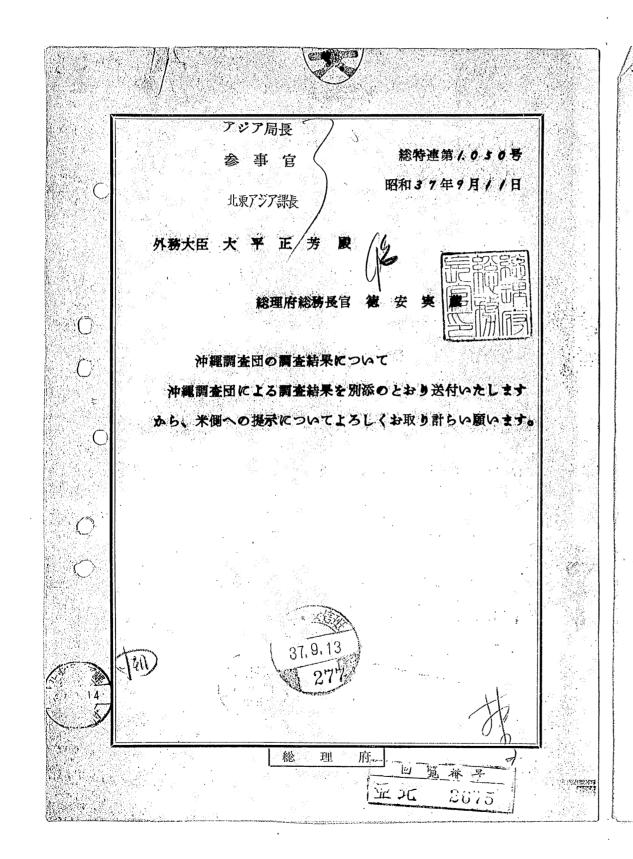
琉球大学学術リポジトリ

米国管理下の南西諸島状況雑件 日本政府援助(援助調査のための日本政府調査団)

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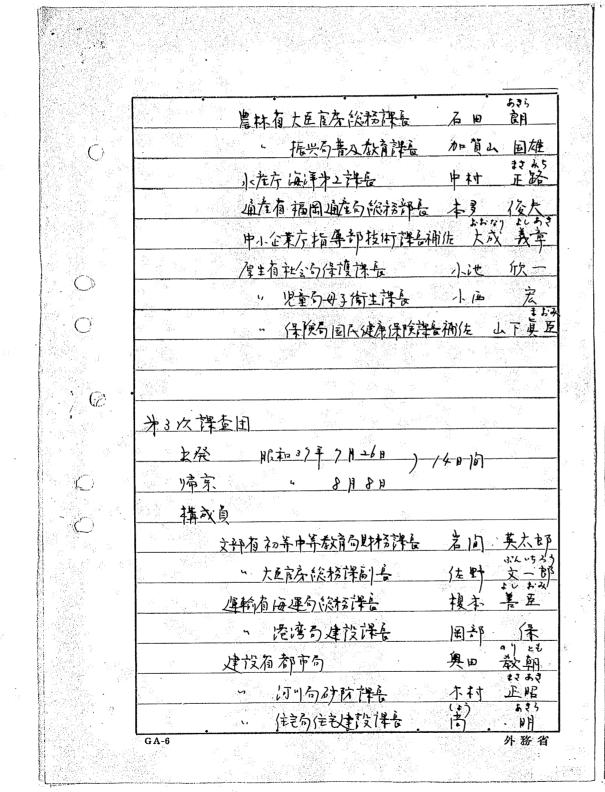




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調査団の調査結果によれば 沖縄における経済開発及が 民生安定のため今後次のよう うな点についての施策が一 層充実されることが望まし

A 項 目



一、关通即内

- ノ 各分野において専力的技術、智識、玄奘で向上させる はる措置を講ずる必要があること。

一 教育部代

- / 学校施設等の整備で強化すること。
- ⇒校の設備、放材反び経常的教育責と恋実するこ
- 3 教員の資質の何上を図ること。
- ソ 大学及び高等学校の内容の充実を図ること。
- 5 教育の機会均等を促進すること。

三。厚生前力

- / 厚生関係専力家を元実すること。
- a 厚生 関係諸施設 Z 整備拡充すること。
- 3 疾病予防対策で選化すること。

4 福祉三法の実施内容の改善▽図オーソ

5・医療保険の実施立図ること。

- / 成長部内を明確に以、施集の重美化を図ること。
- ⇒ 試験研究機関で整備レ、模範農場を更に選化する

3 技術者の資質白上之図ること。

- ↓ 土地改良事業等土地基盤整備の推進を図ること。
- 5 パイロット 卸客等の談置等により農業生産の振兴 を図るユビ
- る 家畜の増殖、家畜衛生の強化等畜産振兴施策の式 実と四るニと。
- 2 農林奥業金融の拡充を図ること。
- ♂ 沖台及が褒洋漠業が振兴のため活為整備等の施策 で強化すること。

(-24):	
/a 沿山及び耕地護稈に南ナる施策立弦化すること∫	
五。通商産業部门	
/ 技術指導体制を強化ナオこと。	
a、中水企業金融の強化拡充を図ること。	2000) 2000) 2000)
3. 工業立地条件の改善と図ること。	
六 運輸交通部内	
// 港湾施設の整備之図ること。	(
☆ 航路標識の整備を図ること。	
3、運搬船の整備・充実と図ること。	
4 気家観測所の整備を図ること。	- 12 m
七、建該都内	
/ 直路施策の重奏化を図ること。	
、 2、治山、治水反が海岸護岸を総合的目の効果的に実	
施する二と。	
ョ 都市計画を促進すること	
4、住宅及び宅地の供給を図ること。	9

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•	、5、土地調査を促進すること。
	6 建設行政機構の強化を図ること。
	7 公共施設の管理区分を明確にすること。
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	、 地方行財政 前 内
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B・各部门の施策要旨

关重都门。

/ 各分野において、専门的技術、知識玄奘を向上す 『る措置を講ずる必要があること。

沖縄の名分野において専力的技術、知識、圣酔に 不足する美が少くない、今後沖縄の振光をはかるう えでこれは障害となるから、極力改善につとめる必(要がある。琉球政府のみならず、市町村、協同組合 金融機関等各面の人材を、文化、制度等が同一であ る日本に派宣して研修し、日本からも専门家を顧问

「政行公務員公立学校教伝員及び公社等の転員を対象」 VUで公務員退転年金制度を全面的に足施して良貴の公

学校施設等の整備を強化すること.

学校校会は不燃性運築によりよく整備されている が、生作急増による故室の整備を急速に行なうとと もに、昏無に近い理科等の特別教室および屋内運動 場の充実を図ること。

また 図書館 博物館等の社会放育施設の整備を

在节的现在分词 经现代的 经自然的 经自然的 经

a 学校の設備 放材および経常的敢育費を充実する

玉業教育設備の充足と併行して理科との他-般教 科の教育設備 散材の不足(現状は必要基準の/5.6 %」を速かに解消するとともに経常的教育費を充実 レて父兄員担(総赦育賞のスタグ)の軽減を図るこ 品。6回区域新名为6年8

3 教員の資質の向上を図ること

教員の指導力の向上を図るため、指導主事の充実 等指導機構を整備するとともに、各種研修、現底散 育を混化すること。また、良質の教員を確保するた め特遇改善等の方金を講ずること。

大学および高等学校の内容の充実を図ること。 (大学の放員組織、図書、機械客具等、その内容を 充実するとともに、高等学校の転業教育の推進を図 リ、その水準の何上に努めること。 また、育英、国 資学生制度を拡充レス優秀な人材の養成を促進する こと。

肢体不自由児養養学校の談置および精神薄弱児の 特殊学級の計画的増設と促進するとともに、食田児 童生徒の記学場励の強化、八さ地における教育著条 件の改善充実と図ること。

ムッその 無

幼児教育、私立学校教育の振兴を図るとともに、 保健体育の推進を図ること。 また優秀は文化財を恵 かに復旧、修理すること。

) 三星生部内

/ 厚生 関係専门家を充実すること。

医师、歯科医师で中心とする厚生関係専門家の充実 をはかるため、専門家の本土における養成、本土又は 思比における研修、本土がらの専門家の招致等の施策 を強化すること。

→ 厚生関係諸施設と整備拡充すること

結核、精神病床の増床、可鎖性 - 成病院設置、指揮 尼(着) 収容施設、乳児院、養護施設、保育所、身障 若更生施設、義老院等の社会福祉及ぶ児童福祉の施設 の整備を行なラとともにへき地対策として、保健所及 が福祉事務所の機動力の充実及が診療所の設置等の対 策と講ずること

3 疾病予防対策を強化すること

日本脳炎、ブイラリゼ、小児麻卑、らい、結核、精 神病、性病等の疾病についで、 どの予防対策を強化す ること。 福祉三法の実施内容の改善を図ること
 上活保護、身体障害若福祉及び児童福祉のいわゆる
 福祉三法の実験的な行政内容の改善充実をはかること。

いっち 医療保険の実施を図ること

住民生活に対する医療費の重正が貧困の最大の領因 となっている実状に鋤み、医療保険を実施する必要が ある。実施方法は保険者は琉球政府一本、対象は原則 といて全住民、給付は現物給付及必療養費払いの併用 により五割給付とい、費用口が得に応じた適正な保険 料の日か公費買迫及が被用者については事業主買担を 寿憲することが適当である。このため先ず早急に保険 医療、保険数理専门家によって実施の具体的計画を樹立することが肝要であること。

四 農林水産部門

(成長部门を明確にし、施族の重点化を図ること。 沖縄経済において農業生産および富産振兴の占める 位置は極めて大であると考えられるが、その施策は成 長部门を明確にし、極力重点的に行われる必要がある。 差し当りは甘藷生産と結んだ養豚等の畜産、甘蔗生産 水稲生産等が主要な部门であると考えられる。

学院にありるよれば監察を帰る場合である。

ロ 現在設置運営の行われている模範農場はその成果 をおさめつつあり こんご更に強化さるべきである

3.技術者の資盾の向上を図ること。

至日並出了1946年2月第二人以上2016年

4. 土地改良事業等上地基盤整備の推進を図ること.

沖縄における土地基盤整備は極めて遅れており、水 資源確保及びぞの効率的利用が農業生産力強化のため には緊要が问題である。そのため用排水施設 溜池(濃重等の整備が必要であること。はお 本事業推進の 活動に引す 資本の投下と共に技術庫の強化が必要であること。

国ること. 図ること.

農業生産行政においては種苗および病虫害に関する 症染とともに本土において行われているごとく地域農 業振光の拠実としてのパイロっト部落等の設置により - 農業生産の振光とはかることは有効であること。

11......6....家畜の増殖 - **表**畜衛生の強化等畜産振兴施策の

高産部门については、沖縄において、こんで成 長の期待される豚及び肉用牛等に重点が指向する できてあり、このための家畜増殖及び試験研究の 酸化、種畜導入の拡充、生産諸施設の整備、流面 に、加工対策等の拡充等が必要であること、また同時 に家畜衛生においても並行的に施設、設備の強化

6必要であること。

三点因 医氯酸甲酰 医克克里氏反应 计入户

7 農林漁業金融の拡充を図ること。

図: 型法 (2) 農林漁業 融資の拡充の必要性は極めて大てある と考えられるが、その重点的融資の方式および融 、資条件についてさらに検討を加交。特別会計によ る制度融資の一層の活用等を図るべきであること。

公主方面 默尔 化氯化氯化 经债金公司

8. 沖合反び遠洋漁業の撮兴のため漁港整備等の施 策を強化すること。

沖縄におけるこ人での水産振兴のためには、比較的沿岸漁業資源に思まれていない沖縄の実情からみて、沖合及び 遠洋漁業への発展を図るべきであること。このため、まず、これら漁業の発展の 1000 ではずととうに、非能率な現在の老朽漁船を速かにはずととうに、非能率な現在の老朽漁船を速かに適正船型へ移行せしめ、同時に近代的漁撈技術の導入普及を図ることが必要であること。

なお、調査、研究卸门の強化を図り 更に魚礁、 造成等による沿岸資源の利用増進を図ること。

9 造林事業及び保安林整備等森林屈発の推進を図ること。

沖縄における森林資源の荒廃は早急にその対策 が立てられるべきであり、そのためには官有林、 民有林を向わず造林事業は推進さるべきであり、 そのための樹苗生産のための施策等が講せられる 必要なあること

また 沖縄の台風等による災害を極力減少する ために保安林整備 農地防風林整備 山地荒廃復 いまの強化が必要であること。

10. 治山及び耕地護岸に関する施策と強化すること。 沖縄の地形的特性および台風等による気象災害 等を考慮し治山および耕地護岸には重卓が指向さ るべきであること。

五 通商產業部门

技術指導体制を強化すること。

 ために技術指導代度を拡充整備するとともに技術 指導要員の養成を行うことが必要であること。

マ 中小企業金融の強化拡充を図ること。

沖縄の中小企業の金融代関に対する借入資金依存度は極めて高いにも切らず、中小企業の特頂上借入困難な事情にあり、一面政府金融代関の資金量も不十分のため、需要と充し得ない現状に鑑みこの際光ず政府金融代関の資金量の拡充により中小企業金融の円滑化を図る必要があること。

3 工業立地条件の改善を図ること。

沖縄における電力料金の割高 工業用水の不足に基因する工業振兴の困難なる事情に鑑み、この際各種工業立地条件の改善、整備を図ることが必要であること。

①、六、運輸灰通部门。 「大、運輸水通部门」

/ 港湾施設の整備を図ること

、離島の集合体である沖縄の海上交通を促進し、安全性を一層何上するため、次のように港港を整備する必要があること。

· 1825年 - 1930年 1828年 - 1828年 -

- イン 傷内定期 城路用船舶が接岸し うるよう 港湾の 整備 を促進すること
- 口 外国航路の主要港湾である那覇 泊両港の械能面 の何上を図ること。
- 3. 運搬船の整備・充実と図ること。 沖縄における運搬船(貨客船)は、群島並びに離島 向の灰通にとって不可欠のものであり、その整備特に

盾的充実を図る必要があること。 1951年の

また、将来計画の策定とその実施にあたっては、港 湾整備、産業開発に民生向上の実情もも十分勘案する 冷水、必要があるには、海豚である。

海の 沖縄における高層気象観測での他の気象観測は 沖縄にとってのみならす 極めて重要であるので - 層整 簡素料 備型図る GとDが必要であること。

ナックの併

港湾及び航路標識の整備並びに気象観測の精度の維 持に応ぬて無技術向上を図ることが肝要であること。

No. 2012年11日 日本

七、建設部内、ソンの対方が入り高等の海刺激、シ

道路施策の重点化を図ること。 沖縄の陸上灰通はバスが唯一の交通抗衡である特殊 ● 性に鑑み道路の舗装整備と後 進地域 開発の基礎とおる 幹線道路の新設改良並びに橋梁の永久化工事に重点を 置く必要があること。

* 中心を見る の名はられぬと回ることなる

ジョン、治水及び海岸護岸を総合的なる効果的に実施すること 当計ででは、別語のよる直質にかるの間でが、直膜が

治水事業及び海岸護岸事業は国上保全及び産業開発 の基盤として、総合的かつ効果的に実施する必要があ (1000年) また、海岸護岸は経済効果と考慮して重点的に実施すること。

3 都市計画を促進すること、私気を実施して、こ

都市に対する人口集中の傾向が着しく亘つ市街地の 整張発展が極めて無統制 無計画であるので衛生 保 安上は勿論 産業病死の上からし急速に整備する必要 があること。

事業の重点は街路の改良舗装、排水施設の整備にあるが、就中那覇市及びコサ市の下水道の整備は緊急を

(20)

要すること。かお、不良住宅の改良と相俟って密集が 街地の再開発も早急に検討する必要があること。

4 住宅及び宅地の供給を図ること。

住宅不足は、本土に比べて3~《倍の苛烈さである が現在。低所得あるいは資産のは以階層に対する住宅 対策はないので、必信住宅を早急に建設する必要があ

・ 対要の代関と談けて、土地付分譲住宅及び (分譲宅地を供給する必要があること。

5. 土地調査を促進すること。

今次大戦で法的境界、土地台帳等総で消失したため (土地の所有权の基本となる台帳の整備は急務となって いるので、引続き基本測量及び地籍調査を行う必要が あること、

6. 建設行政代構の強化を図るとと。

·通知。例如《新华·西南西·西南南

テ政代構の脆弱なことは全体に共通する向題である。 が調査、計画、施行、管理の一連の体制の整備が急務 であること。

7. 公共施設の管理区分を明確にすること。

公共施設の管理区分が明確でないものがあるので、 明確にすること・殊は河川、護岸関係は早急に法制並 びに制度の確立を要すること。

八地方行財政部门

/ 市町村行財政を充実すること。

琉球政府の財政した分でないが沖縄の市町村財政し 本土に比して劣っているところが多くあるので、これ を充実させる必要があること。そのため琉球政府から の市町村交付税の充実、市町村への補助金の補助傘を 引上る等の措置ととることが望ましいこと、

of the Japanese Survey Teams to the Ryukyus (June 15 through August 8, 1962) The field survey reports of the Japanese Survey Teams recommend that adequate measures as set forth below be taken for the economic development and the stabilization of the public welfare in the Ryukyu Islands.

A. ITEM

I. General

- I. Necessity of Measures to improve technical skill, knowledge and experience in the various fields of industry, education, and others.
- 2. Implementation of overall retirement annuity system for personnel of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands, and its agencies.

II. Education

- 1. Improvement of educational facilities.
- Provision of more school equipment, teaching materials, and funds for educational administration.
 - 3. Improvement in the quality of school-teachers.
- 4. Improvement in the standard of universities and senior high schools.
 - 5. Encouragement of equal educational opportunities.
 - 6. Others.

III. Public Welfare

- 1. Increase in number of specialists.
- 2. Consolidation and enlargement of welfare facilities.

- 3. Reinforcement of preventive measures against diseases.
- 4. Substantive improvement of administrative enforcement of three laws governing public welfare.
 - 5. Implementation of medical insurance program.

IV. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

- Determining which segments are to be developed and instituting measures for their further growth on a priority basis.
- Consolidating facilities of experimental and research institutes and devising further improvement of model farm.
 - 3. Up-grading of technical instructors.
- 4. Propelling land basic consolidation such as land improvement projects.
- 5. Encouragement of agricultural increased production through establishment of pilot settlements.
- 6. Encouragement of livestock industry through increase in livestock and improvement of livestock hygiene.
- 7. Expansion of financing to agricultural, forestry, and fisheries industries.
- 8. Adoption of future measures for improvement of harbor facilities to facilitate off-shore and deep-sea fisheries.
- 9. Expediting development of forests through afforestation projects and completion of protection forests.
- 10. Implementation of measures for soil conservation and retaining walls at cultivated fields.

V. Trade and Industry

- 1. Consolidation of technical guidance system.
- 2. Expansion and promotion of the financing to small and medium enterprises:
 - 3. Improvement of conditions of the industrial sites.

VI. Transport and Traffic

- 1. Improvement of harbor facilities.
- Setting up of navigational aids.
- Improvement and securing of adeauate number of coastal vessels.
 - 4. Consolidation of meteorological observatories.
 - 5. Others.

VII. Construction

- 1. Program for roads on a priority basis.
- 2. Execution of a comprehensive and effective program of afforestation, river control, and sea walls.
 - 3. Expediting city planning.
 - 4. Provision of houses and residential sites.
 - 5. Expediting land survey.
- 6. Consolidation of machinery for construction administration.
 - 7. Clarification of jurisdiction over public facilities.

VIII. Local Administration and Finance

1. Consolidation of financial administration at city, 16061 town and village level.

B. OUTLINE OF MEASURES

I. General

1. Necessity of measures to improve technical skill, knowledge and experience in the various fields of industry, education, and others.

Technical skill, knowledge and experience lack in various fields of industry, education, etc. in the Ryukyu Islands, which will impede the development of the Ryukyus in the future. It is, therefore, necessary that more efforts be exerted to improve the foregoing situation. It is most desirable that men of talent selected not only from the Government of the Ryukyu Islands but also from municipalities, cooperative associations and banking organs be sent for training in Japan where the culture and system, etc. are the same as those in the Ryukyus, and that Japanese experts be invited to the Ryukyus as technical advisers.

2. Implementation of overall retirement annuity system for personnel of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands and its agencies.

It is necessary that steps be taken to secure civil service personnel of high quality by enforcement of overall retirement annuity system for civil service personnel of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands, teaching staff of the public schools and staff of the public corporations.

II. Education

1. Improvement of educational facilities.

The school buildings are made of noninflammable materials, but the increase in number of pupils requires more classroom. The facilities for special classrooms (i.e. science) and gymnasuims which are wanted in all schools and those for social education such as libraries and museums should also be built.

2. Provision of more school equipment and teaching materials, and funds for educational administration.

In parallel with the completion of vocational education equipment, it is essential to meet, as soon as possible, the shortage (15.6% of the standard requirement at present) of educational materials and equipment for science and other curricula, and to lighten the burden of the parents (28% of total expenses for education) with a fund sufficient to meet education administration costs.

3. Improvement in the quality of school-teachers.

In order to improve the teachers' guidance ability, it is necessary to consolidate the consultative organs by increasing the number of teacher-consultants, and also to strengthen training of various kinds and in-service training of educational personnel. In order to secure teachers of high quality, steps should be taken for improvement in the treatment of teachers.

4. Improvement in the standard of universities and senior high schools.

It is necessary to improve the organization of the teaching staff at the universities, the contents of libraries, machines and apparatus, and to promote the professional education at senior high schools while trying to raise the level of such education. Cultivation of men of talent should be encouraged through the expansion of national and other scholarship systems.

5. Encouragement of equal educational opportunities.

Steps should be taken to establish schools for physically handicapped children, to promote increased establishment of special schools for mental disease children, to encourage needy pupils' school attendance, and to improve the educational conditions in remote areas.

6. Others.

Steps should be taken to promote infant education and private school education as well as health and physical education. Excellent cultural properties should be repaired and restored to their original condition as early as possible.

III. Public Welfare

1. Increase in number of specialists.

In order to increase in number of physicians, dentists and other specialists on health and welfare, steps should be taken for education and training of specialists in Japan or

in the Ryukyus, invitation of specialists from Japan and so on.

- 2. Consolidation and enlargement of welfare facilities.
 Increase of beds for tuberculosis, psychopathic patients;
 establishment of general hospitals; consolidation of institutions
 for health and social welfare such as homes for mental disease
 children (or adults), infant homes, protective institutions,
 nurseries, rehabilitation facilities for the physically handicapped, homes for the aged; increase of mobile functions of
 health centers, and welfare institutions; establishment of
 clinics.
 - 3. Reinforcement of preventive measures against diseases: Japanese cerebritis, filaria, polio, leprosy, tuber-culosis, psychopathy, venereal diseases.
- 4. Substantive improvement of administrative enforcement of the three Welfare Laws, that is, the Laws governing life-protection, welfare for the physically handicapped, and children's welfare.
- 5. Implementation of medical insurance program.

 In view of the fact that the medical expenses give a heaviest pressure on the livelihood of the poor people, the enforcement of medical insurance is urgently required. It is considered practical that, with the Ryukyu Government and the whole inhabitants, respectively, as the insurer and the

insured

insured in principle, the insurance benefits amount to 50% supplied in medicine or in cash paid by the insurer, the insured paying a fair share of fees according to his income and the rest paid by the government or private employer whichever the case may be. For this purpose, it is urgently necessary that concrete plan for implementation of this program be formulated by specialists in medical insurance and insurance statistics.

IV. Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery

1. Determining which segments are to be developed and instituting measures for further growth on a priority basis.

Though agricultural production and stock-raising play an important role in the Ryukyuan economy, it is necessary to formulate agricultural policies with emphasis on the growing segments. For the time being, stock-raising such as hog raising which is related to sweet potato production, sugar cane and paddy rice production, etc. are considered important segments of agriculture.

- Consolidating facilities of experimental and research institutes and devising further betterment of model farm.
 - (a) In order to further increase agricultural production in the Ryukyus, it is prerequisite to improve

facilities

facilities for experiment and research, including a better supply of equipment and experimental material. At the same time it is necessary to give various types of training based on technical aid programs to raise the technical level of those who are engaged in research.

- (b) While the model farm now under operation are producing good results, further improvement is needed.
- 3. Up-grading of technical instructors.

With the intensification of the fields experiment and research, it becomes necessary to disseminate the agricultural technique to farmers. For this purpose, it is required to improve the quality of technical instructors including extension workers through close collaboration with the technique diffusion projects in Japan proper.

4. Propelling land basic consolidation such as land improvement projects.

The land consolidation process is considerably retarded in Okinawa. Securing of water resources and their effective utilization are urgently required for agricultural increased production. For this, improvement and construction of drainage systems, water reservoirs and agricultural roads are required. In order to propel this enterprise, reinforcement of technical experts and investment of capitals are required.

5. Encouragement of agricultural increased production through establishment of pilot settlements.

The establishment of pilot settlements as stepping stones to regional promotion of agriculture as has been proved to be an effective means of increasing agricultural production in Japan should be adopted in parallel with measures related to seeds and seedlings and blights and noxious insects as a part of agricultural production policy.

6. Encouragement of livestock industry through increase in livestock and improvement of livestock hygiene.

In the stock-raising of the Ryukyuan economy, emphasis is to be placed on the raising of hogs and beef cattle, the expansion of which may be expected. For this purpose, it is required to take such measures as encouragement of livestock propagation, intensification of experiment and research, increased importation of breeding stock, consolidation of productive facilities and improvement of the systems for circulation and processing. Simultaneously, improvement of facilities and equipment are to be carried out in the field of livestock sanitation.

7. Expansion of financing to agricultural, forestry and fisheries industries.

In view of the urgent necessity for expansion of financing to agriculture, forestry and fishery, further utilization of

loan funds appropriated in the special account of the budget should be devised after restudy of loan methods based on a priority basis and its terms and conditions.

8. Adoption of future measures for improvement of harbor facilities to facilitate off-shore and deep-sea fisheries.

In order to promote fisheries in the Ryukyus emphasis is to be placed on the off-shore and deep-sea fisheries, in the light of the present situation in the fishing industry of the Ryukyus, which is endowed with scant coastal marine resources. For this purpose, it is essential to accelerate the improvement of defective fishing port facilities which impede the development of the fishing industry, while replacing the ineffective, superannuated vessels now in operation with the proper kind of vessels and introducing and propagating modern fishing techniques to those who are engaged in the fishing industry.

It is also necessary to reinforce the research department and to provide fishing ledges in the coastal seas to foster coastal marine resources.

9. Expediting development of forestry through afforestation projects and completion of protection forests.

The edevasted state of forests in the Ryukyus urgently reduires recovery measures. Towards this end, afforestation projects

projects must be carried out regardless of the ownership, whether public or private. In this regard, measures must be taken for producing seedlings.

In order to minimize disasters from typhoons which frequently dttack the Ryukyus, intenfied measures must be taken for maintenance of protection forests and windbreak forests and rehabilitation of devastated mountain areas.

10. Implementation of measures for soil conservation and retaining walls at cultivated fields.

In view of the topographical characteristics and meteorological disasters by frequent typhoons in the Ryukyus, emphasis must be placed on the soil conservation and retaining walls at cultivated fields.

- V. Consolidation of ter V. Trade and Industry
 - 1. Consolidation of technical guidance system.

In the light of the comparative low technical level in the Ryukyus which is a source of obstacle against productivity in enterprises and rationalization of management, it is necessary to enhance the system of technical training through improvment in the facilities for educating technical instructors.

2. Expension and promotion of financing to small and medium enterprises.

In spite of higher dependency of smaller and medium enterprises on financial institutions, circumstances are not favorable for them because of the character of their enterprises. The governmental financial agencies, on the one hand, have not lenough funds to satisfy their demands. It is necessary, therefore, to take measures to smooth their financial operation by increasing the funds of the governmental financial agencies.

J. Improvement of conditions of the industrial sites.

In the light of difficulties in the Ryukyus in promoting industries stemming from comparatively high cost of relectricity and insufficiency of industrial water, it is necessary to take measures to improve the conditions of various industrial sites and consolidate thereof.

VI. Transport and Traffic

1. Improvement of harbor facilities.

With a view to promoting the maritime traffic in the archipelago and to insuring maritime safety, the following measures for improving harbor facilities are required:

- (a) Harbor facilities should be improved so that interisland liners may be brought alongside the piers.
- (b) Improvement in efficiency of harbors should be made in both Maha and Tomari, the main ports for foreign liners.
 - 2. Setting up of navigational sids.

Complete equipment of navigational aids and improvement in their quality are required in order to ensure the safe navigation of incoming and outgoing vessels.

3. Improvement and Securing of adequate number of coastal vessels.

In view of the fact that coastal vessels are indispensable to inter-island traffic, their improvement, specifically in efficiency, and increase in number are necessary.

In planning and carrying out this project, it is also necessary to take into full account the actual state of improvement of harbors, industrial development, and improvement of the public welfare.

4. Consolidation of meteorological observatories.

The upper air meteorological observation and other

meteorological

meteorological activities in the Ryukyus Islands being extremely important not only for the Ryukyus but also for other areas, their improvements are all the more required.

5. Others.

For improvement of harbors and navigational aids and for maintenance of exactness in meteorological observation, improvement in the relevant techniques is highly required.

VII. Construction.

Program for roads on a priority basis.

In consideration of the special circumstances in the Ryukyus in which the bus is the only means of overland traffic, special emphasis should be laid on the pavement of roads and other works for their betternment, construction of arterial roads and permanent bridges, which constitute the development of the backward areas.

2. Execution of a comprehensive and effective program sea of afforestation, river control, and walls.

It is required to carry out efficiently a comprehensive program of flood control and sea wall construction, which forms an integral part of the soil conservation and industrial development. Further, sea wall construction should be pushed forward on a priority basis, taking economic effects into consideration.

3. Expediting City Planning.

With the trend of over-increasing city population and the growth of urban districts becoming apparent, it is required, in the light of public health, public safety and industrial development, to carry out urgently the city planning.

Particular emphasis should be laid on the reparing of paved streets and completion of drainage systems. It is of urgent necessity that the cities of Naha and Koza in particular be provided with complete sewage systems. It is also necessary to proceed with the study of the reorganization of densely populated urban areas, in parallel with the improvement of flimsy houses.

4. Provision of Houses and residential sites.

The Ryukyuan people are suffering from a shortage of houses three or four times as acute as in Japan proper.

In the Ryukyus where there is no housing policy for small income-earners and the propertyless the construction of dwelling houses under public auspices is urgently needed.

It is also necessary to set up an organization through which houses with lots and residential sites are provided.

5. Expediting land survey.

Since all documents showing boundary lines provided by relating laws and regulations were destroyed during the war II, it is of urgent necessity to consolidate land registered books constituting a basis for landownership.

Therefore,

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Therefore, the basic survey and investigation of land for registration must be continued.

6. Consolidation of machinery for construction administration.

The flimsy structure of administration being common to all fields, the prompt introduction of a chain of systems for investigation, planning, execution and administration is required.

7. Clarification of jurisdiction over public facilities
Some of public facilities which are left in obscurity
of
in respect to the jurisdiction, their competent authorities,
should be clarified. Particularly, legislation and system
governing rivers and sea walls should be made clear.
VIII. Local Administration and Finance

l. Consolidation of financial administration at city town and village level.

The Government of Ryukyu Islands is not financially sound, nor are the local public entities, compared with those in Japan. It is, therefore, desirable to take such measures as increasing local allocation taxes and raising the rate of subsidies to municipalities by the Ryukyu Government, in order to make their finances sound.

4. (The report prepared in the basis of the survey teams' visits to Okinawa is concerned solely with the question of economic assistance to the Ryukyus.) The Japanese Government may on occasion also wish to provide its suggestions to the United States Government on other matters relating to Okinawa which are of common concern.

(沖縄相を国報をは沖縄に対する経済援助。及に関するのであるか)なお、日本政社は今回の協議に起降い共通の関心事である沖縄に関するで他の諸内題についても、本国政府に対し提案を行ったい。

(後島高勝谷か、酒壺田調査話生)を発表する際に、附言すっとして、半例にするに攻るしてもの。