



Title	沖縄関係/日米協議委員会開催関係(台風による被害に関する発言   外務省外交史料館レファレンス番号 : nd)
Author(s)	-
Citation	平成27年度外交記録公開(1)   公開日 : 平成27年12月24日   外務省外交史料館管理番号 : A'3.0.0.7-1(194)   CD・DVD番号 : H27-001
Issue Date	
URL	<a href="http://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12000/43726">http://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12000/43726</a>
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台風による被害に備える  
登壇

*Ambassador Johnson's  
Speech*

才了宮在島台同による被害  
に関するレトリック大発表

Now I should like to take up the damage in the Ryukyus from Typhoon "Della" (No. 16), which struck these Islands September 22 and 23. The devastating force of this typhoon left five dead and one seriously injured, as well as over \$7.5 million in damage in its wake. I am informed by High Commissioner Unger that on September 24 and 25, commencing as soon as winds subsided sufficiently to permit flying, he conducted a personal inspection of Miyako, Kume, Aguni, and Tonaki Islands, accompanied to Kume and Miyako by Chief Executive Matsuoka. As a result of this inspection, the High Commissioner on September 26 ordered 31,000 pounds of relief supplies airlifted to these Islands and declared the devastated portions of the Ryukyu Islands a major disaster area. He also made \$200,000 from United States funds available to the Government of the Ryukyu Islands to assist in damage rehabilitation. Additional disaster relief commodities of 187,000 pounds are scheduled for the first month's disaster relief program. The Ryukyu Electric Power Corporation and the Government of the Ryukyu Islands have dispatched technicians and linemen to help restore electric power. The United States sent medical equipment experts to the Miyako Open Staff Hospital and the Nansai-en Leprosarium to help repair damage. While United States Army logistical experts are repairing Tonaki Island's only ferry boat, United States Forces have lent Tonaki "Landing Craft Medium" support to provide surface transport and communication with the main island of Okinawa. Additional welfare assistance to the stricken areas is also coming from American People-to-People Programs and other private groups.

The Government of the Ryukyu Islands, working in close coordination with the United States Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands, has been alert, energetic, and resourceful in its relief activities.

In addition to accompanying the High Commissioner to Miyako and Kume, the Chief Executive visited and revisited all of the disaster-stricken areas between September 25 and October 1. The Government of the Ryukyu Islands established disaster relief headquarters as early as September 22, made prompt damage surveys, and, by September 25, had implemented the Disaster Relief Act. The Government of the Ryukyu Islands used both its own and commercial boats to deliver more than 80 tons of Food-For-Peace supplies, as well as bales of blankets and other emergency items, in the initial period following the typhoon. To round out the picture, the High Commissioner has asked me to include in my report to you that the Government of the Ryukyu Islands is now organizing a comprehensive \$3.4 million Emergency Relief Program, utilizing United States Disaster Aid and supplemental Japan Fiscal Year 1968 and Japan Fiscal Year 1969 funds to defray cost of temporary shelters, clothing, public facility and agriculture rehabilitation, school aid, and unemployment relief.

Finally, I should like to mention the High Commissioner's report, which we have already passed to the Government of Japan, entitled: "United States Request to the Government of Japan for Disaster Rehabilitation to the Ryukyu Islands". It details the \$7.5 million damage and, among other pertinent data, includes the Government of the Ryukyu Islands' request for Government of Japan typhoon disaster aid for Japan Fiscal Year 1968 and Japan Fiscal Year 1969.

The High Commissioner has also told me that throughout the crisis the people in the stricken areas and their leaders displayed noteworthy courage, resourcefulness, and an altogether admirable spirit of self-help.

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アメリカ局長 2}

参事 2}

Agenda Item 1

"Okinawan Participation in the Deliberations of the Japanese Diet"

北米 書記 2}

Minister Miki opens the meeting. Ambassador Johnson introduces the American representatives and the agenda is adopted. Minister Miki will then ask the Ambassador to open the discussion of the Diet participation item.

Ambassador Johnson

Mr. Minister, at the Fourteenth Meeting of this Committee last July 1, I requested that the United States side be kept informed of the progress of your Government's studies of the question of Okinawan participation in the deliberations of the Japanese Diet. Your able staff has responded to my request. As a result of the discussions which have been conducted at the working level over the intervening months, it is now possible for me to agree on behalf of my Government that it would be desirable and useful for elected Okinawan representatives to participate in the deliberations of the Japanese Diet. I understand that you and Director-General Tanaka wish to summarize your Government's views at this meeting. I would be interested to have these views.

Minister Miki

Thank you very much, Ambassador Johnson.

On behalf of the Government of Japan, I would like to express our appreciation for the understanding and cooperation which the

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United States Government extended toward the realization of the Okinawan participation in the deliberations of Japanese Diet, which has been a long cherished desire of the Okinawan residents.

The agreement now reached demonstrates anew close cooperation between our two countries concerning Okinawa. This will no doubt deepen the appreciation on the part of the Japanese people, including the Okinawan residents, of the importance of cooperation between our two countries.

According to this agreement, a formula will be established in which Okinawan views may be reflected directly in Japanese measures concerning Okinawa. It is particularly significant to establish such a forum at the time when measures for "Ittaika" between Okinawa and Japan proper are going to be vigorously promoted in preparation for the return of Okinawa to Japan proper.

Necessary measures for the actual implementation of Okinawan Diet participation are to be taken in Okinawa and Japan proper. In order to ensure that Okinawan Diet participation be conducted in an effective and productive manner, cooperation on the part of the United States, maintaining the administrative rights over Okinawa, is no doubt necessary. Therefore, I wish to take this occasion to request the United States Government to extend understanding and cooperation toward the future implementation of Okinawan Diet participation.

(Interpreted)

I understand Director-General Tanaka wishes to make remarks.

## Director-General Tanaka

With respect to the actual implementation of the agreed Okinawan participation in the deliberations of the Japanese Diet, detailed arrangements shall be determined both in Okinawa and Japan proper according to respective domestic law.

In order to ensure that the Okinawan Diet participation be really significant, the Government of Japan considers that it is desirable that the number of Okinawan representatives in the two Houses of the Japanese Diet shall be determined on the same basis as is the number of members of the two Houses from a comparable prefecture in Japan proper, and that the Okinawan representatives shall be invested with broadest possible competence that can be admitted by Japanese law, given the fact that Okinawa is under United States Administration. For this purpose, the Government of Japan also expects that the provisions of GRI legislation governing qualifications, electoral procedures and legal status of the Okinawan

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representatives be consistent with the provisions of Japanese law concerning membership in the Diet in Japan proper.

Accordingly, I would like to request that the United States Government would extend understanding and cooperation toward these expectations.

Ambassador Johnson

Thank you, Minister Miki and Director-General Tanaka.

I have no objection to the views which you have expressed. I

can assure you of my Government's cooperation in implementing

the agreement reached here today.

Minister Miki will thank the Ambassador and move on to discussion of the typhoon relief item.