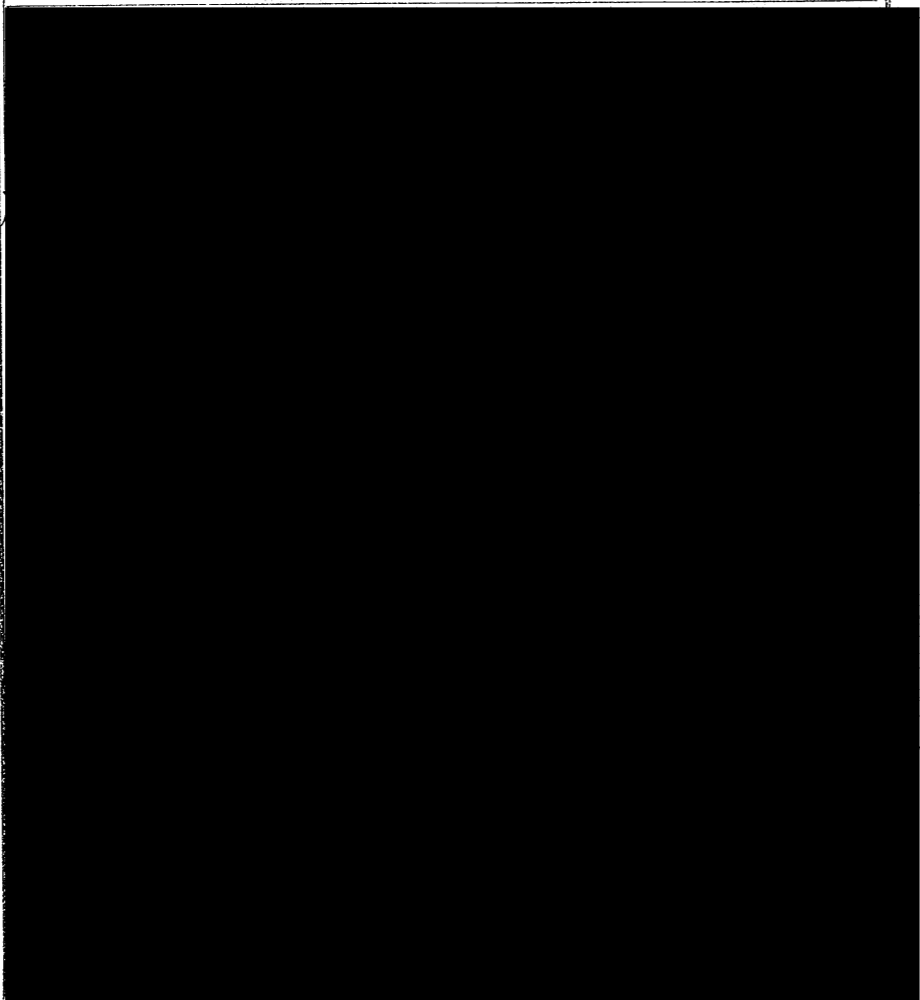


# 琉球大学学術リポジトリ

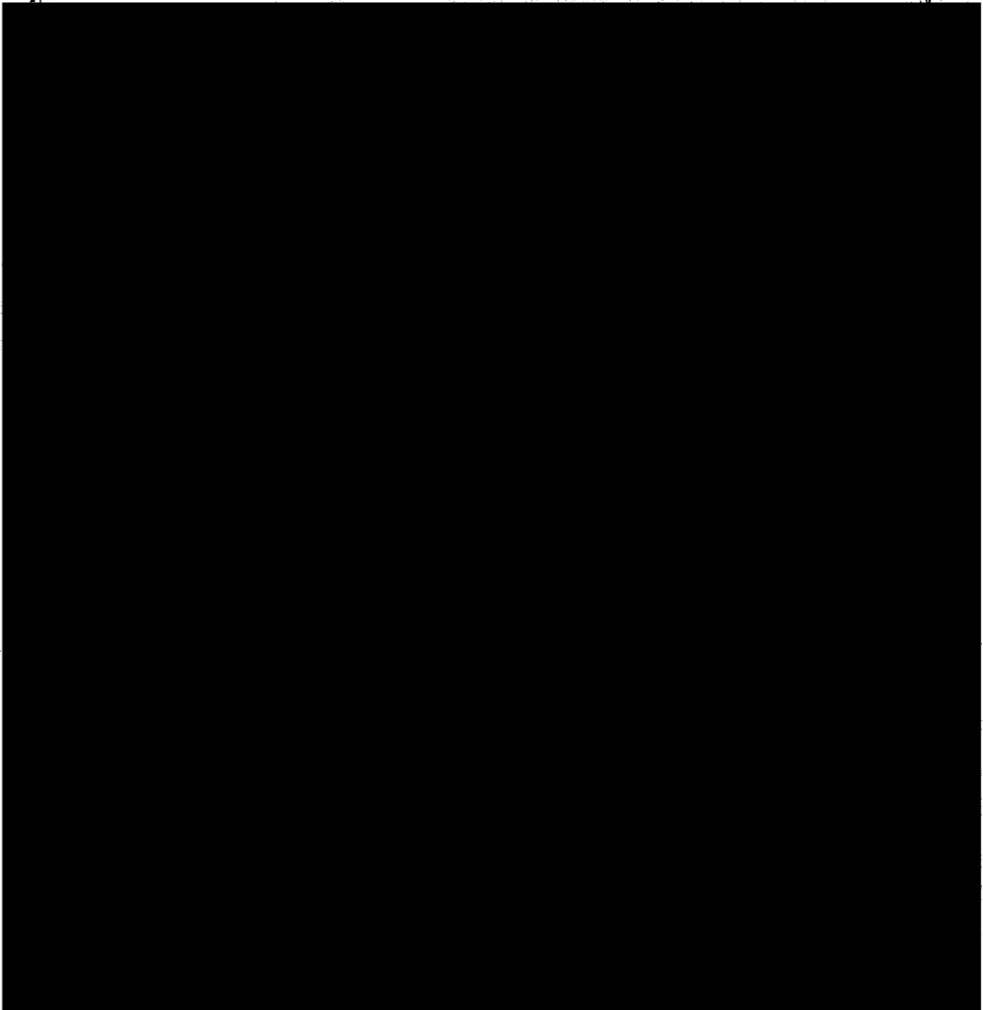
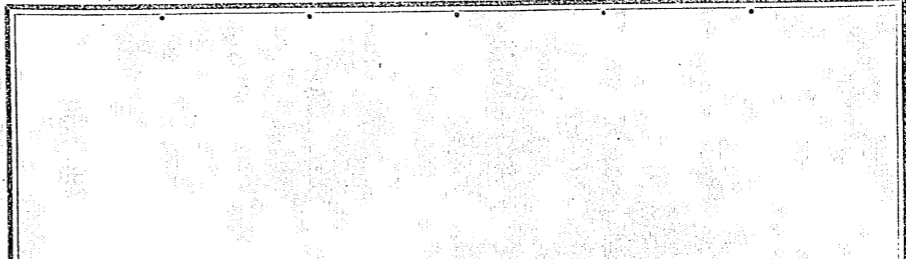
## 沖縄関係 米国管理下の南西諸島（沖縄）状況雑件 第二巻

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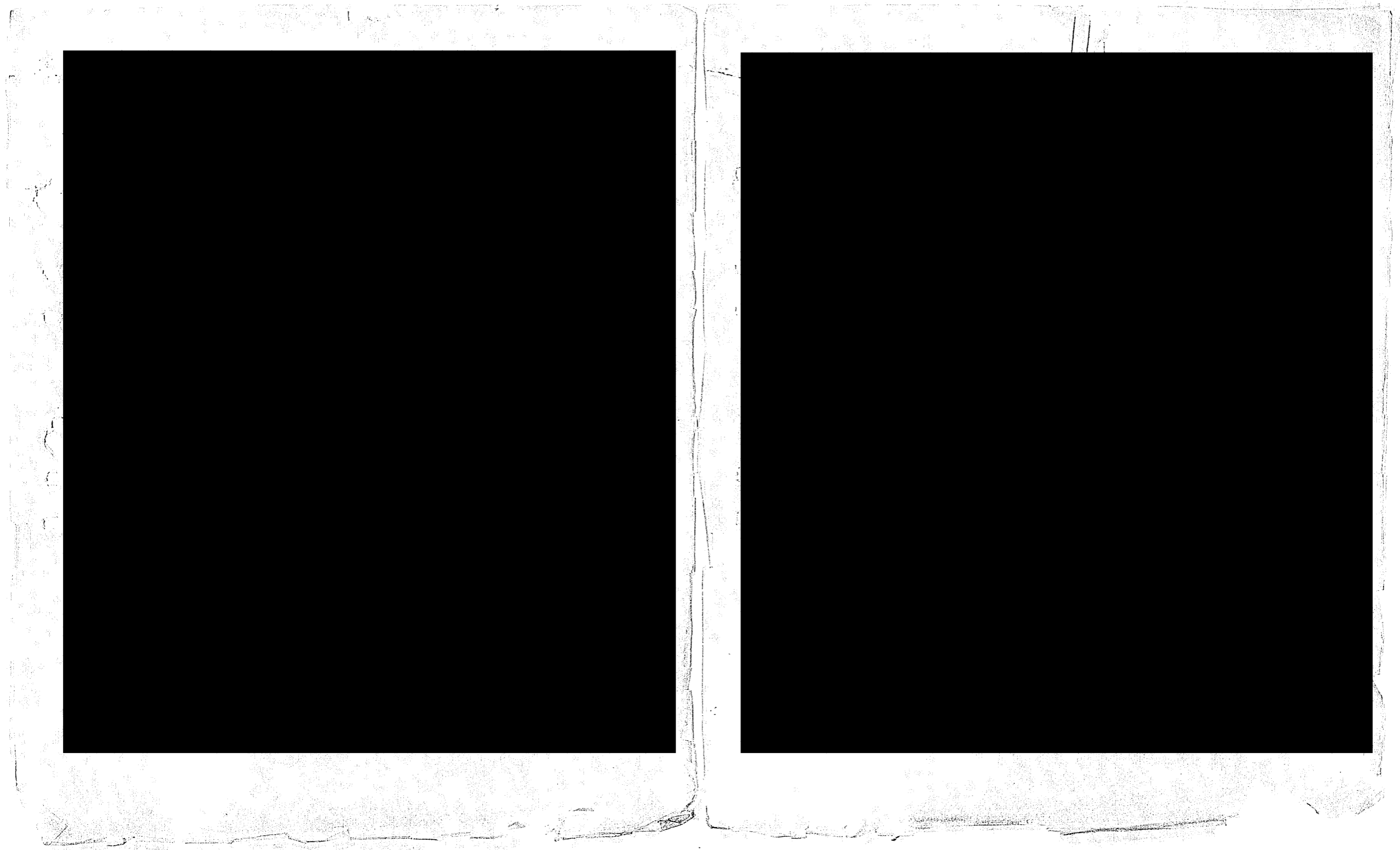


外務省

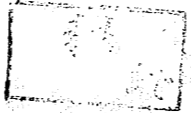


外務省





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参考資料

対沖縄協力の現状

1. 経済技術協力 米側の同意を得て

昭和35年度より、本土より経済技術専門

家の沖縄派遣(20名)と、沖縄の技術者の

本土における訓練受入れ(60名)とを開始

昭和35年度以降もこれを拡大継続すべく

目下米側と折衝中である。

米側より、新年度において(イ)指導農場の

設置(ロ)医者歯科医の長期派遣(ハ)癩患

者の本土療養所への収容等の計画と盛込

むよう提案がなされている。

2. 西表島の総合開発 米側による同島

の総合資源調査計画に因り、昨年末ブリス高

等并務官より、日本側が自己の負担で同調

査の農業部門を担当しては如何との<sup>提案が</sup>要請

あり、日本側はこれを承諾、調査の範囲、

調査の期間、調査地の構成、米側の便宜供

与等に関する、双方の原則的意見一致、2月

より実施の予定で目下準備中である。沖縄

現地ではこれを日米共同による同島の経

済<sup>用</sup>開発のテストケースとしてこれを「西表方

式」と称し歓迎している。

3. 教育指導委員の派遣 米側の同意

を得て文部省より教育指導委員(指導主  
事)2名を昭和34年度中に沖縄に派遣

し、現地教員の指導に~~大なる~~<sup>相当</sup>効果を挙げ

ているが、昭和35年度の本計画の継続に

対しては米側は拒否的意向を示している

ので、目下米大使館と通じ折衝中である

4. 戸籍及び法制面の協力

沖縄戸籍の整備のため、昭和34年度は

法務省より保官2名宛、2回に亘り現地実

務指導に派遣する外、新刑法問題の発

生に際しては特に法務省主務官2名を

沖縄に派遣し、日米間の意思疎通と、事

態改善に資するものか、昭和35年度以降に

おいてもかかる協力措置の継続が必要

とされる。

5. 台風害防止のための協力

本年度中に日本と琉球との協力により南大東島

に気象観測所を設置するにつき、日米間に原則

的同意の一致をみ、目下双方の側で所要の手

続をすすめている。

沖繩及び小笠原問題 37.3

沖繩及び小笠原の平和条約案3条に基北

GA-6  
1) 1072 4L

30.0.7-1-2 外務省 討



<sup>20</sup>法的地位 尤小自決の問題は別として、兩地

域の問題は、日米の国民感情が極めて敏感

な反応を示すものがあり、日米両国間の友好

親善関係増進を阻害する原因を避

けり得るべきことが是非とも必要である

<sup>21</sup>沖繩及び小笠原問題に対する口内の関心は

<sup>22</sup>最近頗る高まりつゝあり、国会においても衆

議院は3月9日、参議院は3月14日にそれぞれ

小委員会一致をもつて沖繩及び小笠原諸

島の施政権回復に関する決議を採択し、

政府が之に對しに最善の努力を払うべき

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ニと深く要望している。

<sup>23</sup>沖繩問題に関し、昨秋のヤセニ調査団

の報告に基づいて米政府が沖繩政策に関

する新方針について近く日米政府に提案する

進捗に待つべきことは、日米政府と深く極め

歓迎すべきものと考へており、今後行はれよう

日米両国間の話し合い、沖繩問題と関

する日米協力関係が大中に改善されること

を深く期待している。近く行はれよう米日

の新提案については、次の諸点にこそ適切

な配慮がなされることを切望する。

(1) 沖縄の自治権の拡大と行政序列の公選

(2) 日米協力の基に沖縄の経済開発及び

社会福祉の確立

(3) 学校教育の充実

(4) 司法制度の改善

(5) 軍需協力の改善

(6) 渡航の自由化

(7) 沖縄住民に對する日米協力の強化

(8) 日米政府南方連絡事務所の新設

等々

(9) 小笠原内政

小笠原諸島に關する日米協力の懇話会報告書

の要約を呈する。参考として

は、戦後、中ロ(台湾)領南諸島域等について

既に東進してあり、ソ連についても最近

現存に至りしに始めての、日米協力の

特に小笠原諸島旧住民の口内感情の観点

より、是非とも実現を望む。米政府の協

力の配慮を要請する。

## 参考資料

### 対沖繩協力の現状

#### 1. 経済技術協力

米側の同意を得て昭和34年度より、本土より経済技術専門家の沖繩派遣(20名)と沖繩の技術者の本土における訓練受入れ(60名)とを開始、昭和35年度以降もこれを拡大継続すべく目下米側と折衝中である。

米側よりは、新年度において(1)指導農場の設置(2)医者歯料医の長期派遣(3)癩患者の本土療養所への収容等の計画を盛込むよう提案が出されている。

#### 2. 西表島の総合開発

米側による同島の総合資源調査計画に関し昨年末ブース高等弁務官より、日本側が自己の負担で同調査の農業部門を担当しては如何との提案があり、日本側はこれを受諾、調査の範囲、調査の期間、調査団の構成、米側の便宜供与等に関し、双方の原則的意見一致、

2月より実施の予定で目下準備中である。沖繩現地ではこれを日米共同による同島の経済開発のテストケースとしてこれを「西表方式」と称し歓迎している。

#### 3. 教育指導委員の派遣

米側の同意を得て文部省より教育指導委員(指導主事)24名を昭和34年度中に沖繩に派遣し、現地教員の指導に相当効果を挙げているが、昭和35年度の本計画の継続に対しては米側は拒否的意向を示しているので目下米大使館を通じ折衝中である。

#### 4. 戸籍及び法制面の協力

沖繩戸籍の整備のため、昭和34年度は法務省より係官2名宛2回に亘り現地実務指導に派遣する外、新刑法問題の発生に際しては特に法務省主務官2名を沖繩に派遣し、日米間の意思疎通と、事態改善に当らしめたが昭和35年度以降においてもかかる協力措置の継続が必要とされる。

5. 台風害防止のための協力

本年度中に日本と琉球との協力により南大東島に気象観測所を設置することにつき、日米間に原則的な意見の一致をみ、目下双方の側で所要の手続きを進めている。

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CONFIDENTIAL

DATA ILLUSTRATING U.S. ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN THE RYUKYU ISLANDS

1. HEALTH.

In 1955, the crude death rate per one thousand population was 5.5 in comparison with the corresponding rate of 16.3 for 1931. The infant mortality rate (deaths of infants under one year per one thousand live births) was 10.7 in 1955 in sharp contrast with the rate of 66.3 in 1931.

2. FOOD CONSUMPTION.

For 1955, it is estimated that calories consumed per day per capita averaged about 2300, which was slightly better than the pre-war average of 2250.

3. PER CAPITA INCOME.

Per capita national income in FY 1955 was estimated at \$148.00, in comparison with the corresponding figure of \$118.00 for the 1934-36 period. Although the degree of improvement indicated may be slightly exaggerated, the present level of living is believed to be above that of the pre-war period. This is certainly true of significant elements in the level of living, private housing being the most important area in which pre-war levels have not been attained.

4. UNEMPLOYMENT.

There is no serious problem of unemployment in the Islands since only 1.8% of all persons 14 years of age or over

(excluding

(excluding students) were unemployed in the FY 1955. This favorable situation prevails in spite of the following factors which might have been expected to result in serious unemployment:- (a) rapid rate of population growth. (b) large number of Ryukyans who were repatriated after the war. (c) displacement of persons whose land is required for military purposes.

5. PRICES.

The Consumer's Price Index for Naha, Okinawa (1953-100) was 99.6 in June of 1952 and 90.9 in June of 1955. More recently the marked stability which has characterized Okinawan prices over the past several years has given way to a slight and gradual downtrend. In the face of existing favorable levels of production and employment, this is construed as a beneficial development, leading to enhanced real consumption.

6. EXPORTS.

The dollar value of exports of selected commodities totaled \$10,823,000.00 in FY 1955 in comparison with the corresponding figure of \$5,641,000.00 in the CY 1937.

7. BANK DEPOSITS.

Commercial and individual bank deposits have increased from a monthly average of ¥ 148,733,000 in 1949 to ¥ 1,969,096,000 in 1955. Including in these totals are savings and

and time deposits of ¥ 51,249,000 for 1949 and ¥1,572,749,000 in 1955. No pre-war comparable data is immediately available.

8. RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM.

In the period since 1952, GRI efforts at resettlement in Iriomote and Ishigaki islands of Yaeyama Gunto have resulted in 508 families (2,400 persons) being resettled, each family receiving 3.75 acres of land, subsidies for travel, housing, equipment, seed, clearing of land, and community facilities. This is a continuing program expected to eventually resettle large numbers of families on reclaimed and newly developed arable tracts.

9. FISHERIES.

In 1950, 65 fishing vessels, from 15 to 150 tons, were constructed with GARIOA funds. Large quantities of fishing gear, twelve boat yards, 10 ice plants and one large cold storage plant have been provided through GARIOA funds. Mackerel fishing on a commercial basis has been established since 1954. This represents tangible progress in the long range program of expanding Ryukyuan fisheries into deep sea areas and thus greatly enlarging Ryukyuan exploitation of these hitherto largely neglected valuable natural resources.

10.

10. LAND TRANSPORTATION.

As measured by recent statistics, Ryukyuan buses transport about 58 million paying passengers annually grossing revenue of about ¥400,000,000; 1,200 trucks owned by 49 Ryukyuan trucking companies are in operation. This enlarged and modernized transport system replaced the rail system destroyed by the war.

11. ELECTRIC POWER.

A 46,000 K.W. power plant, financed by GARIOA funds, provides electricity throughout south-central Okinawa. This plant is the source of the power sold by the Ryukyans to domestic and commercial users.

12. UNIVERSITY OF THE RYUKYUS.

A major accomplishment of the Ryukyans since the war is the establishment of the new University of the Ryukyus which admitted its first students in May 1950. The enrollment has now reached 1,704 students with a full-time teaching staff of 120.

13. SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION.

Permanent typhoon-resistant and fireproof classrooms to meet emergency requirements will be available for every child in the Ryukyus by the end of FY 1957.

14. MEDICAL CARE

Two general hospitals, six specialized hospitals, five health centers, five welfare institutions and eighteen

dispensaries

dispensaries are operated by the Government of the Ryukyu Islands. Five additional hospitals and welfare institutions are privately operated. The program for the improvement of health conditions in the Ryukyu Islands, which has already achieved significant results, provides for a large extension in the medical facilities available in the islands.

15. PUBLIC SERVICES.

The Naha City water system was rehabilitated by January 1954 to supply joint US and Ryukyuan needs. Water systems for Ishigaki and Hirara have also been completed. These water systems were constructed with GARIOA funds. Starting in FY 1953, an improvement program for Naha has resulted in the widening of the principal streets and the construction of sidewalks. Modern retail stores, office buildings, and other commercial establishments have been developed. Twenty miles of four-lane paved highways and one hundred thirty miles of two-lane paved roads have been constructed. GARIOA funds have effected construction of such important public service installations as the USCAR-GRI Executive Building, Legislative Building, the Naha Central Post Office, Police Academy, Tax Office, Labor Office, port terminal, and Immigration-Customs Building at Naha and Tomari Ports.

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Annex 1,

Sovereignty over Okinawa - Treaty of Peace with Japan - Nationality

United States v. Ushi Shiroma, 123 F. Supp. 145.

U.S. Dist. Ct., D. Hawaii, Aug. 12, 1954. McLaughlin, C.J.

Defendant, a native of Okinawa who had resided in Hawaii since 1913, was charged with failure to notify the Attorney General of his current address and to furnish other information required of aliens under 8 U.S.C. § 1305, and was adjudged guilty. The court rejected his contention that Okinawa had become a possession of the United States and that consequently he was a United States national. Noting that the term "national of the United States" was defined by statute to include a person who owes permanent allegiance to the United States, the court declared that whether defendant owed such permanent allegiance depended on whether American sovereignty extended over Okinawa. Pointing out that prior to the Treaty of Peace with Japan it had been held that Okinawa was not under the de jure sovereignty of the United States, the court went on to say:

Our concern is solely with "de jure sovereignty," because only this time-tested yardstick of international law should be applied in determining the status of a geographical area and its inhabitants. In other words, permanent allegiance is owed only to a "de jure sovereign."

The pertinent part of the Treaty of Peace is Article 3, which reads as follows:

"Japan will concur in any proposal of the United States to the United Nations to place under its trusteeship system, with the United States as the sole administering authority, Nansei Shoto south

of

of 29° north latitude (including the Ryukyu Islands and the Daito Island), Nampo Shoto south of Sofu Gan (including the Bonin Islands, Rosario Island and the Volcano Islands) and Parece Vela and Marcus Island. Pending the making of such a proposal and affirmative action thereon, the United States will have the right to exercise all and any powers of administration, legislation and jurisdiction over the territory and inhabitants of these islands, including their territorial waters."

The defendant baldly contends that under Article 3 the United States acquired sovereignty over Okinawa, Ryukyu Islands. To this, the Court cannot subscribe.

Sovereignty over territory may be transferred by an agreement of cession. See 1 Hackworth, Digest of International Law 421 (1940). Here neither in Article 3 nor in any other article of the Treaty of Peace does Japan cede Okinawa to the United States. In Article 2, Japan formally "renounces all right, title and claim" to certain specified territories, including Korea, Formosa and the Kurile Islands. However, there is no such renunciation as to territories named in Article 3.

On September 5, 1951, John Foster Dulles, who as a consultant to the Secretary of State was instrumental in negotiating the treaty, made a speech at the Conference for the Conclusion and Signature of the Peace Treaty with Japan. See 25 Dept. State Bulletin 452-9 (1951). At that time, Mr. Dulles in explaining the principal provisions of the treaty made the following statement:

"Article 3 deals with the Ryukyus and other islands to the south and southeast of Japan. These, since the surrender, have been under the sole administration of the United States.

"Several

"Several of the Allied Powers urged that the treaty should require Japan to renounce its sovereignty over these islands in favor of United States sovereignty. Others suggested that these islands should be restored completely to Japan.

"In the face of this division of Allied opinion, the United States felt that the best formula would be to permit Japan to retain residual sovereignty, while making it possible for these islands to be brought into U.N. trusteeship system, with the United States as administering authority." (Emphasis added.) Id. at p.455.

The reasonable construction of treaty terms by the State Department, acquiesced in by the other signatory powers, is entitled to great weight ... Thus Mr. Dulles' construction of Article 3, as opposed to defendant's contentions, is very persuasive.

Furthermore, to the Government's reply brief is attached a copy of a letter dated May 14, 1952, addressed to a Mr. Overton from the Legal Adviser of the Department of State.

The letter states in part as follows:

"1. A legal opinion is requested on the request of the Japanese Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs dated 10 December 1951, that the United States confirm that the 'Southern Islands' (the Ryukyus and the Bonins) remain under the sovereignty of Japan and that their inhabitants remain Japanese nationals.

.....

"6.



"6. It is concluded that sovereignty over the Ryukyu and Bonin Islands remains in Japan, and that the inhabitants thereof are Japanese nationals."

"Residual sovereignty" referred to by Mr. Dulles is a concept difficult to define. The defendant analogizes "residual sovereignty" to a "future interest" and conceives it to mean that sovereignty is to arise in futuro. Therefore, he argues, under Article 3, "present sovereignty," the antithesis of "residual sovereignty," is in the United States, making him a "national." However, under the law of property, a holder of a "future interest" presently has a bundle of rights, privileges and duties, although the right of possession or enjoyment is postponed until the future ..... Moreover, the importation of the niceties from the law of property into the field of international law confuses rather than aids in resolving the instant problem .....

The adjective "residual" means of the nature of something left as residue. Thus the concept of "residual sovereignty" starts with the assumption that sovereignty is capable of division.

Under Article 3 of the Treaty of Peace, Japan which previously had full sovereignty over Okinawa transferred a part of that sovereignty, while retaining the residue. That portion of the sovereignty which gives the United States "the right to exercise all and any powers of administration, legislation and jurisdiction" under Article 3 may be labeled "de facto sovereignty." The residue or "residual sovereignty" retained by Japan is the traditional "de jure sovereignty."

What the situation will be when the United States, under Article 3, makes a proposal to the United Nations to place Okinawa under its trusteeship system and affirmative action is taken thereon is not presently material.

Japan, and not the United States, having "de jure sovereignty" over Okinawa since the ratification of the Treaty of Peace, the defendant is not a national of the United States.

Note: On sovereignty within the United States see *Adams v. Londeree*, 83 S.E. (2d) 127 (Sup. Ct. of Appeals of West Virginia, April 2, 1954).  
(From "The American Journal of International Law," Vol. 49 (1955), p. 88.)

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Reference Series Extra (Nov. 3-5)

(Editor's Note: Okinawa is only 4 miles off the coast of Red China. The island's vital role in America's Asian defense barrier is well known. But often overlooked is America's unusual job of administering a fledgling native Okinawan government. In three dispatches United Press will review U.S. problems in overseeing an island that is neither its colony nor territory.)

--o--

By Al Kaff

United Press Staff Correspondent

Naha, Okinawa, Nov. 3--(UP)--The United States is building its biggest Far East military base on this island which resurging Japan jealously covets.

America, basically opposed to colonialism, amputated 600,000 Okinawans from Japanese rule to establish a defensive toehold opposite Red China's midcenter.

Risking charges of colonial ambitions from both the Communist World and the increasingly critical Asian-African bloc, the U.S. is trying to keep Okinawans satisfied for a long time with American administration, jobs and heavy dollar-spending here.

But

- 2 -

But Japan considers U.S. control of Okinawa a temporary measure and so do many Okinawans.

Each New Year's Day, Japan's Red Sun Flag flies from nearly every house and store on this lush semi-tropical island.

But only the American Flag is displayed at the modernistic capital building, where the U.S. Defense Department is attempting to teach democracy to a three-year-old native government.

Japan invaded the then island kingdom in 1609, kidnapped the king and annexed the island. It became a Japanese prefecture (state) in 1879.

Today Okinawans, living under the stars and stripes, speak Japanese, read Tokyo magazines, flock to Japanese movies and to some extent practice Japanese shintoism.

"Nearly all our people want to be returned to Japanese rule," said Kazufumi Uechi, editor of the newspaper Okinawa Times. "But they don't talk much about it anymore because America keeps telling them it will keep Okinawa."

Most Okinawa businessmen, like contractor Kotaro Kokuba, who amassed the island's biggest fortune constructing millions of dollars worth of buildings, doubt that they would prosper under Japan's yen economy.

"It's

"It's too early for return to Japan," Kokuba said. "reversion would make it tough for our businessmen."

Japan accepted temporary U.S. rights in Okinawa in the 1951 San Francisco Peace Treaty, but the United States allowed Japan "residual sovereignty"-- a phrase that defies definition.

"That phrase has given us more trouble than anything," one high American official said.

Maj. Gen. James E. Moore, Deputy Governor of Okinawa, says the U.S. will remain on its island bastion for a "long time -- and I can't be any more explicit."

One informed American said the U.S. is "seriously concerned" over lingering Japanese sentiments and may cut from its staff advising the native government those Americans "who are too pro-Japanese."

Many officials in the Okinawan government, including U.S.-appointed Chief Executive Shuhei Higa, and the island's top journalists and teachers were educated in Japan.

The U.S., obviously to overcome historic Okinawan reliance on Japan's higher education, opened the island's first university in 1950.

Okinawans seeking advanced professional study still must go abroad, usually to Japan now, but one plan is afoot to offer them Nationalist Chinese Scholarships in Formosa.

Japan

Japan maintains unusual official ties with Okinawa.

The Japanese government is represented in Naha by a "liaison office," actually a consulate but not so called, Japanese say, because "Tokyo does not consider Okinawa a foreign land."

Since 1945, Japan has paid about \$1,100,000 in pensions to its war veterans and retired government officials in Okinawa, using precious foreign exchange because a special U.S.-backed yen rather than Japanese yen is the local currency.

Some American officials privately accuse Japanese Newsmen of distorting Okinawa conditions to whip up anti-American feelings and increase pressure for the island's return to Japan.

"A Japanese newsreel team came down here and took pictures of everything bad," one U.S. official said.

"They photographed a shack being used as a temporary schoolhouse but took no pictures of the new concrete schoolhouse being built next door to replace it."

Most Americans agree that return of Okinawa to Japan would be impossible so long as the U.S. maintains its sprawling military bases.

Air and ground installations, plus their sleek post exchange shopping centers and Levittown-like housing areas, are being

built

built with an eye to permanence.

Col. Walter H. Murray, Deputy Civil Administrator, called reversion of Okinawa to Japan while it remains a major U.S. defense base "unthinkable."

Naha, Okinawa, Nov. 4--(UP)--The U.S. Civil Administration of Okinawa is fighting tooth and nail against the native legislature over an Import Duty Bill.

U.S. officials want to slash to an almost flat five percent from a present range up to 40 percent the duties on imported consumer goods, mostly bought in local stores by the 27,000 Americans living here.

But the 29-man legislature -- the only Okinawan national officials elected by their people -- twice rejected the U.S.-backed bill, hoping to collect more duty taxes from liberal-spending Americans.

U.S. officials still are pushing the legislature and chances are, observers say, that the lawmakers will bow or face an American veto.

Lankey Maj. Gen. James E. Moore, Deputy Military Governor, says the U.S. is teaching democracy to the Okinawan people.

It's an awkward role for a military government, confusing and often irritating to the Okinawans.

Moore emphasizes that this balmy agricultural island of 600,000 population "is a military base."

He adds, "we are also here to teach democracy to the people as a part of the defense of the free world."

But

But graying Shui Ikemiya, editor of the newspaper Ryukyu Shimpo, declares, "our people are getting tired of the military government. Why don't the Americans let us elect our chief executive?"

Okinawa was Japan's southernmost prefecture until the U.S. captured it in bloody fighting a few weeks before World War II ended.

America returned Japan's independence, less Okinawa, and held onto this 67-mile long island and built it into the biggest U.S. military base in the Far East.

From the top two floors of the modernistic capital building in bustling Naha, U.S. Defense Department officials "advise" the American-established native government, housed on the lower two floors.

"We try to give the Okinawa government the greatest autonomy possible," said Col. Walter H. Murray, Deputy Civil Administrator.

"We give the government guidance and suggestions, but we try to use a minimum of no's. If we think the government is getting into something wrong, our people sit down with them and try to reason it out."

Okinawan voters elect only their city and village officials and the legislators.

The island's chief executive, amiable, one-armed Shuhei Higa, who has served since the government was formed in 1952, and all his officials were appointed by the United States.

As

As U.S. Far East Commander Gen. Lyman L. Lemnitzer's Deputy Governor for Okinawa, General Moore can veto any act passed by the elected legislature.

He rarely does, but one American official in a high position said, "we have veto by consultation."

This official added, "particularly in the case of the Okinawan police, the line setting of the American advisors is very thin."

Okinawan newspaper editors agree with U.S. officials that there is no American press censorship "as such," although government licenses are required to publish.

Kazufumi Uechi, editor of the Okinawa Times, considered by some Americans at the most "friendly" of Naha's three Japanese-language newspapers, put it this way:

"We have a free press, but we don't write anything anti-American."

Okinawa's civil penal code prohibits publication of any newspaper, magazine or book "which is libelous or desitious to the Government of the United States or the Civil Administration."

Under this catch-all, Communist publications are banned and the Okinawan People's Party, with one man in the legislature, was denied permission to publish a party organ.

Most U.S. officials believe the People's Party is infiltrated by the Japan Communist Party.

What

What government turned down the People's Party's application? If you ask an American official, he will say the Okinawa government.

But if you ask an Okinawan, he points to the Defense Department advisors and says, "the U.S. Military Government."

This conflict as to who rules Okinawa's internal affairs hangs like a fog over every government operation.

Some Americans show a marked lack of sympathy towards Okinawan people, who were allowed little opportunity to develop their island's economy or government during Japan's formal 66-year rule.

In the now famous restaurant "Teahouse of the August Moon" a few nights ago, one American in a responsible post said, "we're trying to put neckties on pigs."

But other U.S. officials are more sympathetic. They believe that American advice is giving Okinawans valuable experience in governmental administration which the central Tokyo government denied them.

Naha, Okinawa, Nov. 5--(UP)--Several high American officials on Okinawa privately admit the United States has failed to improve the economic life of most of the 600,000 Okinawans the U.S. indirectly governs.

These officials in candid talks with this correspondent point out that the U.S., while building huge military bases, left virtually untouched the island's serious agricultural and industrial deficiencies.

"What we need here is wolf ladejinsky," one very high U.S. official said. "He could do something about the thousands of acres of waste land."

This official was speaking of the U.S. government's farm expert who has guided land ownership reforms in several Asian nations.

The official added, "the island could use one or two mass employment industries -- textiles, bicycle assembly or enlarged fisheries -- but the capital simply isn't forthcoming."

Official U.S. studies report that 21,000 acres of Wyoming-like brush and other submarginal land -- 20 percent of the total now in cultivation -- could be turned into lush farms by scientific reclamation.

But, Deputy Civil Administrator Col. Walter H. Murray said, "we don't have the budget for full reclamation projects."

A.U.S.

A. U.S. House Armed Forces Subcommittee will report its on-the-spot findings in the critical land problem to Congress next January.

Committee Chairman Melvin Price, (D-Ill.) said that the U.S. should provide compensation for land the military turned back to farmers unfit for cultivation because of graveling or paving, one of the Okinawan complaints.

Millions of U.S. dollars pouring into Okinawa since 1945 have provided jobs and a sort of boom in Naha, the main city, but not in the thatched roof villages:

Flashy-painted village road signs, topped by the bottlecap trademark of one of America's biggest soft drink companies, mark the names of communities still living in the 17th century.

Sweet potato farmers, scraping meager livings from the soil as did their ancestors, walk to market on new four-lane concrete highways choked with American cars.

Rows of concrete block American houses, arranged like U.S. suburban housing areas, are situated not far from flimsy frame farm huts with straw roofs.

In 110,000-population Naha, a boom town of 110,000 people, shelves in the modernistic Ryubo department store are crowded with

of

of American canned foods, clothing, household utensils and cosmetics,

In front of a new \$100,000 CinemaScope theater -- and a second one is building -- barefooted Okinawan children peddle American chewing gum to gis at almost stateside prices.

Low import duties, which the U.S. Civil Administration wants to reduce even more despite strong objections from the Okinawan elected legislature, have grafted onto this basically poor island a big foreign retail business.

Except for the new-rich Okinawans cashing in on U.S. military spending in the local economy, the island's neon sign main street stores are patronized mainly by some 27,000 Americans living here.

Okinawa imports vast quantities of food to feed its people, who for centuries lived on a vitamin-deficient sweet potato and vegetable diet.

Annual imports of rice total 44,000 tons against 63,500 tons consumed. For other cereal foods, it's 28,000 tons imported and 29,500 tons eaten. For fish, it's 6,000 tons imported and 12,000 tons consumed.

Last year Okinawa imported \$53,800,000 worth of commodities against exports of only \$6,900,000. The biggest imports -- each in the \$6,000,000 class--were textiles and clothing, rice and building materials.

The

The biggest single industry is local services sold to the sprawling U.S. military ground and air bases.

Last year, the United States poured \$49,000,000 into Okinawa in contract, local employment and retail purchases.

Okinawa's other industries can be listed on one hand. Sugar, a fragile native-textile woven from Banana tree fibers, native crafts, limited fisheries and a tire retreading plant just about complete the list.

Plans have been completed for constructing a locally-financed wheat flour mill to reduce imports of flour used in making noodles, an important part of the Okinawan's diet.