted that the February 1973 annual report of the U.S. Advisory Commission on Information had stated specifically that USIA was producing a number of films that were not of value.

Referring again to the Advisory Commission report, which stated that "USIA's magazines have fallen into a rut," the committee approved \$24,542,500 for press and publications activities, approximately 13 per cent below the administration's request.

Based "on a belief that USIA's administrative structure is top-heavy," the committee approved a funding level of \$54,959,000 for program direction and general support, a 15 per cent reduction from the original request.

The committee approved the full \$4,125,000 requested for special international exhibitions, but it slashed \$16-million from the \$17-million requested for acquisition and construction of radio facilities, retaining only the \$1-million funding level requested for maintaining current broadcast facilities. The administration had requested the extra \$16-million to pay for first-year construction costs of a new broadcast facility in East Asia. In its report, the committee estimated that the projected over-all cost of the new facility would be \$23-million.

The panel also expressed reservations about the policy implications of constructing a facility designed to broadcast solely into northeastern China and the eastern Soviet Union "in light of the rapidly evolving U.S. relationship" with those countries. ✓

Public Laws

(Previous Public Laws, Weekly Report p. 911)

PL 93-12 (S 583)—Secure additional time for Congress to consider the proposed rules of evidence for U.S. courts and magistrates, the amendments to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and the amendments to the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure which were ordered transmitted to Congress Nov. 20, 1972. ERVIN (D N.C.)—1/26/73—Senate Judiciary reported Feb. 5, 1973 (S Rept 93-14). Senate passed Feb. 7. House Judiciary reported Feb. 8 (H Rept 93-52). House passed, amended, March 14. Senate agreed to House amendments March 19. President signed March 30, 1973.

PL 93-13 (HR 4278)—Assure that federal financial assistance to the child nutritional programs is maintained at the level budgeted for fiscal year 1973. PERKINS (D Ky.)—2/8/73—House Education and Labor reported March 1, 1973 (H Rept 93-36). House passed under suspension of the rules March 5. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 12 (S Rept. 93-59). Senate passed, amended, March 14. Senate agreed to conference report March 14 (H Rept 93-76). House agreed to conference report March 15. President signed March 30, 1973.

PL 93-14 (HR 5446)—Authorize funds for the administration of the Solid Waste Disposal Act for fiscal year 1974. STAGGERS (D W.Va.), ROGERS (D Fla.), SATTERFIELD (D Va.), KYROS (D Maine), PREYER (D N.C.), SYMINGTON (D Mo.), ROY (D Kan.), NELSEN (R Minn.), CARTER (R Ky.), HASTINGS (R N.Y.), HEINZ (R Pa.), HUDNUT (R Ind.)—3/8/73—House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 15, 1973 (H Rept 93-78). House passed March 21. Senate passed March 27. President signed April 9. ✓

Hobby Protection

Two nongermane amendments added by the Senate Aug. 1-2 to a hobby protection bill (HR 5777) were dropped by the Senate Nov. 16 because their enactment was no longer necessary. The action cleared the bill for the President's signature.

The House passed HR 5777 May 16 to provide that all imitation coins and political items be marked as copies. When the bill reached the Senate floor, members added two nongermane amendments that would have lifted the price ceiling on beef and provided for mandatory allocation of crude oil and refined petroleum products. The bill was then sent back to the House where the Rules Committee Aug. 2 voted to defer action on the measure. The following day Congress adjourned for its August recess. (*Weekly Report p. 2221*)

The beef price ceiling was lifted Sept. 12 by executive action. A more comprehensive mandatory fuel allocation bill (S 1570) was cleared for the President Nov. 14. (*Weekly Report p. 3057*).

The House disagreed to the Senate amendments HR 5777 on Oct. 2. A motion to drop the nongermane Senate amendments was offered by Robert C. Byrd (D W.Va.) and adopted by the Senate by voice vote. ✓

USIA AUTHORIZATION

Final Action—Congress Nov. 15 cleared for the President S 2681, authorizing \$215,614,000 for the U.S. Information Agency in fiscal 1974.

With the issue of executive privilege removed from S 2681, Congress gave routine approval to a substitute authorization bill. The original bill (S 1317) had contained a controversial access-to-information clause, aimed at expanding congressional access to USIA documents, that triggered a presidential veto Oct. 23.

The Senate completed action on the bill by approving by voice vote a House amendment to S 2681 raising the total authorization to \$215,614,000. The Senate Nov. 13 had approved by voice vote an authorization of \$207,899,500, but the House raised the authorization level before approving the measure by voice vote Nov. 14.

The administration had originally requested an authorization of \$224,404,000. Another \$1-million was requested subsequently for USIA traveling exhibitions in the Soviet Union.

The administration had proposed open-ended authorizations to pay for added costs of employee benefits and the devaluation of the dollar but, at the House Foreign Affairs Committee's request, the USIA later submitted an estimate of the additional costs. The over-all administration request was then calculated at \$240,054,000. The single largest cut in the amount requested was the entire \$16-million proposed for initial construction of a new Far East radio facility.

Congress approved an appropriation of \$207,414,000 for the USIA in the fiscal 1974 appropriations bill (HR

8916) for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the federal judiciary and 15 related agencies. The measure was cleared for the President Nov. 14. (*Weekly Report p. 3041*)

Background. Congress Oct. 10 cleared for the President S 1317, authorizing \$216,775,000 for the USIA in fiscal 1974. The bill included a House amendment requiring a cutoff of funds for the USIA if the agency failed to respond within 35 days to a written request of either the House Foreign Affairs or the Senate Foreign Relations Committees for documents or other information relating to the agency.

Calling the access-to-information provision an unconstitutional encroachment on executive prerogatives, President Nixon vetoed S 1317 on Oct. 23. The Senate Oct. 30 failed by 10 votes to muster the two-thirds majority necessary to override a veto. The vote was 54-42. (*Override attempt, Weekly Report p. 2936; veto, p. 2855; final provisions, p. 2806*)

Senate Action. The Foreign Relations Committee Nov. 9 reported (S Rept 93-493) a substitute bill (S 2681) authorizing \$207,899,500. The committee authorized \$188,124,500 for salaries and expenses; \$4,125,000 for special international exhibitions; \$1,000,000 for radio facilities; \$7,200,000 for employee benefits and \$7,450,000 for devaluation costs. The committee deleted the \$16-million requested for a Far East radio station.

The authorization levels were identical to the amounts approved by the Senate May 30 in passing S 1317 except that the committee replaced the requested open-ended authorizations for employee benefits and devaluation costs with specific authorizations. (*Original Senate action, Weekly Report p. 1399*)

The committee also attached to the bill new language aimed at strengthening the authorization process. It barred the use of any appropriation for programs that had not been authorized or any appropriation that was above the amount authorized. The language would not apply to funds subsequently authorized or to funds made available through the fiscal 1974 continued funding resolutions.

The committee noted in its report that under existing law it was technically legal for an appropriation for USIA to be enacted and spent even though an authorization bill had not been approved. The law was patterned after provisions in existing law which applied to the foreign assistance and foreign military sales programs.

By voice vote, the Senate approved S 2681 Nov. 13 without amendment.

House Action. On Nov. 14 the House passed by voice vote a companion bill (HR 11424) authorizing \$215,614,000 for the USIA in fiscal 1974—\$7,714,500 more than the Senate figure. The bill authorized \$194,839,000 for salaries and expenses; \$5,125,000 for special exhibitions, of which \$1,000,000 was earmarked for traveling exhibitions in the Soviet Union; \$1,000,000 for radio facilities; \$7,200,000 for employee benefits; \$7,450,000 for costs resulting from devaluation of the dollar.

The totals were identical to those approved in the conference version of S 1317 except that the authoriza-

tion for salaries and expenses was reduced from \$196,000,000 to \$194,839,000. Floor manager Wayne L. Hays (D Ohio) said the cut had been made to bring the authorization into line with the amount Congress had appropriated for fiscal 1974.

HR 11424 included the Senate-approved provision barring the use of unauthorized funds and a section from S 1317 authorizing Little League Baseball Inc. to purchase a USIA film on Little League baseball.

After passage of HR 11424, the House by voice vote approved a Hays amendment to S 2681 substituting the House-approved language. The House then passed S 2681 by voice vote in lieu.

Final Action. The House insisted on its amendment to S 2681 and called for a conference. But the Senate Nov. 15 by voice vote agreed to the House authorization levels. ✓

BICENTENNIAL ADMINISTRATION

Senate—Nov. 14 by voice vote approved the conference report on HR 7446, to establish the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration.

The final version reorganized the controversial American Bicentennial Commission into a streamlined American Bicentennial Administration.

The reorganized administration was directed to coordinate the bicentennial activities of state, local and private groups by publishing a master calendar of the events and by allocating funds to the states for bicentennial celebration projects. The new administration itself would not operate any programs unless specifically authorized by Congress.

The staff study criticized the commission's hiring procedures, use of consultants, unwieldy structure and low staff morale.

The new agency replaced the original commission's 50-member board with an 11-member advisory board and a 25-member policy council to define and set guidelines. The Senate would be required to confirm a presidentially appointed administrator and the board would elect a director from its ranks.

A \$20-million matching grant program would allocate at least \$200,000 to individual states and territories for bicentennial activities. The bill also authorized \$10-million annually for administration of the programs. Planning grants of up to \$25,000 for the states and territories were included in the \$10-million figure.

Background. The forerunner of the American Revolution Administration—the American Bicentennial Commission—was established July 4, 1966, (PL 89-491) to plan a nationwide celebration for the country's 200th birthday in 1976. As originally proposed by President Lyndon B. Johnson in March 1966, the commission was to spend five years planning the celebration and five years developing and implementing the bicentennial programs. (1966 Almanac p. 565)

Criticism of the commission by members of Congress and the press for political bias and excessive commercialism resulted in a 1972 House Judiciary Committee staff study and a limitation on 1973 funding. Released on Dec. 30, 1972, the staff study criticized the commission's hiring procedures, use of consultants, unwieldy structure and low staff morale. (Weekly Report p. 504)

In February 1973 the White House recommended transforming the commission into a new organization headed by a full-time administrator aided by a 25-member advisory council and an 11-member board.

House Action. The Judiciary Committee reported HR 7446 (H Rept 93-226) on May 24. The bill authorized such sums as necessary for implementing the legislation.

The committee report said the reorganization was to create a new and unified organization better suited to meet the demands for accelerated decision-making in the remaining time before the commemoration.

The House passed HR 7446 June 7 by a 344-14 roll-call vote. (Vote 133, Weekly Report p. 1474)

Senate Action. The Senate Judiciary Committee reported an amended version of HR 7446 Oct. 8 (S Rept 93-499). The Senate provided specific authorizations for the programs and provided that the administrator would serve as chairman of the board. The House bill prohibited the administrator from serving as chairman.

The Senate Oct. 10 passed HR 7446 by voice vote with little debate and without further amendment.

Conference Report. House and Senate conferees Nov. 14 filed a report on HR 7446 (H Rept 93-639).

Conferees reduced the Senate's \$45,000 annual planning grant to each state and territory to \$25,000. Where the Senate had set a \$400,000 matching grant ceiling for each state and territory, the final bill provided grants of "at least" \$200,000.

Conferees agreed to retain original House language providing that the chairman and vice chairman of the board would be elected by the members of the board from the members other than the administrator. ✓

AIR FARE DISCOUNTS

The Senate Nov. 5 by voice vote without debate passed a bill (S 2651) to authorize airlines, railroads and bus lines to offer reduced rates for the handicapped, the elderly age 65 and older, and youth, age 21 and younger.

Reported by the Commerce Committee Nov. 2 (S Rept 93-483), the bill would amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 and the Interstate Commerce Act to allow fare discounts for handicapped persons and on a standby basis only for youth and the elderly.

The bill sought to reverse a Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB) decision, issued May 1, 1973, discontinuing youth fare rates on airlines after June 1974. Lobbyists from the National Student Lobby opposed the CAB's decision and formed a coalition with senior citizens groups, including the American Association of Retired Persons and the National Association of Retired Federal Employees, to work for passage of S 2651.

Strongest opposition to the bill came from the CAB and the airlines, a spokesman for the National Student Lobby told Congressional Quarterly. "Not many airlines came out in favor of S 2651, and their silence also worked against us." ✓

(ON THE FLOOR continued on p. 3106)

Efforts will be made in 1976 to increase the level of host country contributions for financing Peace Corps programs.

Conduct of foreign affairs.—Increased assessments by international organizations and rising overseas operating costs account for most of the additional outlays for the Department of State in 1976. Outlays are estimated to be \$784 in 1976.

Foreign information and exchange activities.—Increases for the United States Information Agency include funds for new facilities for the Voice of America in the Far East. Increased grants by the Board for International Broadcasting to Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty are required for higher wages and prices abroad, special retirement costs, and improvements of transmitting facilities. State Department education and cultural exchange programs will be increased to broaden American individual and institutional contacts with foreign societies. A special appropriation of \$15 million in United States owned Japanese currency is requested to fulfill a 1962 cultural agreement with Japan and will reciprocate for similar grants made in 1973 to American universities by Japan. Total outlays for foreign information and exchange activities are estimated at \$412 million in 1976.

Export-Import Bank.—The Export-Import Bank provides loans, guaranties, and insurance to facilitate exports. The Bank's receipts and disbursements have been excluded by statute from the budget totals since August 17, 1971, but will again be included beginning October 1, 1976.

Tax expenditures.—The international affairs function contains a number of tax expenditures that serve to promote international trade and investment. The largest, estimated at \$1.3 billion for 1976, is the deferral of tax on profits of domestic international sales corporations (DISCs). For an explanation of tax expenditure, see pages 67 to 69 above, or Special Analysis F in the Special Analyses volume of the Budget.

Credit programs.—The international affairs loan and loan guarantee programs that appear in the table below have been discussed above except for special State Department loans. Most of these loans were made in 1949-53 for the construction of the United Nations headquarters and in 1963-64 for United Nations peacekeeping operations.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
CREDIT PROGRAMS

(In millions of dollars)

	1974 actual	1975 estimate	1976 estimate
Foreign military credit sales and other:			
Direct loan disbursements.....	430	507	896
Direct loan repayments.....	-172	-178	-221
Direct loan, outstanding, end of year.....	1,469	1,798	2,472
Guaranteed loan outstanding, end of year.....	298	500	700
International development assistance:¹			
Direct loan disbursements.....	639	765	784
Direct loan repayment.....	-84	-160	-208
Direct loan, outstanding, end of year.....	10,977	11,582	12,159
Guaranteed loan outstanding, end of year.....	346	426	519
Overseas Private Investment Corporation:			
Direct loan disbursements.....	7	4	16
Direct loan repayments.....	1	-----	1
Direct loan, outstanding, end of year.....	18	22	36
Guaranteed loan outstanding, end of year.....	172	185	212
Food for Peace:			
Direct loan disbursements.....	578	931	863
Direct loan repayments.....	-288	-93	-85
Direct loan, outstanding, end of year.....	3,438	4,276	5,055
Special Financing Facility:			
Direct loan disbursements.....	-----	-----	1,000
Direct loan, outstanding, end of year.....	-----	-----	1,000
Department of State:			
Direct loan repayments.....	-6	-6	-6
Direct loan, outstanding, end of year.....	68	62	56
Export-Import Bank:			
Direct loan disbursements.....	2,538	3,032	3,342
Direct loan repayments.....	-1,214	-1,359	-1,541
Direct loan, outstanding, end of year.....	7,911	9,584	11,385
Guaranteed loans outstanding, end of year.....	3,443	4,222	5,062

¹ Excludes the Overseas Private Investment Corporation.

General and special funds—Continued

ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF RADIO FACILITIES

For an additional amount for the purchase, rent, construction, and improvement of facilities for radio transmission and reception, purchase and installation of necessary equipment for radio transmission and reception, without regard to the provisions of the Act of June 30, 1932 (40 U.S.C. 278a), and acquisition of land and interests in land by purchase, lease, rental, or otherwise, [\$4,400,000] \$10,135,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for acquisition of land outside the continental United States without regard to section 355 of the Revised Statutes (40 U.S.C. 255) and title to any land so acquired shall be approved by the Director of the United States Information Agency.

For "Acquisition and construction of radio facilities" for the period July 1, 1976, through September 30, 1976, \$260,000. (Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1975; additional authorizing legislation to be proposed for fiscal year 1976, and for the period July 1, 1976, through September 30, 1976.)

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 33-25-1124-0-1-153	1974 actual	1975 est.	1976 est.
Program by activities:			
Direct program:			
1. Acquisition and construction of facilities.....	19	2,842	6,840
2. Maintenance and improvement of existing facilities.....	914	2,210	3,195
3. Research and development.....	103	123	100
Total direct program.....	1,036	5,175	10,135
Reimbursable program: Research and development.....	6		
10 Total obligations.....	1,042	5,175	10,135
Financing:			
11 Receipts and reimbursement from: Federal funds.....	-6		
21 Unobligated balance available, start of year.....	-811	-775	
24 Unobligated balance available, end of year.....	775		
40 Budget authority (appropriation).....	1,000	4,400	10,135
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71 Obligations incurred, net.....	1,036	5,175	10,135
72 Obligated balance, start of year.....	1,776	1,267	5,081
74 Obligated balance, end of year.....	-1,267	-5,081	-10,277
90 Outlays.....	1,545	1,361	4,939

These funds, which remain available until expended, will provide for:

1. *Acquisition and construction of facilities.*—The 1975 program includes antenna modification of the Dixon and Delano relay stations. The 1976 program consists of the installation of additional transmitters and related antenna systems and power facilities at the Voice of America's principal Far East relay station.

2. *Maintenance and improvement of existing facilities.*—Recurring major improvements are required to maintain the worldwide plant up-to-date and in good repair. The 1975 program also includes expenses related to the relocation of the New York studios.

3. *Research and development.*—Research will continue in engineering development, equipment design, and radio propagation techniques specifically applicable to the Voice of America.

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 33-25-1124-0-1-153	1974 actual	1975 est.	1976 est.
Direct obligations:			
22.0 Transportation of things.....	15	32	92
24.0 Printing and reproduction.....	1	2	1
25.0 Other services.....	587	3,461	2,249
26.0 Supplies and materials.....	159	634	437
31.0 Equipment.....	255	1,024	7,225
32.0 Lands and structures.....	10	22	131
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	9		
Total direct obligations.....	1,036	5,175	10,135
Reimbursable obligations:			
25.0 Other services.....	6		
99.0 Total obligations.....	1,042	5,175	10,135

Public enterprise funds:

INFORMATION MEDIA GUARANTEE FUND

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 33-25-4367-0-3-153	1974 actual	1975 est.	1976 est.
Financing:			
Unobligated balance available, start of year:			
21.47 Authority to spend public debt receipts.....	-5,874	-5,874	-5,874
21.98 Fund balance.....	-347	-347	-347
Unobligated balance available, end of year:			
24.47 Authority to spend public debt receipts.....	5,874	5,874	5,874
24.98 Fund balance.....	347	347	347
Budget authority.....			
Relation of obligations to outlays:			
71 Obligations incurred, net.....			
90 Outlays.....			

This fund provides for guarantees to U.S. firms of convertibility of currencies earned in the export of U.S. books, periodicals, films, and other informational media. Congressional action in connection with the Agency's 1967 appropriation called for cessation of such guarantees, and no new guarantees have been initiated. However, the revolving fund authority remains in effect.

Trust Funds

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code 33-25-9999-0-7-153	1974 actual	1975 est.	1976 est.
Program by activities:			
1. U.S. dollars advanced from foreign governments.....	78	85	66
2. Contributions for special international programs.....	1		
3. Contributions for educational and cultural exchanges.....	18	26	20
10 Total obligations.....	97	111	86

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code	1974 actual	1975 estimated	1976 estimated	Increase or decrease (-)
TEMPORARY STUDY COMMISSIONS—Cont.				
<i>Other Temporary Study Commissions—Con.</i>				
<i>Federal Funds—Continued</i>				
General and special funds—Continued				
National Commission on Consumer Finance: Salaries and expenses 403	0	42	50	-50
National Commission on Electronic Fund Transfers: Salaries and expenses 403	BA	500	450	-500
National Commission on Fire Prevention and Control: Salaries and expenses 451	0	44	31	-31
National Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse: Salaries and expenses 552	0	112		
National Commission on Materials Policy: Salaries and Expenses 403	0	244	120	-120
National Commission on Productivity: Salaries and expenses 403	BA	882	2,000	500
National Commission on Supplies and Shortages: Salaries and expenses 403	BA	1,764	2,096	304
National Commission on the Financing of Postsecondary Education: Salaries and expenses 502	BA	287	200	-287
National Commission on Water Quality: Salaries and expenses 304	BA	200	87	-113
National Study Commission on Records and Documents of Federal Officials 804	0	821	225	-225
National Tourism Resources Review Commission: Salaries and expenses 403	BA	10,000	4,800	-5,800
National Water Commission: Salaries and expenses 301	0	1,243	9,067	-2,607
Public Land Law Review Commission: Salaries and expenses 302	BA	200	350	150
Total Other Temporary Study Commissions	BA	13,119	13,858	-858
Total Federal funds Temporary Study Commissions	BA	5,916	16,923	-4,926
Total trust funds Temporary Study Commissions	BA	13,732	14,561	-853
Total Federal funds	BA	6,812	17,633	-4,928
Total trust funds	BA	20		

See footnotes at end of table.

BUDGET ACCOUNTS LISTING (in thousands of dollars)—Continued

Account and functional code	1974 actual	1975 estimated	1976 estimated	Increase or decrease (-)
OTHER INDEPENDENT AGENCIES—Continued				
TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY				
<i>Federal Funds</i>				
Public enterprises funds:				
Payment to Tennessee Valley Authority fund 301	BA	45,676	77,400	87,800
Authority to spend agency debt receipts	BA	401,137	800,000	45,000,000
	0	401,137	800,000	731,000
				-69,000
<i>Summary</i>				
Federal funds:				
(As shown in detail above)	BA	45,676	77,400	5,087,800
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public 300	BA	401,137	800,000	731,000
	0	-32	-25	-24
Total Tennessee Valley Authority	BA	45,644	77,375	5,087,776
	0	401,105	799,975	730,976
				-68,999
UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY				
<i>Federal Funds</i>				
General and special funds:				
Salaries and expenses 153	BA	203,957	218,462	246,984
Salaries and expenses (special foreign currency program) 153	0	200,140	219,466	244,554
Special international exhibitions (special foreign currency program) 153	BA	6,000	8,377	10,708
	0	7,982	8,760	10,001
Special international exhibitions 153	BA	10,793	6,770	6,187
	0	5,040	10,904	8,693
Special international exhibitions (special foreign currency program) 153	BA	0	78	28
	0	95	158	130
Acquisition and construction of radio facilities 153	BA	1,000	4,400	10,135
	0	1,545	1,361	4,939
				5,735
				3,578
<i>Trust Funds</i>				
United States Information Agency trust funds: Permanent, indefinite 153	BA	86	86	86
	0	94	116	86
				-30
<i>Summary</i>				
Federal funds:				
(As shown in detail above)	BA	221,828	241,909	274,014
Deductions for offsetting receipts: Proprietary receipts from the public 150	BA	214,802	240,649	268,215
	0	-412	-391	-391
	BA	-43	-43	-43
	0			
Total Federal funds	BA	221,273	241,475	273,580
	0	214,347	240,215	267,781
				32,105
				27,566
<i>Trust funds:</i>				
(As shown in detail above)	BA	86	86	86

2 通商産業大臣は、前条において準用する電源開発促進法第十五条第五項、第三十条、第三十一条、第三十二条(会社の定款の変更の決議に係るものについては、会社が発行する株式の総数を変更するものに限る。)又は第三十三条の認可をしようとするときは、大蔵大臣に協議しなければならない。

第六章 職業の安定のための特別措置

(職業の安定のための計画の作成等)
第三十八条 労働大臣は、沖縄の労働者の雇用を促進し、その職業の安定を図るため、沖縄県知事の意見をきいて、職業指導、職業紹介及び職業訓練の実施、就業の機会の増大を図るための事業の実施その他必要な事項に関する計画を作成し、その計画に基づき必要な措置を講ずるものとする。

(振興開発計画に基づく事業等への就労)

第三十九条 労働大臣は、沖縄における雇用及び失業の状況からみて必要があると認めるときは、沖縄県知事の意見をきき、沖縄開発庁長官に協議して、振興開発計画に基づく事業その他の事業であつて国自ら又は国の負担金の交付を受け、若しくは国庫の補助により地方公共団体等が計画実施する公共的な建設又は復旧の事業について、その事業種別に従い、職種別又は地域別に、当該事業に使用される労働者の数とそのうちの失業者の数との比率(以下この条において「吸収率」という。)を定めることができる。

2 吸収率の定められている事業を計画実施する国又は地方公共団体等(これらのものとの請負契約その他の契約に基づいて、その

事業を施行する者を含む。次項において同じ。)は、公共職業安定所の紹介により、つねに吸収率に該当する数の失業者を雇い入れていなければならない。

3 吸収率の定められている事業を計画実施する国又は地方公共団体等は、前項の規定により雇入れを必要とする数の失業者を公共職業安定所の紹介により雇い入れることが困難な場合には、その困難な数の労働者を、公共職業安定所の書面による承諾を得て、直接雇い入れることができる。

4 前三項に定めるもののほか、吸収率の定められている事業への失業者の吸収に關し必要な事項は、労働省令で定める。

(転業等のための資金の確保等)

第四十条 国及び地方公共団体は、沖縄における事業者で沖縄の復帰若しくはアメリカ合衆国の軍隊の撤退、縮小等に伴い転業を余儀なくされるもの又は沖縄の失業者で自立のため事業を開始しようとするものに対し、必要な資金の確保その他の援助に努めるものとする。

(沖縄失業者求職手帳の発給等)

第四十一条 公共職業安定所長は、次のいずれにも該当し、かつ、労働省令で定める要件に該当する者に対して、その者の申請に基づき、沖縄失業者求職手帳(以下「手帳」という。)を発給する。

一 次のいずれかに該当する者であること。

イ 沖縄の復帰に伴い、一定の事業を行なうことについての制限又は禁止を定めている本邦の法令の規定が新たに沖縄に適

用されることとなつたため、従前行なつていた事業が行なえなくなり、若しくは当該事業を行なうことにつき著しい支障を生じたことにより、又は従前の沖繩と本邦との間の輸出若しくは輸入に関する通関手続の代理事務が消滅したことにより、やむなく失業するに至つた者であること。

□ 沖繩の復帰に伴い、沖繩において適用されていた輸入の制限又は禁止に関する法令が失効したことその他これに準ずる政令で定める事由が発生したためその事業を行なうことにつき著しい支障を生じたことにより、政令で定める期間内にやむなく失業するに至つた者であること。

ハ 琉球列島米国民政府の廃止、昭和四十六年六月十七日以後における沖繩にあるアメリカ合衆国の軍隊の撤退、部隊の縮小又は予算の削減その他これらに準ずる政令で定める事由の発生に伴い、やむなく失業するに至つた者であつて政令で定める要件に該当するものであること。

二 前号の規定に該当することとなつた日まで、一年以上引き続き、同号イの事業若しくは事務に従事し、同号ロの事業に従事し、又は同号ハの政令で定める要件に該当していた者であること。

2. 手帳は、当該手帳の発給を受けた者が前項第一号の規定に該当することとなつた日（その日がこの法律の施行の前であるときは、この法律の施行の日の前日）の翌日から起算して三年を経過したとき、又は公共職業安定所長が当該手帳の発給を受けた者が

〔沖法〕

労働の意思若しくは能力を有しなくなつたことその他労働省令で定める事由に該当すると認めるときは、その効力を失う。

3 前二項に定めるもののほか、手帳の発給の申請その他手帳に関し必要な事項は、労働省令で定める。

（就職指導の実施）

第四十二条 公共職業安定所は、手帳の発給を受けた者（以下「手帳所持者」という。）に対して、当該手帳がその効力を失うまでの間、労働省令で定めるところにより、その者の再就職を促進するために必要な職業指導（以下「就職指導」という。）を行なうものとする。

2 公共職業安定所長は、就職指導を受ける者に対して、公共職業訓練施設を行なう職業訓練を受けることその他その者の再就職を促進するために必要な事項を指示することができる。

（就職促進手当の支給）

第四十三条 国は、手帳所持者に対して、その就職活動を容易にし、かつ、生活の安定を図るため、政令で定めるところにより、就職促進手当を支給する。

（雇用促進事業団による援護業務）

第四十四条 雇用促進事業団は、雇用促進事業団法（昭和三十六年法律第十六号）第十九条に規定する業務のほか、沖繩の労働者の雇用を促進し、その職業の安定を図るため、次の業務を行なう。

一 職業訓練（手帳所持者を作業環境に適応させる訓練を含む。）

法令編 第一章 振興開発 沖縄振興開発特別措置法施行令

(沖縄失業者求職手帳の発給等)

第十三条 法第四十一項第一号ロに規定する政令で定める事由は、沖縄の物品税法(千九百六十四年立法第四十八号)別表に掲げる物品の製造又は販売の事業に従事していた者について、同立法の失効による当該物品の輸入又は移入の量の著しい変動とする。

第十四条 法第四十一項第一号ロに規定する政令で定める期間は、法の施行の日から起算して三年とする。

第十五条 法第四十一項第一号ハに規定する政令で定める事由は、次の各号のいずれかに掲げる事由とする。

- 一 沖縄にあるアメリカ合衆国政府の機関又はアメリカ合衆国政府が公認し、かつ、規制するその歳出外資金による機関(以下「合衆国政府の機関等」という。)における業務の消滅又は業務量の著しい減少

二 合衆国政府の機関等との請負契約その他の契約による業務の消滅又は業務量の著しい減少(当該業務を行なう者の責めに帰することができない理由による場合に限る。)

第十六条 法第四十一項第一号ハに規定する政令で定める要件は、次の各号のいずれかに掲げるものとする。

- 一 合衆国政府の機関等に雇用されていた者(駐留軍関係離職者等臨時措置法(昭和三十三年法律第五十八号)第二条第一号に係る駐留軍関係離職者である者(沖縄の復帰に伴う特別措置に関する法律(昭和四十六年法律第二百二十九号)第四百五十五条の規定により同号に係る駐留軍関係離職者である者とみなされる者を含む。)を除く。)であること。

二 アメリカ合衆国の軍隊の構成員又は軍属その他の合衆国政府の機関等の職員であつてアメリカ合衆国の国民であるもの(第四号及び第五号において「合衆国関係職員」という。)に雇用されていた者であること。

三 合衆国政府の機関等との請負契約その他の契約による業務にもつばら従事していた者であること。

四 合衆国政府の機関等が使用する施設又は区域内において、合衆国関係職員に対して物品又は役務を提供する業務にもつばら従事していた者であること。

五 合衆国政府の機関等が使用する施設又は区域がある市町村及びその周辺の市町村の区域のうち労働大臣が指定する区域内において、もつばら合衆国関係職員に対して物品又は役務を提供する業務にもつばら従事していた者であること。

を置く。

2 事務局に、所要の職員を置く。

(昭三六法一五八・五改)

(政令への委任)

第八条 第三条から前条までに定めるもののほか、中央協議会の組織及び運営並びに事務局その他中央協議会に関し必要な事項は、政令で定める。

(昭三六法一五八・一部改正)

(都道府県又は市町村の駐留軍関係離職者等対策協議会)

第九条 都道府県及び市町村は、その区域内において多数の駐留軍関係離職者が発生したとき、又は発生するおそれがあるときは、当該都道府県又は市町村における駐留軍関係離職者等に対する施策について関係行政機関相互の連絡調整を図るため、条例で、都道府県又は市町村の駐留軍関係離職者等対策協議会(以下「地方協議会」という。)を置くことができる。

2 地方協議会の組織及び運営その他地方協議会に関し必要な事項は、条例で定める。

3 国は、都道府県又は市町村が地方協議会を置いたときは、予算の範囲内において、政令の定めるところにより、当該地方協議会に要する経費の一部を補助することができる。

(昭三六法一五八・一部改正)

第三章 駐留軍関係離職者等に対する特別措置

第十輯 社会 第三章 労働 (註四) 保離職 臨時措置法

(職業訓練等についての特別措置)

第十条 駐留軍関係離職者又は第二条第一号、第四号若しくは第八号に掲げる者に該当する労働者である者に対する公共職業訓練施設の行なう職業訓練については、必要に応じ、専修職業訓練校又は高等職業訓練校の設置、新たな教科の追加、夜間における職業訓練等特別の措置が講ぜられるものとする。

2 国は、予算の範囲内において、政令の定めるところにより、専修職業訓練校に係る前項の特別の措置に要する経費の全部又は一部を負担することができる。

3 防衛施設庁長官は、防衛庁設置法(昭和二十九年法律第百六十四号)第四十七条第三号に掲げる事務として、第二条第一号に掲げる者に該当する労働者である者が離職した場合にすみやかに他の職業に就くことができるようにするため、講習会の開催等職業に必要な知識技能を授けるための特別の措置を講ずることができる。

(昭三五法一〇二・昭三七法一三三・昭四四法六四・一部改正)

(就職指導等)

第十条の二 公共職業安定所は、駐留軍関係離職者であつて次の各号に該当すると公共職業安定所長が認定したものに對し、労働省令の定めるところにより、その者の再就職を促進するために必要な職業指導(以下「就職指導」という。)を行なうものとする。
一 当該離職の日が昭和三十九年一月一日以後であること。

九九(一〇)七

X(種一七九九)

二 第二条第一号に掲げる者に該当する労働者として一年以上在職していたこと。

三 労働の意思及び能力を有すること。

四 当該離職の日以後において新たに安定した職業についたことのないこと。

五 前にこの項の規定による認定を受けたことのないこと。

2 公共職業安定所は、駐留軍関係離職者であつて次の各号のいずれかに該当すると公共職業安定所長が認定したものに對しても、前項の就職指導を行なうことができる。

一 前項各号(第四号を除く)に該当する者であつて当該離職の日以後新たに安定した職業についた日の翌日から起算して一年以上にその者の實に帰すべき理由又はその者の都合によらないでさらに離職し、かつ、その離職が同項第一号の離職の日の翌日から起算して三年以内であるもの。

二 前項の規定による認定を受けた後において新たに安定した職業についたことによりその認定が第五項の規定により取り消された者であつて当該職業についた日の翌日から起算して一年以上にその者の實に帰すべき理由又はその者の都合によらないでさらに離職し、かつ、その離職が前項第一号の離職の日の翌日から起算して三年以内であるもの。

3 公共職業安定所長は、前二項の規定による認定を受けた者に對して、公共職業訓練施設の行なう職業訓練を受けることその他そ

の者の再就職を促進するために必要な事項を指示することができる。

4 第一項及び第二項の規定による認定は、当該認定を受けた者の第一項第一号の離職の日の翌日から起算して三年を経過したときは、その効力を失う。

5 公共職業安定所長は、第一項又は第二項の規定による認定を受けた者が次の各号のいずれかに該当すると認めるときは、当該認定を取り消すことができる。

一 労働の意思又は能力を有しなくなつたとき。

二 新たに安定した職業についたとき。

三 正当な理由がなく、第一項の就職指導を再度受けず、第三項の規定による指示に再度従わず、又は公共職業安定所の紹介する職業につくことを再度拒んだとき。

四 偽りその他不正の行為により、就職促進手当の支給を受け、又は受けようとしたとき。

(昭四一法二一六・追加、昭四四法六四・一部改正)

(就職促進手当)

第十条の三 国は、前条第一項又は第二項の規定による認定を受けた者に對して、その就職活動を容易にし、かつ、生活の安定を図るため、政令の定めるところにより、就職促進手当を支給することができる。

(昭四一法二一六・追加、昭四二法七一・一部改正)

(就職促進指導官)

第十条の四 第十条の二第一項の就職指導は、職業安定法(昭和十二年法律第四十一号)第九条の二第一項の就職促進指導官に行なわせるものとする。

(昭四一法二一六、追加、昭四六法六八・一部改正)

(駐留軍関係離職者のための住宅)

第十一条 国は、アメリカ合衆国の軍隊から返還された国有財産(国有財産法(昭和二十三年法律第七十三号)に規定する国有財産をいう。以下同じ)であつて駐留軍関係離職者の住宅の用に供することを適当と認めるもの及びその他の国有財産で第二条第一号に掲げる者の住宅の用に供されていたものを、必要がある場合においては、駐留軍関係離職者の就職を容易にするためその臨時の住宅の用に供するよう配慮するものとする。

(返還された国有の財産の譲渡及び貸付)

第十二条 国は、アメリカ合衆国の軍隊から返還された国有の財産(国有財産及び物品管理法(昭和三十一年法律第百十三号)に規定する物品のうち国が所有するものをいう。以下同じ)を、駐留軍関係離職者が有する株式若しくは出資の金額の合計額がその資本の額若しくは出資の総額の二分の一をこえる法人又はその経営する事業に従事する従業員の過半数が駐留軍関係離職者である法人に対し、通常の条件よりも有利な条件で、譲渡し、又は貸し付けることができる。ただし、国有財産法その他国有の財産の管理

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×(輯二七九九)

及び処分に関する他の法令の規定の適用を妨げない。

(資金の融通のあつせん)

第十三条 関係行政機関は、駐留軍関係離職者の経営する事業、前条に規定する法人の経営する事業その他多数の駐留軍関係離職者が関係している事業について、駐留軍関係離職者の自立に資するため、その必要とする事業資金の融通のあつせんに努めなければならない。

第十四条 削除 (昭三八法九一)

(特別給付金の支給)

第十五条 政府は、第二条第一号に掲げる者に該当する労働者であつて、政令で定める期間以上在職したものが、アメリカ合衆国の軍隊の撤退、移動、部隊の縮少若しくは予算の削減その他政令で定める理由の発生に伴い離職を余儀なくされ、又は業務上死亡した場合においては、予算の範囲内において、政令の定めるところにより、当該離職を余儀なくされた者若しくはその者の遺族又は当該死亡した者の遺族に対し、特別給付金を支給することができる。

2 第二条第一号に掲げる者に該当する労働者が前項に規定する理由の発生に伴い離職を余儀なくされ、又は業務上死亡した場合において、その者が当該労働者として在職した期間の前に次の各号に掲げる者として在職したことがあるときは、前項の規定の適用については、それらの者としての在職期間を当該労働者としての在職期間に合算した期間を当該労働者としての在職期間とみなす。

九九〇ノ二〇ノ八ノ一

す。

一 第二条第一号から第三号まで、第五号又は第六号に掲げる者に該当する労働者

二 前号に掲げる者に準ずる労働者として政令で定める者

3 前項の在職期間の合算は、第二条第二号に掲げる者に該当する労働者としての在職期間及びその期間の前の同項各号に掲げる者としての在職期間が、いずれも前後引き続いていない場合に限り行なうものとする。

4 第二項各号に該当する者として在職した者が、当該在職の在職期間の終了の日又はその翌日(当該翌日及びこれに引き続く日が政令で定める勤務を要しない日であるときは、当該勤務を要しない日の翌日)に同項各号に掲げる者となつたものであるときは、その前後の同項各号に掲げる者としての在職期間は、引き続いたものとみなす。

5 前三項に定めるもののほか、在職期間の合算に關して必要な事項は、政令で定める。

(昭三六法九一・五五)

第十六条 前条第一項の特別給付金を支給する場合において、同一の労働者について同項の規定により特別給付金を支給することができる場合が二以上あるときは、同項の規定は、当該二以上の場合のうち最後の場合に限り、適用する。

(昭三六法一五八・追加、昭三八法九一・一部改正)

第十七条 第十五条第一項の離職を余儀なくされた者に係る特別給付金は、その者が当該離職を余儀なくされた後引き続く在職者とならなかつたとき、又は当該離職を余儀なくされた後引き続く在職者となつた者が死亡したとき(当該死亡につき同項の規定により特別給付金を支給することとなる場合を除く)に支払うものとする。

2 前項において「引き続く在職者」とは、離職の日又はその翌日(当該翌日及びこれに引き続く日が政令で定める勤務を要しない日である場合には、当該勤務を要しない日の翌日)に第二号第一号に掲げる者に該当する労働者となつた者をいう。

(昭三六法一五八・追加、昭三八法九一・一部改正)

(援護業務)

第十八条 雇用促進事業団は、雇用促進事業団法(昭和三十六年法律第十六号)第十九条に規定する業務のほか、当該業務の遂行のみによつては駐留軍関係離職者の再就職の促進に關する措置がなお不十分であると認められる現状に対処するため、次の業務を行なう。

一 公共職業訓練施設の行なう職業訓練を受ける駐留軍関係離職者に対して手当を支給すること。

二 公共職業安定所の紹介した職業に就くため駐留軍関係離職者がその住所又は居所を変更する場合において、その者に対して移転に要する費用を支給すること。

X(昭二七九九)

V. Voice of America

*International Information
Education + Cultural Relations
Recommendations For the Future
(1975)
(USIA 9027 107 7 2 3 4 5)*

THE Voice of America, born during the Second World War, is now over thirty years old. It broadcasts in English and thirty-four foreign languages. To do so, it maintains a staff of over two thousand, and operates over a hundred major and minor shortwave transmitting facilities in the United States and overseas. It is an integral part of the United States international information and cultural effort, and the question of its future has been a primary concern of the Panel's study.

Necessity for VOA

The first issues that must be faced are whether the VOA is still necessary and, if so, whether it will continue to be so for the foreseeable future.

As already noted in Chapter II, we live in a far different environment from that prevalent during the 1940's and 1950's. The communications explosion has saturated the world with information, making shortwave receptivity in developed areas a difficult task. In the developing world, indigenous media are beginning to take hold, while the atmosphere of detente in East-West relations requires us to ask whether international radio broadcasting is still needed to reach the peoples of East Europe and the Soviet Union. At the same time, the costs of shortwave broadcasting are increasing dramatically as U.S. competitors move rapidly into new generations of more powerful transmitters. In this intensely competitive atmosphere, it is especially important to test carefully the reasons why the U.S. Government should continue to compete in the international shortwave field.

The rapid buildup in other nations' capabilities is in itself a persuasive argument for a continued American effort. The willingness

of other governments (with GNPs far smaller than that of the United States) to invest substantially in international broadcasting creates, at the least, a presumption that the activity is worthwhile. In addition, it might perhaps be argued that as leader of the West the United States cannot afford to be behind in any important competitive area. Nevertheless, the fact that others do something does not justify our doing it. We must consider additional reasons for the VOA.

Upon closer examination, the premises enumerated above of those who doubt the VOA's usefulness do not hold up under careful analysis. The communications explosion, for example, is not a worldwide phenomenon, and it creates opportunities as well as obstacles for shortwave broadcasting. The spread of "transistors" capable of shortwave reception in the Third World has far outdistanced the development of indigenous media to supply them, creating great opportunities for the United States. Moreover, the communications explosion has little effect in so-called "denied areas" of the world, where, for political reasons, governments attempt to control the information environment in which their peoples live. Evidence to date indicates that the decision of the Soviet Government to reduce the level of confrontation with the West bears no relation to its domestic policies and has not changed the Communist attitude toward the free flow of information. In spite of detente, there remain many areas of the world of great political importance to the United States—China, the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and a score of developing countries—to which radio is our only means of daily communication.

Opposed to the arguments against the Voice, one should place the positive strengths of shortwave radio which argue eloquently in its favor. Though at first glance it may seem to be just another information tool, international shortwave broadcasting has special characteristics which make it useful for a variety of purposes but (as a result) *extremely difficult to classify in a functional and organizational sense*. First is the immediacy of radio, the ability to communicate worldwide in seconds. This round-the-clock capability makes the Voice a particularly valuable tool in the policy information field, where time carries an importance totally unknown in cultural diplomacy. Second, the VOA has the unique ability to communicate directly, without prior authorization of the governments to whose people its signal is directed. Except for the expensive and only marginally effective practice of jamming, radio is an uncensorable medium, the only one available at the present state of communications technology. This characteristic also enhances the Voice's use as a policy information tool, especially with regard to those "denied" areas of the globe where the United States has major interests but is unable to communicate by most other means, due to host govern-

ment restrictions. The VOA capability for instantaneous, uncensored access to people all over the world might be critically important to the United States in time of crisis.

Yet the Voice does not restrict itself to information about U.S. foreign policy. To do so would be to turn it into a sort of Federal Register of the Air that could not begin to interest and hold an audience. The VOA must remain the Voice of America, not just of the U.S. Government, and a large part of its programming will continue to fall in the category of general information seeking to portray American society overseas. Nevertheless, as a medium for cultural diplomacy, the VOA faces particular difficulties, because it cannot divest itself of the policy information role. It is a medium which must combine policy and general information. Indeed, its need to handle *both* policy and general information is precisely the reason why it is difficult to classify the Voice.

Finally, the Voice possesses one other element which underscores its special character. In addition to policy and general information, the Voice discharges a third function: it broadcasts the news twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. The Voice must carry the news because, in the first place, the retention of its audience in the highly competitive area of international broadcasting depends upon it. Without the news, just as without the music and feature stories included in general information, there would be no audience to receive policy information. Moreover, the kind of access to the news that Americans enjoy is vital to foreign appreciation of policy decisions made in the world's most "open" society. American foreign policy cannot be understood by those abroad unless they have available to them substantially the same picture of the world as is available to Americans.

In addition, the VOA should broadcast the news, and do so objectively, because the strength of America's ideological appeal depends in large measure upon our devotion to the free flow of information. Success with our adversaries in detente depends on our ability to portray the challenge and diversity of Western culture to their peoples, to break the monopoly of closed regimes on the news, and to substitute—not just the U.S. foreign policy position—but the whole panoply of reality in the outside world. This ability, in turn, rests upon the capacity to reach an audience in the local language with a clear signal at the right time of the day—a capacity which VOA regrettably lacks in certain important areas because of transmitter problems (age, power, location, numbers).

Mission of VOA

The VOA thus has three missions: to broadcast news, to portray American society, and to deliver the policy of the U.S. Government.

These three objectives are clearly identified in the operating directive endorsed by the Panel under which VOA has now functioned for over 15 years, as follows:

1. VOA will establish itself as a consistently reliable and authoritative source of news. VOA news will be accurate, objective, and comprehensive.
2. VOA will represent America, not any single segment of American society. It will therefore present a balanced and comprehensive projection of significant American thought and institutions.
3. As an official radio, VOA will present the policies of the United States clearly and effectively. VOA will also present responsible discussion and opinion on these policies.

The difficulty which the Panel has had to face is that, logically, these three missions call for three different organizational locations, a problem which has plagued VOA throughout its postwar history. As a policy information medium, the Voice should clearly be placed, with other policy-related activities, under the Deputy Under Secretary of State for Policy Information (see Chapter IV). As a general information medium, VOA would seem to belong with the Information and Cultural Affairs Agency (see Chapter III). And as a broadcaster of the news, the necessity of freedom from government control dictates an independent status as isolated as possible from political influences.

Since it is impractical to divide the Voice or to have it located in three places at once, the problem is obviously to choose the functional location which does least violence to the performance of the other two functions. To argue negatively for a moment, the Panel is convinced that placing VOA in either the Information and Cultural Affairs Agency or the Office of the Deputy Under Secretary of State for Policy Information would severely compromise its independence as a source of news. Moreover, control by either body would make it extremely difficult for the Voice to carry out the function entrusted to the other body. For example, a VOA located within the Deputy Under Secretary's office might be tempted to stifle broadcast of "cultural" features that seemed to compromise day-to-day foreign policy. By the same token, the Voice in a politically insulated Information and Cultural Affairs Agency might compromise the intended cultural thrust of the Agency. A location outside either of these bodies would avoid such problems, so long as the Deputy Under Secretary of State for Policy Information and the Director of the ICA had a regular opportunity to make the Department's and Agency's views known.

Location of VOA

What is required, then, is a position outside both the ICA and the Office of the Deputy Under Secretary of State but closely linked to

each for programming purposes. The nature of the linkage would, of course, be different for the two kinds of information. The same reasons that argue for the closest connection of policy information to the political operations of the Department of State (see Chapter IV) are undiminished—even strengthened—by the characteristics of radio communication. Hence, the VOA should provide direct and unqualified access to broadcast time for spokesmen in the State Department's Office of Policy Information and the *State Department itself should be directly responsible for explaining and articulating U.S. foreign policy over the Voice*, thus eliminating the perennial question of whether or not VOA faithfully carries out State Department policy. The looser relationship between cultural diplomacy and foreign policy (defined in Chapter III) means that guidance from ICA would be adequate to keep VOA's portrayal of American society in tune with long-range policy objectives. Copy in this area, including commentaries and analyses, could be written by the same professionals who would handle the VOA news coverage.

A VOA with these links to policy and general information should be supervised by a board of overseers reflecting its mixed functions. *The board's overall responsibility would be to ensure that the Voice operates in support of U.S. national objectives* and to establish policy in areas where the requirements of its differing functions may conflict.

The Panel is aware that a Board for International Broadcasting (BIB) is in existence, created by law as responsible for Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty and composed of five members. Inasmuch as VOA and RFE/RL are publicly-funded radios and depend on shortwave facilities for their broadcasting, joint oversight for all three would seem logical, and the Panel seriously considered placing VOA under BIB control for organizational simplicity. At the same time, VOA and RFE/RL have completely different missions: the first is the official voice of the people and government of the United States with a worldwide audience, while the latter two operate as private corporations, funded by U.S. Government grants, broadcasting local (e.g., Polish or Hungarian) news into the target areas in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. Hence, the successful programming of VOA requires total editorial separation from RFE/RL.

The Panel weighed carefully not only technical and editorial considerations but also the political implications of joint oversight and has concluded that at this time the VOA should be placed under a separate Board of Overseers. At some future date, the Congress and the Administration may find it desirable to merge the two Boards.

Composition of VOA Board

The new VOA Board should be composed of five members, two of whom should be the Deputy Under Secretary of State for Policy

Information and the Director of the new ICA. The other three members, one of whom should be chairman, should be appointed from the private sector by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. They should be of national stature and have both experience in diplomacy and some familiarity with the field of international communications. Finally, there would be an Executive Director who would act as the Board's full-time representative. He and his staff would carry out the Board's policy control and evaluation tasks.

Under the new arrangements, the VOA itself would be maintained virtually intact as a federal agency. Its Director would be appointed by unanimous vote of the Board and serve at its pleasure, a majority vote being sufficient for removal. The basic organization of VOA staff should remain more or less along current lines and the offices and studios would be maintained. A few administrative personnel now within USIA and assigned wholly to Voice activities would be placed directly in VOA's already existing administrative apparatus. The radio section of the Media Research Division of USIA should be transferred to VOA and established as an Audience Research Section. The assignment to key Voice positions of foreign service officers who have served extensively in the areas to which their sectors of VOA are regularly broadcasting should be continued for regular tours of duty. There should be an expression in writing by the Secretary of State assuring the Board and the appointed VOA Director of the possibility, indeed the desirability, of such assignments, accompanied by a statement that such assignments, if successfully completed, would be considered a positive factor in the individual officer's career.

The Panel believes that these arrangements would permit the VOA to function as a credible medium, serving the interests of the U.S. Government in both the policy and general information fields. As such, the Voice would form a valuable complement to the Information and Cultural Affairs Agency and the Office of the Deputy Under Secretary of State for Policy Information in the new structure of American public diplomacy set forth in earlier chapters of this report.

冲縄 V O A 労働条件対比表

項目	冲縄 V O A	M	L	C	備考
1. 日本国志令との関係	適用条件は日本の志令に左右されるものではない。日本国の志令に定みられるものを引継ぎ、基本				
2. 日本文と英文との関係	英文が優先する。				権利を認めらる。 両文とも正文とする。
3. 試用期間	1年。直し事情が場合により延長する。2ヶ月				
4. 試用期間中、解雇	事前通告を要しない。				14日以上勤務した場合に30日。平常の就業の場合
5. 相違取得、場合問題	雇用関係は終了する。				特段の事情がある場合を除き変動しない。
6. 勤務時間	週所定勤務時間40時間				40乃至48時間
7. 夜・勤務手当	18時から6時まで10%加算(基本給分) 20時から5時まで25%加算(基本給分)				該当する諸手当分)
8. 祝日	11日				11日 但し、該当日休取
9. 休日	100%加算(基本給分)				125%加算(基本給分) 該当する諸手当分)
10. 週休時間	基本給の時間割合				(基本給を以て) 週休時間より基本給の割合を算出する。時間割合
	23%加算				25%加算

項目	沖 穩 V O A	M L C	備 考
11 初任給調整	現在勤務中であられる者の給与に基き決定した。	取上學歴等より考慮されることが直前、給与は考慮。対象となる。	
12 定期昇給	号俸に於て6ヶ月以上1年6ヶ月或は2年単位の昇給を受ける。	号俸に於て1年6ヶ月或は2年単位の昇給を受ける。	
13 給与支払後期間	2週間	1月	
14 控 除	健康保険料を除き、庁程規程社会保険料は各人が直接納入した。	管理者が控除して代って納入する。	
15 年次有給休暇	勤務2年未満 年13日 以上15年未満 20日 15年以上 26日	年20日	
16 病氣有給休暇	年13日、但し蓄積を認めず。	同一保険に於いて90日	
17 妊娠休暇	特別に有給とはしない。	産前産後各6週間、有給休暇とする。	
18 公務傷害	米界勸省。年貢補償局による。管轄に於ける特定の補償恩恵を受ける。	労働者災害補償保険法。適用を受ける。	
19 定 年	管理者。一時的意志に基づき定年退職はなし。 (但し1969年7月以降採用者はVLCに全じ)	管理者が或る条件を履行。一時的意志により採用。終了が成立する。	

項目	V O A	M	L	C	備考
○ 20年 年金	<p>沖 繩 年 金 制 度 未 引 年 降 $\times \frac{1}{100} \times \frac{5}{100} \times \text{勤 続 年 数}$</p>	<p>年 金 制 度 未 引 但 し 国 の 施 策 と し て 厚 生 年 金 が 有 る</p>			
21. 解雇予告	<p>原則として2週間乃至1ヶ月</p>	30日			
退職金(一時金)	<p>退職時分の年俸の1/4倍</p>				<p>企業保証</p>