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AMBASSADOR'S STATEMENT ON GOJ AID

Thank you, Mr. Minister and Mr. Director-General, for this thoughtful review of your Government's long-range planning with respect to the implementation of the concept of "Ittaika." I am sure that as we study your remarks we will find many useful and thought-provoking suggestions on which we will be developing our reactions and comments. We welcome your expression of your Government's intention to cooperate fully in utilizing the Advisory Committee to implement the concept of "Ittaika" preparatory to the reversion of administrative rights to Japan. Certainly what we have together accomplished thus far in the Advisory Committee is completely in the spirit of the agreement last November between President Johnson and Prime Minister Sato. I feel that both our governments must continue to cooperate in the Advisory Committee in as flexible and forward-looking a manner as possible.

There is one point, however, which I would particularly like to raise. My Government officially and, I might add, High Commissioner Unger and I personally believe it essential that additional measures be taken to improve the health and social welfare benefits of the Okinawan people. Such progress should, in our opinion, be a priority goal of "Ittaika." We hope that you share our view. We further hope that it will be possible for your Government to inform us at an early date of the general magnitude of additional funds which could be provided through your aid program to support the concept of "Ittaika" in this field.

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Health and social welfare programs are, of course, complex subjects and there are numerous details which would have to be negotiated among the authorities of the United States Government, the Government of the Ryukyu Islands and the Government of Japan if new measures connected with your aid program are to have a truly beneficial and effective impact. I feel, therefore, that the Advisory Committee should continue to devote close attention to the requirements of effective health and social welfare programs in Okinawa.

July 1, 1968

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AMBASSADOR'S STATEMENT ON DIET PARTICIPATION

Thank you, Mr. Minister and Mr. Director-General, for your remarks on Okinawan participation in the affairs of the Japanese Diet. You may be assured that I shall report them to my Government. The proposals we have seen for Okinawan participation in the Diet leave many questions unresolved and raise many problems. I must say in all frankness that my Government may find it very hard to overcome these difficulties. I am simply unable to comment at this time upon the feasibility of Okinawan Diet participation. I and my Government would appreciate being kept informed of the progress of your studies of this matter.

July 1, 1968

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高等弁務官諮問委員会の業務の進展に関する

日米協議委員会あて琉球諸島米高等弁務官の報告

(一九六八年七月一日)

琉球諸島の経済的・社会的発展促進の相互努力の上で、極めて意義ある貢献をされてきた協議委員会あてに、本日この報告書を提出することは、私の喜びとするところである。この協力計画は、昨年十一月の佐藤総理大臣とジョンソン大統領の歴史的会談の結果、新しい局面を迎えた。

右会談において、両国指導者は、琉球諸島と日本本土間に残存する経済的・社会的障壁を除去することを自さす諸種の方途について、私に勧告するため、日米両国政府ならびに、琉球政府各代表からなる委員会を設けることに合意した。この決定は、琉球住民ならびに琉球の諸施設をいつそ日本本土に同化させ、琉球住民の経済的・社会的福祉を促進することが望ましいという相互の認識に基づいて、行なわれたのである。本日、右諮問委員会の業務の進展について、協議委員会に私の第一回報告を提出することは、私の光栄とするところである。

大統領と総理大臣は、前記会談において、琉球諸島所在の米軍基地が、日本ならびに極東自由諸国の安全保障確保の上で、引きつづき果すべき重要役割を認め、同時にまた行政権が日本に返還されるときにおこるであろう困難を最小限にするための措置を講ずることの必要性についても合意した。琉球諸島米高等弁務官諮問委員会の設置は、この必要を満たすための大胆かつすぐれた政治的措置であった。重要なことは、この諮問委員会は、三政府代表が対等に会談を行なうことができる討議の場であることである。また、この討議の場は、日本政府と琉球政府の双方が、琉球の将来のための立案に参加する、これまでにない機会を提供している。さらに、諮問委員会の設置は、琉球政府の役割が大きく拡大されたことを意味し、それはまた一方、琉球政府が成熟と責任を増してゆくことに、われわれ相互が確信をおいている証左だと、私は信じる。

諮問委員会は、返還に代るものとして考えられたのではなく、琉球諸島の行政権が日本に復帰する日に備える実際的な重要機関である。私は、琉球住民の必要と願望を十二分に知っているので、諮問委員会の設置と、委員諸氏が、琉球諸島米高等弁務官としての私の責務を遂行する上で、今日までに与えられ、また今後とも与えられるであろう支援を、心底から歓迎している。

昨年十一月十五日の諮問委員会設置取り決めは、効果的な活動機関に育てようと合意した構想を具体化する端緒にすぎなかつた。最初に琉球政府の同意を得た後、去る一月十九日に、日米両国政府間で、概略構想を、同委員会が現在運営の基本方針としている細目規定にまで具体化した覚え書きの交換が行なわれて、外交経路を通じた交渉が実を結んだ。

この新計画を三政府がいかに重要視しているかは、委員会の委員としてそれぞれが選んだ人選に明らかにもられる。米国側は、直ち

にローレンス・ロ・パアス公使を任命したが、氏は古参外交官であり、また経験豊富な経済学者であり、当時駐日米国大使館経済・商務担当公使・参事官であつた。日本政府は、すぐれた外交官である高瀬侍郎駐ビルマ大使を召喚して、右委員会勤務を命じた。琉球政府は、琉球で最も尊敬されている人で、事業家としても公職者としても卓越した経歴の持主である瀬長浩氏を任命した。これら三委員は、各政府の有能な代弁者であるのみならず、琉球についてのわれわれ共通の目標に献身する協調班のメンバーとしてもすぐれた才をもたれていることが、日ならずして実証された。

諮問委員会は、三月一日に第一回委員会を開いたが、その席上私は、委員会の使命、目的、運営方法について私の見解を述べた。次いで開かれた何回かの委員会は、効果的な委員会運営に必要な管理手続き事項を中心に進められた。

委員諸氏は、当初から、委員会と全スタッフが一個所に集中して仕事をするのが最も望ましいといふことで合意していたが、適当な場所がないため、委員諸氏と上級補佐官の一部が、琉球米民政府庁舎内に、一時的に場所を借りていた。しかし、さいわい先週、委員諸氏とスタッフ全員が那覇市中心街の一つの建物に移ることができたことをご報告する。

各委員を援助するスタッフの構成は、米国人八名、日本人十名、琉球住民九名である。このほか委員会は二名からなる合同事務局を設けている。

諮問委員会は、その重要な責任を果たすため、直ちに行動した。委員会は、通常火曜日と金曜日に会合し、三月一日発足以来三十回以上の会議を重ね、すでに五つの主要な勧告を私に提出し、私はこれを承認した。それらの勧告は次のとおりである。

1、日本本土との沖縄の一体化に導く保健、教育、福祉および全般的経済の分野における実際的な計画を策定する目的のために、諮問委員会の後援のもとに、一体化調査団を沖縄へ派遣するよう日本

政府に招請状を出した。この調査団は五月二十七日沖縄を訪問した。そして、同調査団の最終報告は七月中旬、諮問委員会に提出されることになっていると了解している。

2、医学、高等教育などの諸分野における日本本土と琉球諸島との間の職員の交流。日本政府のきも入りで、前東京都衛生局長小林彰博士が、琉球大学の権威者としての計画の細目を取り決めるため、すでに数回にわたり那覇を訪問されている。

3、琉球開発金融公社の資産の琉球政府への移管に関する日本政府提案の調査。日本銀行監事鈴木源吾氏の指導のもとに、調査団の編成が目下進められている。同調査団は七月中旬、那覇に到着する見込みである。

4、職業その他の面での資格および免許の同一化。

5、国家、すなわち中央政府レベルの機能と、県レベルの機能を区別する目的のもとに、琉球政府の機能を分析すること。

これらの勧告は、それ自体において良好なスタートであるが、全体の一部分にすぎない。委員会は現在、他に三十余の提案を検討中であり、福祉面の諸計画に特別の考慮を払っているが、そのうち次の三件は特に注目に値する。

- (1) 一九六九年十月までに医療保険の適用範囲を拡大して、全住民に適用する。
- (2) 一九七〇年四月までに国民年金計画を拡大して、給付額を日本本土のそれと同等にする。
- (3) 社会福祉計画の促進。

諮問委員会委員長は、社会福祉および教育に関する分科委員会を設置した。これらの分科委員会は現在定期的に会合している。社会福祉分科委員会は、できるかぎり早期に社会福祉計画の面で日本と同格に達するために克服しなければならない立法、財政、行政上の障害の調査に、当面の関心を向けている。

これらの計画は、日本本土と沖縄の同格化を達成する目的のために最も重要であり、また当面有望なものであるが、このほかにも考慮しなければならない諸計画がある。たとえば、教員に対する給与

および生活条件の改善を含む教育制度面の改善、輸出産業に対する税制上の特別奨励措置の検討、沖縄の産物に対し内国民待遇を与えるための貿易条令の改正、および日本の例にならつて沖縄の産業に対し財政その他の面での援助を拡大することの可能性などがある。ダニエル、マン、ジョンソン、メンデンホール社および日本側経済技術コンサルタントが、琉球米民政府および琉球政府のために作成した最近の報告書には、以上のほか数多くの調査すべき分野が示唆されている。

これらの措置およびそれに続く他の措置は、琉球諸島と日本との間に残っている経済上、社会上の障害を取り除くために大幅の前進をもたらすし、またこれを実現するものと私は信じているが、われわれが直面している課題の規模を過小評価することがあつてはならない。国民総生産が過去五年間、毎年平均一五・六%の上昇を示し、一九六七年には五億二千一百万ドルに達するといふ、最近数年の琉球のめざましい発展にもかかわらず、きわめて大きな諸問題が残っている。経済は、米軍基地ならびに基地関連支出に依存しており、これがなお国民総生産の五〇%を賄っている。民間および公共部面での投資は不十分であり、社会福祉面での重要要素は、日本本土のそれに比べてまだ遅れている。

これらの問題解決は、創意とますます多くの資源投入を要する、この上もなく困難な課題である。琉球諸島米高等弁務官諮問委員会、この課題に応えるための重要な新機関である。協議委員会の全面的支持があれば、琉球におけるわれわれ共通の目標達成に、諮問委員会がますます重要な役割を演ずることを、私は確信してやまない。

以上をもつて、諮問委員会の業務の進展に関する協議委員会への私の第一回報告を終る。

July 1, 1968

REPORT OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS TO THE
JAPAN-U.S. CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE CONCERNING THE PROGRESS
OF THE WORK OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

It is a pleasure for me to report today to the Consultative Committee which has contributed so significantly in a mutuality of effort to promote the economic and social development of the Ryukyu Islands. This cooperative endeavor took on new dimensions as a result of the historic meeting last November between Prime Minister Sato and President Johnson.

At that meeting the leaders of our two countries agreed to establish a committee, composed of representatives of the Governments of Japan and the United States and of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands, to advise me on measures aimed at removing the remaining economic and social barriers between the Ryukyu Islands and Japan proper. The decision was based on a mutual recognition of the desirability of further identifying the Ryukyuan people and their institutions with Japan proper, and of promoting the economic and social welfare of the Ryukyuan people. Today, it is my privilege to make my first report to you on the progress of the work on the Advisory Committee.

(more)

At their meeting the President and the Prime Minister recognized the vital role that United States military bases in the Ryukyu Islands continue to play in assuring the security of Japan and other free nations in the Far East; at the same time they also agreed on the necessity of taking measures to minimize the stresses which will arise at such time as administrative rights are restored to Japan. The establishment of the Advisory Committee to the High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands was a bold and statesmanlike approach to meeting this need. Significantly, the Advisory Committee provides a forum where representatives of the three Governments can meet together as equals. Also, this forum provides both the Government of Japan and the Government of the Ryukyu Islands an unprecedented opportunity to participate in planning for the future of the Ryukyus. Additionally, I believe that the establishment of the Advisory Committee represents a major expansion in the role of the GRI which, in turn, reflects our mutual confidence in the growing maturity and responsibility of that Government.

Although the Committee was not conceived as a substitute for reversion, it is, however, a practical and important mechanism in preparing for that day when the Ryukyu Islands return to Japanese administration. Being acutely aware of the needs and aspirations of the Ryukyuan people, I assure you that I welcome without reservation the establishment of the Advisory Committee and the assistance its members have already rendered and will continue to render me in carrying out my responsibilities as High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands.

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The November 15th agreement to establish the Committee was only the first step in the evolution from an agreed concept to an effective, operating body. Negotiations through diplomatic channels culminated, after first obtaining the concurrence of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands, on January 19th with an exchange of notes between our two Governments translating the general concept into the detailed frame of reference under which the Committee operates today.

The importance which the three Governments attached to this new undertaking is unmistakably attested to in their choice of representatives to sit on the Committee. The United States for its part quickly chose Minister Laurence C. Vass, one of its most senior Foreign Service Officers and experienced economists, then serving as Minister-Counselor for Economic and Commercial Affairs at the United States Embassy in Tokyo. The Government of Japan recalled from Burma a distinguished diplomat, Ambassador Jiro Takase, to serve on the Committee. The Government of the Ryukyu Islands selected Mr. Hiroshi Senaga, one of the most respected individuals in the Ryukyus, and one with an outstanding record both as a businessman and as a public servant. These three individuals have quickly proved to be not only able advocates of their respective Governments, but also gifted members of a harmonious team dedicated to our common goals in the Ryukyus.

The Committee held its initial meeting on the first of March, at which time I outlined to its members my views on the Committee's mission, objectives

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and modus operandi. Subsequent early meetings were devoted to administrative and procedural matters needed to insure efficient Committee operation.

From the start, the representatives agreed that it would be most desirable if the Committee and all of its staff could be housed in a single location because of the lack of a suitable facility, the representatives and a few of their senior assistants were located temporarily in space loaned to them in the office building of the United States Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands. I am happy to report, however, that last week all on the Committee and its staff were finally located in a single building in downtown Naha.

The supporting staffs of the respective members consist of eight Americans, ten Japanese and nine Ryukyans. In addition, the Committee has organized a joint secretariat, consisting of two persons.

The Advisory Committee has moved quickly to meet its important responsibilities. Usually meeting on Tuesday and Friday, the Committee, in more than thirty meetings since its inception on March 1st, has already submitted to me five major recommendations which I have approved. These recommendations are:

1. The invitation to the Government of Japan to dispatch an Ittaika survey team to Okinawa, under the aegis of the Advisory Committee, for the purpose of developing the practical programs in the fields of health, education, welfare and the general economy, which will lead to the identification of Okinawa with Japan proper. This survey team visited Okinawa on 27 May, and I understand that the team's final report will be submitted to the Advisory Committee in mid-July.

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2. The exchange of personnel between Japan proper and the Ryukyus in certain fields such as medicine and higher education. Sponsored by the GOJ, Dr. Kobayashi Akira, former Director of the Department of Public Health, Tokyo Metropolitan Government, has already visited Naha several times to work out details of this program with authorities at the University of the Ryukyus.

3. The study of a Government of Japan proposal to transfer the assets of the Ryukyu Development Loan Corporation to the Government of the Ryukyu Islands. A study-team is now being formed under the direction of Mr. Gengo Suzuki, Bank of Japan Auditor. It is expected that the team will arrive in Naha mid-July.

4. The identification of qualifications and licenses in professional and other fields.

5. The analysis of functions performed by the Government of the Ryukyu Islands, with a view to differentiating between State, i.e. national government, and prefectural level functions.

These recommendations are in themselves a good start, but they are only part of the picture. The Committee is now studying more than thirty other proposals; it is giving special consideration to projects in the welfare field, three of which merit special attention:

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(1) The expansion of medical insurance to cover the entire population by October 1969; (2) The expansion of the National Pension Program to pay benefits comparable to those in Japan proper by April 1970; and, (3) An accelerated social welfare program.

The Chairman of the Advisory Committee has established social welfare and education subcommittees, which are now meeting regularly. The social welfare subcommittee is giving immediate attention to a study of the legislative, financial and administrative hurdles that must be overcome in order to reach parity with Japan in social welfare programs at the earliest possible date.

While these programs are the most important and immediately promising for the purpose of achieving Okinawan parity with Japan proper, there are others awaiting consideration. Among these are: improvements in the educational system, including better allowances and living conditions for teachers; the study of special tax incentives to export industries; a revision of trade regulations to provide national treatment for Okinawan products, and possible extension of fiscal and other assistance to Okinawan industry following Japanese models. A number of additional areas for investigation are suggested in a recent report prepared for USCAR and the GRI by Daniel, Mann, Johnson and Mendenhall and the Japan economic and engineering consultants.

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I believe that these measures and others which will follow can and will lead to substantial movement toward removing the remaining economic and social barriers between the Ryukyu Islands and Japan proper, but the scope of the task we face must not be underestimated. In spite of impressive Ryukyuan development in recent years -- the gross national product has risen an average of 15.6 percent annually over the last five years, reaching \$522 million in 1967 -- enormous problems remain. The economy is dependent on U.S. base and base-related spending which still contributes 50 percent of the gross national product; investment in both the private and public sector is inadequate; and, important elements in the social welfare field are still behind their counterparts in Japan proper.

The solution to these problems poses a most difficult challenge which will demand ingenuity and an increasing commitment of resources. The Advisory Committee to the High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands is an important new instrument for meeting this challenge. With your full support, I am confident that the Committee will play an increasingly important role in achieving our common goals in the Ryukyus.

Gentlemen, that concludes my initial report to the Consultative Committee concerning the progress of the work of the Advisory Committee.

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アメリカ局長

参事官

北米課長

47. 6. 29
北米

協議委員会における米大使発言内容

6月29日 在京米大使館 カンガム書記官より
提示越 1. 協議委員会及び同会合に

におけるジョーンズ大使の (1) 日本政府対沖
縄移助大. f. u. (2). 国政参加に用いた

発言振り、別紙のとおり供覧。 12 |
手付。

(B.W.P. カンガム書記官の報告)

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AMBASSADOR'S STATEMENT ON DIET PARTICIPATION

Thank you, Mr. Minister, for your remarks on Okinawan participation in the affairs of the Japanese Diet. You may be assured that I shall report them to my Government. The proposals we have seen for Okinawan participation in the Diet leave many questions unresolved and raise many problems. I must say in all frankness that my Government may find it very hard to overcome these difficulties. I am simply unable to comment at this time upon the feasibility of Okinawan Diet participation. I and my Government would appreciate being kept informed of the progress of your studies of this matter.

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July 1, 1968

Proposed Report of the High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands to the Japan-United States Consultative Committee Concerning the Progress of the Work of the Advisory Committee to the High Commissioner

It is a pleasure for me to report today to the Consultative Committee which has contributed so significantly in a mutuality of effort to promote the economic and social development of the Ryukyu Islands. This cooperative endeavor took on new dimensions as a result of the historic meeting last November between Prime Minister Sato and President Johnson.

At that meeting the leaders of our two countries agreed to establish a committee, composed of representatives of the Governments of Japan and the United States and of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands, to advise me on measures aimed at removing the remaining economic and social barriers between the Ryukyu Islands and Japan proper. The decision was based on a mutual recognition of the desirability of identifying the Ryukyuan people and their institutions with Japan proper, and of promoting the economic and social welfare of the Ryukyuan people. Today, it is my privilege to make my first report to you on the progress of the work on the Advisory Committee.

At their meeting the President and the Prime Minister recognized the vital role that United States military bases in the Ryukyu Islands continue to play in assuring the security of Japan and other free nations in the Far East; at the same time they also agreed on the necessity of taking measures to minimize the stresses which will arise at such time as administrative rights are restored to Japan. The establishment of

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Although the Committee was not conceived as a substitute for reversion, it is, however, a practical and important mechanism in preparing for that day when the security situation in the Far East will permit the return of the Ryukyu Islands to Japanese administration. Being acutely aware of the needs and aspirations of the Ryukyuan people, I assure you that I welcome without reservation the establishment of the Advisory Committee and the assistance its members have already rendered and will continue to render me in carrying out my responsibilities as High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands.

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Governments translating the general concept into the detailed frame of reference under which the Committee operates today.

The importance which the three Governments attached to this new undertaking is unmistakably attested to in their choice of representatives to sit on the Committee. The United States for its part quickly chose Minister Laurence C. Vass, one of its most senior Foreign Service Officers and experienced economists, then serving as Minister-Counselor for Economic and Commercial Affairs at the United States Embassy in Tokyo. The Government of Japan recalled from Burma a distinguished diplomat, Ambassador Jiro Takase, to serve on the Committee. The Government of the Ryukyu Islands selected Mr. Hiroshi Senaga, one of the most respected individuals in the Ryukyus, and one with an outstanding record both as a businessman and as a public servant. These three individuals have quickly proved to be not only able advocates of their respective Governments, but also gifted members of a harmonious team dedicated to our common goals in the Ryukyus.

The Committee held its initial meeting on the first of March, at which time I outlined to its members my views on the Committee's mission, objectives and modus operandi. Subsequent early meetings were devoted to administrative and procedural matters needed to insure efficient Committee operation.

From the start, the representatives agreed that it would be most desirable if the Committee and all of its staff could be housed in a

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single location because of the lack of a suitable facility, the representatives and a few of their senior assistants were located temporarily in space loaned to them in the office building of the United States Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands. I am happy to report, however, that last week all on the Committee and its staff were finally located in a single building in downtown Naha.

The supporting staffs of the respective members consist of eight Americans, ten Japanese and nine Ryukyuan. In addition, the Committee has organized a joint secretariat, consisting of two persons.

The Advisory Committee has moved quickly to meet its important responsibilities. Usually meeting on Tuesday and Friday, the Committee, in more than thirty meetings since its inception on March 1st, has already submitted to me five major recommendations which I have approved. These recommendations are:

1. The invitation to the Government of Japan to dispatch an Ittaika survey team to Okinawa, under the aegis of the Advisory Committee, for the purpose of developing the practical programs in the fields of health, education, welfare and the general economy, which will lead to the identification of Okinawa with Japan proper. This survey team visited Okinawa on 27 May, and I understand that the team's final report will be submitted to the Advisory Committee in mid-July.
2. The exchange of personnel between Japan proper and the Ryukyus in certain fields such as medicine and higher education. Sponsored

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by the GOJ, Dr. Kobayashi Akira, former Director of the Department of Public Health, Tokyo Metropolitan Government, has already visited Naha several times to work out details of this program with authorities at the University of the Ryukyus.

3. The study of a Government of Japan proposal to transfer the assets of the Ryukyu Development Loan Corporation to the Government of the Ryukyu Islands. A study-team is now being formed under the direction of Mr. Gengo Suzuki, Bank of Japan Auditor. It is expected that the team will arrive in Naha mid-July.

4. The identification of qualifications and licenses in professional and other fields.

5. The analysis of functions performed by the Government of the Ryukyu Islands, with a view to differentiating between State, i. e. national government, and prefectural level functions.

These recommendations are in themselves a good start, but they are only part of the picture. The Committee is now studying more than thirty other proposals; it is giving special consideration to projects in the welfare field, three of which merit special attention:

- (1) The expansion of medical insurance to cover the entire population by October 1969;
- (2) The expansion of the National Pension Program to pay benefits comparable to those in Japan proper by April 1970; and,
- (3) An accelerated social welfare program.

The Chairman of the Advisory Committee has established social welfare and education subcommittees, which are now meeting regularly. The social welfare subcommittee is giving immediate attention to a study of the legislative, financial and administrative hurdles that must be overcome in order to reach parity with Japan in social welfare programs at the earliest possible date.

While these programs are the most important and immediately promising for the purpose of achieving Okinawan parity with Japan proper, there are others awaiting consideration. Among these are: improvements in the educational system, including better allowances and living conditions for teachers; the study of special tax incentives to export industries; a revision of trade regulations to provide national treatment for Okinawan products, and possible extension of fiscal and other assistance to Okinawan industry following Japanese models. A number of additional areas for investigation are suggested in a recent report prepared for USCAR and the GRI by Daniel, Mann, Johnson and Mendenhall and the Japan economic and engineering consultants.

I believe that these measures and others which will follow can and will lead to substantial movement toward removing the remaining economic and social barriers between the Ryukyu Islands and Japan proper, but the scope of the task we face must not be underestimated. In spite of impressive Ryukyuan development in recent years -- the gross national product has risen an average of 15.6 percent annually over the

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last five years, reaching \$522 million in 1967 -- enormous problems remain. The economy is dependent on U. S. base and base-related spending which still contributes 50 percent of the gross national product; investment in both the private and public sector is inadequate; and, important elements in the social welfare field are still behind their counterparts in Japan proper.

The solution to these problems poses a most difficult challenge which will demand ingenuity and an increasing commitment of resources. The Advisory Committee to the High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands is an important new instrument for meeting this challenge, With your full support, I am confident that the Committee will play an increasingly important role in achieving our common goals in the Ryukyus.

Gentlemen, that concludes my initial report to the Consultative Committee concerning the progress of the work of the Advisory Committee.

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