

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 米国議会
会審議（議会証言、議事録）

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總覽

下院才出委聽問會記錄

北米一課長

安全保障課長

秘密標記 (赤色)

() 政 第 4823 号

昭和 45 年 6 月 5 日

外 務 大 臣 殿

在

在 米 田 大 使

(件名) 1971 会計年度軍事援助下院
歳出委員会聴聞記録の送付

引用公・電信 6月3日付
日付 番号 費電米保才 777 号及び 6月3日付往電才 640 号

御申越しの聴聞記録別添送付

申し上げます。なお日米関係沖縄問題

関係部分は下記のとおり。

付属添付 ☐ 付属空便 (行) ☐ 付属空便 (D.P.) ☐ 付属船便 (行) ☐ 付属船便 (郵) ☐

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在外公館

記

1. 聴聞記録才1部 PP. 360, 470, 471

日米関係

2. 同上 PP. 274-302

沖縄問題

3. 同 才2部 PP. 870, 944

日米関係

29日付の聴聞記録は、272頁に誤記がある。
(注)

PP. 326 は 沖縄基地

PP. 326 は 沖縄基地

PP. 327 は 沖縄町長

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PP. 361 は 沖縄関係

PP. 428 は 沖縄問題二版
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GA-4

外務省

米米付日3月
第1620号

米下院歳出委員会聴問会（四月二十二日）における
グリーン国務次官補の証言（抜萃）

（冒頭発言、抜萃）

一九六九年における米国の外交政策上の最も意義深い発展の一つは、昨年十一月、ニクソン大統領と佐藤総理の間で行なわれた会談の結果である。ニクソン・佐藤会談は、特に両国間の最後の主要な政治的懸案である沖縄問題を、在沖縄米軍基地の有用性及びその抑止的価値を損なわずに解決することによつて、長期に亘る相互の協力に備えるためのものであつた。また、日本と合衆国は、一九六〇年の相互協力及び安全保障条約を期限を定めずに継続することに合意した。

（質疑応答）

シュライバー議員（カンサス州選出、共和党）「あなたは第六頁で「沖縄に関する日本との新しい合意は、在沖縄米軍基地の有用性及びその抑止的価値を損なわないであろう。」と述べている。

本件合意に関する新聞報道は、（沖縄の）基地は現在日本本土に存在すると同じ条件下に置かれるであろうことを示しているが、その条件は、当該地域（沖縄）におけるわれわれの行動については（現在）より厳格なものであると伝えられている。あなたの意味するところを、更に詳しく説明していただきたい。」

グリーン次官補「昨年十一月佐藤総理とニクソン大統領の間で署名された共同声明の中で、日本側は東アジア情勢一般、具体的には韓国、台湾地域及び東南アジアにおける情勢についての見解を述べた。日本側は、韓国の安全が日本の安全にとって極めて重要であると考えていること、また、たとえば韓国との関係でわれわれが基地の使用を日本に求めた際に、日本側が適用する基準はわれわれのものと大体同じであろうことを明らかにした。われわれは、基地使用の許諾に関する日本側の基準———というのは基地の使用に関しては日本側と協議しなければならないからである

が——大まかにいつてわれわれのそれと同じであろうと考
えさしつかえないという感触をもっている。それ故、仮に韓国とか
台湾海峡、または東南アジアにおいてことが起きた場合、日本側
はわれわれの基地の使用に何ら異議をさしはさまないであろうと
考えてもよいと思う。

Statement (excerpt) by Mr. Marshall Green,
Assistant Secretary for East Asian and Pacific Affairs,
Department of State, at the Hearing before Committee
of Appropriations, House of Representatives

(April 22, 1970)

Mr. Green: One of the most significant single developments in U.S. foreign policy in 1969 was the outcome of the meetings last November between President Nixon and Prime Minister Sato. The Nixon-Sato talks were designed to prepare for long-term cooperation, in particular by removing the last major political issue between our two countries, the Okinawa problem under terms which will not impair the usefulness of our bases there, nor their deterrent value. Japan and the United States also agreed to continue indefinitely their 1960 Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security.

Mr. Shriver (Kansas, Rep.): Mr. Green, on page 6 you say: "The new agreement with Japan concerning Okinawa will not impair the usefulness of our bases there, nor their deterrent value."

News reports regarding that agreement indicate that our bases would come under the same conditions which

exist

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exist in Japan itself now, which are reportedly more strict as to our operations in that area. Would you explain more fully what you mean?

Mr. Green: That in the Communique that was signed between Sato and Nixon last November, the Japanese stated how they viewed the situation in general in East Asia specifically with regard to Korea, the Taiwan area, and Southeast Asia. They made it clear that they viewed the security of Korea as being very important to the security of Japan, and that the criteria that they would apply at the time when we would ask them for use of our base, say in connection with Korea, would be about the same as ours. We feel reasonably sure that Japan's criteria with regard to allowing us to use the base, because we would have to consult with them in connection with the use of the base, would be roughly the same as ours, and that we are reasonably sure that the Japanese would not interpose, therefore, any objections to the use of our base, should the balloon go up in Korea or in the Taiwan straits or even in Southeast Asia.

1971会計年度

下院支出委員会

聴聞会記録、9送付

政中4823号 (6月5日)

(所得課主査)

外 務 省

東京都千代田区霞が関二丁目2番1号

電話 霞が関 (580) 3311 番

郵便番号 100

VOTING POWER OF U.S. DIRECTOR

Mrs. Reid. How much voting power does the U.S. Executive Director in the IDA have in view of the U.S. contribution of 40 percent of IDA's usable funds?

Mr. Perry. Each member of IDA receives 500 votes plus one additional vote for each \$5,000 of its initial subscription. The U.S. provided 21.39 percent of total initial subscriptions (from both Part I and Part II members) and has 23.34 percent of total votes. The Part I members did not receive additional votes for their supplementary contributions under the first and second replenishments.

Mrs. Reid. Could any of the money contributed as part of the U.S. commitment be used as a soft loan to Communist nations?

Mr. Perry. IDA credits are extended only to member countries. The only Communist nation in IDA is Yugoslavia and it does not qualify because its per capita income (\$530 a year) exceeds the operating ceiling of \$300 a year on which IDA credits under this replenishment are based.

EFFECT OF DENIAL OF APPROPRIATION REQUEST

Mrs. Reid. What would happen if we did not vote the additional funds for IDA at this time?

Mr. Perry. The United States would be forced to default on its commitment to the other 18 nations contributing to the second replenishment. As authorized by legislation passed by the Congress last year, the U.S. Governor committed the United States to contribute \$150 million over 3 years as our share of a total replenishment of \$1.2 billion. This appropriation is needed to pay the third and final installment of the U.S. contribution.

Mr. Connors. I want to thank you gentlemen. If there are no further questions, I think we can adjourn until Monday at 10 o'clock.

RYUKYU ISLANDS, ARMY, ADMINISTRATION

WITNESSES

Presiding: March 8, 1970.

HON. DAVID H. WARD, DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY OF THE ARMY (INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS)
LT. GEN. JAMES B. LAMPERT, HIGH COMMISSIONER OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS
HOWARD M. MELROY, COUNTRY OFFICER FOR JAPAN, DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EDWARD W. O'NEAL, INTERNATIONAL AND CIVIL AFFAIRS DIRECTORATE, OFFICE, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR OPERATIONS
EDWARD FREEMUTH, OFFICE OF DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY OF THE ARMY (INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS)
COL. BRUCE E. FAIR, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO HIGH COMMISSIONER OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS
JOSHUA KRAMER, COMPTROLLER, U.S. CIVIL ADMINISTRATION OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS

Mr. Passman. The committee will come to order.

We shall consider this afternoon the budget request for the Ryukyu Islands. We have as witnesses Lt. Gen. James B. Lampert, High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands, Department of the Army. Also the Honorable David H. Ward, Deputy Under Secretary of the Army for International Affairs, and many fine supporting witnesses whose names will be spread upon the record.

I would assume, Mr. Secretary, and General Lampert, that you both have statements you would like to make to the committee.

Mr. Ward. Yes; we do.

General Lampert. Yes; we do.

Mr. Passman. Fine. You may proceed in your own way.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY OF THE ARMY FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Ward. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, it is a privilege to appear before this committee in support of the budget request for the administration of the Ryukyu Islands by the Department of the Army. I am particularly pleased to have with me today Lt. Gen. James B. Lampert, High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands, who appeared before this committee last year and who will be able to provide the necessary details in support of this request. Mr. McElroy, from the Department of State, is also with us and is available to address questions concerning Okinawa in the context of U.S./Japan relations.

Since the last request for appropriations for the Ryukyu Islands was supported before this committee, there has been a fundamental change in the future of the U.S. role as administrator of the Islands. Consequently, there has been a significant revision in the composition and the level of our budget request.

From November 19 through 21, 1969, the President and Japan's Prime Minister met in Washington to exchange views on the international situation and on matters of mutual interest to both countries. As an outgrowth of these meetings, an agreement, expressed in a joint communiqué, was reached whereby the two governments would enter into consultation for accomplishing the early reversion of the Ryukyu Islands to Japan without detriment to the security of the Far East. The effort will be to accomplish the return in 1972, subject to the completion of the reversion arrangements and to necessary legislative support.

Further, at the November meeting it was agreed that there would be established a Preparatory Commission on Okinawa to work out necessary measures for the transfer of the administrative rights over the islands to Japan and related questions. The Commission will consist of the High Commissioner and a representative of the Japanese Government with ambassadorial rank. The chief executive of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands will act as an advisor to the Commission. The present tripartite Advisory Committee to the High Commissioner will be abolished with the advent of the Preparatory Commission.

WILLIAM J. SEEFELDT, JR., INTERNATIONAL AND CIVIL AFFAIRS DIRECTORATE, OFFICE, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR OPERATIONS
J. C. CAMPBELL, SPECIAL FUNDS OFFICE, OFFICE, COMPTROLLER OF THE ARMY

PROGRAM AND FINANCING (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
Program by activity:			
1. Administration.....	3,270	3,360	3,107
2. Aid to the Ryukyuan economy.....	15,431	17,520	3,435
Total obligations.....	18,811	20,880	6,552
Financing: Unobligated balance (applied).....	1,861		
Budget authority.....	20,772	20,880	6,552
Appropriation.....	20,772	18,730	6,552
Program supplement.....		2,150	
Replenishment.....		1,861	
Reversion of obligations to outlays:			
1. Obligations.....	18,811	20,557	6,552
2. Obligations balance, end of year.....	-7,992	-8,162	-3,154
Adjustments in expiring accounts.....	124		
Outlays, including civilian pay increase supplemental.....	18,833	20,201	11,340
Outlays from wage-board increases.....		117	11
Outlays from civilian pay act supplemental.....		72	

OBJECT CLASSIFICATION (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
RYUKYU ISLANDS			
Personal compensation.....	1,903	1,551	1,630
Permanently paid pension.....	83	83	57
Postmortem other than pension.....	57	57	57
Special personal services payment.....	595	631	563
Total personnel compensation.....	2,624	2,324	2,307
Travel and subsistence of personnel.....	320	356	210
Transportation of things.....	67	55	83
Rent, communication, and utilities.....	46	17	43
Printing and reproduction.....	1,617	1,915	785
Supplies and materials.....	151	144	143
Equipment.....	80	37	35
Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	13,582	15,220	2,829
Total obligations, administration, Ryukyu Islands, Army.....	18,830	20,334	6,992

ALLOCATION TO U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY

Chief services.....	9	9	5
Supplies and materials.....	12	17	17
Total obligations, U.S. Information Agency.....	21	26	22
Total obligations.....	18,851	20,360	6,992

PERSONNEL SUMMARY

Total number of personnel positions.....	372	370	313
Estimated number of personnel.....	347	315	300
Average GS grade.....	9.6	9.7	9.7
Average GS salary.....	\$12,750	\$13,200	\$12,85
Average salary of ungraded positions.....	\$2,531	\$2,536	\$2,85

The step toward achieving reversion in 1972, can open the door to even greater cooperation between our two countries. The return of the Ryukyu Islands to Japanese administration will remove the potential sources of dispute stemming from our administration of a territory, the reversionary rights to which are recognized to be in Japan.

Now that a conditional agreement for achieving reversion of the Ryukyu Islands in 1972 has been reached, it should be noted that a number of factors remain unchanged. First, the United States continues to be responsible under the provisions of article 3 of the Treaty of Peace with Japan for the exercise of administrative authority in the Ryukyus until the day of reversion. And under the terms of Public Law 86-629, the civil administration is still charged with seeing that

"Every effort shall be made to improve the welfare and well-being of the inhabitants of the Ryukyu Islands and promote their economic and cultural advancement, during such time as the United States continues to retain authority over the Ryukyu Islands."

Second, Okinawa continues to need outside economic support. In this next fiscal year the Japanese Government will provide \$72.3 million of direct economic assistance and another \$19.4 million in loan funds. In addition to the \$9,107,000 for administration, the President's fiscal year 1971 budget allocates \$9,845,000 for the U.S. contribution to the economy, down from the \$17.5 million appropriated in fiscal year 1970. But, as in past years, the overall contribution to the Ryukyuan economy by virtue of the presence of the U.S. forces in the islands—estimated at \$988 million for fiscal year 1970—is still the dominant factor in the economic life of the area.

Those programs which the U.S. Government has determined to be of continuing importance for support from appropriated funds for fiscal year 1971 are in three major areas—reimbursement to the local government for the higher costs incurred in both public safety and public health activities because of the presence of U.S. forces on Okinawa; purchase of medical supplies to help reduce the spread of certain diseases; to some extent considered endemic to the area; providing improvement to the two leprosanaria for which there is only limited support available from the local government; and finally providing some support for the education and training of Ryukyans. The program which is being requested, while relatively small when compared with what has been provided in past years, is still important. It will provide one of the means for moving these specific programs, the levels of public health, education and welfare services, toward levels obtaining in comparable areas of Japan, a goal enunciated by the President in 1962.

I am pleased, at this time, to introduce General Lampert, who will be able to discuss these programs in greater detail.

Mr. Passman. Since this is the first appearance of the Deputy Under Secretary, Mr. Ward, we will insert in the record his biographical sketch. (The biography follows:)

Biographical Sketch of Deputy Under Secretary of the Army
(Last Name Only)

David H. Ward was appointed Deputy Under Secretary of the Army for International Affairs effective February 2, 1970.

Mr. Ward had previously been engaged in the practice of law with the Chicago firm of Shiley & Austin since 1961. Prior to joining the firm he served as law clerk for Justice Walter V. Schaefer of the Illinois Supreme Court.

Mr. Ward is responsible for advising and assisting the Secretary and Under Secretary of the Army on international and security matters and foreign relations affecting the mission of the U.S. Army. Included in his areas of concern are the U.S. administration of the Ryukyu Islands, the Canal Zone Government and Panama Canal Company, treaty matters concerning the Panama Canal, Army intelligence, certain security and foreign liaison matters, military support of civil defense, military history, and various special projects. Mr. Ward was born in Kansas City, Mo., on May 12, 1932. He received a B.A. from Harvard College in 1955 and an LL.M. from Harvard Law School in 1960. From 1955 to 1957 he served in the Navy, having active duty as a lieutenant (jg).

Mr. Passman, next we will hear from the distinguished High Commissioner, General Lamport.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS

General Lamport: Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am pleased to have this opportunity to testify in support of the fiscal year 1971 budget request for the Administration Ryukyu Islands, Army (ARIA) appropriation.

As the committee knows from its experience with our administration in the Ryukyus, the recent agreement between the President and the Prime Minister of Japan significantly changes our task in these islands. From now until the actual reversion date we will be working to try to insure the smooth operation of our Okinawa bases in the future; and to insure that the transfer of civil authority to Japan is handled effectively and with minimum disruption and disruption of the well-being and daily lives of the Ryukyuan people.

I had been at my post as High Commissioner only a short time when I appeared before this committee last spring in connection with the fiscal year 1970 budget. The observations which I made to the committee at that time appear, on reflection, generally accurate today. In the past year I have traveled widely throughout Okinawa and have visited most of the approximately 40 inhabited islands in the Ryukyus. I have made a special effort to have personal contact with as many Ryukyuns as possible, in all walks of life. In the Ryukyus there is a reasonable display of good will toward the United States and appreciation for what the United States has done since World War II to promote the welfare of the Ryukyuan people. In the day-to-day administration of the Ryukyus, we continue to have a good relationship with the local government of the Ryukyu Islands headed by Mr. Chobyo Yara. You will recall that Mr. Yara, the first popularly elected chief executive, was elected in November 1968 on a platform of "immediate, unconditional, and complete" reversion. In office Mr. Yara has worked hard to conduct an effective government. He has been quite successful in this, and he continues to enjoy wide popularity among Ryukyuns.

In the past year we have had a number of political and economic problems which have produced some public demonstrations and some

a strong reaction by our Ryukyuan workers to personnel reductions which all of the military services are making as our share of the similar reductions in the United States and elsewhere in the world. So far as I can tell, there has not been a similar reduction in Okinawa before this one, and we have had great difficulty in trying to explain its inevitability to our Ryukyuan work force. A majority of the Ryukyuns employed by the American military services on our bases are members of one large union, Zengunro. This union is the largest member of the principal labor federation in the Ryukyu Islands. It maintains contact with organized labor in Japan, although there is no official relationship. The Zengunro union is strongly contesting the current reduction in our Ryukyuan work force, despite our explanations that similar reductions are underway elsewhere. We have had two work stoppages so far in 1970. Such disputes may continue to occur. They, of course, cause us local difficulties, but we will be able to maintain effective base operations at all times.

In dealing with our base labor problem, as well as other issues, the Japanese Government has been quite helpful. We will be continuing our contacts with that Government, through our Embassy in Tokyo, as we seek workable solutions to problems such as those I have been discussing.

The Government of Japan has also been quite generous in the matter of aid to the Ryukyus. Japan's aid for the coming year is projected at \$01.7 million compared with \$03.2 million in the current year. Undoubtedly, this substantial increase in Japanese aid is directly related to the reversion agreement.

We have endeavored to develop our fiscal year 1971 budget request in consideration of the reversion agreement, of funds available from the USCAR general fund, and of the projected Japanese assistance program.

We have submitted an ARIA budget request for fiscal year 1971 totaling \$6,992,000. This represents a \$13,908,000 reduction from the \$20,860,000 required for fiscal year 1970. The requested \$6,992,000 includes \$3,107,000 for administrative activities and \$3,885,000 for economic aid. Tables I and II, appended to this statement, give the specific projects and amounts requested.

The \$3,107,000 being requested for administrative activities in fiscal year 1971 is \$233,000 less than the estimated requirement of \$3,340,000 for fiscal year 1970. The reduction will be made possible by a 10-percent cut in personnel strength, a decrease of \$169,000; a 50-percent cut in public affairs programs, amounting to \$62,000; and reductions in travel and operating expenses of \$92,000.

Reduction in ARIA economic aid funds in fiscal year 1971 will permit us to make certain reductions in personnel. Remaining employees will be fully occupied in dealing with the many new requirements for planning and carrying out phase-down and reversion activities. In this connection, the Advisory Committee to the High Commissioner will be replaced shortly by the Preparatory Commission, which was provided for in the Nixon-Sato joint communiqué. The Preparatory Commission will be charged with the task of "consulting and coordinating locally on measures relating to preparation for the transfer of administrative rights, including necessary assistance to the govern-

ment of the Ryukyu Islands." This Commission will report to the Governments of the United States and Japan through the United States-Japan Consultative Committee in Tokyo.

In the area of ARIA economic aid funds (Table II), only \$3,845,000 is being requested for fiscal year 1971, compared with \$17,500,000 for fiscal year 1970. This amount covers only what we consider the most urgent on-going projects which contribute significantly to our presence on Okinawa. We believe that funds for these projects are most important to U.S. continued interests in the Ryukyus after reversion. Funds are required for public safety services, which include control of civil disturbances, and which directly benefit about 30,000 Americans living off-base; public health and sanitation services, which contribute directly to safeguarding the health of our troops and dependents, both on and off base; purchase of drugs and medical supplies to combat disease; improvement of facilities at the two leprosy hospitals; transportation of commodities; continuing support, including return transportation, of Ryukyuan students already studying in the United States; continuing support of on-the-job training of local nationals in U.S. Army facilities in the Ryukyus; and continuing support of the Ryukyuan medical training program.

To complete the picture on United States aid to the Ryukyus, it is necessary to consider the U.S. civil administration general fund program. Table III shows the projects and amounts proposed. Obligations of \$17.1 million are expected for fiscal year 1970. The general fund estimated unobligated balance of \$3 million at the start of fiscal year 1971 and estimated revenues of \$20.7 million result in a projected availability of \$23.7 million. This amount is expected to be fully obligated in fiscal year 1971.

As indicated in Table III, the major emphasis of the fiscal year 1971 general fund program is in the areas of electric power, water, roads, sewer systems, and developmental loans. Continuing expansion of electric power and water facilities is necessary to keep pace with the rising demand for these utility services by industry, households, and military bases in the Ryukyus. These utility projects will be financed with \$4.6 million in retained earnings of the water corporation; and \$4.6 million in general fund capital contributions for water projects. The major water system project underway is the construction of the 9.75-billion-gallon Tokuji Dam and Reservoir in Northern Okinawa. To improve the transportation system, there is also a need to expand the limited road network. The general fund will continue financing the construction of a high-priority, four-lane, limited-access highway through the capital city of Naha. This highway will be a tremendous help in meeting the needs of the civilian community by diverting traffic from Highway 1, the heavily congested main supply route and will thereby contribute greatly to the performance of the military mission. The general fund contributions for sewer systems will for all practical purposes be completed in fiscal year 1971. Less than \$1 million will remain to be funded on this important project in fiscal year 1972. Developmental loans will be provided out of retained earnings of the loan corporation.

This concludes my statement. I will be pleased to answer any questions you may have. Thank you.
(Tables referred to follow.)

TABLE I.—PROJECT 310: ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIVITIES, FYA, FISCAL YEARS 1963, 1970, 1971

Project	Activity	Actual		Estimate		Fiscal year 1971 over fiscal year 1970 increase (+) decrease (-)
		fiscal year 1969	fiscal year 1970	fiscal year 1971	fiscal year 1971	
	Total	\$1,269,746	\$3,350,000	\$3,107,000		-\$243,000
8711	Pay of personnel	2,884,489	2,937,000	2,743,000		-194,000
8712	Personnel supplies	116,195	131,000	113,000		-18,000
8713	Information materials and services	182,711	161,000	157,000		-4,000
8714	Operating expenses					-4,300

TABLE II.—U.S. ECONOMIC AID TO THE RYUKYUS, ARIA, FISCAL YEARS 1963, 1970, 1971

Activity	Actual		Estimate		Fiscal year 1971 over fiscal year 1970 increase (+) decrease (-)
	fiscal year 1969	fiscal year 1970	fiscal year 1971	fiscal year 1971	
Aid to Ryukyuan economy		\$15,641,100	\$17,500,000	\$3,845,500	-\$11,655,000
Reimbursement for Government services		1,500,000	1,500,000	1,810,000	-310,000
1. Public safety services		1,000,000	1,000,000	1,250,000	-250,000
2. Public health and sanitation services		500,000	500,000	625,000	-125,000
Contribution to Government projects		12,002,119	13,650,000	750,000	-11,702,000
1. Educational programs		7,363,121	8,425,000		-8,425,000
(a) Assistance for Ryukyuan teachers' salaries		4,153,590	5,000,000		-5,000,000
(b) Public school construction		191,345	1,700,000		-1,700,000
(c) Educational research		417,775	200,000		-200,000
(d) Equipment for public schools		25,517	400,000		-400,000
(e) University of the Ryukyus		119,714	65,000		-65,000
(f) English language training					
2. Social welfare programs		1,310,000	240,000		-240,000
(a) Government retirement program		555,000			
(b) Medical insurance program		345,000	240,000		-240,000
(c) National pension program		240,000			
3. Public health and medical programs		1,004,746	1,300,000	750,000	-550,000
(a) Disease control		524,316	570,000	590,000	-20,000
(b) Leprosy		122,765	250,000	240,000	-10,000
(c) Dispensaries and nurse stations		122,765	190,000		-190,000
(d) Health center		35,000			
4. Public safety facilities		107,000	225,000		-225,000
(a) Traffic control signal lights		80,000	70,000		-70,000
(b) Police vehicles		22,000	50,000		-50,000
(c) Police communication equipment		63,000	65,000		-50,000
5. Public works and economic development		2,142,170	3,450,000		-3,450,000
(a) Roads and bridges		1,227,750	2,500,000		-2,500,000
(b) Municipal housing		310,900	400,000		-400,000
(c) Ryukyu L. & S. Housing Corp.		499,500	550,000		-500,000
(d) Ryukyuan products center		100,000			
Transportation of commodities		5,000	5,000		
Technical education and training		1,112,828	1,115,000	692,000	-423,000
Technical cooperation		991,153	1,210,000	525,000	-685,000

General LAMPERT: Yes, sir. It is my understanding that this was money set aside in the executive branch in response to the provisions of the Revenue Expenditure Control Act of 1968. And it was unapportioned and therefore unexpended from the previous year.

Mr. PASSMAN: Ordinarily you operate on 1-year funds, do you not?

General LAMPERT: Yes, sir, Mr. Chairman; that is correct.

Mr. PASSMAN: And without the language in our bill of last year reappropriating the impounded funds or unobligated funds from the fiscal year 1969 appropriation, then you would have operated—or at least you would have tried to operate—on \$18,700,000, wouldn't you?

General LAMPERT: Yes, sir; we would.

Mr. PASSMAN: And it required, of course, language in our fiscal 1970 bill to make it possible for these funds to be reappropriated; is that right, sir?

General LAMPERT: I believe that is correct.

LEVEL OF FISCAL YEAR 1970 ESCAL BUDGETING

Mr. PASSMAN: Of course, you are operating on the \$18,790,000 appropriation for fiscal year 1970, aren't you? Or are you including the \$1,861,000 in your across-the-board operating budget?

General LAMPERT: Mr. Chairman, unless it has happened in the last day or so, the apportionment within the executive branch of the amount approved for fiscal year 1970 has not yet been completed. So locally, in the Ryukyus, we are still operating under the terms of the continuing resolution passed by the Congress, which has required that we relate our obligations to the corresponding rate in the previous year.

Mr. PASSMAN: I understand. In 1970 you are spending at a rate equal to your 1969 appropriations?

General LAMPERT: Yes, sir.

Mr. PASSMAN: What was the 1969 appropriation?

General LAMPERT: \$18,911,000, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. PASSMAN: And it is just coincidental that your 1970 appropriation, in round figures, without the reappropriation of unobligated balances, is \$18,790,000.

General LAMPERT: Yes, sir.

Mr. PASSMAN: We are now into the ninth month of this fiscal year, and it stands to reason that you are going to have to do an awful lot of spending if you include this \$1,861,000. You are allocating funds, under the continuing resolution, more or less in keeping with your 1969 appropriation, are you not? But even so, your original appropriation for fiscal year 1969 was \$20,772,000, had it not been for the reduction of \$1,861,000, which was imposed upon you by the Bureau of the Budget?

General LAMPERT: Yes, sir.

Mr. PASSMAN: You must have assumed that the President was playing for keeps and not bidding the American taxpayer about trying to hold-down expenditures, and you were living within the reduced budget.

General LAMPERT: We were living within the amount actually apportioned to us in fiscal year 1969.

TABLE III.—USCAR GENERAL FUND FINANCIAL PROGRAM
(In thousand dollars)

	1969 actual	1970 estimate	1971 estimate
Unobligated balance, started year	\$517	\$750	\$3,070
Receipts:			
Corporate estimate	4,732	5,727	6,969
Other	11,070	13,750	13,200
Total receipts	15,811	19,477	20,669
Total funds available	16,328	20,227	23,739
Program by activities:			
Ryukyu Development Loan Corporation	2,685	2,011	2,190
Ryukyu Electric Power Corporation	1,057	1,185	4,611
Ryukyu Electric Water Corporation	1,057	1,457	4,718
Economic Aid Program	4,150	2,590	2,590
Contribution to Island Seawater System	4,155	3,620	5,120
Overseas economic development and public works projects	339	200	200
Disaster relief—\$5 to municipalities	339	200	200
Disaster relief—\$5 to municipalities	194	350	150
Fixed assets: PDI facilities			
Total obligations	16,536	17,107	23,739
Unobligated balance end of year	250	3,070	0

FISCAL YEAR 1971 BUDGET REQUEST

Mr. PASSMAN: Thank you, Mr. Secretary, for a very excellent statement. Thank you, General, for your very informative statement.

Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. PASSMAN: We are going to deal with the budget request, the actual dollar requests, and I would assume we will direct our questions to General LamPERT; is that correct?

General LAMPERT: I believe so, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. PASSMAN: The 1971 estimate is \$6,962,000, which is a reduction of \$11,838,000 below the amount appropriated for the same purpose last year; is that correct, General?

General LAMPERT: That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. PASSMAN: Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. PASSMAN: This, of course, excludes the proposed fiscal year 1970 supplemental of \$209,000 for pay act increases; is that correct, General?

General LAMPERT: Yes, sir, Mr. Chairman.

REAPPROPRIATION OF FISCAL YEAR 1969 UNOBLIGATED BALANCE

Mr. PASSMAN: Of course, your regular fiscal year 1970 appropriation was \$18,790,000. To that we would have to add the reappropriation of \$1,861,000 in unobligated balances?

General LAMPERT: Yes, sir.

Mr. PASSMAN: That was unobligated funds at the close of fiscal year 1969; is that correct?

General LAMPERT: This amount was reappropriated when the committee acted on the 1970 bill.

Mr. PASSMAN: I understand.

Mr. PASSMAN: That is what I said, it simply means a reduced level of operations.

General LAMPERT: Yes, sir.

Mr. PASSMAN: I want to commend you. I certainly hope that you don't have to spend any part of the \$1,861,000 and, since you will soon be getting close to getting that fourth star, possibly you can even find a little bit of the \$18,700,000 to add to it. We hope so anyway, because spending money is quite popular in Washington, as you have no doubt heard.

U.S. TAX BUREAU

I was reading a statement a few days ago and I am having it verified. Let me preface my remarks by saying, you have to have tax money. You have to have taxes or you can't run the Government. But it is a question of excess spending that is breaking us down, creating inflation, and confiscating your savings, and your retirement annuity because when you reduce the value of the dollar, that is indirect confiscation. I understand that for every 12 months the average American works, 6 months of that labor goes for taxes, if you include the tax take at all levels, direct and indirect, and I think the Government is taking too big a bite.

DATE FOR RYUKYUAN REVERSION TO JAPAN

General, has any specific date been decided upon as to when the reversion of the Ryukyu Islands to Japan will take place in 1972?

General LAMPERT: Mr. Chairman, no specific date has yet been decided. The agreement, as I am sure the Chairman knows, provides for working toward a date in 1972. That date has not yet been determined.

Mr. PASSMAN: I assume that upon the reversion—or should I say takeover by Japan—of the Ryukyu Islands that this program, as such, will cease to exist?

General LAMPERT: To the best of my understanding, Mr. Chairman, that is correct. There would be no further basis for requesting the economic assistance appropriations.

PHASE OUT OF U.S. ECONOMIC AID PROGRAM

Mr. PASSMAN: But I would assume any unobligated funds to the credit of specific projects yet to be completed, would be phased out in a possibly orderly manner.

General LAMPERT: I am sure that is correct, Mr. Chairman. We would continue our programs, which have been approved by the Congress, and pay the bills which we have incurred.

Mr. PASSMAN: I should think that you would have uncompleted projects such as roads, sewer systems, and so on?

General LAMPERT: Yes, sir.

Mr. PASSMAN: And you wouldn't be able to, on the very last day of the Ryukyus being under the jurisdiction of the United States, conclude every project on that day?

I wanted to make an appropriate record, so that there will be no fussing about it at some subsequent date. You will have to bring these projects to an early conclusion, however, I should think.

General LAMPERT: Yes, we certainly will.

Mr. PASSMAN: Stating it in the broadest terms, you undoubtedly would have to have an administrator in the Ryukyus to phase out this program, and you would have to have funds to do that, wouldn't you? General LAYRETT: Mr. Chairman, I presume that is quite probable. We actually haven't progressed far enough in the negotiations, in the discussions with the Japanese Government yet, for me to be able to give you a firm answer to your question.

POSSIBLE BUDGET REQUEST FOR FISCAL YEAR 1972

Mr. PASSMAN: Of course that will be included, no doubt, in your request for 1972—if you have another one?

General LAYRETT: Yes, sir.

DISPOSITION OF GENERAL FUND

Mr. PASSMAN: The general fund—which is rather substantial in value—will it continue available to the Ryukyu Government? Or will we dissolve this fund and convert it into dollars and bring it home?

General LAYRETT: The general fund, Mr. Chairman, is in a broad sense included in the civil assets of the civil administration, and I would expect that those civil assets which will remain in the Ryukyu Islands are to be sold.

VALUE OF GENERAL FUND ASSETS

Mr. PASSMAN: What is the amount, General?

General LAYRETT: We can supply that figure, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. PASSMAN: Just an approximate figure?

General LAYRETT: It includes the corporations—the electrical corporation and all of its fixed capital assets, the water corporation and all of its fixed capital assets, the Development Loan Corporation and the Bank of the Ryukyus, and certain equities in certain buildings and capital improvements, sir.

Mr. PASSMAN: I know what it covers, but the aggregate value, do you have that?

Mr. KRAMER: That book value is \$134 million.

Mr. PASSMAN: That should be rather firm figure.

Mr. KRAMER: That is all of the corporations, yes, sir.

REPLACEMENT COST OF CIVIL FACILITIES

Mr. PASSMAN: In all probability, to accomplish or to get on the books the same assets today, it might cost you double that amount, would it not?

Mr. KRAMER: That is possible, sir.

Mr. PASSMAN: \$134 million covers the cost of the sewer systems, the powerplants, the water systems, and other facilities that people need in their everyday lives.

Mr. KRAMER: Yes, sir.

U.S. Appropriations for the Ryukyu Islands¹

GARIOA: 1947-57	\$155, 106, 000
ARLAs:	
1958	2, 476, 000
1959	2, 890, 400
1960	5, 252, 000
1961	6, 059, 000
1962	7, 059, 000
1963	8, 824, 150
1964	10, 000, 000
1965	14, 441, 000
1966	14, 773, 000
1967	14, 948, 000
1968	15, 078, 000
1969	20, 772, 000
1970	18, 790, 000
Subtotal ARLA	141, 551, 550
Total appropriations	326, 717, 550

¹The last appropriation under heading "Administration, Ryukyu Islands, Army" (ARLAs) was made in 1958. Prior to 1958, appropriations were made under headings "Commitment and Relief in Occupied Areas, Government of Japan" and "Commitment and Relief in Occupied Areas, Government of Japan" for estimated GARIOA obligations in the Ryukyus 1947-57.

HYOKU ISHAKUS DEFENSE CONTRIBUTION

Mr. PASSMAN: I think as we look at foreign aid—and this is foreign aid after a fashion—these bases meant a great deal to the security of the United States and to the commitments we have in that part of the world. So we couldn't really look at this as just straight out foreign aid, because of other considerations, is that correct?

General LAYRETT: That is correct, sir.

Mr. PASSMAN: You agree that is a fair statement?

Mr. McELROY: Yes, sir.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Mr. PASSMAN: Last year you requested \$3,151,000 to administer an aid program of \$17,500,000. This year you are requesting \$3,107,000 to administer an aid program of only \$3,845,000. Because of this large decrease in the amount of aid funds requested, why is there not a similar decrease, percentage-wise, in funds requested for administration?

General LAYRETT: Mr. Chairman, the figure to which you refer, of course, pays for the administrative expenses in operating the civil administration. We are, in fact, making certain reductions in personnel which have resulted in a small decrease, somewhat offset by the costs of shipping people home and by pay increases.

But the basic answer to your question, sir, is that most of the activities of the civil administration for the next 2 years will be devoted to arranging for the close-out of our activities and the turnover of responsibility to Japan. And there will be really no significant decrease in the workload of the organization from now until the revision date.

Mr. PASSMAN: If we think of your powerplants, in all probability to replace them today would cost a lot more money, would it not? You have appreciation and depreciation, and in all probability appreciation is far greater than depreciation. Would you say that would be a statement of fact?

General LAYRETT: It would cost more today to replace a facility like that which was built some time ago.

Mr. PASSMAN: There is an outside possibility—or maybe it could become a reality—that in negotiating with Japan to take over these assets that our receipts may be far greater than your book value, because your book value is less depreciation, is it not?

Mr. KRAMER: Yes, sir.

Mr. PASSMAN: If the appreciation is greater than the depreciation—and in all probability it is—conservatively we could wind up with a very handsome profit, is that correct?

General LAYRETT: I believe that is possible, yes, sir.

Mr. PASSMAN: And if you were to liquidate, certainly you are going to protect the Japanese and our country too, and try to get what these assets are actually worth.

Insomuch as there is no firm date for turning the Islands over to Japan, I guess there would be no purpose to ask questions about 1972. We will just have to cross that bridge when we get to it.

General LAYRETT: We just don't yet know enough about that, Mr. Chairman.

EFFECTS OF STRIKES ON BASE OPERATIONS

Mr. PASSMAN: General LamPERT, how did the recent strikes affect your operations?

General LAYRETT: Mr. Chairman, we have had two strikes in 1970, accompanied by some disturbances. They of course gave us problems, but we continued all our essential operations with no serious difficulties, sir.

Mr. PASSMAN: I see. So you would consider the situation under control at this time?

General LAYRETT: Yes, sir.

U.S. APPROPRIATIONS SINCE FISCAL YEAR 1947

Mr. PASSMAN: Would you place in the record, from the inception of this program in the Ryukyus through fiscal 1970, each year's appropriation, and the grand total?

General LAYRETT: Yes, sir.

(The information follows.)

FISCAL YEAR 1970 INCREASE COSTS

Mr. PASSMAN: I believe that you are going to be able to absorb the pay act costs out of your 1970 appropriations, are you not?

General LAYRETT: With your permission, Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask Mr. Kramer, the Comptroller of the Civil Administration to comment.

Mr. KRAMER: The \$209,000 supplemental request is for fiscal 1970 that we are asking for as an increase.

Mr. PASSMAN: Applicable to fiscal 1970?

Mr. KRAMER: Yes, sir. That is as a result of the increase in salary, sir.

Mr. PASSMAN: In what amount?

Mr. KRAMER: That is the \$209,000 you see on page 3.

Mr. PASSMAN: And you are not absorbing it?

Mr. KRAMER: We have absorbed a portion of the total.

Mr. PASSMAN: What is the grand total?

Mr. KRAMER: We have absorbed, sir, \$61,200, and we did experience \$270,000 in pay increases.

Mr. PASSMAN: \$270,000—so you are absorbing then a very small part of it, only \$61,000.

Mr. KRAMER: Yes, sir, \$61,000 in civilian pay increases.

Mr. PASSMAN: Insomuch as we are trying to assist the President in holding down expenses, do you feel that you could possibly, under tightening up your expenditures, absorb the remainder? Or do you think it is absolutely necessary that you ask for a supplemental appropriation?

Mr. KRAMER: Mr. Chairman—

Mr. PASSMAN: You are either going to have to absorb it or you're going to have to ask for a supplemental, one or the other.

Mr. KRAMER: We are asking for a supplemental because of the very lateness of the fiscal year, which means if we go into a RIF action now, these increments could not be absorbed this fiscal year.

Mr. PASSMAN: What difference does it make if it is a supplemental appropriation? You are operating on a continuing resolution anyway, which runs at just about the same level as the 1969 appropriation.

General LAYRETT: Mr. Chairman, I believe the explanation is that we have made the assumption—under the ground rules given us by the executive branch—that this request would be included in a request for a supplemental appropriation and for that reason we have kept certain people on the payroll whom we would have otherwise had to separate now in order to save this amount of money.

I believe the point that Mr. Kramer was making, sir, is that if you separate someone at this time in the fiscal year, there is little or no effective saving because of the costs of separation, which are incurred.

Mr. PASSMAN: We would like to see you absorb it if you could, but we certainly realize that this is the effect of acts of the Congress. General LAYRETT: Mr. Chairman, we will look at that again, and we will endeavor—

Mr. PASSMAN: Off the record.
(Discussion off the record.)

INFORMATION MATERIALS AND SERVICES

Mr. PASSMAN: General Lamport, you estimate that \$69,000 will be needed for "information materials and services." What does this represent?

General LAMPORT: Mr. Chairman, this pays for the programs carried by the information organization in the civil administration, which endeavors to promote public understanding of and cooperation in what we are there for. This represents a reduction of 50 percent in the amount requested for last year, and with this money it is planned to carry on with press publications, cultural center operations, use of radio and television through the Japanese language, radio and television media within the Ryukyus to try to keep the Ryukyuan public informed of our programs and the purpose of them and to try to promote a favorable impression of the United States.

Mr. PASSMAN: Did I read somewhere that it was to strengthen the U.S. image in view of the reversion in 1972?

General LAMPORT: I am not certain where this is. May I supply a statement for the record.

(The information follows.)

INFORMATION MATERIALS AND SERVICES

In 1971 it is proposed that financing of public affairs programs be reduced to one-half of the 1969 and 1970 levels. The bulk of the reduction, \$46,500, is planned in the press and publications area (from \$43,500 to \$2,500) and cultural center operations (from \$33,700 to \$21,200). The amount of the budget reduction will also necessitate a \$15,500 decrease in the radio-television funding (from \$41,800 to \$22,300). However, these fast media (radio-television) will still be utilized to the extent possible in explanation of the rapid changes expected in the pre-reversion situation.

Circumstances surrounding the USCAR information programs are expected to change materially as a result of the agreement to undertake reversion negotiations with Japan. However, there the requirement to maintain and strengthen the U.S. image in the Ryukyus continues because U.S. military bases will remain after reversion. Therefore, an aggressive information program must be conducted to ensure public acquaintance in the continuation of the bases and introduction of the United States-Japan mutual security treaty arrangements to the Ryukyus.

At the same time, public understanding and cooperation must be increased in support of numerous major and fundamental changes leading to reversion in basic administrative programs including: management of public utilities including water, power, communications, transportation, highway, and aviation; changeover from dollar to yen currency; probable further reductions in Ryukyuan employees of U.S. forces; and application of status of forces agreement to U.S. servicemen.

These issues will require changes in the U.S. public affairs program in the Ryukyus. The Ryukyuan general public must be the principal objective. However, basic goals will remain relatively unchanged. The immediate goal is to convey a reasonable understanding of the U.S. military presence and to create and sustain a greater understanding of the U.S. longer range objectives, which affect in varying degrees the immediate situation to point out the mutual benefits of the United States-Japan partnership, to gain the support of the people of the Ryukyus for this relationship and to promote mutual Ryukyuan-American understanding and respect for each other's culture.

DISPROVED RYUKYUAN ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Mr. PASSMAN: I will say one thing, that if we haven't created a favorable image in the past 23 years, constructing those typhoon-proof

of traffic accidents, traffic control and enforcement, assistance in counter-intelligence activities, control of civil disturbances, and operation of penal and correctional institutions. Cost of these services to the GRI has increased from \$1,764,000 in fiscal 1961 to \$3,144,000 in fiscal year 1970, due in part to substantial additions to the regular police force and the police reserves, to increased overtime for control of demonstrations, and to steadily rising operating costs. U.S. assistance in fiscal year 1961 was \$500,000 (or 28.3 percent) and in fiscal year 1970 is expected to be \$1 million (or 12.3 percent). In order to bring U.S. support more in line with the rising costs of these services, it is requested that \$1,250,000 be made available to the GRI in fiscal year 1971. This amount will represent about 13.1 percent of the total of \$9,500,000 anticipated to be required for these services in fiscal year 1971.

The U.S. Civil Administration insists on the maintenance of high public health and sanitation standards by the GRI to guard against the outbreak of infectious diseases and other health hazards. This projects not only the local population but also U.S. forces personnel since the major U.S. installations on Okinawa are located near the most populous sections of Okinawa. About 50,000 Ryukyuan families reside in off-post housing located in Ryukyuan communities. Cost of this program has increased from \$1,580,000 in fiscal year 1961 (when U.S. contributions amounted to \$825,000 or 52 percent) to an estimated \$3.5 million in fiscal year 1971. It is proposed that \$625,000 (14.4 percent of total cost) be contributed out of this appropriation in fiscal year 1971 for these services. These funds will be utilized to assist in detaching personnel and administrative costs involved in carrying out public health and sanitation services.

Public Health and Medical Programs—\$790,000.—This amount is requested to assist the government of the Ryukyuan Islands in improving its programs of detection, prevention, and treatment of communicable diseases for the protection of the local and military communities. Disease control will require \$50,000 to assist the local government in continuing its efforts in this area, to assure that proper medication is secured, and to assist in handling the program. Funds will be used for purchase of drugs, medical supplies, and minor equipment necessary to implement and conduct disease control programs. The government of the Ryukyuan Islands operates two leprosy hospitals, Aitaka in northern Okinawa and Nansen in 247, making a total of 993 facilities for these unfortunate patients are not wholly adequate since GRI's financing of improvements has been rather limited. \$240,000 is requested for construction of septic tanks at both locations; construction of an air-conditioned reception and rehabilitation hall at Nansen; installation of air-conditioning equipment for the recently built recreation and rehabilitation hall at Aitaka; paving of an internal road net and construction of sidewalks; construction of, and equipment for, a 2,700-square-foot physical and occupational therapy facility at Aitaka; and construction of an 1,500-square-foot patients cooperative center at each location.

Ryukyuan Scholarship Program—\$500,000.—This program, which has provided scholarship opportunities for about a thousand students since its inception in 1949, is administered for the Army in CONUS by the Institute of International Education (IIE) and in Hawaii by the University of Hawaii, in coordination with CINCPAC's JRPAC. Ordinarily MA degree candidates are allowed up to 2 years to finish their degree requirements; Ph.D. candidates 3 years; and bachelor-degree students, 4 years. \$500,000 is requested to support a total of 150 extension students, 105 in CONUS, and 45 in Hawaii. No funds are included for new scholarship students in fiscal year 1971.

On-the-Job Training—\$150,000.—In order to provide training opportunities for young workers in the Ryukyus, on-the-job training programs are planned including: Apprentice training for 100 trainees in U.S. Army facilities; engineering training for 20 university graduates at the U.S. Army District Engineer office; a work-study program for 112 Ryukyuan university students at selected U.S. Army shops and offices and GRI medical facilities; and medical training for five refermentarians and technicians at the U.S. Army Hospital, Ryukyu Islands.

Medical Services and Advisory Services—\$255,000.—The University of Hawaii School of Medicine initiated in April 1967 under a Department of the Army contract, a postgraduate medical education program for Ryukyuan physicians and bones officers. This training is being conducted at the modern Okinawa Central Hospital which was built and equipped largely with U.S. funds. A total

buildings and apartments and replacing those little schools with wooden benches with (these modern, beautiful, air-conditioned buildings, if that hasn't left a favorable image you are never going to be able to do it with \$69,000 this year.

General LAMPORT: No, sir.

Mr. PASSMAN: According to what has been happening in Japan, it doesn't appear that we created a very favorable image with all the billions of dollars we dropped into their laps and fixed it to where they have one of the greatest economies possibly of any nation on the face of the earth. Japan is really waxing fat in wealth. I don't know whether they give the U.S. taxpayers credit for it, but our assistance accounts for the great advances in their economy.

I say that because I remember the planned trip of President Eisenhower to Japan. The resentment appeared to be so great that they had to cancel the trip.

(Discussion off the record.)

COMPETITION FROM JAPAN

Mr. PASSMAN: We are not even competitive in half the markets where Japan competes. We have just about priced ourselves out of the world market with our generosity, and they have been the recipients of a great amount of it—first direct, and later indirect aid.

AID TO THE RYUKYUAN ECONOMY

General, would you explain briefly the need for the request of the \$3,845,000 for "Aid to the Ryukyuan economy." Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

General LAMPORT: Yes, sir; we will put that in the record.

(The information follows.)

AID TO THE RYUKYUAN ECONOMY

The \$3,845,000 is the aid to the Ryukyuan economy authorized by section 4, Public Law 86-629, as amended. The purpose of this assistance, as stated in Public Law 86-629, is " * * * to improve the welfare and well-being of the inhabitants of the Ryukyuan Islands and promote their economic and cultural advancement, during such time as the United States continues to retain authority over the Ryukyuan Islands."

In recognition of the agreement between President Nixon and Prime Minister Sato to undertake negotiations for early reversion of Okinawa to Japan, a substantial reduction is planned in U.S. appropriated aid to the Ryukyus. However, the reduction is expected to be more than offset by increases in aid from the U.S. Civil Administration, Ryukyuan Islands (USCAR) General fund, and the government of Japan. Consequently, U.S. appropriated aid for fiscal year 1971 is being requested only for urgent ongoing programs which are considered to be of direct interest to the United States and which will contribute to the economic and social development of the Ryukyus and be responsive to our needs and obligations at this time. Items for which the funds are requested are:

Reimbursement for Government Services—\$2,675,000.—This sum is requested pursuant to section 4b, Public Law 86-629 which authorized "reimbursing the government of the Ryukyuan Islands for services performed for the benefit of, and by reason of the presence of the Armed Forces of the United States within the Ryukyuan Islands." Funds are requested for public safety services (\$1,250,000) and public health and sanitation services (\$825,000).

Many of the public safety services provided by the GRI benefit the United States. Examples are crime prevention and investigations, suppression of vice, control of entry and exit, coordination of air/sea rescue operations, investigation of 16 have completed their internship to date and an additional 14 interns are undergoing training. Of those who have completed their internship, 13 are now in resident (specialty) training. This program is also providing for the upgrading of local government physicians who receive short-term training in certain specialties. The continuation of this program is essential to the improvement of the practice of medicine in the Ryukyus. It also helps alleviate the shortage of medical and paramedical personnel. \$925,000 is requested for fiscal year 1971 to cover final year training and phase-out costs.

Transportation of Commodities—\$5,000.—This amount is requested to provide for payment of ocean transportation charges of welfare supplies donated to the Ryukyuan people by voluntary aid organizations in the United States.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION

Mr. PASSMAN: When the reversion is completed, in all probability we will still have military personnel and some civilian personnel stationed on the Islands. Will that necessitate an agency of the U.S. Government to maintain some satisfactory public safety and health standards?

General LAMPORT: Mr. Chairman, I presume it will not necessitate such an agency after reversion. The American military bases, we expect, will remain in Okinawa but they will be in the same situation as the American bases in Japan proper.

The governmental activities, such as public safety and public health, will then become the responsibility of the national government of Japan, working either directly or through what will then be the prefectural government in Okinawa.

Mr. PASSMAN: We do have to maintain certain standards for our own personnel.

General LAMPORT: Yes, sir.

Mr. PASSMAN: And this island is a pretty small place, when we think of numbers of acres, and in the event that we believe certain minimum standards should be maintained to protect our personnel, then that will be something that you will have to work out with the local government.

General LAMPORT: Yes, sir, it will be necessary to work it out.

PHASEOUT OF RYUKYUAN SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

Mr. PASSMAN: General, why is it necessary to provide \$500,000 for the Ryukyuan scholarship program?

General LAMPORT: Mr. Chairman, as you know, a number of students from the Ryukyus are now in universities in the United States, both in mainland and United States and in Hawaii. The \$500,000 is requested to support the continuation of programs in American universities for 150 students who are presently in the United States but whose programs will continue on beyond this year, sir.

Mr. PASSMAN: You presently have an on-going program, but you are adding no additional students? Or is this estimate to phase out the program?

General LAMPORT: Mr. Chairman, this request includes no funds for the establishment of any new scholarships. However, so that I won't mislead the committee, sir, I would like to say that I have found that there are certain people in the Ryukyus—students—to whom verbal and, I think, moral commitments were made to send them to the United

States this next fiscal year. They have already begun preliminary training in English.

Mr. Passikau: I can understand that.

General Lavrent: And we are examining the possibilities, sir, of financing their training next year through the general fund. But we are not requesting appropriated funds for that purpose.

Mr. Passikau: I could understand the reason of phasing out this program in an orderly manner. But you aren't thinking in terms of some long range plan?

General Lavrent: No, sir.

Mr. Passikau: Will you continue it?

General Lavrent: No, sir.

Mr. Passikau: So this, along with the other activities, will be phased out?

General Lavrent: That is correct, sir.

Mr. Passikau: According to present plans?

General Lavrent: That is correct.

MEDICAL SURVEYS AND ADVISORY SERVICES

Mr. Passikau: I believe that you are requesting \$823,000 for medical surveys and advisory services. Is that correct?

General Lavrent: That is correct, sir. It is projected to be entirely applied to the final year of operation of the training program of the Medical School of the University of Hawaii.

LEPROSARIUM IMPROVEMENTS

Mr. Passikau: You have two leprosariums on the Islands?

General Lavrent: Yes, sir.

Mr. Passikau: Those individuals are members of the human family just as we are. But for the grace of God, any of us could have been a victim of Hansen's disease. I know you have been very sympathetic to their problems.

General Lavrent: Yes, sir.

Mr. Passikau: Are you continuing to make improvements for their comfort and to provide better facilities than they had at one time?

General Lavrent: Yes, sir. The committee was very generous in granting our request in the fiscal 1970 appropriations and with that we are going to provide a number of new facilities and we are re-questioning, in the request before the committee now, an additional \$240,000, which will provide certain additional, very desirable improvements at both those two leprosariums.

Mr. Passikau: As far as I am concerned, you are going to get my vote. Had the request been doubled, that figure would still have had my recommendation.

I want to commend you gentlemen for understanding that this is an affliction that could hit any of us, and for extending a helping hand to the victims of this dread Hansen's disease—dread to some people. I have never had any fear of it; I always figured that God would take care of me under certain circumstances and I have mingled with the victims of this disease all over the world and have had no fear of them. I don't overexpose myself, but I have never had any fear of mingling

General Lavrent: The medical people, Mr. Chairman, tell me that there are some small indications of an improvement in that area.

Mr. Passikau: Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. Passikau: I think the greatest public relations in the world is to be good to sick people.

General Lavrent: It certainly is.

Mr. Passikau: It pays off at all levels. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. Passikau: I yield to Mr. Shriver.

REVERSION OF RYUKYUS TO JAPAN

Mr. Shriver: First, I want to congratulate you on the substantial reduction in the request for this program.

Would you briefly describe the status of the negotiations between the United States and Japan concerning detailed arrangements for reversion? What, if any, legislative action will be necessary in connection with this reversion?

General Lavrent: Thank you for the remarks on the level of our program. As to the status of negotiations with the Japanese, we have only just made a start in this direction and we expect these negotiations to be quite lengthy. Only this morning, March 3, Tokyo time, was there an exchange of notes in Tokyo between Ambassador Meyer and the Japanese Foreign Minister agreeing to the detailed arrangements which will establish a Preparatory Commission in the Ryukyu Islands for dealing with matters associated with the return of the community, the understanding for the return of Okinawa to Japan is subject to the conclusion of specific arrangements as well as the necessary legislative support. It is my understanding that the question of formal action by the Congress will not arise until completion of the detailed negotiations, probably sometime in 1971, contemplated by the communiqué.

REDUCTION IN NUMBER OF PERSONNEL

Mr. Shriver: Although your program request is being reduced by over 75 percent, you project a reduction in the number of all employees of only 19 from the 319 you had in fiscal 1970. Why such a small reduction in personnel?

General Lavrent: The 1971 program provides for an end strength of 286 permanent positions, a reduction of 32 personnel from the 1970 average strength of 318. The 19 reduction referred to is a reduction in the average strength; that is, many years. Thus a reduction of 19 man-years will be realized over a 19-month period in effecting the reduction of 32 personnel for that same period. While it is true that our program has been reduced from \$17.5 million to \$3.8 million in projected series 8730, "Aid to Ryukyuan Economy," personnel are required to accomplish the new and additional workload imposed by problems of reversion, and for continuing workload on programs supported by the general fund, as well as, for continuing functions in such fields as public safety, health, and welfare.

with them. They are members of the human family under God, just as we are, and to see them, makes me appreciate that it was not my lot in life to contract Hansen's disease.

General Lavrent: It is a very moving experience, Mr. Chairman, as you know, to visit those two facilities.

Mr. Passikau: I hope that I can go out to Okinawa, if at all possible this fall, to see these facilities.

General Lavrent: I hope you will be able to come.

POWER SITUATION IN THE RYUKYU ISLANDS

Mr. Passikau: General, last year you stated studies were underway to determine what generating plants or other facilities would be needed to provide electric power in the future. What is the status of these studies, and if new plants are needed how do you propose to finance them?

General Lavrent: Yes, sir; we will supply a complete statement on that problem.

(The information follows.)

STATUS OF ELECTRIC POWER STUDIES—PLANS FOR FINANCING NEW PLANTS

Studies of electric power demand and projected consumption have been completed. They indicate the requirement for additional generating capacity of 55 megawatt in each of calendar years 1973, 1974, and 1975. Because of the lead-time required for design and construction, the Ryukyu Electric Power Corp. has programmed financing for the first units of 57 megawatts in FY 1970 (design and real estate costs of \$1 million) and subsequent years in \$12 million for construction. It is planned to fund the \$1 million from the USCAR General Fund and the \$13 million construction cost out of corporate earnings.

EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS IN FISCAL YEAR 1971

Mr. Passikau: General, of the total funds requested for fiscal 1971, how much will be spent in 1971 and how much will be carried over to future years?

General Lavrent: Our estimate, Mr. Chairman, shows that \$3,154,000 obligated but not expended.

Mr. Passikau: I see.

General Lavrent: It will still be on the books.

Mr. Passikau: This is to meet firm obligations?

General Lavrent: Yes, sir.

Mr. Passikau: Last year you had an unobligated balance of \$1,861,000, which we reappropriated. Will you have an unobligated balance in fiscal 1970?

General Lavrent: We do not anticipate that there will be any such balance, or any unobligated balance, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Passikau: I want to commend you again, General, and the members of your staff for the very special consideration you have given to these two leprosariums. And, try though we may, it just seems in this area of the world that this disease is still considered a stigma by the family and even the press is reluctant to give true coverage. I understand that some members of the family still consider the victims outcasts if they contract the disease. To me that is extremely unfortunate.

PUBLIC INFORMATION PROGRAM

Mr. Shriver: You have reduced the information programs to one-half the former level, but you say on page 12 of the justifications further expenditures are necessary to explain probably further reductions in Ryukyuan employees of U.S. Forces on the islands. We were told for years to get out of Okinawa, and now that we're beginning to do so, we have to calm the inhabitants. Why wouldn't something like this be better accomplished by the Japanese Government?

General Lavrent: The United States will continue to be responsible for administration of the Ryukyu Islands until the reversion to Japan actually takes place. We expect that our bases in Okinawa will remain after reversion in generally the same status as our bases in Japan proper. It is, therefore, in our own interest as much as it is in the interest of the Government of Japan, to achieve in the Ryukyu Islands the necessary public understanding and cooperation of our actions, although they may on occasion be disagreeable, such as reduction in our Ryukyuan employees. For this reason we feel it necessary to continue the information program at the level proposed.

STATUS OF FORCES AGREEMENT

Mr. Shriver: You also mention on page 12 the application of status of forces agreement to U.S. servicemen. Would you explain this further in view of the current situation on the islands?

General Lavrent: As will be recalled, under the terms of article 3 of the Treaty of Peace with Japan, the United States is now exercising all and any powers of administration, legislation, and jurisdiction over the Ryukyu Islands. Under these terms, the United States has developed its base on Okinawa and has been responsible for the administrative authority in the islands. Upon return of the administrative rights to Japan, the provisions of the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security between the United States and Japan will be applied to Okinawa. This will include the more detailed administrative arrangements found in the agreement under article VI of the treaty regarding facilities and areas and the status of the U.S. Armed Forces in Japan. Over the years, this agreement has been the basis for a large number of detailed arrangements governing the activity of our military forces in Japan and many of these will apply to the Ryukyu Islands after reversion.

OPERATING EXPENSES

Mr. Shriver: What percentage of the funds requested on page 13 under "Operating expenses" will be used for facilities which will remain in operation after the completion of reversion? It would seem that these items should be funded under the defense appropriation, shouldn't they?

General Lavrent: No ARRA funds will be used for current USCAR facilities remaining in operation after reversion. The building presently occupied by the U.S. Civil Administration, Ryukyu Islands, will revert to the U.S. Army. It is expected that required funds will be forthcoming from the defense appropriation for its continued operation.

RYUKYU TRAVEL UNIT

Mr. SUMNER. On page 14 you are requesting \$11,000 for the compensation of the Japanese nationals employed by USCAR's Ryukyu travel unit in Japan. Why are we continuing to pay for this unit?

General LAYRETT. The Japanese nationals employed by USCAR's Ryukyu travel unit in Japan are primarily concerned with processing of entry applications to Okinawa. Much of the agitation against the U.S. bases in the Ryukyu Islands is aided and abetted by leftist organizations in Japan. By maintaining controls over entry, the United States is able to dissuade or deny entry of radical and other undesirable individuals. During the past fiscal year 142,318 applications were processed by this group—739 of these applicants were denied entry.

INCREASE IN GENERAL FUND AND JAPANESE AID LEVELS

Mr. SUMNER. On page 17 it is stated that the reduction in our aid to the Ryukyuan economy is expected to be more than offset by increases in aid from the USCAR general fund and the Government of Japan. Would you be more specific as to the amounts involved in this statement?

General LAYRETT. Yes sir, the ARLA budget request for aid to the Ryukyuan economy in 1971 is \$3,845,000, \$13,655,000 less than the planned \$17,500,000 obligations in 1970. The general fund program will increase \$6,693,000, from \$17,107,000 to \$23,730,000; and that of the Government of Japan \$28,522,000, from \$63,192,000 to \$91,714,000.

PUBLIC SAFETY SERVICES PROJECT

Mr. SUMNER. Also on page 17 you say the fiscal 1971 requests involve only those urgent on-going programs which are 1, considered to be of direct interest to the United States; 2, which will still contribute to the economic and social development of the Ryukyus; and 3, be responsive to our needs and obligations at this time. We will study some of the specific requests with these three criteria in mind. Concerning the request of \$1,250,000 for "Public safety services," you say on page 18 that this amount will be needed "to bring U.S. support more in line with the rising costs of these services." How many U.S. troops are in the Ryukyus compared to those serving in Europe? Do we support similar services in countries where our troops are stationed in Europe? How much do our military bases inject into the Ryukyuan economy each year?

General LAYRETT. The U.S. troop strength in Okinawa is considerably less than in Europe. We do not support similar services in Europe. We provided for this reimbursement to the Government of Ryukyu Islands under section 4b of Public Law 86-629 only because of our governmental responsibility there. After reversion, this payment will cease. It is estimated that in 1969 the U.S. military bases injected some \$200 million into the Ryukyuan economy.

General LAYRETT. The on-the-job training program is entirely with the U.S. forces on the islands. While it provides for practical training for basic skills in the industrial arts, it also provides basic training for graduate engineers, medical students and technicians, and veterinarians.

This program is beneficial to the United States since it provides workforce training in short personnel supply fields, giving the individual selected an opportunity to apply his knowledge on practical situations, and in the process serves to provide a skilled labor force for the future.

TOTAL U.S. AID IN FISCAL YEAR 1971

Mr. SUMNER. What is the total of other forms of assistance requested for fiscal 1971 for the Ryukyus including food assistance and other programs?

General LAYRETT. In 1971, in addition to the \$3,845,000 in this appropriation we anticipate having the use of \$23,739,000 from the general fund revenues to be spent on civil works and other projects and \$2 million aid in kind under the food for freedom Public Law 88-480 program.

Mr. PASSMAN. Thank you, Mr. Sumner.

Mrs. REID, do you have any questions?

SALE OF ASSETS TO JAPAN

Mrs. REID. Since it has been announced that the Ryukyu Islands are to be returned to Japan in 1972, do you anticipate the Japanese paying for the permanent structures which will remain?

General LAYRETT. There are certain civil assets such as the public utilities system which we expect to sell.

U.S. INVESTMENT IN THE RYUKYU ISLANDS

Mrs. REID. How much have we the United States invested in the islands since we acquired them after the war?

General LAYRETT. The total U.S. investment in the Ryukyu Islands as of June 30, 1969 was estimated at \$680,000,000.

DISPOSITION OF SURPLUS EQUIPMENT

Mrs. REID. Equipment in the form of trucks, jeeps, and so forth, are in large quantities on our bases in Okinawa which are parked there from Vietnam. Many of these items will be declared surplus. Do you anticipate that those interested U.S. businessmen will have an opportunity to bid on these items?

General LAYRETT. Interested U.S. businessmen on Okinawa have had an opportunity to bid on items declared surplus in the past. We anticipate no change in this policy. Interested U.S. businessmen will continue to have an opportunity to bid on all surplus items.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION SERVICES PROJECT

Mr. SUMNER. Will the public health and sanitation services project continue after reversion?

General LAYRETT. No, sir; this responsibility will revert to Japan after reversion. The United States funding requirements will cease upon formal transfer of administrative authority to Japan.

Mr. SUMNER. What is the difference between this program and the disease control program on page 20? Does Japan contribute to these and the leprosy program on page 20?

General LAYRETT. The public health and sanitation services encompass the fields of environmental sanitation, prevention and treatment of infectious diseases, food sanitation, and quarantine. These programs are operated by the GRI and include such things as surveillance of refuse disposal, insecticide spraying to control insect breeding, operation of an island-wide hospital and health center system, inspection of eating and drinking establishments, and quarantine stations at civil air and sea ports for international travel, and shipping to prevent introduction of diseases from other countries.

The disease control program is concerned with the purchase of drugs, medical supplies, equipment for disease-control programs of tuberculosis, Japanese "B" encephalitis, flariasis, venereal disease, polio immunization, trachoma, measles vaccine, and parasite control.

While Japan does not contribute to these programs, it does have parallel health programs which mesh with these. An example of this is the tuberculosis program of Japan which provides for X-ray, inoculation, and examination as well as hospitalization in Japan.

The leprosy program listed on page 20 concerns itself with improvements to facilities. The Japanese program provides for drugs, hospitalization in Japan, and allowances for discharged patients.

TRANSPORTATION COSTS OF DONATED WELFARE SUPPLIES

Mr. SUMNER. Will Japan take over the transportation expenses for welfare supplies donated to the Ryukyuan people by voluntary aid organizations in the United States after the reversion has been completed?

General LAYRETT. I don't believe it is likely that the GOJ would agree to pay transportation charges for shipment of welfare supplies donated to the Ryukyuan people by U.S. voluntary agencies. However, voluntary agencies registered with the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid have access to funds appropriated to the Agency for International Development (AID) for shipment of welfare supplies. The agencies also have limited funds of their own which may be used for this purpose.

ON-THE-JOB TRAINING PROGRAM

Mr. SUMNER. What is the justification for continuing to pay for the on-the-job training program described on page 24? Are these jobs primarily with U.S. forces on the islands?

TOTAL U.S. AID TO THE RYUKYU ISLANDS

Mrs. REID. Could you give or supply for the record the amount of money we have put into the islands since we took them over after World War II?

General LAYRETT. Total U.S. aid provided to the Ryukyus from all sources, fiscal year 1947 through fiscal year 1970, amounted to \$270,850,000.

JAPANESE AID TO THE RYUKYU ISLANDS

Mrs. REID. In last year's hearings it was noted that Japan increased its aid program to the Ryukyu Islands from a level of \$2.5 million in fiscal year 1963 to \$12.7 million in fiscal year 1969. Has there been any further increase in the aid given by Japan?

General LAYRETT. There is a continuing increase in Japanese assistance. For fiscal year 1970 Japanese assistance to the Ryukyu Islands is \$63.2 million. The current proposal being considered for fiscal year 1971 is \$91.7 million.

SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

Mrs. REID. How many Ryukyus received scholarships to U.S. colleges and universities in the last fiscal year? Do these students tend to return to the islands after they graduate or do they go elsewhere?

General LAYRETT. There were 34 scholarships given to Ryukyus in fiscal year 1970. Virtually all of the Ryukyuan students return to the Ryukyus upon graduation.

GROWING STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Mr. PASSMAN. Thank you, Mrs. Reid.

General, in your opinion, do you feel that the importance of the Republic of China, our staunch ally, whose defense capability is vital to the national interest of the United States, has greatly increased with the pending reversion of Okinawa to Japan?

General LAYRETT. As must be appreciated Mr. Chairman, my primary area of responsibility for the past year or more has been as High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands. It is, therefore, most difficult from this position to evaluate fully whether there have been changes brought about in the role of the Republic of China with the pending reversion of Okinawa to Japan. However, it will be recalled that in the joint communique issued following the meetings between the President and the Prime Minister of Japan last November, the President referred to the United States treaty obligations to the Republic of China which we would uphold. At that same time, Prime Minister Sato said that the maintenance of peace and security in the Taiwan area was also a most important factor for the security of Japan. It would seem that these statements are an indication of the importance with which the Republic of China is being viewed.

Mr. PASSMAN: Is it not true that upon the reversion of the Ryukyu Islands, even though we will maintain our base rights, some of the flexibility we now enjoy as sovereign administrators of these islands will be lost?

General LAWRENT: In general terms it could be considered correct to believe that after reversion there may be a reduction of some of the flexibility which we now enjoy in the use of the bases on Okinawa.

POSSIBLE LOSS OF BASE RIGHTS IN OKINAWA

Mr. PASSMAN: There is even the possibility that at some future date we will lose the right to maintain bases on Okinawa completely as has happened in other countries in years past. Is that not true?

General LAWRENT: History has shown that where military bases are located in other countries, the possibility is always present that such bases could be lost. This could also be the case with the bases on Okinawa, but there is no indication of this happening.

Mr. PASSMAN: Thank you gentlemen for your testimony this afternoon. We hope the committee can get out to see you this fall.

Tuesday, March 10, 1970.

MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

WITNESSES

HON. MELVIN R. LAIRD, SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
 GEN. EARLE G. WHEELER, U.S. ARMY, CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
 LT. GEN. ROBERT H. WARREN, U.S. AIR FORCE, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (ISA) FOR MILITARY ASSISTANCE AND SALES
 RICHARD G. CAPEN, ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS
 PETER R. KNABER, ASSISTANT FOR SPECIAL PROJECTS, INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
 CAPT. ANDREW J. VALENTINE, U.S. NAVY, LEGAL AND LEGISLATIVE ASSISTANT TO THE CHAIRMAN, JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
 CHRISTIAN A. CHAPMAN, DIRECTOR FOR MILITARY ASSISTANCE AND SALES, BUREAU OF POLYTICO-MILITARY AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF STATE
 ALEXANDER SCHNEE, OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR CONGRESSIONAL RELATIONS
 ROBERT G. RATH, COMPTROLLER, MILITARY ASSISTANCE AND SALES, OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (ISA)
 LEONARD A. ALNE, DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR INTERNATIONAL SALES NEGOTIATIONS, MILITARY ASSISTANCE AND SALES, ISA
 COL. FRANK E. BURDELL, JR., U.S. ARMY, OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT FOR SPECIAL PROJECTS, OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (ISA)

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 situation in the Philippines and as to the present regime's official feeling toward the United States?

Secretary LAIRD: This is a matter that is of grave concern to me as Secretary of Defense; and I am sure it is of concern to the Joint Chiefs, the State Department, and everyone in our Government.

Do you want to comment on that?

General WHEELER: General Wheeler, they are a little closer to the Communist world than the United States is, are they not?

General WHEELER: Much closer, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. PASSMAN: They are intelligent people?

General WHEELER: Yes, they are.
 Mr. PASSMAN: It would appear to me that those people would realize it is not the security of the United States that is at stake but the security of the free nations of the world, and that they have more at stake than we do.

General WHEELER: While we are pulling their chestnuts out of the fire, they pulled out the few peanuts they had in the fire in Vietnam and took them home, did they not?

Mr. PASSMAN: With the Philippines acting as they are and Okinawa reverting to Japan at an early date, then our other allies in the Far East become even more important to us.

Mr. LONG: Would the Chairman yield?

Mr. PASSMAN: Yes.

REVIEW OF U.S. OVERSEAS BASE NEEDS

Mr. LONG: This whole problem extends all the way up and down the coast of Asia. Are we undertaking a review of our whole base situation out there in the light of this type of thing that is going on everywhere—Japan, Philippines, Okinawa, and elsewhere?

General WHEELER: As a matter of fact, Dr. Long, we have already undertaken a—

Mr. LONG: I am on the Military Construction Subcommittee so I am interested.

General WHEELER: We have undertaken a very thorough review of the base structure in Japan. As you know, we are even undertaking certain actions on a State-Defense level to change the usage of certain areas and so on. What is going to happen in Okinawa is not clear yet because while there has been agreement in principle there has not as yet been a decision on what facilities Japanese forces are going to use, that kind of thing. This is yet to come.

In general terms, you could say that our base needs are under review right now on a rather broad basis. There are hard decisions that are going to have to be made, it seems to me, both in that part of the world and in other parts of the world. We are undertaking a reexamination of that situation.

Mr. LONG: Wouldn't movement toward nuclear-powered naval vessels of all kinds reduce our dependence on bases to a large degree? At least so far as the Navy is concerned?

General WHEELER: Only to a degree, sir. You are still going to have to have some shore installations in order to provide the consumables—I am speaking now of the ammunition, food, and so on. Even though you don't need those installations to provide the fuel oil and things of that kind, you still are going to have to have an area or areas in which you can perform upkeep on even the nuclear-powered vessels. The advantage of the nuclear-powered vessels is that they can keep at sea for extended periods of time; in other words, without the necessity of slowing down to refuel and that kind of thing.

Mr. LONG: I think that this whole question in very important also to our AID program because so much of our aid is being given implicitly as rent for base rights of various kinds. So I would think that in reviewing our whole base situation it would be awfully important to our AID program to raise the question whether we have not been paying too much rent in view of the long-run prospects for these bases that we have.

General WHEELER: Some of them we can decide on that basis.
 Mr. LONG: Aren't we paying basically rent in Spain for what we have there?

General WHEELER: I would not put that on the same basis—

Mr. LONG: Thank you.
 Mr. PASSMAN: Mr. Secretary, before I yield to the ranking minority member of the subcommittee, there is one question I neglected to ask.

CHINESE SUPPORT OF U.S. POLICY

Of all the allies that we have in Asia, I don't believe at any time the Republic of China has whimpered or complained. They have stayed put and offered everything they have, have they not, in support of our policy?

Secretary LAIRD: Yes. The Republic of China has remained a strong supporter of U.S. policy.

Mr. PASSMAN: Firm, unbending, and uncompaining as a great thing?

Secretary LAIRD: Yes, sir. I don't know of any disputes that we have had with the Republic of China.

General WHEELER: I know of none.
 Mr. PASSMAN: They have stood firm through thick and thin, rain or shine, summer and winter.

Secretary LAIRD: I think the U.S. Government has done the same, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. PASSMAN: I know we have.

Has that been true of the Philippines?

Secretary LAIRD: The Philippines have also supported U.S. policy.
 Mr. PASSMAN: I don't think the Philippines have been as firm as the Republic of China. There is no harm in separating one from the other. That is all I am trying to do. I think we have been too soft, Mr. Secretary, when some of these people kick us around. We don't have to please everybody.

The quicker your people start telling them that the better off we will be, firmness is one thing, but just letting people push us around is something else.

Mr. RIBBON: Mr. Chairman?

Mr. PASSMAN: Yes.

Mr. CONTE. And one in Vietnam?
Mr. CORLEMAN. Plus our two.

COMPARATIVE COST OF U.S. AND ROK DIVISIONS

Mr. CONTE. Incidentally, could you supply for the record, Mr. Secretary, what it would cost us to maintain our American troops in South Vietnam rather than the South Koreans 2½ divisions? In other words, give me a cost figure for what it costs to maintain Koreans as opposed to maintaining U.S. troops.

Secretary LAMM. It is about one-half for a division.

Mr. CONTE. One-half less?

Secretary LAMM. Yes, sir.

Mr. CONTE. What does it cost for about a division?
Secretary LAMM. I will round these off and put the exact figures in the record. The cost of maintaining a U.S. division in Vietnam is \$300 million per year.

U.S. SUPPORT COSTS FOR ROK FORCES IN VIETNAM

The total estimated fiscal year 1970 amount which was contained in military functions appropriation to support the approximately 80,000 ROK forces in Vietnam and Related Costs was about _____ million. This does not include costs for maintaining the logistics organization necessary to provide support, nor the costs of providing combat support, such as air strikes, etc.

Mr. PASSMAN. Just a minute.

Secretary LAMM. The total cost of a Korean division is approximately one-half.

Mr. PASSMAN. If the gentleman would yield.

I know he wants the record all-inclusive. You have a double MAG system in Korea and some other commitments we made that would have to be added to that to get the total cost, would it not?

Secretary LAMM. That is correct.

Mr. PASSMAN. Thank you. Be sure and put that in. We don't like to get this on part of it. I am very familiar with the cost and we might as well put it all in.

REVERSION OF OKINAWA

Mr. CONTE. A lot has been said today about Okinawa generally. What are our plans for Okinawa if it does revert back to Japan? I imagine that we are going to still maintain some kind of less or tented agreement. We don't plan to get out of Okinawa, do we?

Secretary LAMM. No; there are no present plans for our moving out of Okinawa. There are going to be certain changes made. We intend to move the chemical warfare agents that were placed in Okinawa in 1962. We are going to move those out of there. Other changes will be made. The only reason we have not moved the chemicals off Okinawa is that we have not been able to get the final approval of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare with respect to transportation. Under an act passed by the Congress, we must have approval for the movement of gas within the United States. We are the only department of government which has to have that kind of approval—

nawa. One of the things we are insisting upon in the negotiations on reversion is that we be reimbursed for investment costs incurred by the United States, even off base.

Mr. CONTE. Will there be much physical change? I cannot see too much of a physical change.

Secretary LAMM. It depends.

Mr. CONTE. Like a power station?

Secretary LAMM. Reversion does not affect the administration of the bases. It affects the administration of the island. I don't want to give the impression that there might not be various problems related to the U.S. presence in Okinawa. There may. Reversion deals with the administration of the island itself, not the administration or the control of the base.

Mr. CONTE. I can well imagine, if I may, Mr. Chairman, that if you ever start pulling out of Okinawa, you will have the same thing that happened in Naples the other day when they cut some personnel from the PX—1,500 Italians went on strike.

Secretary LAMM. That has already happened in Okinawa.

Mr. PASSMAN. If the gentleman would yield—this is extremely important.

Mr. CONTE. Certainly.

Secretary LAMM. In Okinawa, we have had a cutback in civilian employment within the last year; and now, instead of the protests urging us to go forward with the reversion the protest is against the reduction of jobs on the island.

Mr. PASSMAN. For complete clarification, if the gentleman would so kindly yield, we have complete control of Okinawa now, don't we?

Secretary LAMM. We administer the island.

Mr. PASSMAN. When the reversion takes place, then it will become a part of sovereign Japan, will it not?

Secretary LAMM. That is correct.

Mr. PASSMAN. Aren't you going to have to deal with the agitators and the politicians, not only in Okinawa, but also the politicians in Japan?

Secretary LAMM. That is correct.

Mr. PASSMAN. It is undetermined at this point just how stable that arrangement is going to be until reversion actually takes place and we start operating under the new agreement, is that right?

Secretary LAMM. That is correct.

Mr. PASSMAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Conte, for yielding.
Secretary LAMM. I want to make it clear that, thus far, since World War II, the Japanese have stood by all of their agreements with the United States. I don't want to give the impression here that we don't expect the Japanese to stand by this agreement. The attitude of the Japanese Government is toward support of their agreements and moving forward. The recent election in Japan gives further confirmation of that fact, it seems to me, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. PASSMAN. I certainly hope so. You indicated that you will know only after you have had some experience with the new agreement, and we will not have as free an access to the island as we have had under the present arrangement?

Secretary LAMM. That is correct.

Mr. PASSMAN. Thank you, Mr. Conte.

other departments and industry do not. Industry moves 99 percent of all the gas moved in this country, and it does not have to have the same kind of approval that we do in the Department of Defense.

I come from an area in which there was a lot of this phosgene gas and chlorine and so forth. The danger is the same except that when we move gas, we take all sorts of safety precautions along the railroad tracks, on the cars and in other areas. But we still have difficulty getting permits because the Public Health Service is somewhat reluctant to issue permits to us. We are the only ones that have to have them.

Mr. CONTE. As far as we are concerned, the military bases in Okinawa will remain the same?

Secretary LAMM. That is correct.

WEAPONS AND DRUGS SHIPPED FROM VIETNAM

Mr. CONTE. The other day in one of my other subcommittees we went down to Customs and Commissioner Ambrose showed us the catch they made in 3 days of examining packages coming in from Vietnam at the San Francisco Post Office. It was just unbelievable, the amount of guns, weapons of war, grenades, plastic bombs, knives, I never saw so many American machineguns, .38 Colts, .45's, everything was there on a big, long table that could fill a truck. While I was in San Francisco with Congressman Coble, we saw pounds and pounds of marijuana that were coming in from Vietnam. They would put them into their suits and send them home or they would have a box marked camera, and so forth, and they would have plastic bags filled with marijuana and some hashish coming in from Vietnam. This seems to be a very serious problem, Mr. Secretary. What is Defense doing to stop it? Customs is sending some people over there and they are working with the officials.

Secretary LAMM. It is a very serious problem. There are, unfortunately, a few military men as well as American civilians who have become involved in this traffic. I do want to make it clear, however, Mr. Conte, that it is a very, very small portion or percentage of our military that has become involved with heroin, marijuana and other drug traffic. With a group that large, you are bound to have a few who will try to take advantage of the situation. I hope that does not reflect on all of the military who make a great contribution, not only in Vietnam, but in other areas here in the United States.

Mr. CONTE. You are cooperating with Customs in trying to stop this?

Secretary LAMM. We are cooperating with them 100 percent. In the last few weeks we have been able to pick up considerable traffic in this area, and have a very intensive program to uncover this kind of wrongdoing, whether it be on the part of the military or that of civilians.

REVERSION OF OKINAWA

Mr. CONTE. Many people in Congress are under the impression that when Okinawa reverts we are going to pick up our gear and go home. We are going to maintain a military establishment there; are we not?

Secretary LAMM. We are going to maintain a military establishment there, and we will be reimbursed for investment costs in Okinawa.

FUTURE OF WESTOVER AIR BASE

Mr. CONTE. I recognize this is not within this committee's jurisdiction, but in a recent disclosure on cutting down bases, 145 employees were going to be laid off at Westover Air Force Base, which adjoins my district and is in Congressman Boland's district. I would hope that you can give us some idea of what the future of that base is going to be? Right now the people are up in the air. We are up in the air if we go home weekends. They ask us a lot of questions. We would like to know the answer. Congressman Boland asked me today if I would ask you that question. Give us some idea of what the future of that base is.

Secretary LAMM. Fine. I will see that a letter goes to both you and to Mr. Boland.

Mr. CONTE. We would appreciate that.

U.S. POLICE IN LAOS

Mr. Secretary, last year I asked you on page 618 of the hearings whether a commitment to Laos would pull us into another Vietnam. Of course, the question today is even more relevant. We are hearing so much more in the Senate and in the newspapers now.

Could you tell us something about this?

Secretary LAMM. My answer to the question today would be the same as last year. There has been no change as far as U.S. policy in Laos is concerned. The only difference is that we have announced some of the activities that are carried on by the U.S. Government at the request of the Royal Laotian Government. As far as policy is concerned, it has been the same in Laos during each of the last 4 years. That policy is that we will interdict movement of supplies on the Ho Chi Minh Trail. More supplies and more personnel are coming down the Ho Chi Minh Trail than before because not much is coming through the DMZ since the bombing halt.

The DMZ has not been used to any great extent as an avenue to insert people into South Vietnam. Almost all of the personnel come down the Ho Chi Minh Trail. This has been going on for the last year. Almost all of the personnel infiltrated have come that way. A major portion of the supplies and logistics support comes down the Ho Chi Minh Trail on the eastern side of Laos. We do interdict movement of supplies there by the use of air power. As far as the Plain of Jars in the northern section of Laos is concerned, we have been flying fighter support and air support missions in that area at the request of the Royal Laotian Government. We have had that policy for the last 3 or 4 years, and this does not represent a change in overall policy.

Mr. CONTE. I am just wondering whether the policy has been the same since 1950. I was there in 1950, General, to look at our economic assistance program. At that time I flew up to the Royal Laotian capital and went through all of the bases up there. I saw some of the airfield they had.

General WEBSTER. I would say in 1962, when the Geneva Accords were signed, we followed the agreement and we ceased our Military Assistance Program. We pulled all of the advisers out of there in

Mr. Secretary, I want to ask you a deliberately loaded question. Are the funds used in MAAP and foreign military sales to Nationalist China more a payoff for base rights and overflight rights rather than any increased defense capability for Nationalist China?

Secretary Lamm. No, sir. I would say credit sales are a substitute for decreased grant aid to China. China has served a very vital role in our total defense program. A tremendous investment has been made by the United States over the past decade, but I believe that it is fair to characterize credit sales to China as a substitute for grant aid.

Mr. CORNELAN. What about military manpowers; do we require military manpower in the strength that we have now? Isn't it in the order of 11,000?

Secretary Lamm. The total military presence in Taiwan is being reduced somewhat. As a matter of fact, we are making reductions throughout the world, not only in civilians working for the Department of Defense, but also in the military. When you were gone, I pointed out that not only will we have reduced our presence in Vietnam by 115,500 by the 15th of April, but we have also announced a reduction in the military presence in Taiwan and other reductions all over the world.

Mr. CORNELAN. For which I heartily commend you.

Does that include Taiwan?

Secretary Lamm. Yes; a reduction will be made in Taiwan. I have just the MAAG figures. I will supply all of them for the record.

Mr. CORNELAN. Do the record.

Secretary Lamm. We have reduced the total MAAG strength there from 707 total U.S. personnel to 388. Total U.S. military personnel ashore numbered 9,243 as of September 30, 1969.

Mr. CORNELAN. Does that include dependents?

Secretary Lamm. No, that is just military personnel.

Mr. CORNELAN. We would have a larger presence there with dependents?

Secretary Lamm. With dependents, the figure is larger. The projection of June 30 of 1970 is —

U.S. MANPOWER REDUCTIONS IN TAIWAN AND KOREA

Mr. CORNELAN. On that manpower, how about Japan; does the same thing apply to Japan in terms of manpower reduction?

Secretary Lamm. At the present time, we have in Japan about 40,000 military, 4,600 civilians, and 42,000 dependents.

Mr. CORNELAN. Mr. Secretary, questioning at this time of day is most frustrating. There is so much ground to cover so I am going to cut through very quickly on two items.

One, Korea. Is it possible that we can withdraw some of our troop strength in Korea in the near future?

Secretary Lamm. —

Mr. CORNELAN. —

General WARREN. Do you want all of the bases from which United States withdrew for its own purposes?

Mr. PASSMAN. I am not trying to place the blame. I want a list of the U.S. bases on foreign soil that we no longer have full use of in keeping with the original agreement between the countries.

General WARREN. I understand.

Mr. PASSMAN. And the cost of those bases, and name the country.

General WARREN. I will put it in the record.

Mr. KNAUER. You want that on our initiative or a foreign country's initiative?

Mr. PASSMAN. Either way.

Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

EMPHASIS ON TROOP AND DEFENSE COUNTRIES

Mr. PASSMAN. General, on page 1 of the justifications you state that the \$350 million budget request for fiscal 1971 does not appear to provide the level of support needed to effectively implement the Nixon Doctrine. Is that correct?

General WARREN. That is correct.

Mr. PASSMAN. I assume that if an increase is made in the military assistance program we will see a drop in our overseas troop strength. Is that a valid assumption?

General WARREN. Yes, sir.

Mr. PASSMAN. Also the justifications state that 71.6 percent of the total funds available for fiscal year 1971 are estimated to be allocated to the four forward defense countries and 9.7 percent to the base rights countries. This makes a total of 81.3 percent of the estimated total funds available for military assistance in fiscal year 1971 to be allocated among seven countries. Is that correct?

General WARREN. Yes, that is correct.

Mr. PASSMAN. I would assume that the need for this large concentration of funds in these countries is because they command a high priority due to strategic consideration and strategic location; is that correct?

General WARREN. Correct, sir.

REVERSION OF OKINAWA

Mr. PASSMAN. It is my understanding that at some early date Okinawa will revert back to Japan and we will be deprived of certain privileges that we enjoy at this time, militarily, after the base reverts back to Japan, speaking of the administration end of it.

General WARREN. Yes. The administration of the island will change and become the responsibility of a new government. Our basic activities are being reviewed but will, I think, continue.

Mr. PASSMAN. Of course, but not in the same degree as of today.

Mr. KNAUER. That is right.

Mr. PASSMAN. Is the fact classified, that we have poisonous gases on Okinawa?

Mr. KNAUER. I don't believe so.

General WARREN. It has been in the papers. Mr. PASSMAN. We do, of course, have some of these poisonous gases presently in Okinawa and we are arranging to remove them; are we

NEED FOR MODERNIZATION OF KOREAN FORCES

Secretary Lamm. The only possible way we can move to reduce our presence in Korea is to support a higher funding level in Korea. This means a substantial increase in the Military Assistance Program until we get the original modernization program going.

Mr. CORNELAN. I want to say for the benefit of both of you again, and I for one have been watching this for many years. I'm utterly amazed that we have not moved in this direction — considering the fact that we have discussed our posture there for so many years.

I think the situation is pretty much the same.

Secretary Lamm. Our difficulty is that we were cut back from \$425 million to \$350 million in military assistance this past year.

Mr. CORNELAN. Korea is a grant-aid country and receiving assistance for a long time. We have put billions of dollars into Korea.

Secretary Lamm. Very little has been spent on modernization of the forces. Only two of the — divisions they now have are up to full modernized strength. Those two divisions are serving in Vietnam.

OKINAWA NEGOTIATIONS

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Statement (excerpt) by Mr. Marshall Green,
Assistant Secretary for East Asian and Pacific Affairs,
Department of State, at the Hearing before Committee
of Appropriations, House of Representatives

(April 22, 1970)

P870 Mr. Green: One of the most significant single developments in U.S. foreign policy in 1969 was the outcome of the meetings last November between President Nixon and Prime Minister Sato. The Nixon-Sato talks were designed to prepare for long-term cooperation, in particular by removing the last major political issue between our two countries, the Okinawa problem under terms which will not impair the usefulness of our bases there, nor their deterrent value. Japan and the United States also agreed to continue indefinitely their 1960 Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security.

P944 Mr. Shriver (Kansas, Rep.): Mr. Green, on page 6 you say: "The new agreement with Japan concerning Okinawa will not impair the usefulness of our bases there, nor their deterrent value."

News reports regarding that agreement indicate that our bases would come under the same conditions which

exist

exist in Japan itself now, which are reportedly more strict as to our operations in that area. Would you explain more fully what you mean?

Mr. Green: That in the Communique that was signed between Sato and Nixon last November, the Japanese stated how they viewed the situation in general in East Asia specifically with regard to Korea, the Taiwan area, and Southeast Asia. They made it clear that they viewed the security of Korea as being very important to the security of Japan, and that the criteria that they would apply at the time when we would ask them for use of our base, say in connection with Korea, would be about the same as ours. We feel reasonably sure that Japan's criteria with regard to allowing us to use the base, because we would have to consult with them in connection with the use of the base, would be roughly the same as ours, and that we are reasonably sure that the Japanese would not interpose, therefore, any objections to the use of our base, should the balloon go up in Korea or in the Taiwan straits or even in Southeast Asia.

米下院歳出委員会聴問会（四月二十二日）における
グリーン国務次官補の証言（抜萃）

（冒頭発言抜萃）

一九六九年における米国の外交政策上の最も意義深い発展の一つは、昨年十一月、ニクソン大統領と佐藤総理の間で行なわれた会談の結果である。ニクソン・佐藤会談は、特に両国間の最後の主要な政治的懸案である沖縄問題を、在沖縄米軍基地の有用性及びその抑止的価値を損なわずに解決することによつて、長期に亘る相互の協力に備えるためのものであつた。また、日本と台衆国は、一九六〇年の相互協力及び安全保障条約を期限を定めずに継続することに合意した。

（質疑応答）

シュライバー議員（カンサス州選出、共和党）「あなたは第六頁で「沖縄に関する日本との新しい合意は、在沖縄米軍基地の有用性及びその抑止的価値を損なわないであろう。」と述べている。

本件合意に関する新聞報道は、（沖縄の）基地は現在日本本土に存在すると同じ条件下に置かれるであろうことを示しているが、その条件は、当該地域（沖縄）におけるわれわれの行動については（現在）より厳格なものであると伝えられている。あなたの意味するところを、更に詳しく説明していただきたい。」

グリーン次官補「昨年十一月佐藤総理とニクソン大統領の間で署名された共同声明の中で、日本側は東アジア情勢一般、具体的には韓国、台湾地域及び東南アジアにおける情勢についての見解を述べた。日本側は、韓国の安全が日本の安全にとつて極めて重要であると考えていること、また、たとえば韓国との関係でわれわれが基地の使用を日本に求めた際に、日本側が適用する基準はわれわれのものと大体同じであろうことを明らかにした。われわれは、基地使用の許諾に関する日本側の基準——というのは基地の使用に関しては日本側と協議しなければならぬからである

が——大まかにいつてわれわれのそれと同じであろうと考
え、さしつかえないという感触をもっている。それ故、仮に韓国とか
台湾海峡、または東南アジアにおいてことが起きた場合、日本側
はわれわれの基地の使用に何ら異議をさしはさまないであろうと
考えてもよいと思う。