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北米一課長  
首 席  
今野 官  
小滝

秘  
無期限

2/6  
13/夜

YOA跡地使用について

昭47. 2-6

米 保

1. 経緯

(1) 本側は、

EBって、YOA撤去後の

跡地はエーカー及び付屋建物（住宅15戸及び同  
運施設）を嘉手納飛行場の一部を構成する

施設・区域として追加提供してもらいたい旨日  
本側に要請した。

(2) 右要請を受けた施設等は、那覇局に内容に  
本件提供についての地主の意向を調査せよと

と、3、那覇局より概略要次のとりの報告  
に接した。

「VOA関係の地主は35名でその中32名は嘉手納飛行場の地主でもある。また、右32名の中18名は、いわゆる反戦地主で彼等が所有している嘉手納飛行場内の土地は、現在暫定使用法が適用されている。地主会長の言によれば、VOA跡地を単に提供することについて、約半数の地主が協力すると述べている。」

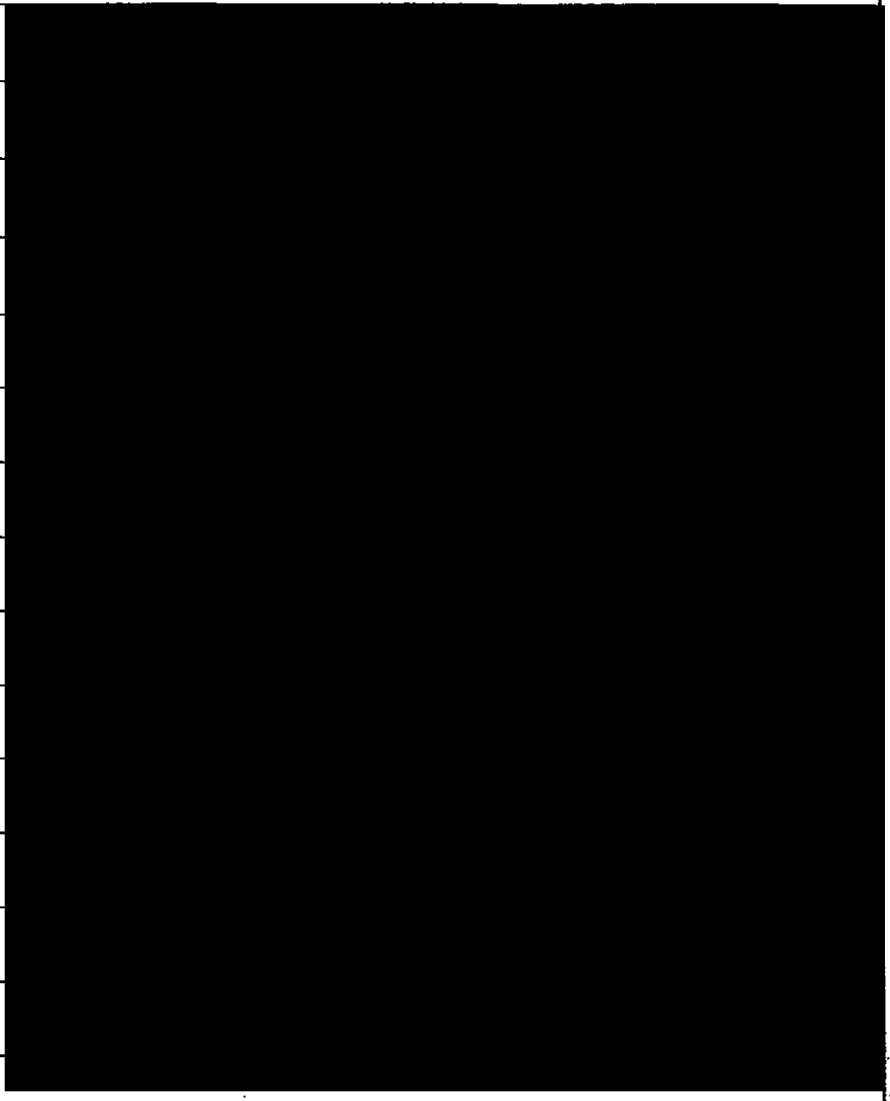
(3) 先般より、反戦地主がいるための本件追加提償は困難であると報告していたこと、一月、地主会長は那覇局に対し、提償実現方針を計らってほしい旨申し述べた。右申し述べに対し、那覇局は、提償には地主の賛成が必要なので地主を説得してもらいたい旨取り敢えず答えておいた。

(4) 年月、欄別 [redacted] に関する日本側の

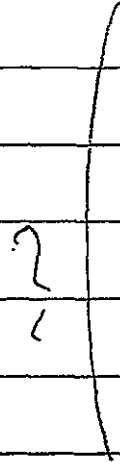
検討状況について照会があったので、施設者

は [redacted] の部

上、<sup>(口頭にて)</sup> 概況要次のとおり回答した。



(5) なお、VOA用地については、VOA当局と地主との間の借地契約は締結してあるが、



地主は、周辺地区の平均地代に6%上積みしたものを那覇局を通じて支払っている由

である。

### 2. 施設等の立地

関係地主の賛同をとりつけることにより、特にVOA用地を米軍に提供すること自体に

問題がなければ話の必要がある。この点外務省の見解を伺いたい。

~~(なお、回答は、VOAは米軍一課が管轄する。このため、同課に事情をたずねておく旨取り次ぐお答えであった。)~~

## \$1.2-BILLION AUTHORIZED FOR STATE DEPARTMENT

The Senate Sept. 11 passed by a 76-8 vote the annual State Department authorization bill (S 1517). As passed, S 1517 authorized \$1.2-billion for operations and programs of the State Department, the United States Information Agency, the Board for International Broadcasting and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

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

The Senate made only one change in the total authorization approved by the Foreign Relations Committee July 29. It adopted an amendment offered by Harry F. Byrd Jr. (Ind. Va.) cutting from the bill \$25-million intended as the first installment of a U.S. contribution to a proposed United Nations University to be built in Tokyo, Japan. (*Committee action, provisions, Weekly Report p. 1541*)

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

### New Approach

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

### Floor Action

#### Diego Garcia

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

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

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

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

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

### MIA Amendment

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

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

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

### United Nations University

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

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

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

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

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withdrawn for consideration later by the Foreign Relations Committee.

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

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

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

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

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

**Other Amendments**

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

- By Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.), to earmark \$1-million to reorganize and update a mechanical system for processing passports in the State Department.
- By Humphrey, to require that at least two members of the Senate delegation to conferences of the Interparliamentary Union be from the Foreign Relations Committee.
- By Strom Thurmond (R S.C.), to restrict arms control impact statements required of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency to nuclear systems only, and to specify which committees the director of the agency must report to on the statements.

**Provisions**

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

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

**International organizations, conferences:**

<b>International organizations and conferences (State Department):</b>	
Contributions to international organizations .....	198,496,000
Contributions to international peace-keeping activities .....	9,600,000
Missions to international organizations .....	8,696,000
International conferences and contingencies .....	5,840,000
International trade negotiations .....	2,598,000
<b>International commissions (State Department):</b>	
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico .....	13,687,000
American sections, international commissions .....	1,576,000
International fisheries commissions .....	4,730,000
<b>Information and cultural exchange:</b>	
United States Information Agency:	
Salaries and expenses .....	257,692,000
Special international exhibitions .....	6,187,000
Acquisitions of radio facilities .....	10,135,000
<b>Educational exchange (State Department):</b>	
Mutual education and cultural exchanges ...	65,000,000
Center for cultural interchange between East and West .....	9,000,000
United States-Japan friendship activities (foreign currency program) .....	0
Board for International Broadcasting .....	65,640,000
<b>Miscellaneous:</b>	
Migration and refugee assistance .....	10,100,000
Assistance to Soviet refugees .....	20,000,000

Total ..... \$1,176,485,000

—By Ted Vaden

**Hearings:**

**LOCKHEED KICKBACKS**

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

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

**Lockheed Chairman**

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

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

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