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芳林(一) (米例案)

秘密表示(朱印)
極 秘
 無 期 限
 部 の 内 号

部数指示	発信用	執務用	備 考
主 信	1	1	2
あ 別			
付属校 あり(米側)			

発送日 昭和45年12月3日
 処理日
 発信 **タイフ** 検査

文書課長 (印) 公 信 案 (分類)

公 信 番号 **未処理 4368** 号 公 信 日付 昭和45年12月3日

大 臣 主管 起案 昭和45年12月3日

政務次官
 事務次官
 外務審議官
 外務審議官
 官 房 長

アメリカ局長
 参 事 官
 北米才一課長

起案者 電話番号
1124 2465

簡 便 先

受 信 者 在 米 本場大使(3名) 発信者 外務大臣
 沖縄復帰準備委日本国政府代表(3名)

写 送 付 先 (希望発送日) 12月3日

件 名 沖縄軍務問題について

GA-3 3 外務省 81 回覧番号

(注) 別添加付されたファイルあり。

未処理4368号
 昭和45年12月 3日

外 務 大 臣

(件名)
 沖縄軍務問題について

引用公・電信
 日付・番号 12月2日付アメリカ局長米部内連絡

冒頭往電の答議に先立ち、米側より提出のあつた11月27日付トーキング・ポインター字1部貴使にお含みまでに別添のとおり送付する。

本信送付先 米、沖半委

※ 付属添付 付属空便(行) 付属空便(DP) 付属船便(貨) 付属船便(郵)

GA-2-1 外務省

(※印は文書課記入)

転付 30/422 file/001

写

極 秘
無 期 限
2 部 の 内
2 号

米北 / 第 1777 号

RR45F12E10E

在 米 大 使 殿

外 務 大 臣

(件名)
沖 繩 軍 務 肉 類

引用公・電信
日付・番号 12月3日 発 往 電 アリカ 局長 部内 連絡

11月30日より12月2日にかけて開催されたワ
ー ン 補 佐 官 と の 本 件 会 議 の 米 側 作 成
合 意 議 事 録 案 (写) 別 添 送 付 す る 。 な お 、
ゆ か 方 対 案 は 鋭 意 作 成 中 で あ り 、 近 日
中 に 米 側 に 提 示 し う る 予 定 の と こ ろ

※ 付 属 添 付 付 属 空 便 (行) 付 属 空 便 (DP) 付 属 船 便 (貨) 付 属 船 便 (客)

(※印は文書書記人)

2

案文確定次第追電する。ついては
この旨米側に通報おきありたい。ま
た本件記録の取扱いには十分
留意されたい。

11

極 秘
無 期 限
部 の 内 号

条約局長



アメリカ局長

参事官

条約課長



安全保障課長

北米第一課長

沖縄軍務問題

(ワグラー会議記録)

45. 12. 18

米北1

先に字を交換して(本54会議(12月20日、
(11)

12月10、20 於東京)の米側作成合意

議事録案(別添)に対し、金口署名の

と云々の修正を加えて11月21日(11月21日)御査閲

願います。

(322)~(

(決裁終了後、在京米大使に通報の予定)

△ — ②
on the basis of various assumptions, BY
5/8/
the GOS side stated that U.S. side
should make contributions ^{towards} severance
pay benefits on and above the level
indicated by the U.S. side as its own
responsibility. The GOS side did not
give any assurance with respect
to financial contributions in relation
to the area of severance pay benefit.
No conclusions were reached.

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December 2, 1970

OKINAWA REVERSION - SOFA RELATED ISSUES

AGREED SUMMARY OF DISCUSSIONS

November 30-December 2, 1970

Discussions between representatives of the U.S. Government and the Government of Japan concerning labor issues involved in preparing for the reversion of Okinawa were resumed in Tokyo on November 30 and continued until December 2, 1970. This memorandum summarizes the matters discussed and the disposition of each matter agreed to by the parties.

Severance Pay

The U.S. indicated its willingness to pay severance pay benefits to Ryukyuan employees of the U.S. Forces on Okinawa after reversion based on the sum of (a) an amount computed by applying the formula in effect on Okinawa on R-Day minus one to the period of pre-reversion service, plus (b) an amount computed by applying the formula in effect at termination to the period of post-reversion service. The U.S. side urged the GOJ to commit itself to supplementing this payment by contributing an amount sufficient to bring the Ryukyuan employee's post-reversion severance pay benefits to the same level as those of a U.S. Forces employee in Japan proper with the same rate of pay and the same total service. This was proposed on the basis that payment at full Japan levels would be necessary to achieve hondonami treatment in the severance pay area, and that the difference between the full amount and the amount which the U.S. was prepared to pay represented a cost attributable to reversion which should not be borne by the U.S.

There was some discussion of the U.S. proposal with the GOJ side asserting that the proposed payment was inadequate since it could provide the employee with less than he might receive if reversion did not occur. The GOJ side was unable to give any assurances with reference to the proposed supplemental contribution. No conclusions were reached.

The U.S. side repeated its firm opposition to a cash pay-off of accrued severance pay benefits at time of reversion.

The GOJ side stated the proposition that only Japan should assume responsibility for supplementing the U.S. payment of (a) and (b) above is unacceptable, and that such supplemental contribution should be shared between Japan and the U.S. according to some reasonable criteria. Accordingly, the GOJ side refrained from giving

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Administrative Costs

The U.S. side proposed that a new method be adopted for determining the extent of the U.S. contribution to the cost of the labor administration services provided by the GOJ. This was proposed in order to protect the U.S. from increases in administrative costs resulting from reversion, and to establish a reasonable relationship between U.S. costs and (a) the number of employees covered and (b) U.S. Government standards for staffing the personnel management function, without restricting the GOJ as to the organization or staffing of its own agency. Under the proposed method, the U.S. share of the total personnel expenses of the DFAA-PG-LMO's would be determined by applying a ratio of 1 labor administration employee to 100 U.S. Forces employees. In addition, the U.S. would continue to contribute for non-personnel expenses associated with labor administration on the same basis as in the past. The total U.S. payment for each Japanese fiscal year would be determined by negotiation between the parties prior to the beginning of the fiscal year, beginning with JFY 1972.

The GOJ side indicated its willingness to pursue the possibility of establishing the proposed method of determining the U.S. share of indirect hire system labor administration costs in discussions with the Finance Ministry.

Health Insurance Society

The U.S. proposed that a separate H.I.S. be established to cover Ryukyuan employees of the U.S. Forces after reversion, in recognition that levels of medical care and facilities on Okinawa were not comparable to those in Japan proper. The U.S. side stated that a separate H.I.S. for Okinawa (a) should incorporate the same management controls recently agreed upon for the USFJ H.I.S., (b) should be authorized to take special measures to bring about rapid improvement of health care and facilities for U.S. Forces employees on Okinawa, and (c) should have use of the approximately \$4.5 million representing the U.S. Forces share of the GRI Medical Insurance Reserve Fund. The GOJ was also urged to explore possible means of providing assistance to the Okinawa H.I.S.

The GOJ side stated it would give serious consideration to the U.S. proposal but was unable to discuss the subject further pending receipt of the results of a study being policy studies being made concerning the whole area of social security within the GOJ in relation to reversion.

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und that the DFAA data administration reports be permitted
* The U.S. side requested that pertinent data
on U.S. administrative cost be provided by the U.S. side
before discussing whether or not the proposed U.S. formula
is per se acceptable, since the validity of such
formula could be judged, in the absence of such data
(and research)

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② The GOJ side pointed out the importance of *(such as establishment of appropriate office)* expediting labor-related reversion preparations, as well as *(at reversion)* under Hondonami concept * *(training of personnel)* in order to ~~be~~ aware about the realization of the

made by the Welfare Ministry. It was agreed that the matter could be taken up in the SOFA Task Group Labor Subcommittee when the results of the study became available.

Hondonami Concept

② ~ * The U.S. side reminded the GOJ that realization of the Hondonami concept, including installation of an indirect hire system on Okinawa at time of reversion and consideration of requests for visits, studies, and other efforts preparatory thereto, would be contingent upon a satisfactory agreement between the two Governments with regard to limitations on the U.S. share of the administrative costs of the indirect hire system.

It was proposed by the GOJ side that discussions between representatives of the USG and GOJ continue in Tokyo at the diplomatic level, with USFJ and HICOMRY participation on the U.S. side, during the month of December in order to take advantage of the momentum established during the November 30-December 2 talks, with the objective of reaching agreement by the end of the year. The U.S. side indicated agreement ~~subject to the concurrence of the Embassy and the High Commissioner.~~

recalling that the application of the SOFA to Okinawa upon reversion without modification was agreed upon between Prime Minister Sato and President Nixon in the Joint Communiqué issued on November 21, 1969,

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December 2, 1970

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