米国管理下の南西諸島状況雑件　沖縄関係　軍用地問題（プライス報告を含む）第一巻

昭和三十年

(4P)

沖縄問題に関する懇談の件

（三〇、一、六）
アジア五課

一月六日、帰京中の石出那覇連絡事務所長は、石井南連局長、吉田二課長とともにアジア局長を来訪、当面の左の懸案事項について懇談した。

一、土地問題

この問題米側に持込むとすれば、土地の借借料の不当に低いことを

他との比較において具体的に示すデーターを用意する必要がある。

講和条約発効前の各種損害に対する住民のクレームは要求できないか。

この点平和条約四条(a)及び十九条との関係を検討のこと。

（平和条約十九条が沖縄に関し適用あるか否かは明確でない。適用あれば問題にならないが、適用ないとするのが常識であろう。いずれにせよ奄美返還の場合と同様、沖縄返還のさい問題となる。

現状個人が訴えても現地の法律で認められない限りとり上げられない。

第三、安井事務官）

二、送金問題

奄美出身者の送金が認められない。琉球住民は月三千円を許されている。しかも奄美人が引揚の持帰金は僅か二千円（在沖縄奄美人は二万一千名、学生送金を要するもの六十人）

三、税金問題

日本内地で給付される分については控除されるようにしたい。扶養家族の控除は可能性がある。契約について大林組のみ割高とすることに成功した。

四、国旗掲揚

今年の正月には学校における掲揚を許されなかった。一般民家はよい。

五、事務所強化

在外公館と出張所の中間でなく、むしろ両者を兼ねている。人的強化が必要（現在十名）

六、日本復帰

タブーとなり、逆コースを辿っている。

教育行政の返還見透のあったのは、古い情勢である。

電信課長 [illegible]

管主 アジア局長 第一課長

任主 第五課長

宛 在米 井口大使

発 重光大臣

記録件名

電送第 584号

昭和30年1月20日 前後 19時0分発

昭和30年1月20日起草

(電信案甲)

分類

暗 略 平

第 二 号

以下二字

件名 沖縄における軍用地問題に関する件

沖縄の米軍用地問題に関し、当地自由人権協会が十二日右土地問題等の調査結果を発表し、極東軍司令部がこれに反論を行う等多大の反響を呼んでいるが、十三日貴地発AP電は軍当局筋の談として本問題解決のため軍用地使用料の一括拂を行う国防省のプロパガンダ、ビルが議会に提出準備中なる旨伝えている。

(以下)

本件に関しては客年軍用地買上説に関連する五月七日付貴信政第九六二号御報告の経緯もあるので、使用料一括払方式の内容、土地所有権との

電信案

外務省

記帳

30.1.21

資料提供

ところ

空

電信案

外務省

関係等及び本件手続の未濃厚濃淡ノ御有
報(通知)ナシ。

電信案

外務省

電信写

昭和三〇　七〇七　暗　ワシントン　一月二一日二〇三二発　亜五
本　省　二二日一一、二八着

重光大臣　井口大使

（沖縄における軍用地問題に関する件）

第六一号

貴電第四二号に関し

二十一日国務省に質したところ係官は国防省が本件アプロプリエーション・ビルを準備中であることは事実であり委員会が土地所有者の申請により地代再審査の結果適当と認めた場合追加支払を行うための予算を請求せんとするものであるが一括払云々については承知しおらずまた全般的に本件詳細につきて通報されていないと述べたので詳報を求めると共に目下直接国防省へ連絡中である。

なお米側は本件は議会提出まで内容の洩れぬことを計画している模様である。

（了）

外務省

了　帳記

（第六一号の一）

電信写

配布先　次官、官房長、局長、次長、総、亜一、五、欧米一、国、協三、情文一、三、条一、三、

外務省

極秘

電信写

昭和三〇　七九六　暗　ワシントン　一月二四日二〇、一七発　ア五
重　光　大　臣　本　省　一月二五日一〇、〇六着　井口大使

（沖縄における軍用地問題に関する件）

第七二号（電番重複）

往電第六一号に関し

一、二十四日国防省係官の本件法案に関し、説明するところ左の通り

(一)沖縄軍用料の一括払いを目的とする権限及び支出の二法案を現在国防省において研究中である（六週間位いで提出の見込み。

(二)右法案においては沖縄人地主が希望すれば現行賃貸料制度に代え土地の現在価格 current value of land を一括払いし、米軍の半永久的利用のため一種の地上権 superficies を設定せんとするものであるが、その場合においても土地所有権は依然沖縄人地主に存続する。

外務省

記帳

電信写

（第七二号の二）

(三)右の土地の現在価格は米軍進駐以来急騰せる地価を一応原則的に認めんとするものであるが、その評価に際して基準とすべき時期に関しては未決定である。

二、本法案の米議会提出前に、右の大綱なりとも洩れるときは米議会の審議に悪影響あるにつき特に同係官より本件直接関係者を含め、外部に発表なきよう特に要望があつた。

（了）

委細公信。

配布先　次官、官房長、局長、次長、総、ア、五欧米、条、三、国協三、情文、二、審

外務省

アジア局長、第五課長

極秘

政第二六二号

昭和三十年一月二十五日

在米
特命全権大使

外務大臣　重光　葵　殿

沖縄軍用地使用に対する一括払い法案に関する件

往電第七二号をもつて概要を報告せる本件法案に関し、一月二十四日国防省係官の説明せるところ詳細左記のとおりである。

なお、同係官より米国議会提出前に本法案の大綱なりとも外部に洩れる時は、沖縄における地価の一層の高騰を齎らし、従つて又米国議会の本法案審議にも種々悪影響あるべきにつき、本件直接関係者を含め外部に洩れざるよう特に注意ありたき旨要望があつたので本法案の米議会提出前は本件情報取扱いについては特に御配慮相煩度い。

記

一、沖縄の軍用地使用料の一括払いを目的とする法案（権限法案と支出法案の二法案に分れる）は現在国防省に於て研究中である。

二、右法案の背景には昨年ジャッド下院議員の極東視察旅行の際、地主を含む沖縄要人と会談の際彼等より現行賃貸料制度に関しその賃貸料支払額が過少に過ぎること及び分割払なるため投資価値少なく、寧ろ地価の一括払いを希望する旨の陳情があつた等の事実がある。

三、従つて右法案に於ては、沖縄人地主が希望により現行賃貸料制度に代えて、土地の現実価額（Current or Actual Value of the Land）（後述四参照）を沖縄人地主に一括払いし、軍は半永久的利用

のため一種の地上権（Superficies）を設定せんとするものであるが、この点に関しても、沖縄の特殊なる社会構造及び沖縄人地主の強い希望を尊重し土地所有権は依然沖縄人地主に存続せしむるものである。

四、右の一括払い金額は土地の現実価額に基き行われるもので、この点は沖縄人地主にとり極めて有利である。即ち、もともと土地の売買価額乃至経済的価額は純経済的にこれをみれば、該土地の経済的利用より生ずる収益（yield）より算出さるべきものであるが、沖縄の場合においては、土地の実際収引価額は著しく之より高く通常経済的価額の四乃至五倍に達する例が多い。これは沖縄において地主たることに伴う社会的プレスティーヂ等の非経済的な要因が著しく、地価決定に介入するためで、特に米軍駐留以来この点よりする地価の高騰は特に顕著であるが本法案においては原則として、この高騰せる地価を認めんとするものである。従つて国防省内部においても、現実価額支払いの原則については、地価の支払いに非ずして米軍駐在という事態に対する補償支払いなりとして可なり批判的空気も未だ一部に存する。勿論米軍進駐以来の地価高騰の継続的趨勢に鑑み、如何なる時期における土地の現実価額を支払うべきかについては、平和条約発効日現在とすべしとするもの、一九五四年一月現在とすべしとするもの、或いは又実際収用時期とすべしとするもの等種々議論があり、この点に関しては未だ最終的決定をみないが、実際収用時に落着く公算大と考える。

五、なお右の如く原則的なる諸点に関し一応の決定をみても、これが実施面に当り、如何なる機関が地価評価を如何なる方法と基準によりなすかにより、その実際補償額は大きく相違し来るがこれ等の点についてはすべて未決定で本問題の困難性は原則の決定よりも寧ろその実施面にある。

右法案は六週間以内に議会に提出出来るよう極力準備中である。

これが何れにしろ法案自体には極めて抽象的なる大綱あるのみが唱われる予定である。

	発信用	執務用	
主信	1	1	2
附属 甲	1	別紙のまゝ	
乙	1		
丙	1		
丁			
備考			

懸案

アジア局
第五課長

文書課長

文書課発送日 昭和参拾年弐月拾壱日

主管 アジア局長 主任 第五課長

電信 亜五 第 一二四 号

昭和 参拾年弐月九日 附

附属 あり

浄書 校正 昭和 30年 2月 4日起草

(原稿) (浄書)

別紙添付

発信人名 在米 井口大使

宛先 重光大臣

写送付先

名件録記

件名 沖縄における軍用地問題に関する資料送付の件

電報

往電第四二号に関し

一月十二日当地自由人権協会が発表した沖縄におけ

公信案

外務省

記帳了

9 117

る軍用地問題その他所謂人权問題に関する資料（二月分）

及び二月を及衛し十六日米極東軍司令部が行つた

発表文書をそれぞれ別紙（一）及び（二）のとおり送付する。

なお、軍用地問題に関する従来の経緯を主として総理

府南方連絡事務局より得たる情報をもとに別紙（三）のと

おりとりまとめたので御参考までに送付する。但し南方

方連絡事務局、外事部、連絡部、総務部、長官官房、情報調査部、外務省

（参考）

（長官官房）

別紙(2)

沖縄における軍用地収用問題

（昭三〇、一、二〇）
アジア局第五課

南西諸島に米軍が上陸して以来、軍の占領目的遂行と、沖縄要塞化の計画の実施に伴つて民有地の接収が行われていた。人口密度の高い沖縄本島においては住民の七〇％までが農業に従事し、尺寸の耕地も極度に低い生活をしている農民にとつては、重大な生活の基盤であり、これが軍令によりいつ収用され立退かざるを得ないかも知れぬという心配で仕事も手につかぬ有様であつた。

昭和二十七年四月二十八日平和条約発効後、この土地収用の法的根拠、従来収用された土地の極端に安い賃貸料（例えば、越来村にある戦前の小学校敷地約五千二百坪の使用料が年に僅か六〇B円（一八〇円））及び立退後の生活補償等問題が占領下の期間に醸成された前記の複雑な感情を伴つて表面化して来た。

昭和二十七年十月九日沖縄那覇市近郊真和志村銘苅地区で民政府指令により、一般民家及び農地の立退き（五十万坪、二百戸、千余人）が要求され、該地区住民の琉球政府主席及び立法院に対する強硬なる陳情に端を発して輿論が硬化し、十月二十九日琉球政府主席及び社大党、平良委員長と安里書記長等は民政官ルイス准将と会見、立退問題に対する要望を提出した。これに対し、ルイス准将は、「これらの部落の立退きの取止め、立退期間の延期及び移転料（現在B円一万二千円）の増額は認められぬが琉球政府と住民の間の軍使用地賃借契約に関する琉球政府の拠るべき法的権限を近く指令でもつて付与する。軍用

地貸借料に関して、講和条約発効前と発効後に区別することは考慮する」旨を語つた。

二、昭和二十七年十二月二日、鈴木アジア第五課長が米大使館コンロイ理事官と会談したる際、沖縄における軍による土地収用のため住民が強制立退を命ぜられ、住民の間に不安と不満の気運が醸成されているやの情報があるが右は日米関係の大局より好ましからざる事態であるから法律上の議論は別とし、賢明に措置し得ざるものなるやと切り出したところ「コ」は右の如き報告には接しおらず、かかる事態の好ましくない点は同感であるから早速上使と連絡し、現地に報告を求め、マーフィ大使とクラーク大将との間において然るべき解決方法を講ずるよう措置したい旨語つた。

三、昭和二十八年三月二十三日付民政府布告第一〇五号をもつて講和発効以前の一九五〇年七月一日より一九五二年四月二十七日までの軍の土地使用料の支払に関する布告が出され、続いて四

月三日付民政府布令（一一〇九号）で「土地収用令」が、十日付で「土地収用の補償金支払手続」が発布された。

土地収用令の公布直後の四月十日米軍は那覇市外真和志村の一部に対し本令を適用し、翌十一日より銘苅、安謝部落の畑地を数台のブルトーザーで四、五千坪を削りとり、実力をもつて整地に着手した。

右事件により関係部落民を憤激せしめ、部落民代表は十四日、琉球政府行政主席に面接し、本問題の合法的解決をせまつた。すなわち、部落民は、「一ケ月当り坪四円ー五円ならとも角三〇銭では絶対に承服出来ない。これは死刑の宣告も同様だ。立退によつて悲惨な目にあつている他部落民の前例もあるのでこれが解決をみるまでは立退けない。」と抗議した。

四、右事件は開会中の琉球政府立法院でも問題となり超党派的に処理すべく進められたが、与党の民主党と野党の社大、人民両党の本問題に対する考え方は根本的に食違があり、民主党は「領土権の侵害でなく、所有権の侵害であるから協力的に出て住民の損害を最少限度に喰止むべきである。」というに対し、社大、人民両党は「領土権の侵害であつて、統治権には軍事行政権まで含まれるものではない。国際法から見ても、これは不法行為である」という議論が行われた。四月十七日立法院は、琉球政府法務局長嘉陽安春氏を喚問し証言を求めた。同氏は「民政府法務部長デヴィス氏の意見を求めたところ、対日平和条約第三条により米国が立法、司法、行政の権限を持つている。この権限に基き、軍の布告布令が発せられたもので、今回の土地収用令もこの立法権に基く布令である。軍による土地収用について

適用すべき民の法規が現在ないので前記立法権によつて布令を出し、土地を取得すべく定めたものである。収用令を制定するに際しては日本の土地収用法やアメリカの制度が参考とされた。米国では収用については司法手続によるが、この点は日本の法規を取入れ、供託制についてはアメリカの制度が取入れられた。」と説明した。

さらに、本問題に関し、立法院では土地収用令廃止請願の件を決議し、六月一日民政府オグデン副長官及びルイス准将の回答を求めたところ、ルイス准将から収用令の法的根拠等について次のとおり回答があつた。

(1) 土地収用令を公布した法的根拠は平和条約第三条に基く行政権から自然に発生する権利からである。

(2) 土地収用令の適用は最悪の場合のみであつて、出来るだけこの発動は避け、土地委員会で双方協議しまとめて行きたい。

(3) 平和条約発効前の地代支払いは恩恵的なもので、国際法には占領中の土地取上げに対する賠償の法的根拠はない。発効後については土地委員会と協議の上、納得の行くような使用料を許可し紳士協約的なものとしたい。

昭和二十八年十二月五日・軍用地区内の不動産使用に対する補償に関する布告第二十六号が又同月九日右に関する布令第一二〇号が公布された。

右は軍用地問題解決に苦慮する軍当局が予算に計上された土地使用料の支払を何時までもせんえんする訳にはいかないのでこれによつて収用土地の契約を促進し、地代を速かに支払うという狙いをもつたものであつたが、現地では住民の納得を得る政治的措置が講ぜられなければ根本的解決は困難であると見られた。

昭和二十九年三月十七日琉球民政府発表として、「米国陸軍は沖縄の軍甲地四万五千エーカーを買上げ三千五百家族をして八重山に移住できるようにせしめるだろう」との新聞報道が行われた。

右に関し三月二十四日ブロムリー民政官は記者団会見において、

(1) 米軍用地は無期限に使用し、地料（土地の価格）を使用料として地主に対し、一時に支払う。（「軍用地買上げ云々」は新聞の誤報でこれら土地の所有権はあくまで地主にある旨「プ」民政官は付加した。）

(2) 地料は現在米国議会において審議中であるため発表出来ないが地主の更生に必要な充分な資金を供給することが出来ると思う。

(3) 地料の設定には収用以前の土地の状態が充分考慮される。

(4) 地主が軍の決定した価格を受諾しない場合には現行の布令に基き収用する。

七、同年四月九日、米議会は、米国が防衛及びその他の施設のために借用している沖縄の基地約四万五千エーカーを現金で買上げることについて討議したとの新聞報道に関連し、四月十六日付本件に関する米政府の考え方、米議会の審議ぶり等の調査方ワシントンに照会したところ、五月七日付在米井口大使より、国防省としては特に本問題解決のためのみの特別立法要請の計画はなく、又下院委員会も東南アジア及び太平洋地域に関するジャネット特別調査団の下院外交委員会に対する一月二十九日付報告書の提出以外には特別の勧告を行つていない。ただ下院国軍委員会に付託されている軍事施設建設権限法案は陸海空軍の諸施設及び機密諸施設の建設継続又は開始の権限を陸海空軍当局に認める一方陸海空軍当局に対し、諸施設中のあるものについて、所要軍用地を購入その他の方法により取得する権限を認めており、同委員会筋は在沖縄施設のあるものも右に含まれているものとみている旨の報告があつた。

八、同年四月三十日琉球政府立法院は、軍使用地処理に関する請願決議を次のとおり可決した。

(1) 土地買上げまたは永久使用、地料の一括払いは行わないこと。

(2) 現在使用中の土地については、適正且つ完全な補償がなされること。使用料の決定は、住民の合理的算定に基く要求額に基いてなされ、且つ、評価及び支払は一年毎になされること。

(3) 合衆国軍隊が加えた一切の損害については、適正な賠償額を支払うこと。

(4) 現在合衆国軍隊が占有する土地で、不用の土地は早急に解放し、新たな土地収用を避けること。

右立法院決議に対し、十一月一日、民政府オグデン副長官よ

り琉球政府立法院議長あて次の回答がなされた。

(1) 合衆国は統治権を行使する間、公共の必要のため要請されるならば、いかなる且つすべての私有地をも取得する。

(2) 合衆国は、公共の必要のため取得されたすべての私有地に対する支払いとして正当な補償を支給する。

(3) 合衆国が取得し、使用する私有地に対する適正補償額と見做される額は、合衆国内で土地が取得されるとき、合衆国自由国民が要求する場合と同様な考慮により又同様な手続の下に決定される。

なお、前記立法院決議は、「現在沖縄においてアメリカ合衆国軍隊の使用する土地の総面積は四二、四二四・五エーカー（五一、九三三・一〇三坪）（軍発表）に達し、沖縄の総面積の一四％耕地面積の四一・二％を占めているがこれに対する使用料は極めて低廉であり、これを地主の要望額と比較するとわずかに九分の一に過ぎない。農耕地を収用されて生活の基礎を失つた農民にとつてかかる低廉な使用料は最低生活を維持するには遙かに遠く住民の窮乏は言語に絶するものがある。」と述べている。

九、琉球米民政府は、九月二十八日付をもつて外国人の土地取得に関する布令第一三九号公布し、民政官の許可を条件に外国人の土地取得権を認めることとしたが、右は軍用地の買収等にも悪用せられるおそれあるとして各方面に衝撃を与えた。

例えば、右に対し、社大党は十月四日中央委員会を開催し、本布令の法的根拠に疑義があるとともに、外国人の土地所有権の取得が琉球経済にプラスになるとは考えられず、この布令を出す民政府の真意が理解できない。すなわちこの布令の実施によつて次第に土地の所有権がアメリカに移り、終には軍用地までを買収するとなれば沖縄の土地の大半はアメリカが所有することになる、との態度を表明し、同布令の趣旨を明確にするため早急に臨時議会の召集を要請することを決議した。

一〇、同年十月二十六日、琉球立法院の平良、大山の両議員（社大党）が来日、政務次官及びアジア局長と懇談した際、予定外の訪問であるので米側に対しては内密に願いたいと前置し、土地問題に言及し、米軍は約一万七千町歩の土地を使用しているが、地代が僅かに坪当り二B円（地主側の要求額は一九B円）であるので、住民の困窮甚だしく地代値上げについて米側に交渉されたいと要望した。

右に対し、アジア局長より平和条約第三条により、米側が立法、司法、行政の三権を行使することを承認している以上、日本政府として法的に米側の施政に対し抗議することはできないが、個々の事案につき具体的な資料を提供されるならば、米側に折衝することとしたいと答えた。

一、昭和二十八年十二月五日付軍用地域内における不動産の使用に対する補償に関する民政府布告第四条に基き補償額について、土地所有者からの訴願を審理し最終決定を行う機関として設置されている土地収用委員会の職能について疑義が持たれていたので、右に関し十一月十日オグデン副長官は声明を行い、次のとおり述べた。

合衆国の管轄下にある地域で公共の目的のために私有地の収用が行われる場合には、合理的且つ正当な補償が支払われる。沖縄においてこの合理的且つ正当な補償を決定する機関が土地収用委員会である。

合衆国議会によつて沖縄の土地所有者に支払う分として割当られた額は、議会の次の三つの決定に基いている。

(1) 合衆国は現在沖縄で土地を買上げる意思はなく、土地の永久使用のための賃借料を支払う。

(2) 琉球住民の土地所有者に年々支払われる賃借料は地価の六%である。

(3) 右地価は、一九五二年四月二十八日の平和条約発効日における価格がとられる。

（本人に返戻の上申し）

一九五五年一月十四日

沖縄における人権問題（要望）

東京都千代田区麹町一の四
竹工堂ビル
法人団体
自由人権協会

別紙一

沖縄における人権問題

一

沖縄は、日本の南西部にある島であつて、沖縄本島、宮古、八重山の諸島に七〇餘万の人々が住んでいる。ところで、この島は、太平洋戦争のさいにアメリカ軍によつて占領され、一九五二年の日本とアメリカとの平和条約ののちも、その条約の第三条によつて、そのままアメリカ「合衆国は、領水を含むこれらの諸島の領域及び住民に対して、行政、立法及び司法上の権力の全部及び一部を行使する権利を有するものとする」とされている。そして、アメリカは、この島を「太平洋のジブラルタル」として、大がかりな軍事基地を構築しているのであるが、この軍事基地化の強行のために住民の土地は強制的にとりあげられ、その自由と人権は侵害され、人道上ゆるすことのできない多くのできごとがおこつている。われわれ日本の自由人権協会は、自由と人権をまもるたちばから、アジア法律家会議の開催を機会に、いまなお沖縄でおこなわれているこのような悲惨な状態をアジアの法律家諸氏に報告したいと考えるものである。

まず、はじめに沖縄の統治機構についてのべておくことにしよう。沖縄は、もと日本の沖縄県とよばれていたが、太平洋戦争後アメリカの直接軍政下におかれ、一九五二年四月以降は、琉球列島米国民政府布告第一三号によつて設立された琉球政府の治下にはいることになつた。琉球政府は、「琉球列島に於ける政治の全権限を行使することが出来る」（布告第一三号第二条）し、その住民は、「信教、言論、集会、請願及出版の自由並正当な法的手続をふまない不当な捜査、逮捕及生命、自由及財産の剝奪等に対する安全の保障を含む民主国家の基本的自由は公共の福祉に反しない限り保障されるものとする」（第六条）とされながら、じつは、そのおなじ布告のなかで、琉球政府は、「但し琉球列島米国民政府の布告、布令並指令に従うものとする」（第二条但書）とされ、アメリカの現役軍人である「民政副長官は必要な場合には、琉球政府又は行政団体若しくはその代行機関に依り制定された法、布告若しくは規則の施行を拒否し、禁止し又は停止し自ら適当と認める法令規則の公布を命じ琉球に於ける全権限の一部又は全部を自ら行使する権利等を留保する」（第七条）のである。この結果、琉球政府の権限は、あつてなきがごときものであり、アメリカ軍によつて任命された政府主席を中心とする琉球政府は、アメリカ軍の代弁機関、連絡機関の役わりをはたしているにすぎない。さらに、民政副長官は、終極的には立法、司法、行政の三権を一身に集中しているから、かれの自由意思一つで、立法院を解散したり、立法院のつくつた法の施行を拒否したりしている。したがつて、沖縄の住民の基本的人権

は、アメリカ軍の軍事上の必要という名目で、かつてに制限され、侵害されることになつてくる。つぎに、いくつかの実例と資料をあげて、その実情を報告することにしよう。

三

さいきん、沖縄から日本の自由人権協会に報告された事件に、沖縄人民党事件がある。これは、とくに、法律家としてみのがすことのできない問題をふくんでいる事件である。この事件は、一九五四年七月に沖縄の労働組合の幹部と沖縄人民党の幹部の二人にアメリカ軍の現地司令官（民政副長官）から退島命令がだされたのを発端として、この二人を隠匿したというので豊見城（トミグスク）村の村長又吉（マタヨシ）一郎、人民党書記長瀬長亀次郎氏らを逮捕し、さらに、法廷を侮辱したとか抗議のビラをまいたという理由で一〇月までに人民党員とその支持者合計四四人を逮捕し、軍事裁判にかけた事件である。沖縄人民党は、沖縄の日本復帰と土地取上げ反対の二つのスローガンをかかげる政党で、ひろく沖縄住民の支持をうけているが、いままでも、アメリカ軍は、くりかえしこの政党に弾圧をくわえてきた。そして、今回の事件は、沖縄の軍事基地化をすすめていくために障害となる人民党の弾圧をねらつたものと思われる。なお、とくに、法律家としてこの事件でみのがすことのできないのは、被疑者の自白は強制と誘導によつておこなわれ、証人台にたつている証人が検事に都合の悪いことを証言すれば、法廷侮辱罪とか偽証罪をただちに言いわたして証人台からひきずりおろしているじじ

つである。そして、この裁判のあいだ、裁判所は、終始警官によつて包囲され、公判は、アメリカ軍と警察権力の公然たる威かくのもとにおこなわれている。なお、この軍事裁判においては、法廷は、アメリカの現役軍人である判事と検事によつてすすめられ、被告の利益を擁護すべき弁護士はひとりもつけられていない。われわれ自由人権協会は、沖縄の住民の依頼によつて、弁護士を派遣するべく努力したのであるが、アメリカ軍は、この弁護士の渡航すら拒絶している状況である。このようにして、四四人のひとびとについては、弁護士のつかないままで裁判がすすめられており、そのうちの何人かは、すでに充分の証拠なくして、懲役刑あるいは罰金刑の判決をうけている。

四

沖縄の住民たちがもつとも頭を悩ましてきたのは、アメリカの軍事基地をつくるために農耕地や山林が強制的に借りあげられ、住民のとりはらいがおこなわれてきたことである。一九五四年四月のアメリカ軍の発表によると、沖縄における米軍用範囲は四〇、〇二〇、二四五エーカーにおよんでいる。この数字は、沖縄の総面積の一四パーセントであり、全耕地面積の四一パーセントにあたつている。このような土地取上げのために、一九三九年の一農家当り平均面積は五・七反であつたが、一九五一年の一農家当り平均面積は二・九反にすぎず、一反以下の耕作農家が全農家の四〇%をしめており、三反以下の耕作農家は全農家の八〇%ちかくなつている。こうして沖縄の基本産業である農業は破壊され、農民はますます零細化していく状態にある。しかも

土地を失い、住む家を追われた住民に対しては、何ら生活を保障する手段も講ぜずにそのまゝ路傍に追いやられるのである。土地を失い、立退きを命ぜられた住民は、奴隷的賃銀労働者として基地建設のための軍労務者や日雇人夫に転落していつている。いま沖縄における軍労務者七万五千人のうち、その八〇%はこれらの耕地から追いだされた農民がしめているのである。

土地のとりあげは、はじめは軍命令によつておこなわれていたが、一九五三年四月以降は、米国民政府布令一〇九号「土地収用令」によつておこなわれることになつたこれによると、一度米国民政府が必要とみとめた土地は、所有者たる琉球住民が承諾しようがしないが取りあげることができる。地主が承諾しないときには、三〇日以内にアメリカ民政府は強制的に収用できるのである。住民は、土地を収用されると、たちまち生活の途をうばわれることになるので、土地取上げ反対の陳情をくりかえしたり、ときには実力で抵抗することもおこなつているが、このような場合には、アメリカ軍の兵隊が直接に出動して弾圧をくわえている。一例をあげておこう。一九五三年一二月、那覇郊外の小禄（オロク）航空隊附属施設工事のためブルドーザーが突然やつて来て農地作業を開始した。住民は、警鐘を乱打して、学童をふくめて約一〇〇〇人の住民がブルドーザーの前に立ちふさがつたが、やがて三〇〇名のアメリカ兵が着剣、催涙ガス、機銃などをもつて装甲トラックで出動し、農耕地に坐りこんだ住民を包囲し、軍命令を読みあげたのち、住民におそいかかつて、銃でなぐり、足でける等の暴行をはたら

いて、住民を農耕地外に撤去させている。また、住民なども、一万二千円（日本円で三万六千円）の立退料をあたえて四八時間以内の立退きを要求し、期間がすぎるとブルトーザーで家をこわすようなこともすくなくない。しかも、土地のとりあげは、沖縄の軍事基地化の拡大にともなつて、ますます強行される傾向をしめており、一九五四年一一月には、さらに、宜野湾（ギノワン）村では、伊佐（イサ）部落を中心とする一四万坪の水田地帯と二三戸の農家が土地取上げ、立ち退きを強制されており、伊江島（イエジマ）では、真謝（マジャ）、西崎（ニシザキ）部落、約五〇万坪の農地と居住地がアメリカ空軍の実弾演習場とされ、一二〇〇人の両部落のひとびとは、砲弾のとんでくる（メカリ）なかで生命の危険にさらされ、立退きを強制されている。また、真和志市銘刈部落を中心とする約一五万坪の農地と約五〇戸の家が土地とりあげと立ち退きを命ぜられている。

ところで、これら接収された土地の借上料は、話しにならぬほどの少額である。琉球政府土地事務所の発表によると、アメリカ軍の土地使用料は、平均坪当り一カ年の地代が九〇銭、月当り八銭二厘である。そして、借り方であるアメリカ軍は、貸し方である沖縄人土地所有者の意見もきかず、土地を強制的にとりあげ、法外に安い地代を払い、軍発表以外の土地代は支払わないというつよい態度にでている。その地代は宜野湾村においては、宅地の民間評価額四五円にたいして、軍の決定額三円二五銭、石川氏の宅地の民間評価額六〇円丁四〇円にたいして軍の決定額は四円であり、全般的には、地主の要求（時価）の九分の一といわれている。なお、山林、原野、墓地等

は、坪数の大小にかかわらず、一年に一坪当り一〇円の地代が支払われているにすぎない。ここで、畑三九三坪を軍に使用されている農民の例をあげておこう。かれは、この畑にたいして、

一カ年	三四〇〇円	坪五円一〇銭
一カ月	一六七円	坪 四二銭

の使用料をうけとつているが、これでは、一カ年のアメリカ軍による土地使用料はこの農民の一カ月の生活費にもならないわけである。また、沖縄では、タバコ一個六セント、コカコラ一本八。三セントであるから、土地代坪当り一。二セントでは、コカコラ一本、煙草一個も買うことができないのである。

五

沖縄の肉体労働者は、一〇万人である。その七五%の七万五千人が軍事基地構築のために労働している。そして、その八〇%までが土地とりあげによつて農村から追いだされてきた農村出身の男女である。一九五一年六月におこなわれた中部地区軍労務の調査によると、この地区の被調査者一一、一七五人の軍労働者のうち、年令三〇才以下が六八%をしめ、賃銀は、月収二、一〇〇円未満が八〇%をしめている。さらに軍労務者の賃銀についてのべると、一九五〇年においては、平均月収一、九〇〇円、（一六ドル）と推定されており、労務系統の最低級は一時間八円五〇銭であるから月収は二、五〇〇円ならずであり、メイドのばあいは、二、一〇〇円にすぎない。

ところで、沖縄の労働者の低賃銀は、アメリカ軍による人種別による差別賃銀をみると、いっそうあきらかになる。

	時給最高	最低
アメリカ人	六・三一ドル（七五二円二〇銭）	一・〇六ドル（一二五円二〇銭）
フィリッピン人	一・六四ドル（一九六円八〇銭）	一・四〇ドル（一四八円　　）
日本人（技術者）	四五円	二五円
琉球人	二五円	九円五〇銭

この軍作業の給与ベースは、生活給与、能力給ではなくて、そのときのアメリ軍の工事積算か、本国政府の基地維持費の枠によってさだめられている。そして、このような軍雇傭労務者の賃銀査定額が、民間の労務者、勤労者の俸給、賃銀の査定に大きく影響しているのであつて、沖縄の労働者は、その労働力を不当に安く雇傭主に買われているわけである。沖縄では、基地労働などで就業の機会が比較的多くあつても、賃銀と生計費のアンバランスが家計の失調をまねいているのであつて、世帯主の勤労収入だけでは生活していけない状態を現出している。琉球政府統計局は、五人家族の最低生計費を五　九五三円四三銭として計算しているが、これによつても、二、〇〇〇円内外の世帯主の収入だけではとても生活できないことはあきらかである。したがつて、大多数の賃銀生活者は、内職労働や妻子その他家族の労働などによつてかろうじて家計をささえたり、借金や家財やついには子どもまでも売つて生活をつづけている実情である。

このような生活の窮迫の結果、一九五三、四年においては、賃銀の不払いその他待遇改善について自然発生的なストライキがしばしばおこつたが、これにたいしては、つねに軍。Pがピストルをもつて脅迫し、団体行動を阻止する行動にでている。また沖縄では、労働組合の結成もアメリカ軍の審査をうけなければならない状態にあり、失業者の氾濫は、労働組合の結成を困難にし、アメリカ軍の干渉によつて、団体交渉権は剝奪された状態におかれている。

六

さいごに、われわれは、沖縄におけるいくつかの人権侵害事件についてふれておかなければならない。

そのひとつは、アメリカ軍関係者の沖縄住民にたいする殺人傷害事件の頻発である。一九五三年八月沖縄中部の桃原部落でおきた沖縄青年にたいするアメリカ兵の殺人事件をはじめ、この種の事件は数百件にのぼつているが、その大部分は、ウヤムヤのうちに立消えになつている。アメリカ軍関係者の自動車による轢殺事件も数多くおこつているが、その多くは、沖縄側警察および裁判所の管轄外にあるので、何ら賠償も裁判もされないで、轢き逃げ、轢かれ損という結果におわつてしまつている。さらに、さいきんでは、ガードを軍用犬にきりかえているために、軍用犬による傷害事件もおこつている。一九五四年六月、小禄村田原区で自分の畑に芋ほりにいつた農婦親子が

軍用犬に咬まれたほか、類似の事例がほかに三件もあるが、賠償の措置も講ぜられていない。

ところで、このような事件にたいする抗議や、さえにのべた土地とりあげなどのアメリカ軍の政策にたいする批判は、厳重な制限をくわえられている。現在、沖縄においては、出版の自由はなく、アメリカ軍政府にたいする批判的な出版は禁止され、また言論もCICと民警察によつて弾圧されている。言論、出版の認可権は、形式上は琉球政府に移管されているが、現実にはその認可権はアメリカ軍がにぎつており、しかも、これは毎年免許切りかえによつて圧力をくわえている。また、沖縄からその実情をうつたえる通信も自由にはできない状態におかれており、沖縄への渡航もアメリカ軍によつて厳重な制限がくわえられている。

1/19/55
渉外部 Mr. Brunsへ渡

HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Public Information Office
APO 500

1500
16 January 1955

Immediate Release:

As the result of a number of articles published in the Japanese press commencing with the January 13 edition of a local daily newspaper, Headquarters, Far East Command has received inquiries from news media concerning Okinawa's land situation and related matters dealing with the United States administration of the Ryukyu Islands.

The original article indicated that the Japan Civil Liberties Union had undertaken an exhaustive 10-month "investigation" at the request of Roger N. Baldwin, Chairman of the International League for the Rights of Man, and had prepared a report.

The nature of the exhaustive "investigation" is not known to this headquarters because the "investigators" did not even visit Okinawa during the course of their purported study. This fact has been admitted by the president of the Japan Civil Liberties Union, according to a press report, and it has been confirmed by the Commanding General of the United States Ryukyus Command.

Neither can this command comment directly on the content of the "report" since it has not seen the report nor did it have any knowledge of the report's existence until the original newspaper article. Only hours before the first newspaper story appeared in print the command was asked to comment on the Baldwin letter which had been in the hands of the JCLU for 10 months. Comment on such a broad subject was not possible

without gathering the facts which the authors of the "report" did not have or chose to ignore. Stories about Okinawa, based on hearsay, rumor, misinformation and prejudice, are not unique. As recently as December 30 and 31, 1954, a series of two such articles, advancing strangely similar groundless allegations, appeared in AKAHATA, the organ of the Communist Party in Japan.

The failure of the Japan Civil Liberties Union to bring to the attention of this headquarters an alleged situation which JCLU appears to have been considering for a period of 10 months makes it impossible for this headquarters to do more at this time than dispell some of the misconceptions advanced in the various articles which have appeared.

The problem of valuation and determination of appropriate compensation for the land utilized by the United States forces on Okinawa in connection with the building of a bastion for the protection of the free Asian countries against the menace of Red aggression has been a most difficult one.

When the United States Armed Forces took over the government of the Ryukyu Islands at the end of World War II they found Okinawa in a state of almost complete destruction. During the war the Japanese Government moved the civil population from the southern half of the Island containing the bulk of the arable farm land, to the relatively barren hill country to the north. Most of the public buildings had been destroyed and with them all of the records indicating ownership of Okinawan land. The reconstruction of these records, a tremendous task involving in Okinawa the establishment of judicial and administration agencies which would be operated by Okinawans, was essential to any program for the

resettlement, appraisal and payment of compensation for the lands used by the Armed Forces.

The reconstruction of these title records by the local indigenous authorities was not completed until 1952.

The American government established a commission and rules and regulations which are being used to accord to the Ryukyuan landowners the right of fair compensation for the use of their land and the judicial machinery necessary for the attainment thereof.

Two major programs of appraisal have been instituted in this connection. The first program was carried out in 1950 and involved an appraisal of the Okinawan lands then utilized by the United States Armed Forces by the Hypothec Bank of Japan, whose services had been previously utilized by the Japanese Government in connection with the appraisement of Ryukyuan real estate. The total valuation placed upon the real estate in question by the Hypothec Bank approximated $10 million.

The accuracy of this appraisal was subjected to criticism with the result that subsequently in 1953 a second appraisal was conducted by personnel of the United States Army Corps of Engineers. The reappraised values were approximately 70% higher than those fixed by the Hypothec Bank the total valuation amounting to approximately $17 million. The rentals presently being paid to Ryukyuan landowners are fixed at 6% of the higher appraised values, which are comparable with rental rates of farm land in the United States.

A landowner whose lands have been requisitioned by the United States Armed Forces may accept 100% of this rental in full payment of rent due

him or he may accept 75%, without prejudice, pending an appeal to the Land Acquisition Commission for higher rental. The Commission has been established as the final arbiter of land values.

The rents established as above presently are being paid in "B yen" which must be distinguished from Japanese yen. The current exchange rate of "B yen" is 120 to the dollar.

Hearings of the Land Acquisition Commission have been held on appeals of six different groups of landowners under the rules of due process of law with the landowners being represented by lawyers of their own choosing. Full publicity has been given in the vernacular press to the arguments of both parties. It will be the responsibility of the commission to finally determine rentals which can be considered fair from the standpoint of both the Okinawans and the American taxpayers.

沖縄本土ハ

It is not correct that the U.S. forces have taken 41% of the total arable land in Okinawa. The percentage is approximately 22%. Moreover, the loss of arable land has been compensated for by the recent opening to cultivation of 13,000 acres (more than 15,700,000 tsubo) of land on Yaeyama. The article further fails to mention that of the 22% of the arable land which has been "acquired" by the U.S. Forces more than one-third continues to be cultivated by the Okinawan landowners until such time as the land will be needed for construction. Finally, land no longer required, is continuously being released.

沖縄防衛全部ト思ハレル

The Governor, as well as the Deputy Governor, are making all possible efforts to arrive at a solution to the land acquisition problem which will fully satisfy the needs of the affected landowners. The plans mentioned in the article in connection with discussions in Washington are designed

to provide full payment of the value of the land to the owners in a lump sum so that they will be able to adjust to new living conditions. Difficulties have, however, been encountered by the U.S. Administration as a result of the strong attachment of the Okinawans to their land and their unwillingness to part with it. They also demand unrealistically high rents although the U.S. pays rental on the basis of values which are about 45% higher than the prices offered on the free market among Okinawans.

With regard to Mr. Baldwin's remark that "protests by Okinawans are said to be answered with charges of communism", it must be pointed out that such an assertion, from whatever source it may come, is a gross exaggeration of the true situation. To be sure, the hardship of the landowners who lost their land as a consequence of the war and of the military construction program, is being cleverly exploited by communist elements in Okinawa as are other situations which lend themselves to distortion and exploitation. However, the completely free Okinawan press of all shades abounds with articles discussing the issue and frankly expressing opinion and criticism as well as demands for higher rents. The Deputy Governor, who has made all efforts to insure justice for the landowners, encouraged the establishment of a Joint Land Committee, consisting of the mayors of cities, towns and villages, as well as of a Land Advisory Committee in which he vested a certain amount of authority.

The article furthermore accuses the U.S. administration of discrimination in paying different wage scales to Okinawan labor on the one hand and to American, Filipino and Japanese workers on the other hand. It is completely misleading to charge off any existing difference as

discrimination. It has two basic reasons. First, a great number of foreign workers are needed because of their special technical skill, often not available among Ryukyuan labor. Second, the wages must be based upon the comparative economies of the nations which the workers represent. Thus, the Japanese workers are paid the same scale for performing similar tasks in their own country. Without such a system it would not be possible to attract foreign labor to Okinawa. The wage scales are, therefore, not comparable and not competitive. The basic wage paid the Okinawans is the highest in the history of the Island.

The charges made originally in the AKAHATA, and revived in more recent newspaper stories, to the effect that the U.S.-Okinawan land policy has resulted in reducing dispossessed landowners to a miserable state are not supported by the facts. Just as in Japan, where thousands of Japanese are employed by the USFJ, the U.S. Armed Forces and their contractors on Okinawa actually furnish honorable and gainful employment for approximately 80% of the native Okinawan workers, other than those self-employed. Job opportunities made available in this way have resulted in an influx of Ryukyuans from the smaller islands, notably Amami, to Okinawa.

Another accusation made in the article charges the U.S. administration with violation of civil liberties in connection with the deportation of Hayashi and Hatake, and the treatment of the Okinawa People's Party (OPP). Deportation of Hayashi and Hatake, who are Amamians, was ordered because of their subversive activities in the OPP. The OPP platform, slogans and propaganda technique are strikingly similar to those used by communist parties throughout the world. On the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the Japanese Communist Party, the OPP, according to Okinawan press

reports, dispatched a congratulatory letter in which the JCP was hailed as "one of the best and brilliant advanced parties of the world", and wholehearted respect was expressed "to our senior comrades who died martyrs for the faith of Communism", and an oath was taken by the OPP that "our every effort will be aimed at the same goal, encouraging all others". In the Legislature of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands a Special Investigation Committee was formed to investigate the OPP as basis for legislation outlawing the party as communist. A mission of Ryukyuan legislators visited Japan in November 1954 to study, among other subjects, countermeasures against communism. One of the participants, Legislator Toyama, upon his return to Okinawa, emphasized the need for enactment of an anti-subversive law and stated that on the basis of his observations in Japan, the OPP is conspiring with the JCP through the "Akahata" and that there are many similarities in the OPP struggle to that of the JCP.

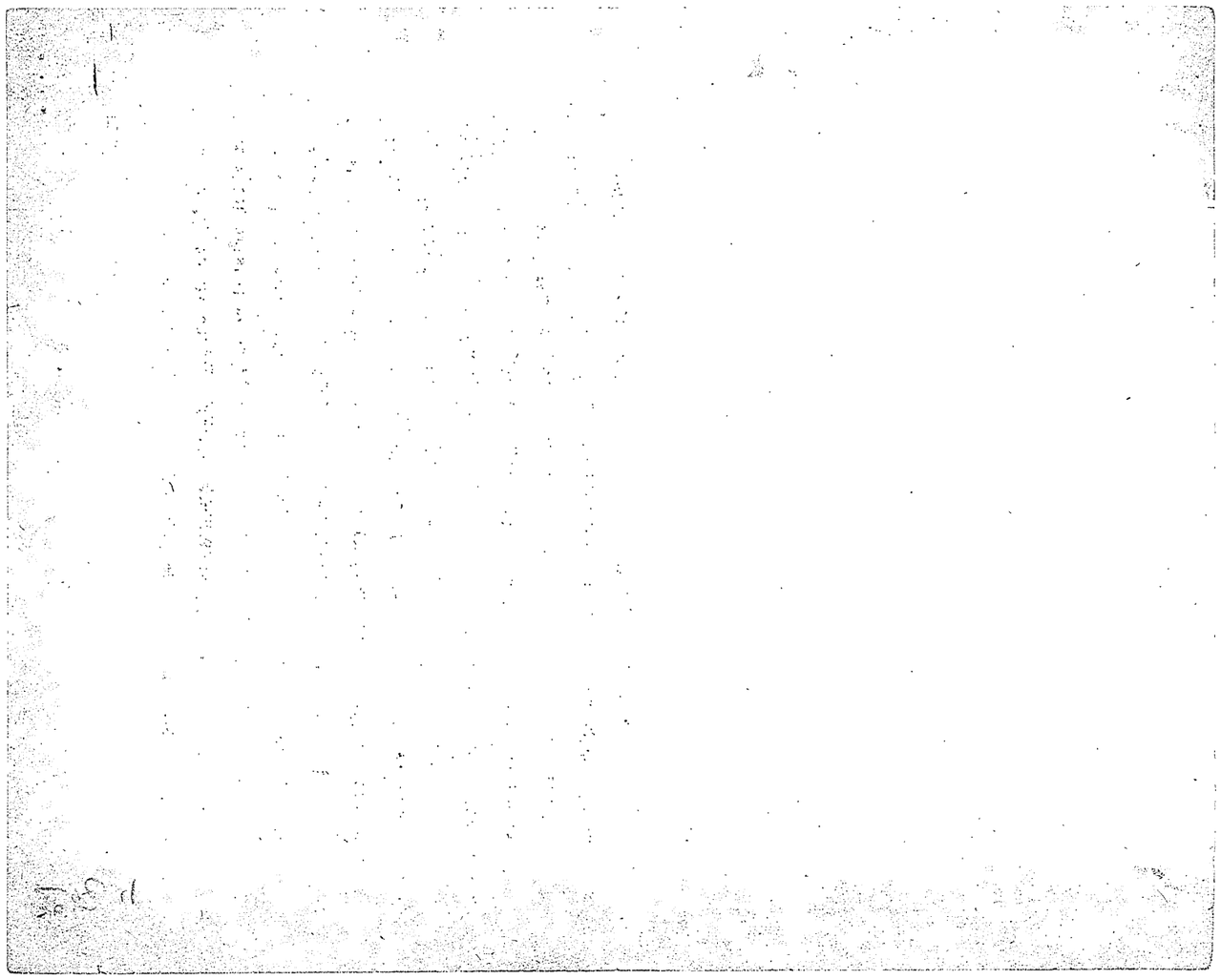
As to the trial which the article mentions, 43 persons, mostly members of the OPP, among them its leader Senaga, were indicted for abetting a fugitive from justice, perjury, and for distributing subversive pamphlets. The charges against 25 were withdrawn for lack of evidence. Of the remaining 18, four were represented by Okinawan attorneys, while 14 continously attempted to have the hearing postponed on the pretext that they wanted to obtain a lawyer from Japan. When this did not materialize, they declared that they did not desire an Okinawan lawyer although they were entitled to have the benefit of counsel in the trial. Hatake himself explicitly refused to use an Okinawan lawyer. Senaga on the basis of clear evidence was convicted of perjury and sentenced to two years imprisonment.

As indicated in several of the articles appearing in the Japanese press, Article 3 of the Peace Treaty conferred upon the United States complete powers for administration, legislation and jurisdiction over the Ryukyu Islands. As a result, the United States Civil Administration for the Ryukyu Islands has assumed responsibility for the government of the Islands. In fulfillment of this responsibility it has adopted a policy directed toward the establishment of a self-supporting economy and a standard of living comparable to that maintained in Japan.

Since 1946 the United States appropriated about $200 million for economic assistance to the Ryukyu Islands. This money has been used primarily to procure food, lumber, cement, petroleum products, fertilizer, mechanical equipment and many other items. These United States funds were also used for the construction of roads, a power plant, port rehabilitation and other capital construction intended for use within the Ryukyuan economy. At present the United States is contributing to the support of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands to increase native health and sanitation standards. In addition, there are long range rehabilitation projects underway such as the construction of seawalls to provide more land for cultivation, irrigation projects to enlarge and increase the productivity of farm areas, and drainage works in connection with agricultural developments. Presently an extensive school construction project is in progress to provide an adequate education program.

As a result of the far-sighted programs referred to above, the Ryukyuan people are making strides toward the development of greater visible exports, but their main source of foreign exchange earnings will continue to be their invisible exports. It is to be remembered that the Ryukyus have always

been a deficit economy but it is believed that the Ryukyu Islands are well on their way to the attainment of a greater degree of self-sufficiency than that which existed pre-war, while at the same time a gradual elevation in average living standards is being achieved. It is not known by this headquarters at this time whether the advances experienced by the Ryukyu Islands since 1945 were realized by the Civil Liberties Union investigators or are reflected in their report. If this is not the case, they would do well to examine the data reported in the Civil Affairs Activities reports which have been published by USCAR. It is believed that if the above factors were taken into consideration the investigators would have been impressed with and their report would have reflected the splendid record which the United States Civil Administration in the Ryukyu Islands has established since the termination of hostilities in 1945.



総南達第三〇二号

昭和三十年三月二十六日

総理府南方連絡事務局長

外務省アジア局長　殿

軍用土地無期限使用賃貸料の一括払阻止に関する動きについて

標記について那覇日本政府南方連絡事務所長より別紙写のとおり報告があつたので、御参考までに送付する。

なお、本件一括払に対する住民の反対については、昨年五月十七日付総南達第三四一号をもつてお知らせしたとおり立法院においても昨年四月三十日軍使用地処理の請願決議を行つて米国大統領、国務長官上下両院議長、両院外交委員長、及び陸海軍長官に送付方を沖縄諸島米国民政府に依頼しているが、これがワシントン当局に送達されたかどうか不明である。

またわが総理大臣、衆参両院議長にも送付方を依頼した模様であるが今日まで到着していない。

総理府

アジア局長

第一課

第五課長

南方班

アジア局 30.4.-5 第一課

アジア局 30.4.30 第五課

了帳記

30.4.7

那第一六四号

「浦」

昭和三十年三月十日

那覇日本政府南方連絡事務所長

南方連絡事務局長殿

軍用土地無期限使用賃貸料の一括拂阻止に関する動き。

一九五四年三月、米国民政府副長官オグデン少将は、沖縄における米軍用地に対し、無期限使用の賃貸料一括拂についての方針を発表した。ところでこの一括拂の米国の方針に対する反対の声は全島にわたって愈々高まってきたが中でも市町村軍用土地委員会連合会は事態の重大に鑑み、種々対策を講じてきた。

連合委員会は各市町村に於ける軍用地所有者につき一括拂の是非につて意見を聴取したところ、調査人員一八、八六四人の内反対一八、一七人賛成四七人という数字をえた。この数字は土地所有者の殆んどが米国の方針に眞向から反対であることを明らかにしたのであるが、連合委員会は更にその年十月に全島の各界団体に同様の意見を出した。この結果は、全団体が一括拂反対を表明している。

最近の諸情勢から判断して米国が軍用土地賃貸料一括拂を地主に押付ける意向のあることを憂慮した同連合会では今回別紙のとおりこれが阻止方について立法院議長並びに行政主席に対し陳情書を提出すると共に立法院軍用地特別委員会と緊密な連

情と保ち米国の方針を徹底的に排除する態度を固めている

連合委員会の該陳情を要約すると

一、一括排に対し地主の殆んどが反対していること、又沖縄における各界の主要団体が例外なく挙って反対意向を表明していること

二、アメリカは土地所有権はそのまゝ従来の地主に残存せしめると言っているが、使用権、占有権、地役権が無期限に買上げられるあとの法文化された土地所有権が何になるか

三、政治的立場からすれば琉球の地位を危殆に陥し度いが大である。即ち琉球の国際的地位が明確にされない現状において琉球の領土権になる土地の無期限使用料一括拂の方式は領土権を無期限に拘束する事態を招く結果にならないとは到底言えない

重大事態を発起する可能性を増大せしめることは

四、土地所有者は現行の使用法に不服であり、賃貸料に対し異議を申立て適正価格を要求している。この要求に対する審理が進行している途中に一括拂を押付けられては不服の点、この従来の賃料が五年間現在軍の支拂っている賃貸料と地主の要望している賃貸料とは天地雲泥の差があり、地主の要望する賃貸料を基礎として討議する場合に一年六ヶ月分の賃貸料で無期限に使用することになる。

このような不公平の考え方は地主に対して賃貸料の不服に対し新聞の途を開かせという彼らの誠意を疑わしめるものである。

五、仮に以上のように琉球の地位と琉球の経済に重大影響を及ぼす

すべてのアメリカの対琉球軍用地方針を強く警戒し無期限使用料一括

押の実施を徹底的に阻止して欲しいというのである。

これに対し立法院軍用土地特別委員会は去る三日の委員会において該陳情を検討した結果地主側の意向に応えて今期議会に一括押反対に関する決議案を提出することを決定し、[illegible]全員一致で之を決議した（別添参照）

（四月五日[illegible]本会議に[illegible]）

軍使用土地賃貸料一括拂の阻止方に関する

陳情書

一、九月廿三日閣議決定ノ一部ヲ修正改正シタル軍用土地
期限使用ノ賃貸料一括拂ニ対スル方針ノ発表アリ、之ニ対シテ
ハ連合会ニ於テハ一九五四年三月二十六日、評議員会ヲ開催、同ト
各市町村土地所有者ノ一括拂ニ対スル意見ヲ聴取、翌日ノ第四
回評議員会ニ於テ集討スルニ、調査人員一八、八六四人ノ内一括
拂反対一八、一二七人、賛成四人ニ、土地所有者ノ約八分ガ一括拂ニ対シ
反対ノ意志ヲ表明シテヲリ、更ニ一九五四年十月四日全島各被害
体ニ対シ、長期限使用料ノ一括拂ニ対スル御意見ヲ伺フニ、ハ
全国体ガ反対意見ヲ表明シテヲラズ、沖縄連合会ニ於シテモ
調査ニ基キ、ハ、ハ、ト、法律上地主連合会ニ政府ニ対シ口頭ヲ以
テその阻止方ヲ願ヒ参リマシタガ最近の諸情勢ヲ判断シ、
ヒます上長期限使用料ノ一括拂の　　ガ行ハレるのではないかとの
危惧ヲ深ク感ジテヲります。
何卒左記反対理由ヲ御勘酌の上その阻止方ニ万全ヲ期シテ
賜ります様陳情致します。

理　由

一、琉球の国際的地位ガ明確ニされず現状ニ於テ琉球の領土権
ガ無期限ニ拘束されるらうは事態ヲ招くことなり
所有権はそのまゝ従来の土地所有者ニ残存セしめると言つても
使用権、占有権ハ実質ガ無期限ニ奪ハレガ為ノ実質
ヲ以テ所有権ガ何物ヲモ意味シない。且つ講和条約ニ於テ
ダレス長官ガ日本ニ対シ琉球の残存主権ヲ認めると言明シ

必事實と実質的に異なつてゐる可能性を大ならしめる。

二、現在福方である人々の方から米国政府当局に於て

その構成メンバーを見る限り琉球政府三名の政府法に対し不服で

あつたが、その地所有者は賃貸料値上げ方の要望書を立てであり、

現在軍が支拂つてゐる賃貸料と地主が要望してゐる賃貸料

とを比較検討して適正価格を割出そうという目的で審議進

行中であり、四回にわたる審議の結果も発表されず、斯る審議

が終つたら、以前に於て予算化された一括拂が従来口丘が主

張してきた個の大小の賃貸料通達による買上げ値に対し

ものであります。現在行われている一年間賃貸料が約壱億百拾

貳萬弐千六百弐拾六円でその通達による地価は拾六億八千

五百参拾九萬五千六百拾六円となり現在政府当局者間に異議

無期限に使用する結果となる。

斯る低廉な賃貸料を基礎として算出された無期限使用料

の一括拂が施行されるとすれば現在施行の布告第三十六号並に

土地収用委員会のにらむ審議を徒労に帰し布告第三十六号

その他布告が生ずる諸制度並に現在進行中の審議を子備

がなく、土地所有者の永久使用を拒否し許願の規定に対しても

その信実と誠意が疑われ住民の不信を買うことは必ずやみなら

ず明らかであります。

右は琉球の地位並に経済に及ぼす影響が至大であります故に

あくまでも自主性を確立し琉球政府の一大政策として賃貸料

接收用材料

貴部に於ては今日の事態の早期解決のため

御協力を切に希望致します。

一九五四年三月一日

琉球政府

行政主席
立法院議長
}代理

琉球政府

第一特別連絡員

アジア局長

第五課長

総南達第三〇三号

昭和三十年三月二十六日

総理府南方連絡事務局長

外務省アジア局長　殿

軍用地無期限使用料一括払についての立法院軍用地特別委員会と米軍との会談について

標記の件に関し、那覇日本政府南方連絡事務所長より別添のとおり報告があつたが、これによれば、軍用土地問題について、従来その実情がワシントン政府に正確に報告されていないのではないかとの懸念があり、かくては現地住民の要望に応ずる解決は到底望み得ないので、わが方としては速に本件につき検討を加えたる上米側にその実情を伝え、円満解決を要請する必要があるかと思われるので特に連絡する。

総理府

記帳

南方班

30.4.2 第五課

30.4.1

264

那第一五一号

昭和三十年三月七日

那覇日本政府南方連絡事務所長

南方連絡事務局長　殿

軍用地無期限使用料一括払について立法院特別委員会と米軍との会談模様

過般米国から派遣されたマーカット少将一行の一人陸軍省経済課員ヘンリー、ウオーは当地ライカム土地係シャープ少佐の案内で去る三月二日立法院軍用土地特別委員全員と会談したが情報によれば軍用地問題を繞つて長時間にわたる論議がなされ、ついに激論となり、結論をえずして物別れとなつた模様である。

この日の会談を通じて委員側が感得した事は、

一　軍用地無期限使用料一括払の予算が既に米国議会で成立している模様である事（仄聞するところによれば一七五〇萬弗（B円二十一億円）を計上してあるという）

二　一括払の実施を立法院側に納得させる意向の強い事

三　被害の補償に対するアメリカ側の考え方が余りにもケチである事

四　武装軍隊とブルトーザーの威嚇によつて立退きを強行させた事実を米国派遣のウオー氏は初めて聞いたものゝ如く異様な表情を示した事であつた。

この日会談の中心となつた問題は米側によつて頻りに一括払が提議されたが委員側は極力焦点をそらすことに努め、結論に持ち込まない態度で終始すると共に賃貸料乃至損害補償に対する住民の強い反感を彼らに伝えることに努力したと言われこの結果結論なしの会談に終ることに成功したようである。

地料の支払を受ける上に生活保障を要求する地主側の態度が不可解だとの米側の質問に対し委員会側は地主側の要望する適正地料が軍から支払われるならば別に生活保障を要求する必要はない。

煙草一個も買えない数の涙程の地料では生きられないから生活保障費を要求している事実を訴え、沖縄では地主に限らず全住民がアメリカの軍用地賃貸料に強い不満と反感を益々強くするようになつてきたと応答し又、無価値な土地（例えば岩盤地帯或いは岩山等）に対しては地料を支払えば米国が永久に使用してよいではないかとの問に対し、現在は無価値に見える土地でも将来は有用の土地となりうることがある。現状を無価値とする判断によつて永久的な取引きは沖縄住民のなさざるところであると主張して彼らの要求を斥けたようである。

敢て米国側が無価値の土地を引つ張り出してきたのは、現状において無価値と認められる土地に無期限使用一括払の方式を委員会側が

承認すれば、ここに米国の意図する方式実現に端緒を開らくこととなり、将来この方式を拡大発展させる可能性が生れることを彼らが狙つていることを感得して、この手に乗らないために、現状での価値の有無は別として彼らの要求を一蹴した由である。

沖縄住民がアメリカの軍用地収用に際しとつて来た威嚇的態度について深刻な反感をもつている実情をウォー氏に強く訴えるために某委員は真和市天久部落において行なされた武装米軍の集結と、その威嚇によつてブルトーザーが立毛中の土地地均しをした光景を説明、米軍の暴挙と人権無視を鳴らしたところ、シャープ少佐から該地域の立退きと土地の接収についてはかねがね予告してあつたと抗弁したので同委員は真和志市長に対する軍からの正式通告は現場における米軍の実力行使後に到達している事実を語気鋭く指摘、反駁し、両者の間に激論を斗わすなど一時緊張の場面を見せたようである。

この間ウォー氏は異常な表情をもつて両者の激論に聞き入つていた

といわれるがウォー氏の表情から受取つた印象では武装軍隊の威嚇による土地の接収は米本国では初耳だという様子であつた由である。無期限使用賃貸料一括払に備えて米国会は既に一七五〇万弗の予算を成立させたと聞くのであるが某議員の語る所によれば米側は当地琉球銀行に対し日円二十一億円が琉球に支払われたとした場合インフレを起す事態になるか否かを打診させた事実があると言う。

吹来一課長

分類

2990

電信課長

第一課長

発信係

管主 アジア局長

任主 第一課長

電信案

電送第 号

昭和 30年3月30日 前後 1時 分発

平略

宛 在米 井口大使

発 重光大臣

件名 沖縄における軍用地補償問題に関する件

記録件名

第 二五九 号

昭和30年3月29日起草

沖縄における軍用地補償問題に関する件

標題に関し、米国における検討の参考のため、米側に申入れるべき資料

土地収用その他本件類似の場合の補償措置の内容（貸借料のみならず移転料、営業上の損失その他営業補償に及ぶかどうか、その範囲及び算定基準等）につき（右は小笠原島民補償問題に関しても参考となると思われる）資料を付調査の上回電願度現及び資料を付ようりたい。

外務省

電信案

31 09

アジア局 30.3.30 第一課

記帳

極秘

電信写

昭和三〇　三八五二　暗　ワシントン　四月四日一九三〇発　ア五
重　光　大　臣　本省　五日一一〇二着　井口大使

第三六四号（極秘）
（沖縄における軍用地補償問題に関する件）

貴電第二五九号に関し（引用電脱落）

往電第七二号に関し

四日国防省係官の本件法案の提出準備状況に関する内話左の通り

(一)本件に関する法案は独立の法案としては提出されず Military Public Works Bill 中の一部として七行程度極めて抽象的なる大綱のみが謳われる予定。

(二)右法案は予算局の審議を経て今後十日以内に議会に提出し得る見込。

了　帳記

外務省

電信写

第三六四号の二）

(三)右提出前に計上せる予算金額等を洩らし得ないが沖縄の地価は終戦後勧業銀行が調査せる当時より見て一九五四年七月一日現在約二倍に騰貴しおり本法案においては大体この程度を認めることとし従つて土地の所在、用途種別により異なるが平均一エーカー当り約五百米ドル見当を見積つてある。

(四)沖縄においては右の補償金額を以て直ちに他に土地を求め得ない事情もあり沖縄人地主が右金額の支払に必ずしも満足するとは思われないが、さりとて彼等が完全に満足する程度の金額を計上することは米国議会との関係において全く不可能である。

(五)なお沖縄人地主が希望すれば右支払に代えて代地を提供することを考慮しており、この場合は移転料のみが支払われることになる。

二、冒頭貴電と同様本法案の議会提出前に本件直接関係者を含め外

外務省

（第三六四号の三）

電信写

部に発表なき様特に係官の要望があつた。

（了）

配布先　次官、宜房長、局長、次長、総、ア一、五、欧米一、条一、三、国協三、情文一、二、審

外務省

（第三六四号の三）

（第三六四

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改出
アメ課長

分類

電信課長

発電係

管主 アメリカ局長 任主 アメリカ局長

宛 在米 井口大使

名 沖縄における軍用地補償

件 問題に関する件

暗 平略 第二八六号

記録件名

発 重光大臣

電送第 3335 号

昭和30年4月7日前後/5時30分発

昭和30年4月6日起草

(電信案甲)

7

電信案

電報 第二八六号

一、米側借料坪当り平均地主側では

二、一九B円(坪当り評価地価三六・五八B円の六%)

外務省

了 記帳

電信案

一九・〇九B円(三一九B円の六%)を要望しており(土地委員会は約一一B円を勧告)、さらに右米側評価を基礎とする地価の一括払による半永久的地上権の設定

(実 11.09円 2B円に非ず)

履行を憂慮している(往信亜五第一二四号参照)。

四月四日琉球政府立法院は本件に関する第二回の決議を行い、土地借料の一括支払は琉球住民の要望であると米議会に報告されるか、土

外務省

地所有者の強い全員が反対で、すべて軍評価の低れん
な価額をもってすることには全住民が強く反対する旨訴え
ている。

二、よって米側に対し、右住民の不満反対の気持を
説明されるとともに、半永久的地上権の設定という方式
が住民に反映す強い心理的影響をも考慮して、
一エーカー当り五〇〇ドルをとりあえず五年間位の借料

（坪当り約一〇B円となる）とんで払いとするよう非公式
にサゼスト相談ありたい。

電信写

昭和三〇四九二〇 暗 ワシントン 四月二六日一一五五 発 井口大使

重光大臣

本省

（沖縄における軍用地補償問題の件）

第四六〇号（別電）

Title 1

Sec. 101

The Secretary of the Army is authorized to establish or develope military installation and facilities by the acquisition, construction, conversion, rehabilitation, or installation of permanent or tempoarary public works in respect of the following projects, which include site preparation, appurtenances, and related utilites and equipment:

(Far East Command Area)

Okinawa: Community, troop supporting, and medical facilities, operational,

外務省

（第四六〇号の二）

電信写

maintenance, and administrative facilities, utilities, family housing, and land acquisition and resettlement, 43, 983, 000 of which sum the total amount available for resettlement may be paid in advance to the Government of the Ryukyu Islands.

（了）

配布先 次官、官房長、局長、次長、総、ア一、五、欧米一、二、条一、三、官房国協一、情文一、二、兼

外務省

極秘

A'3.0.0.7-1-2
A'6.1.0.1-2-2

電信写

昭和三〇　四九二二　暗　ワシントン　四月二五日二一、二九発　ア五
本　省　四月二六日一二、三八着

重光大臣　井口大使

（沖縄における軍用地補償問題の件）

第四六一号

往電第三六四号に関し

Military Public Works Bill　二十日下院に送付され、五月二日より軍事委員会において審議の予定であるが、国防省より入手せる右法案中、沖縄関係部分は別電の通り。

なお四三、九八三千弗の内訳金額（土地取得及び入植関係費）につき質したが、国防省係官は回答を留保した。

（了）

配布先　次官、官房長、局長、次長、総、ア一、五、欧米一、二、条一、三、国協一、情文一、二、審

外務省

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5700

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 20, 1955

Mr. VINSON introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services

A BILL

To authorize certain construction at military, naval, and air force installations, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I

SEC. 101. The Secretary of the Army is authorized to establish or develop military installations and facilities by the acquisition, construction, conversion, rehabilitation, or installation of permanent or temporary public works in respect of the following projects, which include site preparation, appurtenances, and related utilities and equipment:

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

TECHNICAL SERVICES FACILITIES

(Ordnance Corps)

Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland: Troop housing, community facilities, utilities, and family housing, $1,736,000.

Black Hills Ordnance Depot, South Dakota: Family housing, $78,000.

Blue Grass Ordnance Depot, Kentucky: Operational and maintenance facilities, $509,000.

Erie Ordnance Depot, Ohio: Operational and maintenance facilities and utilities, $1,933,000.

Frankford Arsenal, Pennsylvania: Utilities, $855,000.

Lordstown Ordnance Depot, Ohio: Operational and maintenance facilities, $875,000.

Pueblo Ordnance Depot, Colorado: Operational and maintenance facilities, $1,843,000.

Red River Arsenal, Texas: Operational and maintenance facilities, $140,000.

Redstone Arsenal, Alabama: Research and development facilities and community facilities, $2,865,000.

Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois: Operational and maintenance facilities, $347,000.

Rossford Ordnance Depot, Ohio: Utilities, $400,000.

Savanna Ordnance Depot, Illinois: Operational and maintenance facilities, $342,000.

Seneca Ordnance Depot, New York: Community facilities, $129,000.

Sierra Ordnance Depot, California: Operational and maintenance facilities, $1,075,000.

White Sands Proving Ground, New Mexico: Troop supporting facility, and research and development facilities, $1,247,000.

Wingate Ordnance Depot, New Mexico: Operational and maintenance facilities, $632,000.

(Quartermaster Corps)

Atlanta General Depot, Georgia: Storage facilities, $84,000.

Belle Meade General Depot, New Jersey: Operational and maintenance facilities, $174,000.

Fort Lee, Virginia: Troop housing, community facilities, medical facility, storage facilities, training facilities, operational and maintenance facilities, and family housing, $8,589,000.

Memphis General Depot, Tennessee: Family housing, $99,000.

New Cumberland General Depot, Pennsylvania: Family housing, $568,000.

Sharpe General Depot, California: Utilities and family housing, $337,000.

(Chemical Corps)

Army Chemical Center, Maryland: Troop housing, storage facilities, operational and maintenance facilities, and utilities, $1,248,000.

Deseret Chemical Depot, Utah: Maintenance facilities, $92,000.

Camp Detrick, Maryland: Utilities, $452,000.

Dugway Proving Ground, Utah: Troop housing, hospital and medical facilities, operational and maintenance facilities, and family housing, $1,129,000.

Pine Bluff Arsenal (including Midwest Chemical Depot), Arkansas: Land acquisition, $3,000.

Rocky Mountain Arsenal, Colorado: Operational and maintenance facilities and utilities, $773,000.

(Signal Corps)

Decatur Signal Depot, Illinois: Operational and maintenance facilities, $303,000.

Fort Huachuca, Arizona: Airfield pavements, community facilities, storage facilities, operational and maintenance facilities, utilities, and family housing, $4,648,000.

Lexington Signal Depot, Kentucky: Maintenance facility, and family housing, $538,000.

Fort Monmouth, New Jersey: Community facilities, $615,000.

Sacramento Signal Depot, California: Troop housing, maintenance facility, and family housing, $715,000.

Tobyhanna Signal Depot, Pennsylvania: Troop housing, $649,000.

Two Rock Ranch Station, California: Community facilities, and family housing, $1,298,000.

Vint Hill Farms Station, Virginia: Community facilities, storage facility, and operational and maintenance facility, $695,000.

(Corps of Engineers)

Army Map Service, Maryland: Operational and maintenance facility, $62,000.

Fort Belvoir, Virginia: Troop housing, community facilities, research and development facilities, operational and maintenance facilities, utilities, and family housing, $4,608,000.

Granite City Engineer Depot, Illinois: Operational and maintenance facilities, and family housing, $1,822,000.

Marion Engineer Depot, Ohio: Storage facilities and utilities, $1,146,000.

(Transportation Corps)

Brooklyn Army Base, New York: Utilities, $1,055,000.

Charleston Transportation Depot, South Carolina: Storage facilities and utilities, $329,000.

Fort Eustis, Virginia: Troop housing, community facilities, training facilities, medical facility, and operational and maintenance facilities, $6,597,000.

New Orleans Army Base, Louisiana: Storage facility, $117,000.

Oakland Army Base, California: Community facilities, storage facilities, and operational and maintenance facilities, $1,923,000.

Fort Story, Virginia: Utilities, $41,000.

West Coast Ammunition Terminal, California: Dredging and land acquisition, $12,860,000.

(Medical Corps)

William Beaumont Army Hospital, Texas: Hospital and medical facilities, $586,000.

Brooke Army Medical Center, Texas: Hospital and medical facilities, $549,000.

Madigan Army Hospital, Washington: Hospital and medical facilities, $333,000.

Walter Reed Army Medical Center, District of Columbia: Hospital facilities, research and development facilities, and training facilities, $7,632,000.

FIELD FORCES FACILITIES

(First Army Area)

Fort Devens, Massachusetts: Troop housing, administrative facilities, and family housing, $7,275,000.

Fort Dix, New Jersey: Community facilities, medical facilities, administrative facilities, and family housing, $6,698,000.

Fort Jay, New York: Waterfront facilities, $731,000.

Fort Niagara, New York: Storage facilities, $209,000.

Fort Totten, New York: Utilities, $170,000.

(Second Army Area)

Fort Holabird, Maryland: Troop housing, $612,000.

Fort Knox, Kentucky: Troop housing, training and administrative facilities, community facilities, medical facilities, operational and maintenance facilities, and family housing, $8,990,000.

Fort George G. Meade, Maryland: Community facilities, training and medical facilities, and operational and maintenance facilities, $923,000.

(Third Army Area)

Fort Benning, Georgia: Troop housing, community facilities, training and administrative facilities, medical facilities, storage facilities, operational and maintenance facilities, and family housing, $10,392,000.

Fort Bragg, North Carolina: Troop housing, community facilities, training and administrative facilities, medical facilities, airfield pavements, operational and maintenance facilities, and family housing, $15,659,000.

Fort Campbell, Kentucky: Troop housing, community facilities, training and administrative facilities, medical facilities, operational and maintenance facilities, and family housing, $12,377,000.

Camp Gordon, Georgia: Community facilities, $261,000.

Fort McClellan, Alabama: Community facilities, storage facilities, operational and maintenance facilities, and family housing, $2,611,000.

Camp Rucker, Alabama: Airfield pavements, and operational and maintenance facilities, $2,070,000.

Camp Stewart, Georgia: Troop housing, storage facilities, and operational and maintenance facilities, $967,000.

(Fourth Army Area)

Fort Bliss, Texas: Troop housing, community facilities, training and administrative facilities, and operational and maintenance facilities, $4,645,000.

Fort Hood, Texas: Troop housing, community facilities, training and administrative facilities, medical facilities, operational and maintenance facilities, and family housing, $12,922,000.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas: Troop housing and operational facilities, $805,000.

Fort Sill, Oklahoma: Community facilities, medical facilities, operational and maintenance facilities, and land acquisition, $3,053,000.

(Fifth Army Area)

Fort Carson, Colorado: Troop housing, community facilities, training and administrative facilities, medical facilities, airfield pavements, storage facilities, and operational and maintenance facilities, $7,487,000.

Fort Leavenworth, Kansas: Hospital and medical facilities, training facilities, and operational facilities, $8,615,000.

Camp Lucas, Michigan: Community facilities, $145,000.

Fort Riley, Kansas: Troop housing, community facilities, training and administrative facilities, medical facilities, storage facilities, operational and maintenance facilities, and family housing, $8,657,000.

Fort Sheridan, Illinois: Storage facilities, and family housing, $1,528,000.

(Sixth Army Area)

Camp Hanford, Washington: Waterfront facilities, $167,000.

Fort Lewis, Washington: Troop housing, community

facilities, training facilities, medical facilities, storage facilities, operational and maintenance facilities, and family housing, $15,275,000.

Presidio of Monterey, California: Troop housing and training facilities, $1,878,000.

Fort Ord, California: Community facilities, medical facilities, and utilities, $1,407,000.

Presidio of San Francisco, California: Liquid fuel dispensing facilities, $144,000.

United States Disciplinary Barracks, California: Community facilities, $184,000.

Yuma Test Station, Arizona: Family housing, $709,000.

(Military Academy)

United States Military Academy, New York: Community facilities and utilities, $756,000.

(Armed Forces Special Weapons Project)

Sandia Base, New Mexico: Family housing, $1,231,000.

Various installations: Maintenance facilities, community facilities, and utilities, $3,014,000.

(Tactical Installations)

Various locations: Family housing, $8,135,000.

(Rehabilitation)

Various locations: Rehabilitation of facilities for family housing, $2,661,000.

OUTSIDE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

(Alaskan Area)

Big Delta: Troop housing and community facilities, and family housing, $3,638,000.

Eielson Air Force Base: Maintenance and storage facility, $1,047,000.

Ladd Air Force Base: Storage facilities and liquid fuel dispensing facilities, $266,000.

Fort Richardson: Troop housing, community facilities, storage facilities, operational and maintenance facilities, and utilities, $9,079,000.

Whittier: Community facilities, and operational and maintenance facilities, $1,183,000.

Wildwood Station (Kenai): Troop housing and community facilities, $469,000.

Various locations: Rehabilitation of facilities for family housing, $1,656,000.

(Far East Command Area)

Okinawa: Community, troop supporting, and medical facilities, operational, maintenance, and administrative facilities, utilities, family housing, and land acquisition and resettlement, $43,983,000, of which sum the total amount available for resettlement may be paid in advance to the Government of the Ryukyu Islands.

(Pacific Command Area)

Helemano, Hawaii: Family housing, $714,000.

Camp O'Donnel, Philippine Islands: Utilities, $832,000.

Schofield Barracks, Hawaii: Storage and community facilities, $3,162,000.

Waiawa (Waipio) Radio Transmitting Station, Hawaii: Community facilities, and family housing, $363,000.

(Caribbean Command Area)

Fort Clayton, Canal Zone: Family housing, $2,350,000.

(Icelandic Command Area)

Keflavik Airport: Operational and training facilities, and family housing, $3,793,000.

Classified installations: Family housing, $5,799,000.

SEC. 102. The Secretary of the Army is authorized to establish or develop classified military installations and facilities by the acquisition of land and the construction, rehabilitation, or installation of permanent or temporary public works, including site preparation, appurtenances, and related utilities and equipment, in a total amount of $223,993,000.

SEC. 103. The Secretary of the Army is authorized through the construction, rehabilitation, or installation of permanent or temporary public works, including site preparation, appurtenances, and related utilities and equipment, to restore or replace facilities damaged or destroyed in a total amount of $10,000,000.

SEC. 104. Public Law 534, Eighty-second Congress, is hereby amended as follows:

(a) Strike so much thereof under the heading "Continental United States" and subheading "Field Forces Facilities" (Second Army Area) in section 101 as follows:

"Fort Knox, Kentucky: Training buildings and facilities, research and development facilities, maintenance facilities, land acquisition, and utilities, $11,411,000."

and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Fort Knox, Kentucky: Training buildings and facilities, maintenance facilities, land acquisition, and utilities, $9,411,000."

(b) Strike so much thereof under the heading "Continental United States" and subheading "Technical Service Facilities" (Army Medical Service) in section 101 as follows:

"Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, District of Columbia: Operational facilities and research and development facilities, $731,000."

and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, District of Columbia, and Forest Glen, Maryland: Operational facilities, and research and development facilities, $2,731,000."

SEC. 105. Public Law 534, Eighty-third Congress, is

hereby amended by striking so much thereof under the heading "Continental United States" and subheading "(Signal Corps)" in section 101 as follows:

"Department of the Army transmitting station, vicinity of Woodbridge, Virginia:"

and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"Department of the Army transmitting station, vicinity of Camp Detrick, Maryland:"

TITLE II

SEC. 201. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to establish or develop naval installations and facilities by the acquisition, construction, conversion, rehabilitation, or installation of permanent or temporary public works in respect of the following projects, which include site preparation, appurtenances, and related utilities and equipment:

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

SHIPYARD FACILITIES

Naval shipyard, Boston, Massachusetts: Utilities and replacement of piers, $8,441,000.

Naval shipyard, Puget Sound, Bremerton, Washington: Drydock facilities, $200,000.

David Taylor Model Basin, Carderock, Maryland: Research and development facilities, $14,302,000.

Naval industrial reserve shipyard, Charleston, South Carolina: Land acquisition, $427,000.

Naval minecraft base, Charleston, South Carolina: Site preparation, waterfront facilities, administrative facilities, training facilities, utilities, and land acquisition, $5,800,000.

Naval shipyard, Mare Island, Vallejo, California: Waterfront facilities and sand-blasting facilities, $4,553,000.

Naval shipyard, Norfolk, Virginia: Replacement of wharf, $308,000.

Naval underwater sound laboratory, New London, Connecticut: Family housing, $66,600.

Naval mine countermeasures station, Panama City, Florida: Administrative facilities, community facilities, training facilities, helicopter facilities, ammunition storage facilities, waterfront facilities, research and development facilities, and land acquisition, $3,379,000.

Naval shipyard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire: Utilities, and drydock facilities, $946,000.

Naval electronics laboratory, San Diego, California: Land acquisition, $143,000.

Naval repair facility, San Diego, California: Utilities, $629,000.

Naval shipyard, San Francisco, California: Waterfront

facilities, steam test facilities, and land acquisition, $4,369,000.

FLEET BASE FACILITIES

Navy Department, District of Columbia: Family housing, $81,000.

Naval station, Green Cove Springs, Florida: Utilities, $72,000.

Naval station, Newport, Rhode Island: Personnel facilities, $1,583,000.

Naval base, Norfolk, Virginia: Waterfront facilities, pavements, utilities, and land acquisition, $9,972,000.

Naval station, Orange, Texas: Personnel facilities, $399,000.

Naval station, San Diego, California: Utilities, $57,000.

Naval station, Treasure Island, San Francisco, California: Personnel facilities, and utilities, $3,147,000.

Naval station, Tacoma, Washington: Waterfront facilities, $3,024,000.

Naval station, Tongue Point, Astoria, Oregon: Personnel facilities, $92,000.

AVIATION FACILITIES

(Naval Air Training Stations)

Naval auxiliary landing field, Alice-Orange Grove Area, Texas: Airfield pavements, and land acquisition, $1,487,000.

Naval auxiliary air station, Barin Field, Foley, Alabama: Airfield lighting facilities, $151,000.

Naval auxiliary air station, Chase Field, Texas: Storage facilities, fuel dispensing facilities, operational facilities, personnel facilities, community facilities, land acquisition, and family housing, $1,953,500.

Naval air station, Corpus Christi, Texas: Navigational aids, training facilities, and land acquisition, $664,000.

Naval air station, Glynco, Georgia: Aircraft, station and equipment maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, and utilities, $1,886,000.

Naval air station, Hutchinson, Kansas: Utilities, $81,000.

Naval auxiliary air station, Kingsville, Texas: Aircraft maintenance facilities, operational facilities, navigational aids, storage facilities, maintenance facilities, personnel facilities, community facilities, and land acquisition, $3,686,000.

Naval air station, Memphis, Tennessee: Utilities, $759,000.

Naval air station, Pensacola, Florida: Airfield pavements, navigational aids, personnel facilities, fuel dispensing facilities, operational facilities, research and development facilities, ammunition storage facilities, land acquisition, and

plans and specifications for aircraft overhaul and repair facilities, $3,453,000.

Naval auxiliary air station, Port Isabel, Texas: Airfield pavements, aircraft maintenance facilities, operational facilities, administrative facilities, community facilities, fuel storage facilities, ammunition storage and ordnance facilities, security facilities, utilities, and land acquisiton, $5,544,000.

Naval auxiliary air station, New Iberia, Louisiana: Aircraft maintenance facilities, airfield pavements, operational facilities, navigational aids, maintenance facilities, communication facilities, training facilities, administrative facilities, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, covered and cold storage facilities, ammunition storage facilities, personnel facilities, medical facilities, community facilities, utilities, and land acquisition, $24,361,000.

(Fleet Support Air Stations)

Naval air station, Alameda, California: Aircraft maintenance facilities, seadrome lighting facilities, seawall, dredging, and land acquisition, $3,729,000.

Naval air station, Atlantic City, New Jersey: Storage facilities, and utilities, $233,000.

Naval auxiliary air station, Brown Field, California: Family housing, $214,600.

Naval air station, Brunswick, Maine: Airfield pavements, airfield lighting facilities, communication facilities,

storage facilities, ammunition storage facilities, personnel facilities, community facilities, utilities, and land acquisition, $3,200,000.

Naval air station, Cecil Field, Florida: Aircraft maintenance facilities, airfield pavements, operational facilities, covered storage facilities, ammunition storage and ordnance facilities, fuel dispensing facilities, security facilities, personnel facilities, community facilities, and utilities, $7,400,000.

Naval auxiliary air station, El Centro, California: Ordnance facilities, and land acquisition, $366,000.

Naval auxiliary air station, Fallon, Nevada: Operational facilities, community facilities, and personnel facilities, $1,041,000.

Naval air station, Jacksonville, Florida: Airfield pavements, communication facilities, operational facilities, and land acquisition, $2,224,000.

Naval air station, Key West, Florida: Fuel storage facilities, and boathouse, $211,000.

Naval auxiliary landing field, Mayport, Florida: Waterfront facilities, communication facilities, and security facilities, $738,000.

Naval air station, Miramar, California: Storage facilities, training facilities, personnel facilities, fuel dispensing facilities, community facilities, and utilites, $4,370,000.

Naval air station, Moffett Field, California: Fuel pipe-

line facilities, airfield pavements, and operational facilities, $2,581,000.

Naval air station, Norfolk, Virginia: Aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, communication facilities, operational facilities and land acquisition, $5,260,000.

Naval air station, Oceana, Virginia: Airfield pavements, storage facilities, personnel facilities, maintenance facilities, community facilities, and fuel dispensing facilities, $5,281,000.

Naval air station, Quonset Point, Rhode Island: Airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, and utilities, $1,062,000.

Naval air station, San Diego, California: Training facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, fuel dispensing facilities, and utilities, $2,748,000.

Naval auxiliary air station, Sanford, Florida: Family housing, $188,900.

Naval air facility, Weeksville, North Carolina: Cold storage facilities, and maintenance facilities, $342,000.

Naval air station, Whidbey Island, Washington: Airfield pavements, airfield lighting facilities, training facilities, and land acquisition, $1,958,000.

Outlying field, Whitehouse Field, Duval County, Florida: Airfield pavements, and land acquisition, $1,087,000.

(Marine Corps Air Stations)

Marine Corps auxiliary air station, Beaufort, South Carolina: Airfield pavements, communications facilities, navigational aids, fuel dispensing facilities, operational facilities, storage facilities, personnel facilities, community facilities, and land acquisition, $4,649,000.

Marine Corps air station, Cherry Point, North Carolina: Airfield pavements, aircraft maintenance facilities, waterfront facilities, navigational aids, airfield lighting facilities, ammunition storage and ordnance facilities, operational facilities, and land acquisition, $1,762,000.

Marine Corps air station, El Toro, California: Airfield pavements, training facilities, communication facilities, storage facilities, personnel facilities, community facilities, and land acquisition, $2,492,000.

Marine Corps auxiliary air station, Edenton, North Carolina: Family housing, $1,421,500.

Marine Corps air station, Miami, Florida: Land acquisition, $1,223,000.

Marine Corps auxiliary air station, Mojave, California: Maintenance facilities, land acquisition, and family housing, $2,305,400.

Marine Corps air facility, New River, North Carolina: Airfield pavements, medical facilities, administrative facilities, storage facilities, personnel facilities, community facili-

ties, operational facilities, training facilities, and utilities, $2,762,000.

(Special Purpose Air Stations)

Naval auxiliary air station, Chincoteague, Virginia: Aircraft maintenance facilities, medical facilities, and operational facilities, $2,858,000.

Naval ordnance test station, Inyokern, California: Research and development facilities, $2,615,000.

Naval air station, Lakehurst, New Jersey: Research and development facilities, storage facilities, navigational aids, and aircraft maintenance facilities, $16,311,000.

Naval air test center, Patuxent River, Maryland: Airfield pavements, aircraft maintenance facilities, oil storage facilities, and utilities, $8,677,000.

Naval air missile test center, Point Mugu, California: Aircraft maintenance facilities, communication facilities, and research and development facilities, $926,000.

Naval air station, South Weymouth, Massachusetts: Testing facilities, $270,000.

Suitland, Maryland: Photographic interpretation center: $2,345,000.

Various locations: Land acquisition, and obstruction removal, for flight clearance, $23,000,000.

SUPPLY FACILITIES

Naval fuel depot, Jacksonville, Florida: Family housing, $15,200.

Naval supply depot, Newport, Rhode Island: Waterfront facilities, administrative facilities, and utilities, $1,041,000.

Naval supply center, Norfolk, Virginia: Cold storage facilities, warehouse freight elevators, and (at Cheatham Annex) highway crossing and land acquisition, $777,000.

Naval supply center, Oakland, California: Utilities, and easement, $62,000.

MARINE CORPS FACILITIES

Marine Corps supply center, Albany, Georgia: Storage facilities, community facilities, cold-storage facilities, personnel facilities, and utilities, $3,157,000.

Marine Corps supply center, Barstow, California: Storage facilities, community facilities, cold-storage facilities, personnel facilities, security facilities, and land acquisition, $501,000.

Marine Corps base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina: Personnel facilities, security facilities, and utilities, $1,059,000.

Marine Corps recruit depot, Parris Island, South Caro-

lina: Training facilities, maintenance facilities, and utilities, $1,654,000.

Marine Corps base, Camp Pendleton, California: Administrative facilities, fuel-storage facilities, security facilities, utilities, family housing, and plans and specifications for waterfront facilities, $6,746,000.

Marine Corps clothing depot, Annex Numbered 3, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Utilities, $30,000.

Marine Corps schools, Quantico, Virginia: Covered and ammunition-storage facilities, medical facilities, training and personnel facilities, utilities, and land acquisition, $8,925,000.

Marine Corps recruit depot, San Diego, California: Pavements, and personnel facilities, $120,000.

Marine Corps training center, Twenty-nine Palms, California: Family housing, $47,300.

ORDNANCE FACILITIES

Naval ammunition depot, Charleston, South Carolina: Ordnance facilities, $193,000.

Naval aviation ordnance test station, Chincoteague, Virginia: Research and development facilities, $644,000.

Naval proving ground, Dahlgren, Virginia: Land acquisition, $200,000.

Naval ordnance aerophysics laboratory, Daingerfield, Texas: Research and development facilities, $1,111,000.

Naval ammunition depot, Earle, New Jersey: Refrigerated storage facilities, $59,000.

Naval ammunition depot, Fallbrook, California: Ordnance and ammunition storage facilities, $514,000.

Naval ammunition depot, Hawthorne, Nevada: Barricaded sidings, and utilities, $1,424,000.

Naval powder factory, Indian Head, Maryland: Ordnance facilities, research and development facilities, and utilities, $1,230,000.

Naval ordnance test station, Inyokern, California: Community facilities, $375,000.

Naval torpedo station, Keyport, Washington: Ordnance facilities, $572,000.

Naval ordnance plant, Louisville, Kentucky: Ordnance drawings storage facilities, $927,000.

Naval ordnance plant, Macon, Georgia: Ordnance manufacturing facilities, $3,800,000.

Naval underwater ordnance station, Newport, Rhode Island: Testing facilities, $370,000.

Naval magazine, Port Chicago, California: Ordnance facilities, and land acquisition, $1,929,000.

Naval ammunition depot, Saint Juliens Creek, Virginia: Utilities, $420,000.

Naval ammunition and net depot, Seal Beach, California: Waterfront facilities, $1,029,000.

Naval ammunition depot, Shumaker, Arkansas: Barricaded transfer depot facilities, $765,000.

Naval ordnance laboratory, White Oak, Maryland: Research and development facilities, $1,976,000.

Naval mine depot, Yorktown, Virginia: Ammunition storage and testing facilities, $113,000.

SERVICE SCHOOL FACILITIES

Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland: Utilities, $182,000.

Naval station, Annapolis, Maryland: Personnel facilities, $307,000.

Naval receiving station, Charleston, South Carolina: Community facilities, $553,000.

Naval amphibious base, Coronado, California: Personnel facilities, $1,402,000.

Fleet air defense training center, Dam Neck, Virginia: Training facilities, and personnel facilities, $1,942,000.

Naval training center, Great Lakes, Illinois: Training facilities, and personnel facilities, $4,338,000.

Naval powder factory, Indian Head, Maryland: Personnel facilities, $780,000.

Naval postgraduate school, Monterey, California: Personnel facilities, $119,000.

Naval receiving station, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Personnel facilities, $1,428,000.

Naval retraining command, Portsmouth, New Hampshire: Security facilities, $42,000.

Fleet sonar school, San Diego, California: Training facilities, $2,753,000.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

National naval medical center, Bethesda, Maryland: Plans and specifications for the Armed Forces Medical Library, $350,000.

Naval hospital, Chelsea, Massachusetts: Family housing, $192,800.

Naval hospital, Corona, California: Family housing, and conversion of existing structures to family housing, $256,800.

Naval hospital, Great Lakes, Illinois: Plans and specifications for certain medical facilities, $750,000.

Naval hospital, Jacksonville, Florida: Retaining wall, $46,000.

Naval submarine base, New London, Connecticut: Medical research facilities, $755,000.

Naval hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Utilities, $60,000.

COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES

Naval radio station, Northwest, Virginia: Communication facilities, $436,000.

Naval radio station, Squantum, Massachusetts: Communication facilities, $50,000.

OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH FACILITIES

Naval research laboratory, Washington, District of Columbia: Research facilities, and utilities, $163,000.

Naval research laboratory, Chesapeake Bay Annex, Randle Cliffs, Maryland: Research facilities, and land acquisition, $52,000.

YARDS AND DOCKS FACILITIES

Naval construction battalion center, Davisville, Rhode Island: Waterfront facilities, and storage facilities, $5,397,000.

Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 1, Elk Hills, California: Oil pipe line facilities and land acquisition, $8,000,000.

Public works center, Norfolk, Virginia: Utilities, $2,510,000.

Naval construction battalion center, Port Hueneme, California: Maintenance facilities, $1,225,000.

Various locations: Facilities for abatement of water pollution, including the acquisition of land, $15,149,000.

OUTSIDE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

SHIPYARD FACILITIES

Fleet activities, Sasebo, Japan: Personnel facilities, $57,000.

FLEET BASE FACILITIES

Naval station, Adak, Alaska: Family housing, $2,485,000.

Naval base, Guam, Mariana Islands: Administrative facilities, $1,835,000.

Naval base, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba: Utilities, $56,000.

Naval base, Subic Bay, Philippine Islands: Personnel facilities, medical facilities, utilities, and family housing, $15,253,700.

Fleet activities, Yokosuka, Japan: Family housing, $6,540,800.

AVIATION FACILITIES

Naval air station, Agana, Guam, Mariana Islands: Airfield pavements, operational facilities, personnel facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, and utilities, $6,525,000.

Naval station, Argentia, Newfoundland: Operational facilities, and family housing, $8,589,800.

Naval air station, Atsugi, Japan: Personnel facilities, and family housing, $1,978,800.

Naval station, Bermuda, British West Indies: Aircraft maintenance facilities, $91,000.

Naval air facility, Cubi Point, Philippine Islands: Airfield pavements, aircraft maintenance facilities, earthwork,

personnel facilities, communication facilities, ordnance facilities, fuel-dispensing facilities, and utilities, $8,260,000.

Naval air station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba: Fuel pipeline facilities, community facilities, utilities, and family housing, $2,977,300.

Naval air facility, Iwakuni, Japan: Personnel facilities, $975,000.

Marine Corps air station, Kaneohe Bay, Territory of Hawaii: Airfield pavements, fuel-dispensing facilities, and family housing, $3,227,600.

Naval station, Kodiak, Alaska: Family housing, $2,613,100.

Naval station, Kwajalein, Marshall Islands: Communication facilities, ammunition storage facilities, and personnel facilities, $4,411,000.

Naval station, Midway Islands, Territory of Hawaii: Communication facilities and operational facilities, $1,518,000.

Naples, Italy: Operational facilities and storage facilities, $155,000.

Naval air facility, Port Lyautey, French Morocco: Cold-storage facilities, and family housing, $1,958,500.

Naval station, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico: Operational facilities and airfield pavements, $3,721,000.

Naval station, Sangley Point, Philippine Islands: Family housing, $522,900.

SUPPLY FACILITIES

Naval supply depot Guam, Mariana Islands: Waterfront facilities and storage facilities, $5,427,000.

Naval supply depot, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba: Cold-storage facilities, $1,318,000.

Naval supply center, Pearl Harbor, Territory of Hawaii: Operational facilities, utilities, and land acquisition, $270,000.

ORDNANCE FACILITIES

Naval ammunition depot, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii: Testing facilities, and railroad facilities and barricades, $1,132,000.

Naval ordnance facility, Sasebo, Japan: Personnel facilities, $66,000.

SERVICE SCHOOL FACILITIES

Fleet training center, Pearl Harbor, Territory of Hawaii: Training facilities, $44,000.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

Naval hospital, Guam, Mariana Islands: Community facilities, $269,000.

COMMUNICATION FACILITIES

Naval communication station, Adak, Alaska: Communication facilities, $439,000.

Naval radio facility, Kami-Seya, Japan: Communication facilities, and family housing, $2,564,700.

Naval communication station, Kodiak, Alaska: Site preparation, communication facilities, maintenance facilities, personnel facilities, and utilities, $6,991,000.

Naval communication facility, Philippine Islands: Communication facilities, community facilities, utilities, and family housing, $8,061,500.

Naval communication facility, Port Lyautey, French Morocco: Storage facilities, personnel facilities, community facilities, utilities, and family housing, $2,848,600.

YARDS AND DOCKS FACILITIES

Fifteenth Naval District, Canal Zone: Utilities, and acquisition of family housing, $3,069,000.

Guam, Mariana Islands: Utilities, $940,000.

Trust territories, Pacific: Acquisition of land, $1,772,000.

SEC. 202. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to establish or develop classified naval installations and facilities by the acquisition of land, and the construction, conversion, rehabilitation, or installation of permanent or temporary public works, including site preparation, appurtenances,

utilities, equipment and family housing, in the total amount of $151,342,400.

SEC. 203. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized through the construction, rehabilitation or installation of permanent or temporary public works, including site preparation, appurtenances, and related utilities and equipment, to restore or replace facilities damaged or destroyed in a total amount of $6,000,000.

TITLE III

SEC. 301. The Secretary of the Air Force is hereby authorized to establish or develop Air Force installations and facilities by the acquisition, construction, conversion, rehabilitation, or installation of permanent or temporary public works in respect of the following projects, which include site preparation, appurtenances and related utilities, equipment and facilities:

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

AIR DEFENSE COMMAND

Buckingham Weapons Center, Ft. Myers, Florida: Airfield pavements, fuel dispensing facilities, communications and navigational aids, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop housing and messing facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, storage facilities, personnel facilities, administrative facilities, shop facilities, and family housing, $11,533,000.

Duluth Municipal Airport, Duluth, Minnesota: Airfield pavements, aircraft maintenance facilities, utilities, medical facilities, storage facilities, personnel facilities, and shop facilities, $1,200,000.

Ent Air Force Base, Colorado Springs, Colorado: Utilities, personnel facilities, and family housing, $1,808,000.

Ethan Allan Air Force Base, Winooski, Vermont: Fuel dispensing facilities, airfield lighting, and utilities, $213,000.

Geiger Field, Spokane, Washington: Airfield pavements, troop housing, storage facilities, and family housing, $1,716,000.

Glasgow site, Montana: Airfield pavements, fuel dispensing facilities, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, storage facilities, personnel facilities, administrative and community facilities, shop facilities, and family housing, $4,726,000.

Grand Forks site, North Dakota: Airfield pavements, fuel dispensing facilities, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop housing, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, storage facilities, personnel facilities, administrative and community facilities, shop facilities, and family housing, $5,635,000.

Grandview Air Force Base, Kansas City, Missouri: Airfield pavements, fuel dispensing facilities, airfield lighting facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, utilities, land acquisition, storage facilities, personnel facilities, and family housing, $3,402,000.

Greater Milwaukee area, Wisconsin: Airfield pavements, fuel dispensing facilities, communications and navigational aids, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop housing and messing facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, storage facilities, personnel facilities, administrative and community facilities, shop facilities, and family housing, $16,564,000.

Greater Pittsburgh Airport, Coraopolis, Pennsylvania: Training facilities, utilities, medical facilities, and personnel facilities, $404,000.

Hamilton Air Force Base, San Rafael, California: Airfield pavements, operational facilities, troop housing, land acquisition, and personnel facilities, $1,501,000.

Kinross Air Force Base, Sault Sainte Marie, Michigan: Airfield pavements, fuel dispensing facilities, airfield lighting facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, utilities, storage facilities, personnel facilities, and family housing, $2,029,000.

K. I. Sawyer Municipal Airport, Marquette, Michigan: Airfield pavements, fuel dispensing facilities, airfield light-

ing facilities, operational facilities, utilities, personnel facilities, administrative facilities, relocation of facilities, and family housing, $3,890,000.

Klamath Falls Municipal Airport, Klamath Falls, Oregon: Airfield pavements, relocation of facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, personnel facilities, administrative facilities and family housing, $1,991,000.

McChord Air Force Base, Tacoma, Washington: Airfield pavements, training facilities, storage facilities, personnel facilities, community facilities, and family housing, $2,959,000.

McGhee-Tyson Airport, Knoxville, Tennessee: Airfield pavements, utilities, storage facilities, personnel facilities, and shop facilities, $582,000.

Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport, Minneapolis, Minnesota: Airfield pavements, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop housing, storage facilities, personnel facilities, and community facilities, $1,423,000.

Minot site, North Dakota: Airfield pavements, fuel dispensing facilities, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop housing, utilities, medical facilities, storage facilities, personnel facilities, administrative and community facilities, and shop facilities, $5,339,000.

New Castle County Municipal Airport, Wilmington, Delaware: Airfield pavements, airfield lighting facilities, land acquisition, and storage facilities, $504,000.

Niagara Falls Municipal Airport, Niagara Falls, New York: Airfield pavements, fuel dispensing facilities, airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, storage facilities, and personnel facilities, $1,748,000.

Otis Air Force Base, Falmouth, Massachusetts: Airfield pavements, airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, training facilities, messing facilities, medical facilities, storage facilities, personnel facilities, administrative facilities, shop facilities, and family housing, $6,076,000.

Oxnard Air Force Base, Oxnard, California: Airfield pavements, fuel dispensing facilities, airfield lighting facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, storage facilities, and personnel facilities, $435,000.

Paine Air Force Base, Everett, Washington: Airfield pavements, fuel dispensing facilities, airfield lighting facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, land acquisition, storage facilities, and personnel facilities, $1,039,000.

Portland International Airport, Portland, Oregon: Airfield pavements, utilities, storage facilities, and personnel facilities, $554,000.

Presque Isle Air Force Base, Presque Isle, Maine: Air-

field pavements, airfield lighting facilities, troop housing and messing facilities, land acquisition, storage facilities, and family housing, $2,003,000.

Selfridge Air Force Base, Mount Clemens, Michigan: Airfield pavements, communications and airfield lighting facilities, troop housing and messing facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, and personnel facilities, $5,443,000.

Sioux City Municipal Airport, Sioux City, Iowa: Airfield pavements, airfield lighting facilities, and messing facilities, $290,000.

Stewart Air Force Base, Newburgh, New York: Navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, storage facilities, and community facilities, $112,000.

Suffolk County Air Force Base, Westhampton, New York: Airfield pavements, fuel dispensing facilities, airfield lighting facilities, troop housing, utilities, land acquisition, storage facilities, personnel facilities, and family housing, $2,207,000.

Traverse City area, Michigan: Airfield pavements, fuel dispensing facilities, operational facilities, training facilities, storage facilities, personnel facilities, administrative and community facilities, and shop facilities, $1,881,000.

Truax Field, Madison, Wisconsin: Airfield pavements, fuel dispensing facilities, airfield lighting facilities, troop

housing, land acquisition, storage facilities, personnel facilities, and shop facilities, $1,263,000.

Wurtsmith Air Force Base, Oscoda, Michigan: Airfield pavements, airfield lighting facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop housing, utilities, storage facilities, administrative facilities, shop facilities, and family housing, $2,511,000.

Youngstown Municipal Airport, Youngstown, Ohio: Airfield pavements, airfield lighting facilities, utilities, storage facilities, and personnel facilities, $742,000.

Yuma County Airport, Yuma, Arizona: Airfield lighting facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop housing, personnel facilities, and administrative facilities, $2,107,000.

AIR MATERIEL COMMAND

Brookley Air Force Base, Mobile, Alabama: Airfield pavements, fuel dispensing facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop housing and messing facilities, utilities, and storage facilities, $4,115,000.

Griffiss Air Force Base, Rome, New York: Airfield pavements, fuel dispensing facilities, airfield lighting facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop housing, land acquisition, storage facilities, personnel facilities, administrative facilities, and family housing, $15,683,000.

Hill Air Force Base, Ogden, Utah: Airfield pavements, and airfield lighting facilities, $2,386,000.

Kelly Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas: Airfield pavements, airfield lighting facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, and land acquisition, $1,945,000.

McClellan Air Force Base, Sacramento, California: Airfield pavements, fuel dispensing facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop housing, utilities, land acquisition, and administrative facilities, $9,522,000.

Norton Air Force Base, San Bernardino, California: Airfield pavements, airfield lighting facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop housing, and messing facilities, land acquisition, and storage facilities, $3,153,000.

Olmstead Air Force Base, Middletown, Pennsylvania: Airfield pavements, fuel dispensing facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, utilities, land acquisition, and storage facilities, $21,324,000.

Robins Air Force Base, Macon, Georgia: Airfield pavements, communications and airfield lighting facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop housing, and land acquisition, $3,375,000.

Searsport Air Force Tank Farm, Searsport, Maine: Fuel storage facilities, $133,000.

Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma: Storage facilities, $205,000.

Wilkins Air Force Station, Shelby, Ohio: Utilities, $305,000.

Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio: Airfield pavements, training facilities, troop housing and messing facilities, utilities, land acquisition, research and development facilities, and administrative facilities, $17,951,000.

Various locations: Storage facilities, $217,000.

AIR PROVING GROUND COMMAND

Eglin Air Force Base, Valparaiso, Florida: Airfield pavements, communications and navigational aids, troop housing and messing facilities, land acquisition, research, development and test facilities, and storage facilities, $7,966,000.

AIR TRAINING COMMAND

Amarillo Air Force Base, Amarillo, Texas: Training facilities, $98,000.

Bryan Air Force Base, Bryan, Texas: Troop housing and messing facilities, and utilities, $866,000.

Chanute Air Force Base, Rantoul, Illinois: Land acquisition, $3,000.

Craig Air Force Base, Selma, Alabama: Airfield pavements, troop housing, and land acquisition, $1,650,000.

Ellington Air Force Base, Houston, Texas: Troop housing and messing facilities, land acquisition, and medical facilities, $2,768,000.

Francis E. Warren Air Force Base, Cheyenne, Wyoming: Troop housing and messing facilities, $1,355,000.

Goodfellow Air Force Base, San Angelo, Texas: Airfield pavements, fuel dispensing facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop housing and messing facilities, and land acquisition, $3,524,000.

Greenville Air Force Base, Greenville, Mississippi: Aircraft maintenance facilities, land acquisition, and personnel facilities, $349,000.

Headquarters technical training, Air Force, Gulfport, Mississippi: Acquisition of land and facilities, $310,000.

Harlingen Air Force Base, Harlingen, Texas: Communications and navigational aids and troop housing, $446,000.

James Connally Air Force Base, Waco, Texas: Troop housing and messing facilities, $835,000.

Laredo Air Force Base, Laredo, Texas: Aircraft maintenance facilities, and family housing, $1,525,500.

Laughlin Air Force Base, Del Rio, Texas: Airfield pavements, operational facilities, training facilities, land acquisition, and family housing, $3,695,000.

Lowry Air Force Base, Denver, Colorado: Troop housing and messing facilities, $1,164,000.

Luke Air Force Base, Phoenix, Arizona: Training facilities, troop housing and messing facilities, and land acquisition, $1,474,000.

Mather Air Force Base, Sacramento, California: Communications and navigational aids, troop housing and messing facilities, and personnel facilities, $1,463,000.

McConnell Air Force Base, Wichita, Kansas: Airfield pavements, operational facilities, and land acquisition, $269,000.

Moody Air Force Base, Valdosta, Georgia: Airfield pavements, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop housing and messing facilities, land acquisition, and family housing, $4,274,000.

Nellis Air Force Base, Las Vegas, Nevada: Airfield pavements, aircraft maintenance facilities, and troop housing and messing facilities, $1,100,000.

Perrin Air Force Base, Sherman, Texas: Troop housing and messing facilities, and land acquisition, $908,000.

Randolph Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas: Troop housing, $549,000.

Reese Air Force Base, Lubbock, Texas: Troop housing

and messing facilities, land acquisition, and personnel facilities, $1,028,000.

Scott Air Force Base, Belleville, Illinois: Troop housing and messing facilities, $1,188,000.

Sheppard Air Force Base, Wichita Falls, Texas: Messing facilities, $80,000.

Stead Air Force Base, Reno, Nevada: Aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop housing, personnel facilities, and family housing, $4,187,000.

Tyndall Air Force Base, Panama City, Florida: Airfield lighting facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, and land acquisition, $478,000.

Vance Air Force Base, Enid, Oklahoma: Troop housing and messing facilities, and land acquisition, $821,000.

Webb Air Force Base, Big Spring, Texas: Shop facilities, and family housing, $2,410,000.

Williams Air Force Base, Chandler, Arizona: Operational facilities, and troop housing and messing facilities, $995,000.

AIR UNIVERSITY

Gunter Air Force Base, Montgomery, Alabama: Troop housing, $275,000.

Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, Alabama: Troop housing and messing facilities, utilities, and medical facilities, $2,614,000.

CONTINENTAL AIR COMMAND

Beale Air Force Base, Marysville, California: Land acquisition, personnel facilities, and family housing, $2,125,500.

Brooks Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas: Troop housing, $590,000.

Dobbins Air Force Base, Marietta, Georgia: Airfield pavements, and personnel facilities, $758,000.

Mitchel Air Force Base, Hempstead, New York: Airfield pavements, $1,891,000.

Wolters Air Force Base, Mineral Wells, Texas: Operational facilities, storage facilities, and personnel facilities, $331,000.

HEADQUARTERS COMMAND

Bolling Air Force Base, Washington, D. C.: Personnel facilities, $520,000.

MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE

Andrews Air Force Base, Camp Springs, Maryland: Medical facilities, and personnel facilities, $1,098,000.

Charleston Air Force Base, Charleston, South Carolina: Airfield pavements, operational facilities, personnel facilities, and administrative and community facilities, $1,300,000.

Dover Air Force Base, Dover, Delaware: Airfield pavements, fuel dispensing facilities, airfield lighting facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, land acquisition, personnel

facilities, administrative facilities, and family housing, $7,073,000.

McGuire Air Force Base, Wrightstown, New Jersey: Airfield pavements, airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, utilities, storage facilities, personnel facilities, and family housing, $5,564,000.

Palm Beach Air Force Base, Palm Beach, Florida: Operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop housing and messing facilities, utilities, and personnel facilities, $818,000.

Saint Louis Aeronautical Chart Information Center, Saint Louis, Missouri: Administrative facilities, $861,000.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COMMAND

Carabelle Test Site, Carabelle, Florida: Land acquisition, $1,000.

Edwards Air Force Base, Muroc, California: Airfield lighting facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, utilities, research, development and test facilities, personnel facilities, and community facilities, $12,429,000.

Hartford Research Facility, Hartford, Connecticut: Research and development facilities, $22,375,000.

Holloman Air Force Base, Alamogordo, New Mexico: Airfield pavements, airfield lighting facilities, utilities, research and development facilities, medical facilities, storage

facilities, personnel facilities, and community facilities, $4,965,000.

Indian Springs Air Force Base (Kirtland Auxiliary Numbered 1), Clark, Nevada: Operational facilities, shop facilities, and family housing, $555,500.

Kirtland Air Force Base, Albuquerque, New Mexico: Aircraft maintenance facilities, utilities, and shop facilities, $905,000.

Laurence G. Hanscom Field, Bedford, Massachusetts: Airfield pavements, communications and airfield lighting facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop housing, utilities, land acquisition, research and development facilities, storage facilities, personnel facilities, shop facilities, and family housing, $3,705,000.

Mount Washington Climatic Projects Laboratory, Mount Washington, New Hampshire: Research and development facilities, $588,000.

Patrick Air Force Base, Cocoa, Florida: Airfield pavements, aircraft maintenance facilities, utilities, land acquisition, research and development facilities, and shop facilities, $7,611,000.

Various locations: Research and development facilities, $20,000,000.

STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

Abilene Air Force Base, Abilene, Texas: Airfield pavements, fuel-dispensing facilities, training facilities, troop housing, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, storage facilities, personnel facilities, and administrative and community facilities, $4,359,000.

Altus Air Force Base, Altus, Oklahoma: Fuel dispensing facilities, airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, training facilities, utilities, storage facilities, personnel facilities, administrative facilities, and family housing, $2,920,000.

Barksdale Air Force Base, Shreveport, Louisiana: Airfield pavements, fuel-dispensing facilities, communications and airfield lighting facilities, training facilities, medical facilities, storage facilities, and personnel facilities, $7,379,000.

Bergstrom Air Force Base, Austin, Texas: Airfield pavements, operational facilities, utilities, land acquisition, personnel facilities, administrative facilities, and shop facilities, $1,871,000.

Biggs Air Force Base, El Paso, Texas: Fuel dispensing facilities, operational facilities, troop housing, storage facilities, and personnel facilities, $2,427,000.

Campbell Air Force Base, Hopkinsville, Kentucky: Airfield pavements, communications, troop housing and

messing facilities, utilities, land acquisition, and shop facilities, $1,993,000.

Carswell Air Force Base, Fort Worth, Texas: Airfield lighting facilities, troop housing, utilities, medical facilities, and personnel facilities, $2,322,000.

Castle Air Force Base, Merced, California: Airfield pavements, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, utilities, land acquisition, storage facilities, and administrative facilities, $4,502,000.

Clinton-Sherman Air Force Base, Clinton, Oklahoma: Airfield pavements, fuel dispensing facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, utilities, land acquisition, storage facilities, personnel facilities administrative and community facilities, shop facilities, and family housing, $10,215,500.

Columbus Air Force Base, Columbus, Mississippi: Airfield pavements, fuel dispensing facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop housing and messing facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, storage facilities, administrative facilities, shop facilities, and family housing, $6,629,000.

Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Tucson, Arizona: Airfield pavements, training facilities, troop housing, land

acquisition, medical facilities, storage facilities, and personnel facilities, $7,834,000.

Dow Air Force Base, Bangor, Maine: Airfield pavements, fuel dispensing facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop housing, rehabilitation, land acquisition, personnel facilities, community facilities, and shop facilities, $11,155,000.

Ellsworth Air Force Base, Rapid City, South Dakota: Airfield pavements, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop housing, land acquisition, storage facilities, personnel facilities, and shop facilities, $11,168,000.

Fairchild Air Force Base, Spokane, Washington: Airfield pavements, fuel-dispensing facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, land acquisition, storage facilities, and personnel facilities, $1,707,000.

Forbes Air Force Base, Topeka Kansas: Airfield pavements, fuel-dispensing facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, storage facilities, personnel facilities, and shop facilities, $4,753,000.

Gray Air Force Base, Killeen, Texas: Troop housing, medical facilities, storage facilities, personnel facilities, and community facilities, $482,000.

Great Falls Air Force Base, Great Falls, Montana: Airfield pavements, communications, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, storage facilities, personnel facilities, administrative and community facilities, and shop facilities, $5,435,000.

Homestead Air Force Base, Homestead, Florida: Airfield pavements, fuel-dispensing facilities, airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, utilities, medical facilities, storage facilities, personnel facilities, and family housing, $4,428,000.

Hunter Air Force Base Savannah, Georgia: Airfield pavements, airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, utilities, medical facilities, and personnel facilities, $4,115,000.

Lake Charles Air Force Base, Lake Charles, Louisiana: Airfield pavements, fuel-dispensing facilities, airfield lighting facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop housing, utilities, and personnel facilities, $2,396,000.

Lincoln Air Force Base, Lincoln, Nebraska: Airfield pavements, fuel dispensing facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, storage facilities, personnel facilities, and administrative facilities, $6,604,000.

Little Rock Air Force Base, Little Rock, Arkansas: Airfield pavements, fuel dispensing facilities, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, utilities, land

acquisition, medical facilities, storage facilities, personnel facilities, administrative and community facilities, and family housing, $5,317,000.

Lockbourne Air Force Base, Columbus, Ohio: Airfield pavements, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop housing, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, storage facilities, personnel facilities, and shop facilities, $8,571,000.

Loring Air Force Base, Limestone, Maine: Fuel dispensing facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop housing, utilities, land acquisition, personnel facilities, administrative and community facilities, and shop facilities, $2,930,000.

MacDill Air Force Base, Tampa, Florida: Airfield pavements, airfield lighting facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop housing, land acquisition, and personnel facilities, $5,251,000.

March Air Force Base, Riverside, California: Airfield pavements, fuel dispensing facilities, airfield lighting facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop housing, land acquisition, and personnel facilities, $3,771,000.

Mountain Home Air Force Base, Mountain Home, Idaho: Airfield pavements, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical

facilities, storage facilities, personnel facilities, community facilities, and family housing, $5,961,000.

Offutt Air Force Base, Omaha, Nebraska: Utilities, and land acquisition, $128,000.

Pinecastle Air Force Base, Orlando, Florida: Airfield pavements, communications and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, utilities, land acquisition, storage facilities, personnel facilities, and community facilities, $4,469,000.

Plattsburg Air Force Base, Plattsburg, New York: Airfield pavements, fuel dispensing facilities, airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, storage facilities, personnel facilities, administrative and community facilities, and family housing, $22,016,000.

Portsmouth Air Force Base, Portsmouth, New Hampshire: Airfield pavements, fuel dispensing facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, utilities, land acquisition, storage facilities, personnel facilities, administrative and community facilities, and family housing, $24,850,000.

Sedalia Air Force Base, Knobnoster, Missouri: Airfield pavements, airfield lighting facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, utilities, land acquisition, storage facilities, person-

nel facilities, community facilities, shop facilities, and family housing, $8,996,000.

Smoky Hill Air Force Base, Salina, Kansas: Airfield pavements, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop housing, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, storage facilities, personnel facilities, administrative facilities, shop facilities, and family housing, $8,773,500.

Travis Air Force Base, Fairfield, California: Airfield pavements, fuel dispensing facilities, troop housing, utilities, land acquisition, storage facilities, personnel facilities, administrative and community facilities, and shop facilities, $2,129,000.

Turner Air Force Base, Albany, Georgia: Airfield pavements, fuel dispensing facilities, airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop housing, utilities, and land acquisition, $3,744,000.

Walker Air Force Base, Roswell, New Mexico: Airfield pavements, troop housing, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, storage facilities, and personnel facilities, $5,259,000.

Westover Air Force Base, Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts: Airfield pavements, fuel dispensing facilities, communications and navigational aids, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop housing, land acquisition,

storage facilities, personnel facilities, and community facilities, $7,716,000.

TACTICAL AIR COMMAND

Alexandria Air Force Base, Alexandria, Louisiana: Airfield pavements, fuel dispensing facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, utilities, and personnel facilities, $2,684,000.

Ardmore Air Force Base, Ardmore, Oklahoma: Airfield pavements, fuel dispensing facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, personnel facilities, and family housing, $6,800,000.

Blytheville Air Force Base, Blytheville, Arkansas: Airfield lighting facilities, training facilities, utilities, storage facilities, and community facilities, $208,000.

Bunker Hill Air Force Base, Peru, Indiana: Airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, training facilities, and administrative facilities, $559,000.

Clovis Air Force Base, Clovis, New Mexico: Training facilities, and family housing, $2,570,500.

Donaldson Air Force Base, Greenville, South Carolina: Airfield pavements, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop housing and messing facilities, and medical facilities, $2,353,000.

Foster Air Force Base, Victoria, Texas: Airfield pave-

ments, training facilities, troop housing, and family housing, $4,624,000.

George Air Force Base, Victorville, California: Airfield pavements, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, training facilities, troop housing and messing facilities, land acquisition, and storage facilities, $1,548,000.

Langley Air Force Base, Hampton, Virginia: Airfield pavements, training facilities, utilities, storage facilities, personnel facilities, and administrative facilities, $3,384,000.

Larson Air Force Base, Moses Lake, Washington: Airfield pavements, utilities, medical facilities, and personnel facilities, $3,574,000.

Myrtle Beach Municipal Airport, Myrtle Beach, South Carolina: Airfield pavements, fuel dispensing facilities, communications and navigational aids, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, messing facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, storage facilities, personnel facilities, administrative and community facilities, and shop facilities, $6,255,000.

Pope Air Force Base, Fort Bragg, North Carolina: Airfield pavements, communications and navigational aids, troop housing and messing facilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, and storage facilities, $2,548,000.

Sewart Air Force Base, Smyrna, Tennessee: Airfield pavements, communications and navigational aids, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop housing and messing facilities, land acquisition, personnel facilities, and administrative facilities, $3,539,000.

Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, Goldsboro, North Carolina: Airfield pavements, fuel dispensing facilities, communications and navigational aids, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop housing, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, storage facilities, personnel facilities, administrative and community facilities, and shop facilities, $7,505,000.

Shaw Air Force Base, Sumter, South Carolina: Airfield pavements, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop housing and messing facilities, utilities, storage facilities, personnel facilities, and family housing, $6,991,000.

SPECIAL FACILITIES

Various locations: Operational facilities, and utilities, $387,000.

AIRCRAFT CONTROL AND WARNING SYSTEM

Various locations: Fuel dispensing facilities, communications and navigational aids, operational facilities, training facilities, troop housing and messing facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, storage facilities, personnel facilities, administrative and community facilities, and shop facilities, $100,409,000.

OUTSIDE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

ALASKAN AIR COMMAND

Eielson Air Force Base: Medical facilities, storage facilities, and community facilities, $1,307,000.

Elmendorf Air Force Base: Airfield pavements, fuel dispensing facilities, airfield lighting facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop housing and messing facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, storage facilities, personnel facilities, and shop facilities, $23,094,000.

Galena Airfield: Airfield lighting facilities, and storage facilities, $518,000.

Kenai Airfield: Airfield pavements, $356,000.

Ladd Air Force Base: Training facilities, land acquisition, and storage facilities, $1,522,000.

Naknek Airfield: Airfield pavements, airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, utilities, and storage facilities, $1,863,000.

CARIBBEAN AIR COMMAND

Albrook Air Force Base, Canal Zone: Communication facilities, $163,000.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES

Various locations: Airfield pavements, fuel dispensing facilities, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, utilities, storage facilities, personnel facilities, and community facilities, $42,017,000.

MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE

Hickam Air Force Base, Honolulu, Hawaii: Airfield pavements, airfield lighting facilities, land acquisition, storage facilities, and harbor facilities, $4,978,000.

Johnston Island Air Force Base: Johnston Island: Communication facilities, $182,000.

Midway Island: Airfield pavements, fuel dispensing facilities, and airfield lighting facilities, $303,000.

Wake Island: Airfield pavements, fuel dispensing facilities, and navigational aids, $3,459,000.

Various locations: Airfield pavements, fuel dispensing facilities, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop housing, utilities, personnel facilities, and family housing, $11,393,000.

NORTHEAST AIR COMMAND

Various locations: Airfield pavements, fuel dispensing facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop housing, utilities, storage facilities, and shop facilities, $27,864,000.

STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

Ramey Air Force Base, Puerto Rico: Fuel dispensing facilities, operational facilities, utilities, storage facilities, personnel facilities, and harbor facilities, $2,149,000.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCES IN EUROPE

Various locations: Airfield pavements, fuel dispensing facilities, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop housing and messing facilities, utilities, medical facilities, storage facilities, personnel facilities, administrative and community facilities, and shop facilities, $244,861,000.

AREA CONTROL NAVIGATIONAL AIDS

Various locations: Communications and navigational aids, $526,000.

SPECIAL FACILITIES

Various locations: Operational facilities, and utilities, $293,000.

AIRCRAFT CONTROL AND WARNING SYSTEM

Various locations: Airfield pavements, fuel dispensing facilities, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, troop housing and messing facilities, utilities, medical facilities, storage facilities, personnel facilities, administrative and community facilities, shop facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, harbor facilities, and land acquisition, $98,552,000.

SEC. 302. The Secretary of the Air Force is authorized through the construction, rehabilitation or installation of permanent or temporary public works, including site preparation, appurtenances, and related utilities and equipment, to restore or replace facilities damaged or destroyed in a total amount of $5,000,000.

SEC. 303. Public Law 534, Eighty-third Congress, is hereby amended as follows:

(a) With respect to Carswell Air Force Base, Fort Worth, Texas, under the heading "Continental United States" and subheading "Strategic Air Command" in section 301 strike "$2,248,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$2,750,000".

(b) With respect to Matagorda Island Air Force Range, Texas, under the heading "Continental United

States" and subheading "Strategic Air Command" in section 301 strike "$607,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$847,000".

(c) With respect to Bismarck-Minot area, North Dakota, under the heading "Continental United States" and subheading "Air Defense Command" in section 301 strike "Bismarck-Minot area, North Dakota" and "$6,494,000" and insert in lieu thereof "Minot Site, North Dakota" and "$12,124,000", respectively.

(d) With respect to Fargo area, North Dakota, under the heading "Continental United States" and subheading "Air Defense Command" in section 301 strike "Fargo area, North Dakota" and "$7,055,000" and insert in lieu thereof "Grand Forks Site, North Dakota" and "$10,903,000", respectively.

(e) With respect to Glasgow-Miles City area, Montana, under the heading "Continental United States" and subheading "Air Defense Command" in section 301 strike "Glasgow-Miles City area, Montana" and "$8,391,000" and insert in lieu thereof "Glasgow Site, Montana" and "$10,660,000", respectively.

(f) With respect to K. T. Sawyer Airport, Marquette, Michigan, under the heading "Continental United States" and subheading "Air Defense Command" in section 301 strike "$8,556,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$9,949,000".

(g) With respect to Traverse City area, Michigan, under the heading "Continental United States" and subheading "Air Defense Command" in section 301 strike "$8,635,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$10,267,000".

(h) With respect to Ellington Air Force Base, Houston, Texas, under the heading "Continental United States" and subheading "Air Training Command" in section 301 strike "$1,073,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$2,478,000".

(i) With respect to Webb Air Force Base, Big Spring, Texas, under the heading "Continental United States" and subheading "Air Training Command" in section 301 strike "$100,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$135,000".

(j) With respect to Norton Air Force Base, San Bernardino, California, under the heading "Continental United States" and subheading "Air Materiel Command" in section 301 strike "$4,303,000" and "$2,183,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$4,735,000" and "$2,615,000", respectively.

(k) With respect to Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio, under the heading "Continental United States" and subheading "Air Materiel Command" in section 301 strike "$5,847,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$6,849,000".

(l) With respect to Atlantic City Consolan Station, Atlantic City, New Jersey, under the heading "Continental United States" and subheading "Air Defense Command"

in section 301 strike "$72,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$285,000".

(m) With respect to Nantucket Consolan Station, Nantucket, Massachusetts, under the heading "Continental United States" and subheading "Air Defense Command" in section 301 strike "$107,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$224,000".

(n) With respect to Pescadero Consolan Station, Pescadero, California, under the heading "Continental United States" and subheading "Air Defense Command" in section 301 strike "$107,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$224,000".

(o) With respect to Point Conception Consolan Station, Point Conception, California, under the heading "Continental United States" and subheading "Air Defense Command" in section 301 strike "$72,000" and insert in lieu thereof "$232,000".

(p) In clause (3) of section 502 thereof delete the amounts "$389,125,000" and "$398,954,000" and insert in lieu thereof the amounts "$405,176,000" and "$415,005,000", respectively.

TITLE IV

SEC. 401. The Director of Central Intelligence is authorized to provide for a headquarters installation for the Central Intelligence Agency by the acquisition of land at a cost

of not to exceed $6,000,000, and construction of buildings, facilities, appurtenances, utilities, and access roads at a cost of not to exceed $50,000,000.

TITLE V

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 501. The Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force are respectively authorized to proceed with the establishment or development of military and naval installations and facilities as authorized by titles I, II, and III of this Act, and the Director of Central Intelligence is authorized to proceed with the establishment of a Central Intelligence Agency Headquarters Installation as authorized by title IV of this Act, without regard to the provisions of sections 1136, 3648, and 3734, as respectively amended, of the Revised Statutes, and prior to approval of title to underlying land, as provided by section 355, as amended, of the Revised Statutes. The authority under this Act of the Secretary of a military department to provide family housing includes authority to acquire such land as the Secretary concerned determines, with the approval of the Secretary of Defense, to be necessary in connection therewith. The authority to establish or develop such installations and facilities shall include, in respect of those installations and facilities as to which family housing or the acquisition of land is specified in titles I, II, III, and IV of this Act, authority to make

surveys and to acquire lands and rights and interests thereto or therein, including the temporary use thereof, by donation, purchase, exchange of Government-owned lands, or otherwise, and to place permanent or temporary improvements thereon whether such lands are held in fee or under lease or under other temporary tenure.

SEC. 502. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums of money as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of this Act, but not to exceed—

(1) for public works authorized by title I: Inside continental United States, $231,038,000; outside continental United States, $78,334,000; section 102, $223,993,000; section 103, $10,000,000; or a total of $543,365,000;

(2) for public works authorized by title II: Inside continental United States, $314,891,600; outside continental United States, $108,963,300; section 202, $151,342,400; section 203, $6,000,000; or a total of $581,197,300;

(3) for public works authorized by title III: Inside continental United States, $703,390,000; outside continental United States, $465,400,000; section 302, $5,000,000; or a total of $1,173,790,000; and

(4) for public works authorized by title IV: $56,000,000.

SEC. 503. Any of the approximate costs enumerated in titles I, II, and III of this Act may, in the discretion of the Secretary concerned, be varied upward by 5 per centum in the case of projects within the continental United States, and 10 per centum in the case of projects outside the continental United States, but the total cost of all projects so enumerated under each of such titles shall not exceed the total of all amounts specified in respect of projects in such title.

SEC. 504. Appropriations made to carry out the purposes of this Act shall be available for expenses incident to construction, including surveys, administration, overhead, planning, and supervision.

SEC. 505. Whenever—

(a) the President determines that compliance with the requirements of Public Law 245, Eighty-second Congress, in the case of contracts made pursuant to this Act with respect to the establishment or development of military installations and facilities in foreign countries would interfere with the carrying out of the provisions of this Act; and

(b) the Secretary of Defense and the Comptroller General have agreed upon alternative methods for conducting an adequate audit of such contracts, the Presi-

dent is authorized to exempt such contracts from the requirements of Public Law 245, Eighty-second Congress.

SEC. 506. All contracts entered into by the United States pursuant to the authorization contained in this Act shall be awarded, so far as practicable, if the interest of the national security shall not be impaired thereby and if such award is consistent with the provision of the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947, on a competitive basis to the lowest responsible bidder.

SEC. 507. Section 407 of the Public Law 765, Eighty-second Congress, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 407. The Secretary of Defense is authorized, subject to the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to construct, or acquire by lease or otherwise, family housing, in addition to family housing otherwise authorized to be constructed or acquired by the Department of Defense in foreign countries, by the expenditure of the $100,000,000 through the use of foreign currencies in accordance with the provisions of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (Public Law 480, Eighty-third Congress) or through other commodity transactions of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

"The Department of Defense shall reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for such family housing in a dollar amount equivalent to the value to the foreign currencies used

pursuant to the authority contained in this section. For the purpose of such reimbursement, the Department of Defense may utilize appropriations otherwise available for the construction of military public works.

"The Secretary of Defense shall furnish to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives quarterly reports, the first of which shall be submitted three months subsequent to the date of enactment of this Act, setting forth the cost, number, and location of housing units constructed or acquired pursuant to the authority contained in this section during the three-month period preceding the date of such report, and setting forth the cost, number, and location of the housing units intended to be constructed or acquired pursuant to such authority during the next succeeding quarter."

SEC. 508. All housing units constructed under the authority of this Act shall be subject to the net floor area permanent limitations prescribed in the second, third, and fourth provisos of section 3 of the Act of June 12, 1948 (62 Stat. 375), or in section 3 of the Act of June 16, 1948 (62 Stat. 459), other than the first, second, and third provisos thereof.

SEC. 509. When housing units are constructed under the authority of this Act at installations at which housing units shall have been constructed and a mortgage thereon insured

by the Federal Housing Commissioner pursuant to title VIII of the National Housing Act, as amended, the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, respectively, may, upon application by the mortgagor, accept on behalf of the Government the mortgagor's title to or leasehold interest in the housing units and underlying land, subject to the outstanding mortgage thereon, and assume the payments thereafter becoming due under any such outstanding mortgage and the cost of maintenance and operation thereafter accruing with respect to such housing units. Such housing units shall thereafter be under the jurisdiction of the military department concerned. The Secretary of the military department concerned may utilize appropriations otherwise available for construction of military public works for the liquidation of any outstanding mortgage assumed by the Government.

SEC. 510. As of July 1, 1956, all authorizations for military public works projects to be accomplished by the Secretary of a military department in connection with the establishment or development of military, naval, or Air Force installations and facilities, and all authorizations for appropriations therefor, that are contained in Acts approved prior to October 1, 1951, and not superseded or otherwise modified by a later authorization are repealed, except (1) authorizations for public works and for appropriations therefor that are set forth in such acts in the titles that contain the general provisions, (2) authorizations for military public works projects as to which appropriated funds shall have been obligated in whole or in part prior to July 1, 1956, and authorizations for appropriations therefor, and (3) the authorizations with respect to military public works and the appropriation of funds that are contained in the National Defense Facilities Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 829).

SEC. 511. Section 504 of Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 504. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated funds for advance planning, construction design and architectural services in connection with public works projects which are not otherwise authorized by law. Such sums as are appropriated shall remain available until expended when specifically provided in the appropriation Act."

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5700

A BILL

To authorize certain construction at military, naval, and air force installations, and for other purposes.

By Mr. VINSON

APRIL 20, 1955
Referred to the Committee on Armed Services

電信写

昭和三〇　五三二七　暗　ワシントン　五月二日二〇〇五発　亜五
本省　三日一一〇〇九着

重光大臣　井口大使

（沖縄における軍用地補償問題に関する件）

第四九五号

貴電第二八六号に関し

国防省 Office of Civil Affairs and Military Govt ○Osborne I Hauge（かつてGHQ GS勤務）の内話するところ左の通り。

(一)沖縄に大量の米軍が駐在する以上軍用地収用は已むを得ざるところであり、本件補償措置が土地記録の喪失其他の理由で遅延したことは遺憾とするところであるが、米軍としても補償の適切なることを期する外、替地の開発提供に努力中である。

(二)地価一括払方式は現地軍の要請で中止不可能であるが之れが補償措置については特に沖縄人地主にフェアーなることを期し、

了　記帳

電信写

第四九五号の二

右の基礎となる市価の決定に当つては日本勧業銀行の沖縄地質調査資料其他あらゆる合理的資料の存する外、沖縄人間における土地の実際売買価格を基礎として決定したもので沖縄人地主に不利なものとは考えられない。

沖縄人地主側は現行賃貸料が不当に低い旨を、コンプレインするのみで現地軍よりその引上げ要求の裏付けとなる資料の提示方を懇願し来つたがその提出を見なかつた。

(三)本件今後の実施につき現地側事情調査のためハウギー六日東京着、（軍用機にて到着時間不明）約一週間滞在の後沖縄へ赴く予定であり、本件に関し外務省関係者と隔意なく懇談することを承諾してをるから、同人宿泊予定先、山王ホテル又は同人の友のVictor Hauge（米大使館勤務）に御連絡の上、沖縄の土地問題のみならず経済財政等についても本省の御意向を説明せらるるを有益と存んずる。（了）

（三〇五九五号）

（三〇五九五号）

電信字

配布先　大臣、次官、官房長、局長、次長、総、亜一、亜二、欧一、欧二、条一、協一、情一、情二、条二

外務省

1954.4.4 現在　　市町村軍用土地委員会連合会調

民間に行われている土地賃貸料　　年間坪当
市町村の報告による平均賃貸料

市町村	田	畑	宅地	山林	原野	雑種地	墓地
	円	円	円	円	円	円	円
伊江		10.—		18.—	18.—		10.—
上本部	15.—	12	15.—	15.50	1.50		20
国頭	7.—	5.50	9.—				
金武	12.—	10.—	18.—	10.50	1.00		
勝連	8.—	5.50	9.50				
石川	4.40	3.00	69.10	70.—	30.—		10.—
具志川	6.00	4.33	79.20	.75	.30		
城辺	30.—	16.86	90.—	14.—	11.66		
読谷	19.—	13.—	11.—	5.50	4.50		
嘉手納	14.—	6.96	116.—	2.70	2.10	12.—	3.—
美里	7.33	5.66	110.—	2.00	1.00		
					総理府		
宜野湾	14.60	10.36	33.—	2.15	1.75	30.—	10.—
北中城	15.—	21.40	66.—	—	3.50		
西原	21.—	9.60	14.—				
浦添	23.—	21.50	16.50	4.00	4.00		4.00
伊佐	15.—	7.—	15.—	.76	.76		
知念	30.—			2.00	1.00		
玉城	6.—	5.33	15.33		1.25		
与那原	6.—	1.50	3.83		.75		
高嶺		10.—	20.—		5.00		
小禄	162.24	152.70	177.96	16.10	16.20	16.10	16.20
真和志							
Total 合計							
Average 平均	21.—	15.60	91.70	9.57	5.78	19.40	9.32

米国民政府財産管理課が琉球人に賃貸せる実例

村名	字	小字	地番	地目	地積	年間賃貸料	年坪当賃料
宜野湾	普天間	東原	601	旧県道	51坪	306円	6円
〃	大山	名護瀬原	1,526の1	〃	306.50	7,356	24
〃	普天間	東原	716	〃	20,16	1,209.60	60

総理府

重要案件週報

（アジア局）

沖縄土地問題に関する件

一、米国国務省はかねてより沖縄の軍用接収地に対し地代の一括払を行う方針を有しており、昭和三十年五月には沖縄において必要とする五万二千エーカーの土地上権を設定し、これに対し一括払をなすため三〇、五〇〇、〇〇〇ドルの支出本邦を要請する法案を下院軍事委員会に上程した。かねてより一括払反対、新規接収反対、接収地に対する適正代支払及び損害に対する適正補償額支払の所謂四原則を掲げ米国の方針に反対していた沖縄側は前記法案の実施を阻止するため同年六月比嘉行政主席一行六名を米国に派遣し下院軍事委員会において証言を行わしめた結果、同委員会はプライス議員を委員長とする特別分科委員会を現地に派遣し実情を調査せしめた。同分科委員会の報告書は本年三月下院軍事委員会に提出されたが、同委員会は六月八日右報告書を承認し同月十三日これを発表した。

二、右報告書は永代借地権の設定及び一括払方式採用を勧告し、また現在接収中の四万エーカーに加えて更に一万二千エーカーの土地の接収をも是認する等沖縄側の要望を無視した点が多いので、沖縄住民は報告書に対し強い反対の意向を示し琉球政府立法院は直ちに反対決議を行いこれを米側に伝達する等、大規模な反対運動を開始し、また在本邦沖縄人の組織する沖縄土地問題解決促進委員会は六月十六日右立法院決議を携え琉球政府及び外務省に陳情する所があつた

三、重光外務大臣は、ブライス報告の結果この問題の影響が広範にわたる虞れがあることに鑑み、六月二十一日アリソン大使と特に会見を行い、同報告が勧める一括払方式により長期地上権を設定しようとすることに沖縄住民が強く反対している意向を伝え、米側の善処方を要望した。

（アメリカ側）

沖縄土地問題に関する件

一 米国政府より沖縄住民の再建及土地問題に対し

援助を与へられたる事実を本月十日外務省に於て発表せられたる

由なるが沖縄住民の為誠に慶賀に堪へざる所なり

昭和三十年六月に沖縄において交換された五カ年計画

に対し米国政府は一九五五年度の一千万ドルを追加し

て合計二千二百万ドルの援助を与へられたるものなり

一 右援助の内訳は次の通りなり

一 沖縄住民の為の公衆衛生及医療施設

一 沖縄住民の為の教育及文化施設

一 沖縄住民の為の農業及産業施設

一 沖縄住民の為の公共事業及産業施設

一 沖縄住民の為の公共事業及産業施設

会を現地に派遣し実情を調査せしめん。同委員会の報告書は二月下旬委員会に提出されんが、同委員会は六月八日右報告書を永久に[illegible]し、同月十日これを発表せん。

二、右報告書は永代借地権の設定及び一括払を勧告し、また[illegible]現在接収中の四万エーカーに加えて更に[illegible]地の接収をも是認せざる結果

12（万二千エーカーの接収を是認せざる結果）

外務省

沖縄側の要望を無視したる点が多いので、沖縄住民は報告書にみし失望の色を示し

琉球
沖縄政府と交渉は直に交渉決裂を招いこれを

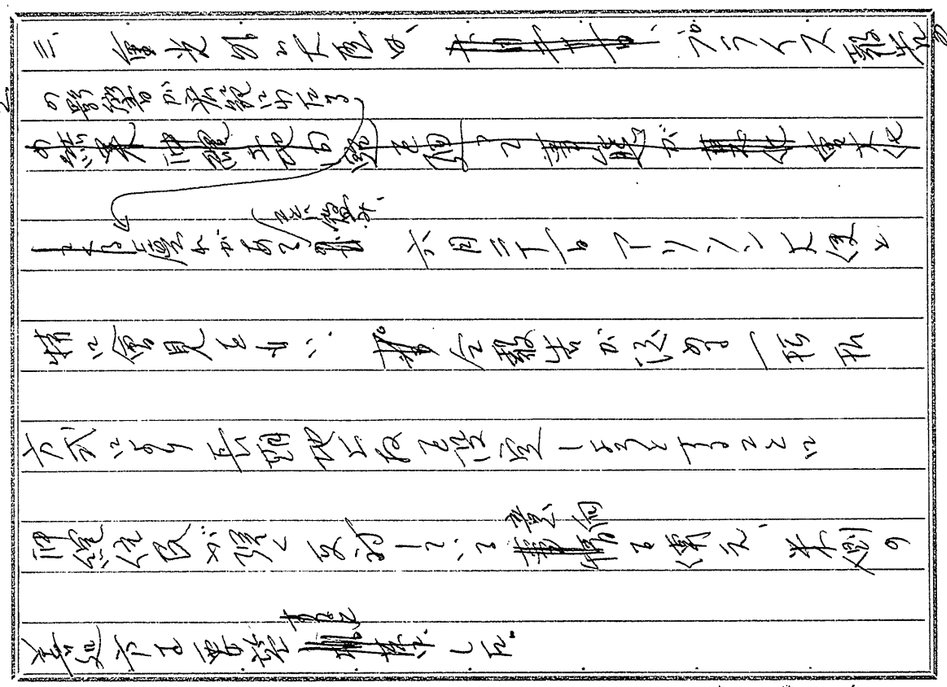
大規模な
未側に伝達する等、交渉遅延を余儀なし

また在本邦沖縄人の団体より沖縄人の問題

解決促進を要望し、六月十六日右法案決議を招ける結

現在及び外務省に陳情する所なりん

外務省



別紙添付

亜五第四〇〇号

昭和三十年五月二日

外務大臣　重光　葵

在アメリカ合衆国
特命全権大使　井口貞夫殿

琉球住民が当面している若干の問題に関し非公式申入れの件

四月二十八日中川アジア局長が沖縄に赴任するジョン・M・スティーヴス参事官と面接した際、同局長より琉球住民が当面している問題特に住民の自治及び沖縄における米軍使用地の問題に言及し、別添資料を手交の上

(1) できるだけ早い機会に琉球政府行政主席の住民による選挙を許可すること。

(2) 米軍使用地の問題に関しては、(イ)賃借料の他に土地使用開始に伴う損失補償を充分に行い、(ロ)土地の賃借は、所謂地代の一括払方式によることを避け、できれば一年毎、長くとも五年位の賃貸借契約により行い、及び(ハ)土地収用も琉球政府を通じて行うこと。

が望ましい旨の政府の見解を非公式に申し入れておいた。

なお右資料は在京米大使館にも手交しておいた。

右何ら御参考まで通報する。

外務省

Annex (6)

(Translation)

The Ryukyu Shimpo,
April 19, 1954

An investigation made by the Federation of Military land Committees of Cities, Towns and Villages reveals that, with reference to the military land rentals for 42,424 acres (51,934,752 tsubo), the present area of the lands used by the United States forces, there are such differences as are shown below between their amounts shown by D.E., those which are desired by the landowners and those decided by the Okinawan Land Committee (the establishment of which was approved by USCAR on May 9, 1953), thus the annual rents appraised by D.E. being approximately one-sixth of those desired by the landowners, and those decided by the Okinawan Land Committee 1/1.6 of those desired by the landowners. The following are the figures made available as a result of the enquiries by the Federation referred to above.

1. The annual rent published by D.E. of the United States reaches a total of ¥114,000,000, or an average rent per tsubo is ¥2.195 per annum. This figure is said to be 6 per cent of the land value, and so the average land value per tsubo is ¥36.583, the aggregate value of the whole lands used by the United States forces amounting to ¥1,900,000,000.

2.

2. As for the amount of rentals desired by the landowners of all the villages, the annual average rent per tsubo is ¥19.14, the land value ¥319 per tsubo, and the total value of the whole lands for military use ¥16,526,002,423.

3. As to the rental decided by the Okinawan Land Committee the annual rent per tsubo is ¥11.738, the land value per tsubo ¥195.60, and the total value of the whole military lands ¥10,153,907,445.

Annex (7)

(Translation)

The Ryukyu Shimpo,
March 6, 1955.

Resolution of GRI Legislative sent to the President of the United States of America, the Speakers of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives, the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Ryukyu Islands.

Withdrawal of Proclamation No. 26

Resolution on Request for Withdrawal of Proclamation No. 26

Since the Treaty of Peace with Japan came into force on April 28, 1952, it has become necessary for the United States Government, in cases where the Government is in need of lands in Okinawa, to acquire them by entering into voluntary contracts with landowners. However, because of the low land rent proposed by the United States Government, the landowners content that they canot agree to such contracts.

This proclamation stipulates that the United States Government shall have the right to continue to use or occupy any lands which it has done so before under implied lease, and that any persons who have complaints about their land rents may be relieved by appeal. However, the award given as a result of the appeal is binding and final, and great will be the loss sustained by the people in that the rent awarded will be permanently binding on the people. In this connection there arise many disputes centering around such appeal, resulting in delay of settlement of the land question. For these reasons, an early settlement of the land question requires, on one hand, the withdrawal of the compulsory Proclamation No. 26 and, on the other hand, some new actions to be taken by the people for entering into voluntary contracts with the United States armed forces.

(3) CIP

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPUTATION FOR DAMAGE OF LAND, ETC. FURNISHED TO THE STATIONARY FORCES

Findings of
the Cabinet Conference
met on July 4, 1952

C O N T E N T S

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPUTATION
FOR DAMAGE OF LAND, ETC.
FURNISHED TO THE STATIONARY
FORCES

Findings of
the Cabinet Conference
met on July 4, 1952

CHAPTER I
GENERAL PROVISIONS

(Purpose)

Article 1. The purpose of the present Instructions is to provide for the standards for the computation of rents, purchase prices and compensations incidental to the furnishing of land, etc. to the United States armed forces stationed in Japan (hereinafter referred to as "the Stationary Forces") resulting from the enforcement of the Administration Agreements under Article 3 of the United States-Japan Security Treaty, as well as compensations to be paid by, and profits to be returned to the Japanese Government at the time of ~~resituation~~ restitution of land, etc.

(Definitions)

Article 2. The term "land" used in the present Instructions shall mean the property provided for in Article 2 of the Law for Special Measures regarding Use of Land, Etc., effectuated as a result of the enforcement of the Administration Agreements under Article 3 of the United States-Japan Security Treaty.

2. The tern "use" herein used shall mean the leasing by the Japanese Government of land, etc. for the purpose of furnishing them to the Stationary Forces.

3. The term "use, etc." shall mean the leasing or purchasing by the Government of land, etc. for the purpose of furnishing them to the Stationary Forces.

(Time of Appraisal and Value)

Article 3. The computation of rents, purchase prices and compensations incidental to the use of land, etc. provided in the present Instructions shall be made based on the value of the land, etc. at the time of the commencement of use or the renewal of contract, in the case of lease; at the time of purchase, in the case

of purchase; and at the time of the occurrence of damage, in the case of intermediate compensation while in use, and the termination or alteration of survey, investigation or use.

2. The computation of compensations incidental to the alteration in quality or in form of land, etc. in use, and profits to be paid by the owners of the property for such alteration of buildings shall be made based on the value of the land, etc. at the time of restitution.

3. Where the value of land, etc. is under control in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance for Control of Land Rents and House Rents and other laws and ordinances, such computation shall be made based on the value determined within the limitation set forth in the same laws and ordinances.

4. Rents or purchase prices of land, etc. computed in accordance with the provisions of the present Instructions shall, except in the case provided in the preceding paragraph, be properly adjusted in consideration of land rents, house rents, purchase prices of the same land, etc. and other similar properties in the vicinity.

(Deliberation with the Procurement Agency)

Article 4. The Chief of Procurement Bureau shall deliberate with the Director of the Procurement Agency for determining rents, purchase prices, compensations and profits where no standards are set forth in the present Instructions for the computation thereof or in other special cases.

CHAPTER II

RENTS FOR USE OF LAND, ETC. AND COMPENSATIONS

Section 1

Rents

(Standards for Computation)

Article 5. In leasing land, etc., the rent for one year will be computed out in accordance with the standards set forth in this section, and the amount computed out on this basis for the period of use shall be the rent payable. Where land yielding crops is to be leased for any period not exceeding one year, the rent shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of this section for the period of use.

(Land)

Article 6. The rent for land (excluding farm land and land for business, hereinafter the same) shall be the aggregate of the value of the land registered in the fixed assets tax ledger for the fiscal year to which the period of use belongs (hereinafter referred to as "the registered value) multiplied by the annual yield on the land capital and the amount of the fixed assets tax, where no control amount is established.

2. In the case of land on which no fixed assets tax is charged, the rent shall be the value of the land computed in consideration of the value per tsubo of similar land in the vicinity, multiplied by the annual yield on the land capital.

3. Where the registered value is specially reducted in order to furnish the land to the Stationary Forces, the rent shall be the aggregate of the amount computed as provided in the preceding paragraph, and the fixed amount of the fixed assets tax.

4. Where the land rent per tsubo is prescribed by the regulations of local public corporation, the rent shall not exceed the prescribed land rent per tsubo multiplied by the number of tsubo of the same land.

(Farmland)

Article 7. The rent of farmland shall be computed as follows:

(1) Where the land is utilized as farmland, or pasture, regardless of the category of the land registered on the Land Ledger, and the utilization as such makes farming impossible, the rent shall be 80% of the estimated annual income to be obtained from the farming of the same land less the estimated expenditure for farming.

(a) The income from farming shall be the total amount of incomes obtainable from farming, being the aggregate of the prices of the farming products sold, the incomes from silk-raising, and other miscellaneous agricultural incomes.

(b) The expenditure for farming shall be the total amount of the expenses required for raising the farming incomes, including:

(1) Expenses for seedling

(2) Cost of fertilizer

(3) Cost of labor

(4) Expenses for exterminating vermine and weed

(5) Depreciation for agricultural tools

(6) Expenses for irrigation

(7) Cost of cattle labor

(8) Power rate

(9) Depreciation for buildings and structures for farming

(2) Where a part or the whole of the land to be used is utilizable for farming, the rent shall be 80% of the amount obtained by deducting the estimated income the farming of the same land from the estimated farming income prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

(Buildings)

Article 8. Where no control amount is established, the rent of building (including the attached equipment, hereinafter the same) shall be the aggregate of the net house rent of the building computed in accordance with the following provisions and the land rent.

1. The net house rent shall be the aggregate of the registered value multiplied by the annual yield on the building capital, the fixed assets tax, the depreciation, and the fire insurance premium rate.

P7. 2. The net rent of a building on which no fixed assets tax is charged shall be the aggregate of the value of the building computed in consideration of the value per tsubo of similar buildings in the vicinity multiplied by the annual yield on the building capital, the depreciation cost and the amount corresponding to the fire insurance premium.

3. The net rent of a building the registered value of which is specially reduced in order to furnish the same to the Stationary Forces shall be the aggregate of the amount computed out as provided in the preceding paragraph and the fixed assets tax.

4. The amount corresponding to the rent shall be computed as provided in Article 6.

(Part of Building)

Article 9. The rent of a part of a building shall be the rent of the entire building computed out in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Article multiplied by the ratio of the floor space of the leased part against that of the entire building.

(Structures and Equipment)

Article 10. The rent of structures and equipment shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of Article 8.

(Movable Property)

Article 11. The rent of movable property shall be the aggregate of the necessary expenditure and the amount corresponding to the fire insurance premium. In the case of business property which is subject to the imposition of a fixed assets tax, the amount of the tax shall be added thereto.

2. The necessary expenditure shall be the aggregate of the actual value of the property multiplied by the annual yield on the movable property capital.

(Land for Business, Etc.)

Article 12. Where the use of land for business, etc. makes it objectively impossible to use the same property for any other business purpose, the rent of such land, etc. shall be the amount computed in accordance with the provisions of Article 6 and Article 8 to 11 inclusive plus the part of the net profit attributable to the farming of the same land, etc. In the case of private business, the estimated annual net profit shall include an amount corresponding to 80% of the cost of the owner's labor.

CHAPTER II

COMPENSATION INCIDENTAL TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF USE

Section 2

(Standing Crops)

Article 13. The compensations for standing crops on the land to be used shall be computed as provided in the following sub-paragraphs:

1. For farm products, the compensation shall be the roughly estimated income from the same farm products less the operating expenses normally expended before the commencement of the land.
2. For fruit-trees, mulberry-trees, teas-plants, and other perennial plants which are transplantable, the compensation shall be the aggregate of the expenses required for the transplantation (expenses for turning up the plant, transportation, and replanting) and the estimated amount of decrease in the yield. Where such plants are not transplantable, the compensation shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Article.
3. For paturage and fallen leaves on pasture-grounds, the compensation shall be the income roughly estimated on the basis of the average yield of the pasturage for the past three (3) years less the operating expenses normally expended before the commencement of use.

4. For certain special products that are not transplantable (e.g. Armellaria edodes, etc.), the compensation shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of sub-paragraph 1. For certain special products which are transplantable (e.g. Cortinellus shiitake, etc.), the compensation shall be the aggregate of the packing expenses, the expenses required for transportation, the estimated amount of decrease in the yield, and other necessary expenses. The amount, however, shall not exceed the value of the nourishing stock.

(Standing Trees, Bamboos, and Other Perennial Plants)

Article 14. Where standing trees, bamboos, and other perennial plants growing on the land subjected to use are felled or removed, the compensation shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of the following sub-paragraphs:

1. Standing Trees for Lumber

(1) The value of a standing tree in a forest over the felling age (the lowest age fit for felling current with the locality, hereinafter the same) shall be the aggregate of the unit price established for the kind of tree multiplied by the lumber volume and the prices of twigs, bark and other residual products.

(NOTE)

$$X = F\left(\frac{A}{1 + nP} - B\right)$$

X - Assessed unit price

A - Unit price of lumber in the nearest market

P - Rate of monthly returns from the gross capital for the lumbering business

n - Period for recovery of capital

B - Total of business expenses per unit of lumber volume

(2) The value of a standing tree in a forest under the felling age shall be the total of the annual expenses for the afforestation until the said forest age, including interest computed according to the earning rate of the same forest. Where the tree has a market value as lumber, the value thereof shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of the preceding sub-paragraph.

2. The value of a standing tree in a forest for firewood and charcoal shall be computed for its trunk and twigs and for its stock spearately:

(1) In the case of a standing tree in a forest over the felling age, the value of its trunk and twigs shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of sub-paragraph (1) of the preceding paragraph.

(2) In the case of a standing tree in a forest under the felling age, the value of its trunk and twigs shall be equal to the estimated income obtainable from the standing tree at the felling age multiplied by the ratio of the present forest age against the felling age.

(3) The value of the stock shall be, according to its period of durability, the estimated net profits at the felling ages in future converted for the time of appraisal based on the annual yields.

3. Where the forest is composed of lumber trees and firewood trees, the value thereof shall be the aggregate of the values of the component lumber trees and firewood trees computed out separately in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraphs.

4. In the case of bamboos, the value shall be computed out for the bamboo-stalks, the bamboo sprouts, and the root-stocks separately.

(1) The value of bamboo-stalks or bamboo sprouts fit for use shall be equal to their price at the place of origin.

(2) The value of bamboo root-stocks shall be the annual average net profit obtainable from the bamboo grove divided by the annual yield.

5. The value of such perennial plants as fruit-trees, mulberry trees or tea-plants shall be computed out by the same process that is followed in valuing such plants in imposing wealth taxes.

6. For standing trees or bamboos which do not fall under any of the foregoing items, the value shall be computed out in accordance with the provisions of the applicable item.

7. Where standing trees or bamboos are felled by the owner of the land, the expenses required for felling shall be added to the amount of compensation, and where, in such event, the owner of the land acquires the trunks and twigs, or bamboo-stalks and root-stocks thus obtained, the value thereof shall be deducted from the amount of compensation payable.

(Transplanting of Standing Trees of Bamboos)

Article 15. Where standing trees or bamboos growing on the land to be used are transplanted, the compensation shall cover the expenses for transplantation (including the expenses for rooting, transportation, and replantation). The amount, however, shall not exceed the value of the standing trees or bamboos.

(Moving or Transfer of Buildings, Structures or Equipment)

Article 16. Where buildings, structures or equipment on the land to be used are moved or transferred, the compensation shall cover the expenses for moving or transfer. The amount, however, shall not exceed the estimated cost of reconstruction or reacquisition of the buildings, structures or equipment depreciated in accordance with the number of years lapsed before the commencement of use and the condition of maintenance and preservation thereof.

(Removal of Buildings, Structures or Equipment)

Article 17. Where buildings, structures or equipment on the land to be used are removed, the compensation shall be the aggregate of the amounts of item 1 and item 2 below less the amount of item 3.

1. The value of buildings, structures or equipment, which shall be the estimated cost of reconstruction or reacquisition thereof depreciated in accordance with the number of years lapsed before the commencement of use and the condition of maintenance and preservation.
2. Total of the expenses required for the demolition and conveyance of buildings, structures or equipment. This, however, shall not exceed the amount provided for in the preceding item.
3. The value of remaining materials which stand further use, produced in demolishing buildings, structures or equipment.

(Transfer of Movable Property)

Article 18. Where movable property on the land to be used is transferred, the compensation shall be the aggregate of the expenses for packing and transportation and other necessary expenses for the transfer thereof. The expenses for transfer, however, shall not exceed the cost of reacquisition of the same property depreciated in accordance with the number of years lapsed before the commencement of use and the condition of maintenance and preservation thereof.

(Travel Expenses for Removal of Persons)

Article 19. Where persons are removed from the land to be used, the compensation shall be the passage, railway fare, car fare or the like required for the removal.

(Compensation regarding Fishery)

Article 20. Where loss is caused by the restriction placed on the fishing right or the fishing ground right by the use, the compensation shall be computed out in accordance with the provisions of the following items:

1. For fishery under the fishing right or the fishing ground right, the compensation shall be 80% of the amount obtained by deducting the estimated fishery income from the average annual fishery income for the years during which the fishing right or the fishing ground right is placed under restriction.

(1) The average annual fishery income shall be obtained by first determining the average quantity of fish caught, or haul, for the years during which the fishing right or the fishing ground right is placed under restriction, on the basis of the average haul for any three years or more before the commencement of use; then multiplying the average haul thus obtained by the price of fish at the time of the commencement of use; and finally deducting from the product the operating expenses computed based on the cost at the time of the commencement of use.

(2) The estimated fishery income shall be obtained by deducting the estimated operating cost for the period of the restriction of the fishing right after the commencement of use from the amount obtained by multiplying the estimated haul for the period of the restriction of the fishing right after the commencement of use by the price of fish at the time of the commencement of use.

(3) The operating expenses shall include:

1. Depreciation for fishing vessels.
2. Expenses for the repair of fishing vessels.
3. Expenses for fishing vellels' fittings.
4. Expenses for cotton fishing nets and ropes, mannila hemp products, and other fishing implements.
5. Expenses for fuel oil.
6. Labor cost.
7. Depreciation for buildings and structures.
8. Selling commission
9. Expenses for shell-fish for cultivation and other seedlings.

The operating expenses shall be computed on the co-operation unit basis, where the right is exercised by each member of the fishing co-operation separately as in the case of the common of fishery and the sectional fishing right.

2. Where, as a result of restriction placed by the use on the labor hours of those laborers under employment of the fishing company or individual enterpriser provided for in the preceding item, the wages they receive fall short of 80% of the average wage, the balance thereof shall be granted as compensation.

3. Where it is rendered impossible to gather in the fishes or shells cultivated in the restricted water area, the compensation shall be the roughly estimated income from the cultivated fishes or shells less the estimated operating expenses to be normally expended after the commencement of use.

4. Where it is required to transplant the fishes or shells cultivated in a restricted water area to another water area, the compensation shall be the aggregate of the expenses required for transplantation and the estimated decrease in the income.

(Other Rights)

Article 21. Where the use of land or water areas results in the restriction of those rights provided for in Article 5 of the Law for the Lease of Land excepting the cultivation right, fishing right, and fishing ground right, causing any loss, the compensation shall be computed appropriately in accordance with the actual situation of each individual case.

(Compensation for Temporary Suspension of Business)

Article 22. Where the use of land, etc. necessitates the temporary suspension of business at a store, business office, or any other place of undertaking (hereinafter referred to as "office"), the compensation shall be the estimated net profit for the period generally required for the transfer of the office. (In the case of a private business, the provisions of the proviso to Article 12 shall apply.)

(Compensation for Temporary Suspension of Subsidiary Business)

Article 23. Where land, etc. are utilized for any subsidiary business or side business and the use thereof inevitably results in the temporary suspension of such business, the compensation shall be the estimated net profit obtainable from the same subsidiary or side business during the period required for the transfer thereof. (In the case of a private business, the provisions of the proviso to Article 12 shall apply.)

(Holiday Allowances)

Article 24. Where, during the period for the transfer of the office necessitated by the use of land, etc., the enterprizer is forced to keep his employees from business, he shall grant each employee allowances equal to 80% of the average wage of the same employee multiplied by the number of days of the forced suspension of business.

(Discharge Notice Allowances)

Article 25. Where the use of land, etc. renders it inevitable to reduce or discontinue business, and the enterprizer is forced to discharge his employees, the compensation shall be equal to the amount of the discharge notice allowances to be paid by the enterprizer to each of such employees.

2. The date of discharge notice provided for in the preceding paragraph shall be the day one week after the day the Chief of Procurement Bureau or his agent issued the notice of use to the enterprizer or any other person responsible for the same enterprize.

(Retirement Allowances)

Article 26. Where any enterprize subject to the application of Article 8 of the Labor Standards Law is forced to be reduced or discontinued due to the reason that the transfer of the office necessitated by the use of land, etc. is impracticable for the lack of appropriate alternate land, etc., and the enterprizer is forced to discharge his employees, and where the enterprizer is responsible for the payment of retirement allowances under the provisions of labor agreements, employment regulations, etc., the compensation shall be the amount equal to the retirement allowances to be paid by the enterprizer to the employee less the amount equal to the retirement allowance reserve laid aside by the enterprizer for the same employee. Where it is clear that the labor agreements, employment regulations, etc. have been revised in expectation of the application thereof, the computation of the compensation shall be made on the basis of the provisions before such revision or alteration.

(Incomplete Products)

Article 27. Where the use of land, etc. renders the continuation of business objectively impossible, and prevents the completion of any incomplete product in the source of manufacturing, the compensation shall be the aggregate of the cost of raw materials thereof and the manufacturing cost, less the remaining value.

(Fixed Expenses)

Article 28. The taxes and impositions, the basic charges for light, heat, city water, etc., the legal expenses for the welfare of employees, and other fixed expenses generally paid during the period of the suspension of business provided for in Article 22 at the expense of the enterprizer shall be compensated.

...ous Expenses for Removal)

Article 29. In the case of removal necessitated by the use of land, etc., the compensation shall be the amount equal to the expenses for advertisement, communication expenses, brokerage, etc. that are deemed necessary.

Section 3

Intermediate Compensation during the Period of Use

(Intermediate Compensation)

Article 30. Where any independent part of the land, etc. in use, or standing trees or bamboos or any other perennial plants growing thereon have been destroyed, removed or blighted, the compensation shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of the following items:

1. For the destruction of an independent building or structure, the compensation shall be computed in accordance with Article 17.

2. For the destruction of movable property, the compensation shall be the cost of re-acquisition of the same property depreciated in consideration of the number of years elapsed before the time of destruction.

3. For the destruction of standing trees and bamboos, the compensation shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of the following sub-items:

(1) Where the destroyed tree or bamboo can be carried out, the compensation shall be the value of the same tree or bamboo computed in accordance with the provisions of Article 14, less the value of the portion of the tree or bamboo that can be carried out.

(2) Where the destruction of a standing tree or bamboo is perfect and leaves no remainder at all, or where the destroyed tree or bamboo can not be carried out, the compensation shall be the value of the tree or bamboo computed in accordance with the provisions of Article 14. Where, however, compensation is made by the Government for the destruction of a standing tree or bamboo, the remaining part thereof covered by the compensation shall belong to the Government.

(2) Where damage has been caused to standing crops or perennial products growing on the land in use, the compensation shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of Article 13.

(3) For standing trees or bamboos damaged by shalls or bullets on the land in use, which can be felled and carried out, the compensation shall be the appropriate amount computed in consideration of the extent of damage.

(Expenses for Repair of Structures)

Article 31. For the damage of a waterway or any other structure on the land in use, the compensation shall be the amount required for the repair thereof.

Section 4

Comoensations and Profits to be Returned Incidental to Restitution

(Land)

Article 32. Where, at the time of restituting the land used, it is deemed necessary to restore the land to its original status, the compensation shall be the amount equal to the expenses required for such restoration.

(2) Where the used land is restituted without any such restoration, as it is at the time of restitution, the compensation shall be the amount of the damage caused by the alteration in form or in quality of the land computed out on appropriate bases.

(Buildings, Structures and Equipment)

Article 33. Where the used buildings, structures or equipment are restituted, the following values thereof shall be computed:

1. Where it is deemed necessary to restore the property to be restituted to its original status at the time of the commencement of use.

   (1) The amount required for such restoration --- Cost of Restoration, and

   (2) The value of the remaining materials produced in such event that stand further utilization --- Value of Remaining Materials.

2. Where it is deemed rational from the viewpoint of social economy to deliver the property as it is at present,

   (1) The value of the property at the time of restitution in its original status at the time of the commencement of use --- Value at the Time of the Commencement of Use,

   (2) The value of the property to be restituted --- Value at the time of Restitution,

(3) Expenses required for repairing cracks, if any -- Repair Cost, and the value of the remaining materials produced in such event --- Value of Remaining Materials.

(2) Where the total of the cost of restoration, the value at the time of the commencement of use, and the repair cost mentioned above exceeds the total of the value at the time of restitution and the value of the remaining materials, the balance between the two shall be granted as compensation; and where the total of the value at the time of restitution and the value of the remaining materials exceeds the total of the cost of restoration and the repair cost, the balance between the two shall be returned to the Government as profits.

(Movable Property)

Article 34. The compensation incidental to the restitution of used movable property shall be computed out, based on the conditions thereof at the time of restitution, in accordance with the provisions of the following items:

1. For destroyed or lost movable property, the compensation shall be computed out in accordance with the provisions of Article 30 item 2.

For damaged movable property, the compensation shall be the amount equal to the value of the property at the time of restitution multiplied by the rate of damage determined based on the conditions at the time of restitution.

(Standing Trees or Bamboos, and Perennial Agricultural Products)

Article 35. Where standing trees or bamboos, or other perennial agricultural products growing on the land to be restituted have been removed, destroyed or blighted during the period of use, the compensation shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of Article 14.

2. For damages of standing trees or bamboos or other pernnial agricultural products caused by shells or bullets, the compensation shall be computed out appropriately in accordance with the extent of the damages thus caused.

(Return of Persons or Goods)

Article 36. Where, in restituting land, etc. that have been in use, it is deemed necessary to return persons or goods to the same land, etc., the compensation shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of the following items:

1. In returning goods, the compensation shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of Articles 16 and 18.

2. In returning persons, the compensation shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of Article 19.

(Expenses for Administration)

Article 37. Where, in restituting land, etc. that have been in use, excepting movable property, it is deemed impossible to utilize the property for the purpose for which it has formerly been designed unless it is restored to its original status, or repaired or rehabilitated, the compensation shall be an amount not exceeding the rent of the same land, etc. for three months in proportion to the extent of the restoration or repair thereof.

CHAPTER III

PURCHASE PRICES AND COMPENSATIONS INCIDENTAL TO PURCHASE OR DESTRUCTION OF LAND, ETC.

Section 1

Land

(Land Other than Farmland, Pasture Land, and Cattle Farm)

Article 38. In the purchase of land other than farmland, pasture land and cattle farm, the compensation shall be computed out in accordance with the provisions of the following

1. The computation shall be made on the basis of the registered value of the land to be purchased.

2. Where there is a great difference between the purchase price of similar land in the neighborhood and the registered value of the same, or where there is no registered value at all, the compensation shall be computed out in accordance with the price per tsubo of such land, etc.

3. In the purchase of land which has been in use, the compensation shall be computed out in consideration of the price per tsubo of such land in the neighborhood as belongs to the same category at the time of purchase, in its original status at the time of the commencement of use. For those properties requisitioned by the Allied Forces, the compensation shall be the price per tsubo of such properties in their original status at the time of requisition.

4. In the case of the purchase of residential ground in a clearing, the compensation shall be the amount computed out in accordance with the provisions of item 1 above plus the expenses required for the forming of the residential ground.

(Farmland, Pasture Land, and Cattle Farm)

Article 39. In purchasing farmland, pasture land, or cattle farm, the purchase price shall be computed out in accordance with the provisions of the following items:

1. In the case of farmland, the purchase price shall be computed out in accordance with the method of appraisal used in assessing the wealth tax, for owner-cultivated land, tenant-land, and the right of cultivation respectively.

2. In the case of a clearing sold in accordance with the Law for Special Measures for the Establishment of Landed Farmers, the purchase price shall be the selling price determined in the same Law plus the cost of the improvement of the clearing (excluding the Government subsidiary).

3. In the case of pasture land or cattle farm, the purchase price shall be the amount computed out in accordance with the method of appraisal used in assessing the wealth tax, for owner-cultivated pasture land, tenant pasture land, owner-cultivated cattle farm, and tenant cattle farm respectively, plus the amount obtained by dividing the annual income from the utilization of such land by the annual rate of yield.

(Compensation for the Abandonment of Farming)

Article 40. In the case of the purchase of farmland, an amount equal to the compensation for the abandonment of farming shall be added to the purchase price computed in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph Article.

The compensation for the abandonment of farming shall be an amount equal to the estimated agricultural income obtainable from the utilization of the farmland for 4 to 6 years, determined in consideration of similar cases of compensations for destruction of farmland in the neighborhood.

2. Where, in the case of the preceding paragraph, compensation has been made for the abandonment of farming in the form of the initial cost at the time of requisition, the amount for the purchased land shall be diducted therefrom.

(Perennial Agricultural Products)

Article 41. Where, on the land to be purchased, there are perennial agricultural products which are intransplantable (e. g. fruit-trees, mulberry trees, tea-plants, etc.), the purchase price shall be computed out in accordance with the provisions of Article 14 item 5.

(Special Agricultural Products)

Article 42. For intransplantable special agricultural products growing on the land to be purchased, the purchase price shall be the amount obtained by dividing the annual income for that year by the annual rate of yield.

Section 2

Buildings, Structures, Equipment, and Movable Properties

(Buildings)

Article 43. The purchase price of a building shall be the estimated cost of reconstruction of the same building depreciated in accordance with the number of years elapsed before the purchase and the conditions of maintenance and preservation.

(Structures)

Article 44. The purchase price of a structure or equipment shall be the estimated cost of reconstruction of the same structure or equipment depreciated in accordance with the number of years elapsed before the purchase and the conditions of maintenance and preservation.

(Movable Properties)

Article 45. The purchase price of movable property shall be the estimated cost of re-acquisition of the same property depreciated in accordance with the number of years elapsed before the purchase and the condition of maintenance and preservation.

(Buildings, Structures, Equipment and Movable Property in Use)

Article 46. The purchase price of a buildings, structure, equipment or movable property in use shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing three Articles, in consideration of the original status at the time of the commencement of use (or at the time of requisition in the case of such property requisitioned by the Allied Forces).

Section 3

Others

(Goodwill)

Article 47. The purchase price of land for business shall be the aggregate of the value of the land computed out in accordance with the provisions of Article 38, 43 and 44, and the amount computed out based on the excess not profit for one year, reduced in accordance with the terminable annuity formula for the estimated number of years required for gaining the appropriate excess net profit.

(NOTE)

$$G = P \frac{1 - \frac{1}{(1+i)^n}}{i}$$

G Compensation for the loss of the goodwill

P Excess net profit for one year

n Estimated number of years required for gaining the excess net profit

i Interest rate for conversion

Article 48. Where the land is being utilized for the operation of subsidiary or side business, and the purchase thereof renders the conducting of such business objectively impossible, the compensation shall be an amount equal to the estimated annual income for one year.

(Other Rights)

Article 49. In the case of the termination of the rights provided for in Article 5 of the Law for Requisition of Land, excepting the right of cultivation, the compensation shall be computed out appropriately in accordance with the contents of the right.

(Application of Provisions)

Article 50. The provisions of Articles 13 to 29 inclusive shall apply mutatis mutandis to compensations incidental to requisition.

CHAPTER IV

OTHER COMPENSATIONS

(Rent of Temporary Residence)

Article 51. Where the use of land, etc, necessitates the lease of a temporary residence or a temporary school-house, the compensation shall be computed out in accordance with the provisions of the following terms:

1. In the case of a temporary residence, the compensation shall be an amount not exceeding the rent of the same building for three months.
2. In the case of a school-house, the compensation shall be an amount equal to the monthly rent of the school-house multiplied by the number of months required.

(Removal of Passage-ways and Waterways)

Article 52. Where the use of land results in the suspension of traffic or in the traffic difficulty, or where it produces a blind alley, or again where it prevents the utilization of waterways, the compensation shall be equal to the amount required for the alteration or construction of such passage-ways or waterways, within an extent that certain areas lying therealong might derive as much benefit as before.

(Expenses for Religious Rites)

Article 53. Where a shrine, budhist temple, church, grave-yard or any other religious facilities are removed from the land to be used, the expenses required for performing the religious rites incidental to such transfer or removal (e. g. mass for the repose of the soul of the dead, religious service, etc.) shall be added to the amount of compensation provided for in Articles 16 and 17.

(Remaining Property)

Article 54. Where the use of a part of land or a part of a building belonging to the same owner results in the reduction of the value of the remaining part of such property, the compensation shall be equal to the amount of decrease.

2. Where the construction, alteration, extension, or repair of passages, drains, fences, railings or other structures, or earthen walls or levees on the remaining part of such property is necessary, the compensation shall be the amount of expenses required for such construction, extension, repair, etc.

(Adjoining Property)

Article 55. Where, as a result of the use of land, etc., it becomes necessary to construct, alter, extend, or repair passages, drains fences, railings, or other structures, or earthen walls or levees on any piece of land other than the property in use and the adjoining property provided for in the preceding Article, the compensation shall be equal to the construction expenses required therefor.

(Survey, Investigation, Etc.)

Article 56. Where, prior to the use of land, survey or investigation thereof was carried out, or obstacles were removed or felled, the compensation shall be appropriately computed out, based on the extent of the damage or inconvenience directly suffered by the owner or occupant thereof.

(Termination of Use)

Article 57. The compensation for the loss resulting from the termination of the use of land or the alternation thereof shall be computed out appropriately in accordance with the provisions of any applicable Article or item in Chapters II and III, based on the actual situation of the individual case.

(Rights on National Property)

Article 58. Where national property is being used by an individual or a juridical person or a public corporation under a lease contract or a permission for temporary use, the compensation for the termination of such right shall be computed out in accordance with the provisions of the following items:

1. For any property which the leases has established in the national property and which he is compelled to leave there, the compensation shall be the cost of re-acquisition thereof depreciated in consideration of the number of years that have elapsed before the termination of the right and the condition of maintenance and preservation.

2 For other damages, the compensation shall be computed out in accordance with the provisions of the applicable clauses in the present instructions, based on the terms of the lease contract or the permission for temporary use, and in consideration of the actual state of the individual case.

外務省

SOME QUESTIONS CONFRONTING RESIDENTS OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS

1. Public Election of the Chief Executive

On April 1, 1952, there was held the formal opening of the Legislature of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands. On that occasion, General Ridgway, in the capacity of Governor of the Ryukyu Islands, sent a message to the people of the islands stating that the initial members of the Legislature of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands who were elected under democratic procedures and in perfect freedom enjoyed by individuals marked a significant start toward self-government, and that the structure of self-government would be consummated by election of the Chief Executive. He added that the step, when realized, would make it possible for all officials of the people's Government to be chosen by the people themselves.

The Legislature adopted the Law for Election of the Chief Executive of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands. It was promulgated by the Government on January 19, 1953. In relation to the measure, the United States Civil Administration issued Proclamation No. 95 on January 9th of the same year, clarifying that among the provisions of the legislation, those fixing the date of the first election of the Chief Executive (Article 3 of the said Law provided that "the first election of the Chief Executive would take place on the first Sunday in March of 1953")

would

would be null and void unless the date was announced, first of all, by the United States Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands. Since that time there has been no public election of the Chief Executive. This has become one of the political problems which the people aspiring for autonomy are most earnestly wishing the Civil Administration to realize. (See: Annex (1), An editorial article in the Okinawa Times, April 23, 1954.)

It is thought, if the United States Civil Administration grants permission, at the earliest possible opportunity, for election of the Chief Executive by the people and meets their wishes for self-government, their confidence in and cooperation with the United States authorities there would be furthered.

2. Question regarding the Lands Used by the United States Forces

The anxiety and complaints of the people of Okinawa about the rents for their lands requisitioned for the use of the United States forces, the method of requisition, the compensation for their livelihood after their eviction, etc. seems to have come to the fore simultaneously with the coming into force of the Treaty of Peace with Japan in April, 1952. Recent problems stemming from the issue are those of Isa Beach and Ie Island (See: Annexes (2) and (3), of which the former is a summary of the news appearing in the vernacular press in Okinawa.), and

that

that of the opposition of the landowners and people in general to the planned blanket payment of rents made public by the United States Civil Administration authorities in March, 1954. (See: Annex (4))

With reference to this problem of the lands used by the United States forces, it is desired that the American authorities will give due consideration to the following three points:

(1) In cases where the Japanese Government, in accordance with the Administrative Agreement under Article 111 of the Security Treaty between the United States and Japan, furnishes land, etc. to the United States armed forces stationed in Japan, this is done after private-owned lands have been leased or purchased by the Japanese Government. In the case of lands leased by the Government to furnish them to the United States forces, the Japanese Government, besides paying land rents, makes compensations for the loss arising from the removal of crops and felling of standing trees, bamboos and other perennial plants growing in the lots subjected to such use; the transplanting of standing trees and bamboos or removing of buildings, structures, etc. to other places; the transfer of movable properties, etc. (See: Annex (5))

As regards the lands used by the United States armed forces in Okinawa, it is also desired that, in addition to mere land rents, such compensations as are now being made by the Japanese

Government

Government as mentioned above be made as adequately as possible for the loss incurred as a result of the take-over of lands. (See: Annexes (6) and (7))

(2) Since the settlement of permanent surface rights by means of blanket payment of land rents cannot but cause a great deal of anxiety to the landowners concerned in that it would be tantamount to deprivation of their ownership even though assured otherwise, it is desirable that land rents be paid under a lease contract to be renewed each year, if possible, or to remain valid for say five years at the longest. (See: Annex (4))

(3) In cases where lands required by the United States forces cannot be furnished to them under voluntary contracts entered into with landowners, such lands may be expropriated as provided in Proclamation No. 109 of the United States Civil Administration of April 3, 1953. Even in cases where such final action of expropriation is taken, it is desirable that such action be taken through the Government of the Ryukyu Islands in order to avoid frictions which are liable to occur between the United States forces and the landowners.

Annex (1)

(Translation)

Okinawa Times, April 23, 1954.

"Looking Forward to the Public Election of the Chief Executive"

At its plenary session of the 22nd inst., the Legislature passed by a majority vote resolutions on an early arrival of election of the Chief Executive and on a petition regarding the powers of the executive of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands.

Undoubtedly, it was in response to the desire of the whole people that the legislative body adopted these two resolutions. In view of the fact that in the recent election also all the candidates were pledged to realization of the public desire, incorporating the same in their political views, it is quite natural that the new legislative body gave priority to discussions of the issue.

Since General Ridgway, Governor of the Ryukyu Islands at the time of the establishment of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands, promised the implementation of election of the Chief Executive as the final phase of self-government, the issue has become the most dominant political question yet to be solved. Now that the Law for Election of the Chief Executive has already been promulgated and is ready for enforcement, an indefinite

delay

delay in carrying out the election, from a political point of view, would not contribute to friendly relations between the United States and the people of the Ryukyu Islands.

As viewed from the side of the people, public election of the Chief Executive and expansion of the authority of the executive of the Government are what they claim as their rights of autonomy; while, to the United States, they may give rise to situations which will necessitate fundamental reforms in its pattern of rule over the Ryukyu Islands. In this sense, those questions may be said to be of great political significance.

Annex (2)

Question of Lands for Military Use Recently Expropriated in Okinawa as Summarized from Newspaper Reports in Okinawa

(1) The people of both the districts of Isa Beach (505 families; 2341 persons) and Ie Island (152 families; 1092 persons), who since July, 1954 have been ordered by the United States armed forces to leave their lands, have been leading an exasperating life with no promise of satisfactory settlement as to substitute lands, compensation for their living, food supplies, etc. in sight. On February 26th this year, the United States forces notified the Head of the Village of Ie that a rifle practice would immediately be started; and later, on March 14th, requisitioned by force the houses of 13 families (76 persons) resident in the military area concerned. On that morning, the work of removing the houses was started under the guard of more than 10 armed MP's; and, in spite of the entreaties of the residents, the houses were destroyed with bulldozers, the fowl pens were burnt down and the residents were forcibly taken into the tents near by. Then, on the 16th, the rifle practice was started. Thus, 78 families (including the 13 families referred to above) consisting of 365 persons were put in such straitened circumstances that day after day they were short of foodstuffs to provide for their needs.

(2)

(2) At Isa Beach also, early on the morning of March 11th, a boring work was started by using heavy machinery under the strict guard of more than 30 armed American soldiers, giving rise to a scuffle between them and the landowners who, startled by the unexpected exercise of force, attempted to block the operation, in which one of the landowners sustained injury. (Expected to take 10 days for complete recovery).

Annex (3)

(Translation) The Ryukyu Shimpo, March 6, 1955.

Petition to the President of the United States of America, the Speakers of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives, the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Ryukyu Islands

Question of Land Expropriation

Resolution on Petition regarding Land Expropriation

Land expropriation by the United States armed forces is still progressing. The eviction of the people of the Sections of Maja and Nishizaki in Ie Village from their lands which are to be used as a shooting ground, the designation of the forests throughout Kushi Village as a maneuver ground for the military, naval and air forces combined, and the evacuation of the people along Isa Beach of Gino-wan Village--all these are what the United States forces are going to enforce. At Isa Beach, women are complaining of their plight to be expected and protesting firmly against their being deprived of their lands. The very fact that, in the farming villages of Okinawa where a patriarchal tradition still persists, women should have come to take such a determined stand speaks much for the impossible situation.

It would be no exaggration to say that the United States armed forces will be doing a very merciless act in depriving the people of Maja Section of Ie Village of their farms which they regard as their life line, and ordering them to withdraw from the lands on the pretext that they will be given in substitution therefor the former aerodrome which is pebbly and has no surface soil. As for the people of Kushi Village, most of them depend upon the forests for their livelihood; so, in case the forests are designated as a maneuver ground for the military, naval and air forces combined, the villagers will be denied access thereto and will find it impossible to maintain their living.

It is a grim fact that, owing to the prospective expropriation of their lands and their eviction therefrom, the people will be thrown into a dead-end. The Legislature cannot remain a mere spectator of such injustice being committed against the free will of the people. Accordingly, this Legislature, for its part, strongly demands, from the standpoint of protecting the lives and rights of the people, the suspension of expropriation of lands in this manner.

Annex (4)

(Translation)

The Ryukyu Shimpo,
March 5, 1955

A plenary session of the Legislature held yesterday adopted the following resolution on the "Opposition to Blanket Payment of the Land Rents".

Since April 30, 1954 when the Legislature passed a "Resolution on making a Petition respecting the Disposition of the Land used by the U.S. Forces", this is the second time for it to oppose to blanket payment of the rents for the lands used by the Armed Forces.

In March, 1954, Mr. C.A. Bromley, ex-Civil Administrator, declared a policy with regard to blanket payment of the land rents in Okinawa, and it is reported that the United States Congress is also preparing to appropriate in the budget an expenditure of $17,000,000 for such payment of compensation for the use of the lands. This amount is nearly equivalent to that which has been appraised by the U.S. forces as the sale price of the lands, plus the expenses of compensation for some other objects; and it may be gathered from this fact that the rents payable to the landowners in a lump sum will not be reasonable ones calculated on such a basis as is desired by the inhabitants, but will be those appraised by the Armed Forces. Should this conjecture turn out true, our past efforts of establishing

a

a reasonable rent would become entirely meaningless. What we have been desiring for the past several years is to receive payment of reasonable land rents--the very purpose for which we have made petitions. Moreover, under the present situation in which the international position of the Ryukyu Islands is not definite, the inhabitants do not desire that such a state of affairs will be brought about as will cause t their territorial rights to be placed indefinitely under restraint.

It has been reported to the American Congress that Ryukyuans are desirous of receiving blanket payment of thier land rents but an investigation made by the Federation of Military Land Committees of Cities, Towns and Villages in May, 1954, shows that, of the 18,961 persons of whom enquiries were made, 18,914 were opposed to the measure, only 47 being in favor of it-- that is to say, nearly all of the landowners took a stand against it. Besides, all of the 36 associations of various kinds express their views against it.

Thus, the inhabitants do not wish to receive blanket payment of their land rents, still less to have them paid at the low price appraised by the United States forces. (Addressed to the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Ryukyu Islands, the United States President, and the Speakers of the Senate and the House of Representatives).

第一課長

アジア局長　第五課長

謹啓　初夏の候貴職には益々御健勝にて御活躍のこと、御慶び申し上げます。

扨沖縄に於ける軍用地問題は吾々八十万県民の生活に最深刻な影響を及ぼす重要な問題でありますので吾々はこの問題の解決のために懸命の努力を続けて参りました。然るに吾々の誠意も米国の正しい理解を得るに至りませず土地買上令という最悪の事態まで発展して参りました。たまたま三月二十日時にあたって軍用地問題解決の折衝のために住民代表が渡米することになりましたのでこれを機会に代表団の激励をかねてこの問題に対する県民の意志を中外に表明するため住民大会を開催してはとの輿論が台頭いたしましたので、沖縄に於ける各政党及び主要公共団体がこれをとりあげ去る五月二十二日軍用地問題解決促進住民大会を挙行致のため

奥太会におきましてこの問題について事態が斯くなった以上吾々は祖国政府並に祖国八千万同胞の強力な協力なくしては真の正しい解決は得られないから祖国政府・祖国の衆参両議会・各政党に対し「沖縄の軍用地問題現地調査団派遣方要請」と政府、衆参議会、各政党、有力団体に対し「沖縄の軍用地問題解決に対する協力方要請」の決議を行ってはとの動議がありまして満場一致でその（別紙）可決をみました。

人為的な手段によって祖国八千万同胞と切り離され異民族の統治の下に身にあまる重荷を背負い日夜呻吟しておる八十万県民の衆情を御察し下さいまして吾々県民の生死をもたゆまする沖縄軍用地問題の正しい解決の為に一層の御協力を御願い致します

これまでに寄せられた祖国政府並に祖国同胞の深い愛情に感謝し遥かに御健斗を御祈りいたします

一九五五年五月二十四日

外務大臣　重光葵殿

軍用地問題解決促進住民大会

（那覇市十七名十三組　事務所）

軍用地問題解決に対する協力方要請決議

終戦後既に十年を経過していますが、沖縄の軍用地問題は依然として未解決のままであります。そのために、土地を取り上げられた住民の窮状は言語に絶するものがあります。私達はアメリカの善意を信じ、その問題の解決のために全力を傾して努力して参りましたが、アメリカはこれまでに一度も私達の納得のいく解決案を提示したことがないのみか、日本の領土権侵害の危険性を持つ軍用地強制買上げ案を本国議会で審議しつゝあります。事態が斯くなりました以上、私達沖縄県民は敢然として母国の全国民に訴えざるを得なくなりました。依って茲にこの問題解決に対する沖縄全県民の態度と決意を広く世界に表明し、母国八千万同胞の早急、且つ、有効なる御協力方を本大会の名に於て要請致します。

右決議する。

一九五五年五月二十二日

軍用地問題解決促進住民大会

沖縄軍用地問題現地調査團派遣方要請決議

沖縄群島は、全耕地面積の一九、九四パーセントの耕地が軍用地として強制使用され、その賃貸料は僅かに年間坪当り二円三銭（B円）に過ぎない。それにその他の補償も何等みるべきものがありません。然るに、米軍当局は、これを公正にして妥当なる地代の支払いと補償をなしていると公言している現状であります。

現行仮用法（民政府布令）の適用に異議申立を為し最終審理を許願している件数が實に十二万八千余件に達しておりますが未だに、たった一件も解決をみておりません。

講和条約第三条に依って規定された施政權の域を逸脱して、講和条約発効後も新たに土地を強制使用しつゝあるが、このことは明らかに国際法を無視して領土權を侵害していると思料せられます。講和条約第三条に於て日本は、沖縄の潜在主權を認められ、その領有が明確にされているが、沖縄に発生しつゝある事態は、その条文を完全文化するおそれがあります。依って日本国民である私達はこの問題について母国の政府並に衆参両議會、各政党に対し調査團の派遣方を、本大會の名において要請致します。

右決議する。

一九五五年五月二十二日

軍用地問題解決促進住民大會

宣言決議

沖縄の三政党並にあらゆる主要公共団体により普く代表されておるわれら沖縄の全住民は、有力なる三新聞社の後援の下に、本日茲に、軍用地問題解決促進住民大会を開催し、強固なる団結によって、われらの生活に最も重要且つ深刻なる影響を及ぼす軍用地問題の適正なる解決促進のために民族の総力を結集する。

われわれは終戦以来今日まで沖縄における軍用地問題についてわれらを承服させるに足る措置がなんら取られなかったことを遺憾に思う

われらは軍用地問題の適正なる解決の方途は、琉球立法院の決議した「軍用地問題解決のための四原則」を米国政府が公正に実施する所に存すると確信する。即ち、われらは、土地の買上げには絶対反対し、又土地使用料は沖縄の経済的現実に則して適正に算定さるべきであり、使用料は毎年支払わるべきであり、軍の土地使用に伴う農作物等の損害は完全且つ十分に補償さるべきであり、且つ新規使用は中止し、不要土地は速かに開放さるべきであると確信する。これらの原則は、沖縄に生きるわれら八十万住民の生死にかゝわる要求であって、この要求は正しく且つ世界の世論の支持を受けておる。従ってこの要求は、全住民の団結と祖国と世界の支持とによって必ず実現されるものとわれらは強く確信する。若し不幸にして、これらの要求が容れられないならば、われらの生活は破綻し、それはやがて琉米関係に回復できない悪影響を与えることになることをわれらは深く憂うるものである。

この民族の危機に際して、われらは渡米折衝団が本大会の趣旨を強く体得し、米国政府との折衝に当って全住民の正しい意志を十分且つ率直に表明して、その行動に遺憾なきを期せられんことを強く要求する。

右宣言し、左の通り決議する。

一、われらは、琉球立法院の決議した「軍用地問題解決のための四原則」を本大会の名において再確認し、支持し、強固なる民族の団結を持して、その実現を期す。

一、われらは、渡米代表団が、米国政府との折衝に当り、右の四原則に則り、且つ本大会の意志を体して行動せられんことを深く期待する

一九五五年五月三十二日

軍用地問題解決促進住民大會

決議第三號

軍用地処理に関する請願決議

現在沖縄において米国合衆国軍隊の使用する土地の総面積は四二・四二四・五エーカー（五一・九三三・一〇三坪）（軍発表）に達し沖縄の総面積の一四パーセント、耕地面積の四一・二パーセントを占めているが、これに対する使用料は、極めて低廉であり、これを地主の要望額と比較した場合、別紙に示す如く僅かにその九分の一に過ぎない。農地を収用されて生活の基礎を失った農民にとって、斯かる低廉な使用料は、最低生活も維持するには遥かに遠く、住民の窮乏は、言語に絶するものがある。

又、米国合衆国軍隊によって与えられた財産の損害は現在判明しているだけでも、別紙に明らかな如く莫大な額に達しているが、これに対しては何らの補償もなされず、被害者の切実な陳情も顧みられない状態にある。

而も現在米国合衆国軍隊の占有する土地のうちには、現に使用されてない土地が少なからず存在するにもかゝわらず、新たな土地の収用は依然として住民の意思を考慮することなく而も強制的に行われており、住民のこれに対する不安は、計り知れないものがある。

斯かる時に当って、米国合衆国議会が更に沖縄の土地の買上と永久使用、地料の一括払の問題を採り上げ、これが恰も琉球住民の希望であるかの如き印象を与えたことは、住民に大きな衝撃を与え、米国の土地政策に対する住民の不信と不満は、今や抑え得べくもないものとなっている。民主主義を確立し共産主義の浸透を防ぐ上からも、この軍用地問題の円満解決は必要である。

よって琉球住民の意思を代表する琉球政府立法院は、住民の基本権の確保と財産権尊重の立場から、左記要望事項を決議し、これがすみやかなる実現をアメリカ合衆国大統領、同上院議長、同下院議長、同上院外交委員長、同国務長官、同陸軍長官、琉球列島米国民政長官及同副長官に請願するものである。

記

一 アメリカ合衆国政府による土地の買上又は永久使用、賃料の一括払は、絶対に行わないこと。

二 現在使用中の土地については、適当にして完全な補償がなされること。使用料の決定は、住民の合理的協定に基く要求額に基づいて行われ、更に、評価及び支払は、一年毎に行うか、なるべく短かくならない。

三 アメリカ合衆国軍隊が加えた一切の損害については、住民の要求する適正賠償額をすみやかに支払うこと。

四 現在アメリカ合衆国軍隊の占有する土地で不要の土地は、早急に解放し、且つ、新たな土地の収用は絶対に避けること。

右決議する。

一九五四年四月三十日

琉球政府立法院

沖縄群島地目別軍使用地・民使用地比較表

地目	沖縄群島總面積	沖縄群島軍用地總面積	比率	軍用地を除く總面積	比率
田	14.973.900	1.513.270	10 11%	13.460.630	89 89
畑	93.010.500	20.014.876	21 52	72.995.624	78 48
宅地	14.478.600	2.057.269	14 21	12.421.331	85 79
山林	180.528.600	17.052.607	9 45	163.475.993	90 55
原野	65.865.000	4.125.687	6 26	61.379.313	93 74
塩田	238.200	12.174	5 11	226.026	94 89
池沼	971.100	16.165	1 66	954.935	98 34
雑種地	1.550.700	95.954	6 19	1.454.746	93 81
墳墓地	2.080.500	464.883	22 34	1.615.617	77 66
拝所	813.900	25.121	3 09	788.779	96 91
溜池	291.000	38.560	13 25	252.440	86 75
保安林	5.532.900	198.741	3 59	5.334.159	96 41
その他	69.872.100	3.381.451	4 84	66.490.649	95 16
		(無地番3.183.703坪を含む)			
計	450.207.000	48.996.758	10 89	401.210.242	89 11
	1.500町歩	a(100平方米)を畝(30坪)として 163.33	10 89	1.337町歩	89 11

備考

沖縄群島地目別総面積は琉球政府統計部1953年度調査に依る
軍用地地目別総面積は各市町村報告に依る(1954年12月末日現在)

17 396.200.000

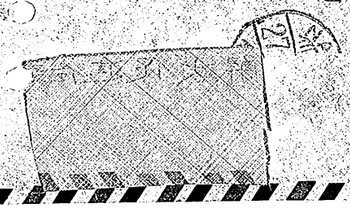
東京都港區田村町一番地日產館內

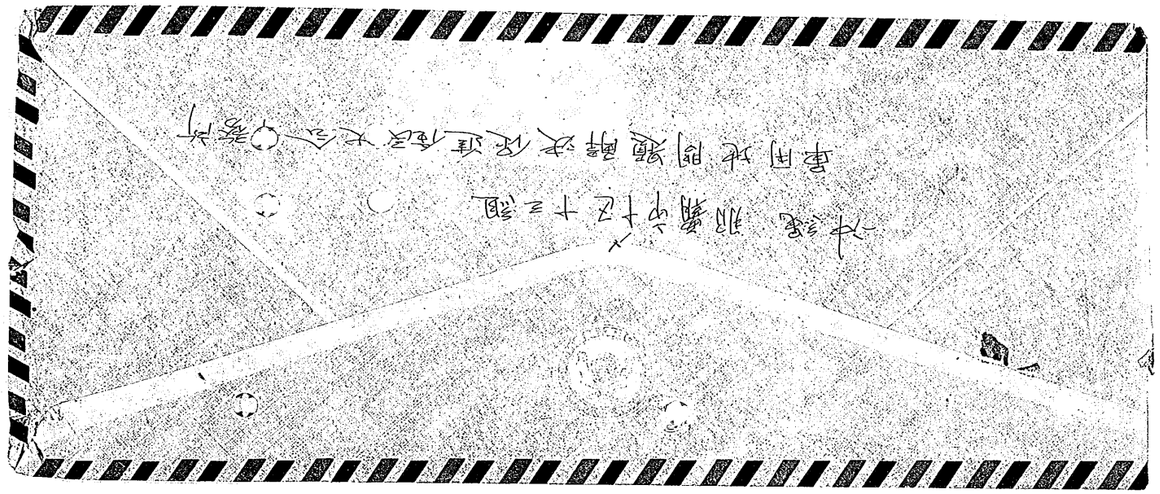
ロト勞省

アエ

外務大臣 重光葵殿

PAR AVION
航空郵便




一大彩色 羽翰市十字十字路口
車同 沈 閉 頭 醉 沒 保 注 意 七 彩 穿 片

電信課長 第一課長 発 局長 KS

管主任 アジア局長 主任 第二課長

宛 在米 井口大使

名件 沖縄における軍用地補償問題に関する件

発 吉田大臣

記録件名

電送第 5138 号

昭和30年5月25日起草

(電信案甲)

分類

暗 平略 第 五〇二 号

貴電第四六一号に関し、

スティーブス陸軍長官十七日議会に対し、沖縄において五二、〇〇〇エーカーを買い上げるために三〇、五〇〇、〇〇〇ドル要請した旨の報道は特に沖縄において多大の反響を呼び、二十四日朝羽田発軍用機にて詳細来信した比嘉琉球政府主席(住信亜五第四六三号参照。立法院議員新里銀三追加)他、土地の買上と一括払い支払、適正補償の支払い、不要地の返還及び新規収用の中止等を中心に米国政府へ要請する旨第地にて言明した。

電信案

外務省

電信案

つきは米側の本件その後の取扱い振り及び比

島~~政府~~一行の折衝経過につき~~適宜御通知を煩~~回報あ

りたい。

外務省

電信写

昭和三〇　六九一七　平　ワシントン　六月三日一九一八発　ア五
重光大臣　本省　六月四日一〇五二着
井口大使

（沖縄に於ける軍用地補償問題に関する件）

第六九五号

貴電第五〇二号に関し

一、S一七六五及びHR五七〇〇の審議状況左の通り。

下院軍事委員会に於て国防省及び空軍（五月三日より二十五日）海軍（六月一日より三日）関係の証言あり、六日より陸軍が証言の予定、その後に於て沖縄代表団が証言の予定なるもその日取は未決定である。

二、上院軍事委員会の小委員会（不動産及び軍事構築）に於て国防省（五月九日）陸軍（十七　二十及び二十三日）海軍（九日及び十三日）関係の証言を徴し、五月二十四日航空軍関係の証言継続中、沖縄代表団の証言は未だ予定されていない。

了帳記

済帳記

外務省

電信写

（第六九五号の二）

三、スティーヴンス陸軍長官は十七日下院に於て琉球に於ける土地取得のため三、八〇〇万弗を要し、内沖縄本島に於ては五二、〇〇〇エーカー買上げのため三〇五〇万弗（内陸軍関係七五〇万弗他は空軍関係なるも土地取得手続は陸軍が行う）要する旨の陳述を行い、ジャクソン議員等より本件土地取得のコストの高き理由を質したに対し、特に従来の地代が低廉に過ぎたること、且つ本件支払により沖縄経済が強化される旨を答え、更に沖縄地主は地代価格よりも米軍による土地収用事態を問題としている旨を証言した由である。

四、比嘉主席一行は二十六日来華し、二十七日マーカット民生局長と面会した。他は表立つた動きを見せず議会証言の準備に専念中である。

（了）

配布先大臣、谷顧問、次官、官房長、局長、次長、総、ア一、五、欧米一、二、条一、三、国協一、情文一、二、審

外務省

出先
政務次官
次官
政務局
事務課長

電信課長 第一課長 発電係

7 23

分類

電信案

外務省

管主 アジア局長 任主 アジア第五課長

宛 在米 井口大使

件名 沖縄における軍用地補償問題に関する件

暗略 平略

第 六〇二 号

貴電六九五号に関し、

沖縄における軍用地問題は国会においても論議の対象となり、米側が土地を買いあげようとする旨の報道に対し特に強い関心が示されている。右に対し、米側は無制限の地上権を設定せんとも申出たるも土地所有権取得の意向は有する空気はあるも、いまだ日を追明しうるか、留保条件入長官陳述が使用権の新方針を示すものとすれば、本件は取得という新方針を示すものとすれば、本件は更に問題化する傾向がある。

記録件名

発 重光大臣

昭和30年6月6日起草

電送第 5702 号

昭和30年6月7日 前後 8時10分発

(電信案甲)

アジア局 30.6.-6 第一課

了 記帳

電信案

外務省

7

電信案

外務省

電信写

昭和三〇 七一〇六 暗 ワシントン 六月七日二一、四七発 亜五
平 本 省 八日一三、一七着

重 光 大 臣 井 口 大 使

（沖縄に於ける軍用地補償問題に関する件）

第七一五号
貴電第六〇二号に関し
（以下平文）

一、国務省に確めたところ係官はH.R.五七〇〇に云うland aquisition（easement）の設立を意味すは所有権の取得を意味せず地上権るものであると述べ、更に下院軍事委員会に問合せたところ十七日「ス」長官証言も所有権は沖縄地主に存続せしめる趣旨のものであつた由。

二、七日朝の同委員会は陸軍関係者（マーケット少将その他）の証言約十五分にして秘密会となり予定された比嘉主席一行の証言は八

了 帳記

南方班

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（第七一五号の二）

日朝に延期された。

（以下暗号）

陸軍側の証言は現在収用中の面積四万エーカー及び今後収用予定一万エーカーに対し地上権設定のため一エーカー当り四百八十弗の支払を含む沖縄関係費総額四三九八三〇〇〇弗の内容に関するものであつた。

委細公信。

（了）

配布先 次官、官房長、局長、次長、総、亜五、欧一、二、条一、二、三、協一、情一、二、審

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昭和三一　七六二七　暗　ワシントン　六月八日一八五〇発　亜一
本　省　九日〇九二二着

重　光　大　臣　　谷　大　使

（沖縄軍用基地問題に関する件）

第一一五五号

往電第九七五号に関し、

八日米国議会下院軍事委員会分科会は沖縄問題に関し会議を行い特別分科会の沖縄報告書を最終的に承認した。右報告書は目下印刷中の由にて入手次第空送するも議会筋より入手せる右報告書の勧告状概要（別電英文）取敢えず電報する。

（了）

配布先　次官、官房長、局部長、次長、総、亜総、欧一二、条一三

協一情一二

外務省

了記帳

済帳記

電信写

昭和三一　七六二八　略　ワシントン　六月八日一八五〇発　ア
本　省　九日〇九二二着　一

重　光　大　臣　　谷　大　使

（沖縄軍用基地問題に関する件）

第一一五六号（別電）

1. That the interest to be acquired in those properties known to be required for the indefinite future be the fee title or such maximum interest as can be acquired under existing law or under such modification as may be made to existing law. Where fee title or an interest closely approximating fee title is acquired, full fair value of the property, in accordance with valuation procedures set out elsewhere in this report, should be paid.
2. That in evaluating agricultural lands, predominant consideration should be given to agricultural productivity.
3. That in evaluating commercial-type properties, the comparable sales approach be used.

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4. That all land, arable and unarable, which can be returned to the local economy shuld be so returned expeditiously.
5. That those lands now occupied by the military which are being farmed by the Ryukyuans be continued in this use, and any other lands possible of cultivation be made available for such use.
6. That the government of the Ryukyu islands initiate an aggressive program to the end that those lands in Okinawa not under the control of the military which are now lying fallow be rendered available for cultivation.
7. That the acquisition of additional lands by our military forces be kept to an absolute minimum.
8. That the Department of the Air Force reexmine its proposal to construct an air field on the island of Miyako.
9. That the Military Departments permit maximum use of the forests of Okinawa by villagers, and that this be done on sympathetic and cooperative basis.
10. That United States Forces initiate and prosecute a program to render all

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aid and assistance to the Ryukuuans in restoring or otherwise preparing lands for cultivation.

11. That the Navy and Air Force approach the question of development of Yanabaru and Futema in a careful and conservative manner with ultimate decisions based only on the most precise and detailed considreation of every social, economic, and financial element.

It is recommended that the subcommittee suggestion concerning the possibility of developing electrical power through the use of nuclear energy be given most serious consideration by the Department of Defense.

（了）

配布先　大臣、次官、官房長、局部長、次長、総、ア、欧米二、三条二、三国協二、情文二、二

外務省

電信写

昭和三〇 七一七二 平 ワシントン 六月八日二〇〇〇発
七一七三 暗 本 省 九日一一、五〇着

重光大臣 井口大使

（沖縄に於ける軍用地補償問題に関する件）

第七二二号
往電第七一五号に関し
一、軍事委員会は八日再会、マッケット少将より比嘉主席一行紹介の上、後比嘉氏を初め各代表の証言が行われ、こもども一括払方式に反対であり毎年適正な賃貸料の支払が行われることを希望すること及び新規収用に反対なる旨、又現地に実情調査団の派遣を要請し右に対し各委員より質疑ありたる後、ビンソン委員長は沖縄代表の要請に対し official consideration をなしたる上十四日委員会の態度を明かにすると述べ閉会した。
（以下暗号）

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（第七二二号の二）

二、一委員より沖縄代表者は米国と日本のいずれに忠誠を誓うかとの質問があつた外、傍聴せる館員の印象では委員会の空気は同情的なものがあり、委員会終了後国防省係官は本件の前途不明なりと述べていたが国防部としてはその立場変更は容易に非ずと認められる。

なお、日本新聞記者団中傍聴しおりたる者は共同のみであつた。

三、同日午後比嘉主席一行挨拶のため本使を来訪し今後十四日までに委員会各メンバーに対し出来るだけ陳情を行う予定なる旨を述べ、本使の協力を求めるところがあつた。米政府に対する機微なる事情あるも目立たざる方法により側面工作を試みる所存である。

委細公信。

（了）

配布先 大臣、谷顧問、次官、官房長、局長、次長、総、アジア、五、欧米一、二、条約一、二、国協一、情文一、二、審

極秘

電信写

A'3.0.0.7-1-2

昭和三〇　七二六三　暗　ワシントン　六月一〇日二二、二四発　ア五
本　省　一一日一三〇八着

重光大臣　井口大使

（沖縄における軍用地補償問題に関する件）

第七三七号（館長符号扱）

往電第七二二号に関し

十日国防省筋の情報によれば、委員会における沖縄代表の証言終了後軍事委員会の空気はランプサム・ペイメントを中止し、沖縄人の意向をも考慮せる賃貸料を毎月支払う方式を採用すること可とすることに傾きつつある由である。又議会関係の現地調査は軍の一般計畫の妨害にならない限り、本問題について（二語不明照会中）ことは軍としても異存ないとの空気である。右情報楽観的に過ぎざるやも知れざるも取敢えず。部外へ漏れざるよう御注意願いたい。（了）

了　帖記

外務省

極秘

電信写

昭和三〇年六月一二日

電信課

訂正報

六月十一日付ワシントン来電第七三七号（総番七二六三、沖縄における軍用地補償問題に関する件）本文五行目の照会中の箇所に左の通り捜入ありたい。

「実施される」

配布先　大臣、谷顧問、次官、官房長、アジア、欧米各局長、総、ア五

外務省

大臣
政務次官
次官
外務省事務官
官房長

アジア局長
第一課長
第五課長

総南連第五九二号
昭和三十年六月十日
総理府南方連絡事務局長

外務省アジア局長殿

軍用地問題解決促進住民大会について

標記について那覇日本政府南方連絡事務所長より別紙写の通り報告があつたので御参考までに送付する。

総理府

記録子

30.6.18

南方班

軍用地問題解決促進住民大会は予定の通り、去る五月二十二日午后七時から那覇市で催された。

この日、夜来の雨は降り止まず、予定の会場美栄橋広場を変更して那覇劇場に会場を準備するなどで聴衆の集りも若干気遣われていたが、雨にもめげず続々参加、収容力一千五百名の会場を埋めつくして場外に溢れ、豪雨の中に三千人と推定される大盛況を呈した。

会場には態々馳せ参じた伊江島の地主代表をはじめ、中南部地区からも多数代表が押しかけ、年輩の婦人や女子青年の顔も相当見られ、文字通り、住民大会の名に背かぬものであつた。会衆の殆んどが青壮年層で占められていた点、又軍用地とは関係をさそうな人々が多数参加した点からみて今や軍用地問題は地主対米軍の問題でなく、全住民対米軍の問題として対処される段階に入つたことが強く印象された。

本大会が全政党と、全琉公的団体の全部とによつて共催せられ、且つ日刊各紙が後援したことは政党政派は勿論、一切を超越して民衆の大同団結を如実に示したものとして注目されたが、戦後において

このような力の結集は今回が初めてであり、この意味から軍用地問題は沖縄における凡ゆる問題の頂点に位置していることが窺えた。

本大会開催の趣旨は、渡米代表六氏を激励すると共に住民の総力を結集して問題解決に対処する決意を更らに強固にするためであり、このため二十三日の代表出発を控えて決行されたのであつた。

普通の場合、激励会とか、壮行会と云つた種類の催しはあくまで激励であり、壮途を祝するものであり、従つて会場の雰囲気も主賓を喜ばせ、楽しませるものであるが、派遣代表の壮途を激励する目的を含めた今回の大会はこのような催しとは趣を異にし、開会壁頭から緊張と昂奮によつて会場を重苦しいものにし、交々立つた弁士によつて軍民両政府の非違を鋭く糾弾し、遣米代表の責任の重大を説き、民族の死活を左右する問題解決のため全力を奮つて敢斗すべきであるとの強い要求を披瀝するなど、終始代表団を緊張させ、厳粛な態度で会衆に臨ましめた点は注目に値いしよう。

この日、三千会衆の中央壇上に席を与えられた比嘉主席以下代表六氏は主賓というよりも何かしら被告席にでも座らされたような表情を見せていたが、鋭く迫及し、或いは訴える弁士の絶叫する度毎に恰も裁かれる者の示す恐縮や悔悟に似た態度をみせていた。就中代表中の代表というべき比嘉主席に対する弁士の迫及や会衆の野次は主席の表情をこわばらせ、席に居たゝまれないといつた印象を会場に与えていた。察するに比嘉主席は就任以来三年余の間に凡ゆる集会に臨んで大衆に接する機会を数多く経験したであろうが、この日の会場ほど主席が目の前で自分の非政を痛撃され、職責の重大を強く反省させられた機会はかつてなかつたであろうし、又住民がいかに自分に対し不満と反感を強く抱いているかを自ら見、自ら聽いたことはなかつたであろう。攻撃や面罵を予想される集会には計畫的に欠席することも他の場合では可能であつたろうが、この日だけは自らの欲する行動は不可能であり否応なしに出席を義務づけられていたのであつた。大会半ばにして進行係から主席は軍から急用で呼出しをうけているとの報告がなされるや俄然会場は騒然となり、「こんな大事な住民大会から軍が呼ぶ筈がない」とか「構わないから呼出しを断われ」、或いは「逃げる気か」「用はない帰れ」といつた野次、罵声が乱れ飛ぶなど、会場は混乱状態に入つたが、結局このような空気を醸し出したのも比嘉主席が軍の呼び出しに藉口して重苦しい会場から逃げ出す計畫的な行動だと憶測したためであつたと解され、又、仮りに軍の呼び出しが事実であるとしても軍よりも住民が大事ではないかという反撥からこのような野次となり、悪罵面罵となつて会場を騒然たらしめたと察せられたのである。議長団の制止に上つて漸く騒ぎは鎮まつたが順序を繰上げて比嘉主席の挨拶となるや会場は再び騒然となり、一言一句を発する毎に野次、罵声が飛ぶなど、為に主席の決意表明の挨拶は寸断されてしまつた。聽衆の気持は日頃の不満を爆発させるのはこの時だとばかり一せい

に集中攻撃を浴びせたように見受けられたが、〃恥を知れ〃〃住民をだますな〃〃沖縄を売るな〃〃またと沖縄に帰るな〃死んで還れ〃などの辛辣な野次が飛び、むしろ気の毒なほどであつた。これと云うのも彼がアメリカ一辺倒の隷属政治家で軍用地永久使用一括払の米軍方式に追従する裏切者だとの悪評からだと察しられた。

この日会場で感得された見逃すべからざる空気は超党的態勢で共催された住民大会であつたに拘らず政府並びに与党関係者の発言に対しては明らかに悪意に満ちた野次と共に会場が、騒然となつたのに対し、野党たる社大、人民両党、その他団体代表の発言にはつねに拍手と激励が送られたという事実であつた。今更政府の要人や与党の連中が口先でうまい事を云つたところで住民はその甘言には欺されないぞという反抗が、会場を支配し、逆に社大党や、人民党その他民主団体に対しては信頼感が会場に充つているように見えた。このような空気から推して比嘉主席や与党は共にアメリカの傀儡であつて、決して住民と共にあるのではないという反政府思想が最近とみに高まつたことが看取された。

各弁士が異口同音に叫んだことは立法院決議の四原則

1、土地買上げと地代一括払絶対反対

2、現賃貸料の増額

3、これ以上土地を取り上げず又不用地は即時解放

4、適正補償料の支払

であり、渡米代表もこれが達成を誓つていた。

軍用地問題で最も深刻を極めている伊江島の地主代表（阿波根氏）は実情を具さに訴えていたが、そのなかで次のような注目すべき発言をしている。

吾々は生きんがために農耕を続けている。私達の頭上すれずれに軍用機が飛び、実弾が身辺に乱射されている。危険この上もないが生きるため命がけで農耕している。伊江島住民はこれまで親米であつ

た。しかし彼らの非人道的な仕打ちにあつて以来反米どころか今では彼らを毒蛇の様にいみ嫌つている。

さて、こんどの大会の空気を通じて看取された住民の対米感情は極度に悪化している。そして彼らの対琉球政策が、彼らの繰返し言明している「自由諸国の自由と平和を守るための沖縄基地」ではないとの結論に達しているように受取れた。

或る弁士はこう絶叫した。

〃アメリカはアメリカ一国の安全を守るため他の自由諸国を防波堤に利用している。沖縄の犠牲もそれである〃この絶叫に対して会場は割れるような拍手を以て共感の意志表示をした。

軍用地問題が悪化えの方向をたどりつつある今日、沖縄住民が恐れているのは沖縄住民が土地を失うことと同時に日本が領土権を侵犯されるのではないかと云うことである。米国の野心は最近いよいよ露骨になつてきたが、軍用土地買上げ地代一括払は、保留された日本の領土権を侵すための既成事実をつくり上げる工作と当地では疑われて居りこの日大会が大会の名において決議した「軍用地問題解決協力方の要請や「調査団派遣要請」も、沖縄の土地を守り、兼ねて日本の領土を守りぬく念願からであり、日本政府や国会が積極的に乗り出すべきだとの声高く結局沖縄の問題は、沖縄全住民の結集と、祖国の力、世界の正しい世論によつてのみ解決されるものであり結局する所沖縄問題の全般的解決は祖国復帰以外にはありえないとする住民の決意は当夜の宣言決議にも明記された。

大会は渡米代表の壮途を祝する萬才三唱をもつて幕となる予定であつたが、聴衆はなぜ祖国復帰萬才をしないかと迫つて動かず、大会運営委え強引に要求したが、その時一人の聴衆が大声一番「沖縄諸島祖国復帰萬才」の音頭をとつたため、こゝに会場をどよもす萬才が三唱せられ、これで満足したといつた表情で会衆は崩雪打つて退場したのであつた。

府　理　総

右宣言し左の通り決議する。

一、われらは、琉球臨時議会における軍用地問題解決のための四項目を本大会の名において再確認し、支持し強固なる民族の面魂を持してその実現を期す。

一、われらは沖縄代表団が米国政府との折衝に当り右の四項目に到り得ざる行動をなすことを深く期待する。

一九五五年四月二十二日

軍用地問題解決促進住民大会

総理府

歌米局長
次長
第一課長
第二課長
第三課長

第一課長
アジア局長
第五課長
南方班

政第一八七二号
昭和三十年六月十日
在米
特命全権大使 中口貞夫

外務大臣 重光葵殿

沖縄軍用地問題に関する件

沖縄陳情団一行に同伴中の沖縄民政府における本問題担当官 MR. RICHARD DAVIS, CHIEF OF GOVERNMENT AND LEGAL DEPARTMENT が一括払案における SUPERFICIES ないし EASEMENT 設定方式に関し館員の質問に対し答弁したところ左のとおり報告する。

記帳了

30.6.14
第五課

アジア局
30.6.15
第一課

30.6.14
228

30.6.13

在外公館

米側が一括払案において考慮中の SUPERFICIES ないし EASEMENT の設定方式に関し現在決定を見ているのは土地所有権自体は沖縄人地主に存続せしめるの一点のみでありSUPERFICIES, EASEMENT の具体的権利内容・範囲等に関しては未だ研究中のもので結論に達しておらず、更に日米何れの法律が適用さるべきか或は沖縄における特別立法措置が採られるか等の点については一切今後の研究によつてものである。

在外公館

電信写

昭和三一　七八四〇　平　ワシントン　六月一三日二三〇〇発　ア一
七八四一　本　省　一四日一三〇七着
七八四二
七八四三

重　光　大　臣　　谷　大　使

（沖縄軍用基地問題に関する件）

第一一八八号

貴電第八三八号に関し

報告書（全文十七頁）は十三日公表されたが往電第一一五六号を

Summary　として末尾に付し内容は右に要約されおるところ、報告

書の他の部分の Heading　及びその内容中特記すべき点概要左の通

り。テキスト空送する。

なお、小委員会において行われた口頭又は文書による報告書中その

性質上機密に属する部分は小委員会の Classigied file　にのみ記録

外務省

了　記帳

済　帳記

大臣
D
参

電信写

され同委員会のメンバー以外知り得ないことになつている。

一、沖縄（沖縄の歴史）。

二、U. S. Military and Civil Government.

三、Administration

四、Land requirements of the three Military Services

一九四五年米国軍は四万五千エーカーの土地を取得したがそ

の後五千エーカーは返還した。一九五六年米会計年度の予算

支出権限請求は約四千四百万ドル、内三千万ドルは五万二千

エーカーの土地取得のためのものである。三軍の所要土地人

員内訳は陸軍約一万エーカー（約七百五〇万ドル、約一万五千

人）、海軍約二万二千エーカー（約六八〇万ドル、マリンを

含み約二万人）、空軍約二万エーカー（約一千万ドル、約一

万一千人）である。当初の計画によれば海兵隊は現在接収中

の土地の内七千エーカー及び新規接収一万二千エーカー並び

に北部に演習用地を必要とすることになつていた。

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（第一一八八号の三）

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五、Traditional Agricultural Economy

六、Army plan　土地取得に関する米陸軍の立場、即ち long-term easement 及び lump-sum payment　及び公共事業及び未開発土地の開発計画

七、Okinawan Plan　（米軍使用土地に対する沖縄人の要求）

八、沖縄 as part of our defense

in the event the U. S. withdraws its froces from Japan, the importance of maintaining Okinawa as a military base in Peace time increases の字句や here (in the Ryukyu Islands.) there are no restrictions imposed by a foreign government on our rights to store on to Employ atomic weapons. なる字句がある。

九、length of U. S. tenure.

奄美大島返還当時のダレスの言明 "to exercise its present powers and rights in the remaining Ryukyu Islands - - - so long as conditions of threat and tension exist in the Far East" を引用し、

外務省

（第一一八八号の四）

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unhappily, there fore, it appears that we will be on Okinawa for a very long time. と述べている。

一〇、problem not a temporary one.

一一、implications of Okinawan Plan.

沖縄人の要求は接収土地の総収益の八割を賃貸料と定める。日本の特別措置法に基礎を置くものであるが、日本における米軍の土地使用は一時的のものであるに反し沖縄の場合は右と事情を異にし、且つその他の補償金として約一千四百万弗を要求しているのは不当であると断じている。

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二、inadequacy of U. S. plan to date.
沖縄人の要求も不当であるが同時に一家族平均耕地面積〇・八エーカーに対し六分の賃貸料は年二〇弗となり右にては生産不可能と述べている。

三、benefitial features of U.-S. occupancy
米軍駐屯及び建設工事が employment を与えていること、その他厚生、教育等に関する米国の努力について述べている。

四、further considerations
小委員会としては琉球政府の補償要求は unreasonable であるが今日までの米政府の立場も unrealistic であると述べている。

五、appraisal approach to date
沖縄の農地は実際売買が余り行われないので売買価格を基準とする土地評価は不適当であると述べている。

六、comment concerning lump-sum payment

華府及び現地における公聴会において lump-sum payment を行えば沖縄人はこれを利用する方法を知らず費消してしまう惧れありとの点が主張されたが小委員会としてはこの妥当性を評価し得ない。しかし土地開発、商業並びに換地購入及び南方の島又は外国への移民、その他の事業への利用のため政府がこれを管理する方法があると考えられると述べている。

七、comment on hearing in Okinawa
沖縄人が証人として十分にその立場を述べ得なかったとの現地新聞記事を否定している。

（続）

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米軍がその権限を行使するにあたつては沖縄の実情に即する様弾力的考慮を払うべきであると述べている。

一九、General Consideration　沖縄に対する米国の立場は第一義的に戦略的なものであり右考慮は優先する。小委員会が一年毎の賃貸料に変り長期の easement をリコメンドしたのは必ずしも米軍の沖縄駐屯の永さを意味するものでわなく、且つ沖縄人と共にこれが不必要となることを希望するが米国の最高政策を示すものとして大統領は一九五四年の年頭教書において We shall maintain indefinitely our bases in Okinawa と述べている。

（原子力発電を勧告）

一〇、Nuclear power in Okinawa

一一、Subcommittee recommendation　農地価格算定は農地収入を基礎とすべきことを述べたる後末尾 Summary の一の主張を述べ、年々賃貸料を支払うことは土地再評価の度毎に見解の不一致を見、将来に不安を残すものであると述べ、又商業用地には売買価格を基準とすべきであるとしている。

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(一)として Summary の四。

(二)として接収土地中、可耕地一万七千エーカーの内、六千エーカーは沖縄人の農耕を許しているが約三千エーカーは将来にわたり農耕差支えなきものとみられるが、その他この種のものあらば農耕を許すべきであるとしている。

(三)として Summary の六、沖縄政府に対する勧告として一万二千エーカー（ある種見積りによれば二万七千エーカー）の従前火口であつた土地あり、諸種の事情あるべきもこれが利用に積極的努力を払うべきであると述べている。

(四) Summary の八、沖縄と同様の事態を生ぜざる様空軍はその計画を再検討すべきであるとなす。

(五) Summary の九、(六)接収のため当地を立退いた者に対し米軍は農地開発のため engineering knowledge and equipment を提供すべきであるとしている。

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（第一一八八号の九）

二、三、Subsequent determinations　小委員会は海兵師団（一レジメンタル、コンバット・チームを除く）の沖縄移駐及び空軍の「プテヤマ、エアストリップ」、海軍の「与那原エアストリップ」使用問題を未決定のまま帰還したが、海兵師団の沖縄移駐の軍事決定は正当なるものとの結論に達した。又与那原は現在使用されおらず、これが利用のため更に土地を必要とする由であるが、小委員会は海、空両軍の inter-mingled interests を更に検討すべきことを勧告している。

（了）

配布先　大臣、次官、官房長、局部長、次長、総、ア一、欧米一、二、条一、三、国協一、情文一、二

外務省

電信写

昭和三〇　七三九八　平　ワシントン　六月一四日一五四八発　ア五
本　省　一五日〇七二七着

重光大臣　井口大使

（沖縄における軍用地補償問題に関する件）

第七五五号

往電第七三七号に関し

十四日の下院軍事委員会においてビンソン委員長?は別電の通り提案を行い全員一致で可決された。

（了）

配布先　大臣、谷顧問、次官、官房長、局長、次長、総、ア五、欧米一、二、条約一、三、国協一、情文一、二、審

外務省

記帳済

記帳済

電信写

昭和三〇七四一八 平 ワシントン 六月一四日一七〇〇 着発 ア五

重光大臣 井口大使

（沖縄における軍用地補償問題に関する件）

第七五六号（別電）

First, I want thank you for your vigorous and well presented statement of other day. I don't need to tell you importance of Okinawa to maintenance of free world. It is without doubt one of our most strategic outposts and one which, I feel sure, we must maintain for long time to come. Now Committee has heard testimony of ~~army~~ Army and has heard your testimony like every question.

It has two sides and it is part of our governmental processes to hear both sides before reaching decision. Army has urged us acquire lands it requires in Okinawa in what it calls long term easement title to property to remain in original owner. I wish to suggest following action at least as temporary alternative to ~~army's~~ Army's proposal:

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（第七五六号の別）

電信写

First, occupancy of property continue in same way it has in past and that no long term easement be acquired at this time.

Second, there be made available to ~~two-thirds~~ two-third ~~marine division~~ Marine Division such land as it reasonably requires in Okinawa to be occupied for time being at least under same circumstances as other property is now occupied by US Armed Forces.

It is my further suggestion Committee give favorable consideration to request of Ryukyuan Representatives that duly constituted subcommittee of this Committee make on site inspection and investigation in Okinawa this fall and report back to full Committee its findings and recommendations. I will expect subcommittee to cover all aspects of this important matter including land requirements of US Armed Forces, method of valuation of property involved and, in general terms, extent of compensation which Okinawa land owners should receive. I shall also expect subcommittee to make recommendations with respect to type of acquisition which military departments should engage in, that is to say, whether on long term easement basis or otherwise.

外務省

電信写

配布先　大臣、谷顧問、次官、官房長、局長、次長、総、ア五、欧米一、二、条一、二、三、国協一、情文一、二、審

電信写

昭和三〇　七四八七　暗　ワシントン　六月一五日一五〇〇発　ア五
本省　六月一六日〇八一二着

重　光　大　臣　　井口大使

（沖縄における軍用地補償問題に関する件）

第七六五号

往電第七五五号及び第七五六号に関し

十四日の下院軍事委員会票決に対し陳情団一行は一括払い方式を一応阻止できたこと及び原地調査団派遣に決定したことについては、一応満足の意を表明しつつも、海兵隊用の新規収用の点を懸念しおり、右収用が已むを得ざる場合は北部山岳地帯を使用することを希望している。なおマーカットは陳情団一行に対し今秋調査団派遣までの暫定期間においても現行賃貸料の若干の増額は可能なりとの口吻を漏らした由。（了）

配布先　大臣、谷顧問、次官、官房長、局長、次長、総、ア五、欧米一、二、条一、二、三、国協一、情文一、二、審

第一課長
アジア局長
第五課長

建　議

現下重大なる世論となつている沖縄問題につき、本会人権擁護委員会においては、去る一月二十九日以来特別委員会を構成して、純粋なる人権問題として鋭意調査検討を行つた結果、四月三十日附を以て添付の通り「沖縄人権問題調査報告書」の提出がありました。同委員会としては更に現地調査を希望するものでありますが、事態の緊迫性に鑑み、本会は理事会に諮り、本報告書を承認採択して、貴大臣に対し善処を懇請することになりましたので、何卒本会の要望達成に御尽力賜りたく御願いいたします。

昭和三十年六月十日

日本弁護士連合会
会長　大西耕

外務大臣重光葵殿

南方班

アジア局 30.6.16 第五課
本省書課 収 30.6.16 001174
アジア局 30.6.18 第一課
了 記帳
30.6.20

電信写

昭和三〇　七六三二　平　ワシントン　六月一七日一八三八発　ア五
暗　本　省　一八日〇九三二着

重　光　大　臣　　井　口　大　使

（沖縄の米軍政に対する日本弁護士連合会の上告書発表に関する件）

第七九七号

一、六月十七日付NYTは日本弁護士連合会が沖縄における米軍の政を非難せる上告書を発表し、同報告は就中米軍の強制的土地借上に対し不当に低廉な賃貸料を支払いおること、米軍雇傭の沖縄人に対し人種差別的な低賃金が払われておること、及び殺人傷害自動車轢殺事件に対しても充分な賠償がなされていない等の点を指弾しおる旨報道している。

（以下暗号）

二、右報道に関し国務省係官は未だ報告書を接受していないが右接到の上は国防省と協議の上これに対する簡単な例えば一に対し十六

了　記　限

電信写

（第七九七号の二）

日の米極東軍司令部発表並びに今回の沖縄代表団の陳情に対する下院軍事委員会の決定をリファーする程度の反駁をなすや否やを決定することとなろうと述べ、国防省係官はコメントを避けたが、なお、両省係官にも右新聞報道より見て本年一月の人権協会発表と類似しおる旨を指摘した。

（了）

配布先　大臣、谷顧問、次官、官房長、局長、次長、総、アジア一、五、欧米一、二、条約一、二、三、国協一、情文一、二、審

of Japan Federation of Bar Associations, to pay special consideration to this problem, on the basis of the findings of the special committee, in view of the urgent nature of the matter, and at the same time we wish to request the reputable American bar associations to send their investigation parties to Okinawa and also to draw the attention of the American public to the problem of human rights now caused there.

極秘

公信写配付済

アジア局長　第一課長　第五課長

政第一九八〇号

昭和三十年六月十七日

在米

特命全権大使　井口貞夫

外務大臣　重光　葵殿

沖縄軍用地問題に関する下院軍事委員会

ヴィンソン委員長内話の件

沖縄軍用地問題に関し下院軍事委員会は十四日別紙のとおりの決定を行つたが、確実なる情報によれば、ヴインソン委員長の本問題に関し内話するところは次のとおりである。

一、日本側の議論を承知して初めて本件には国際法の問題がからんでいることを了解した。通常そういう場合には国務省から意見が述べられる筈であるが、今回の場合全然そのことがなかつたので委員会としては国内における軍用地接收の問題と同様に取り扱つて来た次第である。従来軍事委員会は国防省から must bill として提出された議案に対してはよほど特別の事情がない限り承認を与える例となつているので、今度の場合ほとんど最終段階で問題を提起されても議案を否決する等の措置に出ることは不可能であつた。結局委員会としてなし得たことは問題の最終決定を延すため長期土地使用権の設定を一時中止させると共に現地に視察団を派遣することであつた。

二、沖縄の代表者一行は委員会における証言でもつぱら補償の金額に重点を置いていたが、法案は authorization bill である

から、或る目的に使い得る金額の枠を決めるだけで、如何なる計算基準で単位面積あたりいくら支出されるかは支出法案の審議の際才出委員会で問題になるもので、軍事委員会としては金額算定の内容までは立ち入り得ない。

三、現地視察団には十四日の自分のステートメントで述べたとおり、出来るだけ広い使命を与えるつもりであるから、現地及び途中立寄りを予想される日本において関係者から金額の問題のみならず現在米国政府が沖縄において持っている権限が本質上一時的なものであるにかかわらず政府としての公的地位を利用して永久的な私法上の土地使用権を設定し得るやの根本的な法律問題についても忌憚のない意見を聞かせてやることが肝要と考えている。

四、通常の手續で行けば本件関係支出法案は現在予算局において編成準備中の来会計年度予算の一部として提出されることになる筈であるが、緊急措置として国防省が要求すれば今年度予算の追加として今期議会に提出することも不可能ではない。自分としては視察団派遣の決定によりその報告が提出されるまでは国防省が支出法案の提出を差し控えるであろうことを期待している。従って日本側も現地側も来年度予算が議会に提出されるまでの期間を利用して米国政府に働きかける機会は十分あると思う。

STATEMENT ON OKINAWA

First, I want to thank you for your vigorous and well presented statement of the other day.

I don't need to tell you the importance of Okinawa to the maintenance of a free world. It is, without doubt, one of our most strategic outposts and one which I feel sure we must maintain for a long time to come.

Now the Committee has heard the testimony of the Army and has heard your testimony. Like every question it has two sides, and it is part of our governmental processes to hear both sides before reaching a decision.

The Army has urged that the United States acquire the lands it requires in Okinawa in what it calls a long-term easement -- title to the property to remain in the original owner.

I wish to suggest the following action, at least as a temporary alternative to the Army's proposal.

First, occupancy of the property continue in the same way that it has in the past, and that no long-term easement be acquired at this time.

Second, that there be made available to the two-thirds Marine Division such land as it reasonably requires in Okinawa to be occupied, for the time being at least, under the same circumstances as other property is now occupied by United States armed forces.

It is my further suggestion that the Committee give favorable consideration to the request of the Ryukyuan representatives that a duly constituted subcommittee of this Committee make an on-site inspection and investigation in Okinawa this fall and report back to the full Committee its findings and recommendations.

I will expect the subcommittee to cover all aspects of this important matter, including the land requirements of the United States armed forces, the method of valuation of the property involved, and, in general terms, the extent of compensation which the Okinawa land owners should receive. I shall also expect the subcommittee to make recommendations with respect to the type of acquisition which the military departments should engage in; that is to say, whether on a long-term easement basis, or otherwise.

アジア局長　第一課長　第五課長

情第三〇五〇号（至急情報）

昭和三十年六月三十日

在米

特命全権大使　井口貞夫

外務大臣　重光葵　殿

情報文化局長
第一課長
第二課長

沖縄問題に関するタイムズ社説

六月十八日付ニューヨークタイムズ掲載の「沖縄における人権」と題する社説要旨左のとおり。

米国政府は沖縄住民の人権を侵害しつつあるとの日本弁護士連合会の非難を在り来たりに否認し去ってはならない。沖縄諸島返還運動が日本で行われている如く、沖縄人は言語的、文化的に日本人である。

沖縄島嶼は目下米国政府の信託統治下にあるけれども小さな沖縄の自治、独立は非現実的であり、日本人にとっては受容し難い。

問題は沖縄が西太平洋防衛の重要據点であるという事実により複雑化している。日本自身沖縄にある米軍により防衛されている。米国は沖縄から撤退することは考えられないとも明らかにしている。右理由により、沖縄における米国の統治権行使の性格や方法に何らのコンプレインもないことが要請される。もし日本人の非難が偽りであれば、それは明白にするべきであり、また単なる宣伝であれば、それは暴露さるべきである。しかしもしそこに一粒の真理があれば、それは十分に検討されねばならぬ。

公信写配付済

別紙添附

南方班

アジア局 30.6.30 第一課

アジア局 30.6.30 第五課

文書 30.6.28

30.7.1

記帳了

在外公館

大社誠切拔群の人物参考のために解出する。

在外公使

NEW YORK TIMES

JUN 18 1955

CIVIL RIGHTS ON OKINAWA

The Japanese Federation of Bar Associations has charged in a formal report that American administration is violating the human and civil rights of the population of Okinawa. This complaint should not be dismissed with a perfunctory denial.

Last January similar charges were made by another private Japanese group whose affiliations were not as substantial as those of the lawyers. At the time it was stated that these charges were misleading, incorrect and not supported by the facts. The complaint, however, remains. It must be met.

There is an obvious campaign in Japan for the return of Okinawa and the other islands in this group to Japanese sovereignty. They have been, in the past, part of the metropolitan organization of Japan proper, ever since their cession by China more than half a century ago. The Okinawans speak Japanese and are Japanese in their cultural pattern. That this should be, therefore, an "irredentist" problem is inevitable.

At this time the group is a trust territory under United States administration. Presumably this implies, as in other trust territories, that the ultimate goal is self-determination, possibly independence. This is unrealistic, and to the Japanese unacceptable. This small island group cannot be self-sustaining and probably cannot be self-governing.

The situation is complicated at present by the fact that Okinawa is a key point in the defense structure in the western Pacific. Japan itself is defended by the United States installations on Okinawa. The United States has made it plain that no retirement from this position, under present conditions, can be considered.

For this reason it is imperative that there be no complaint about the character and method of the exercise of American jurisdiction. If the charges are false, that should be demonstrated. If this is a mere propaganda move, it should be exposed. But if there is a grain of truth in them, that also should be explored fully.

アジア局長
第一課長
第五課長

総南連第六四九号
昭和三十年六月二十日

南方連絡事務局長

外務省アジア局長　殿

軍用地問題解決促進協議会結成準備について

標記について那覇日本政府南方連絡事務所長より別紙写の通り報告があつたが、本協議会の構成メンバーには沖縄諸島祖国復帰期成会の有力メンバーが加入しており、軍用土地問題解決に関する全住民一致の努力は今後注目する必要があると思われるので取敢えずお知らせする。

総理府

南方

記帳了 30.6.25

アジア局 30.6.24 第一課

165

那第三七六号

昭和三十年六月九日

那覇日本政府南方連絡事務所長

南方連絡事務局長　殿

軍用地問題解決促進協議会結成準備

去る五月二十二日、那覇で開かれた軍用地問題解決促進住民大会は、渡米六代表に重大決意を促すと共に、全住民の結束の必要を認識させる趣旨に出でたものであるが、その日会員の動議によつて「軍用地問題解決促進協議会（仮称）」の設置が決議せられ、其後此為の準備会が結成されたが右準備会は前述住民大会の共催者である各政党、市町村長会、市町村議会議長会、市町村軍用土地連合委員会、農林水産協会、教職員会、青年連合会、婦人連合会、その他全琉組織をもつ主要公共団体の代表者によつて構成されているが、現在のところ主導的な立場に立つて積極的に努力しているのは、社大党の執行部と見られている。

同会設置の目的は別添趣旨書の通りであつて軍用地問題は沖縄では解決の途なしとして代表団を渡米させねばならない段階に至つたが代表団があくまで四原則の受入を迫つているのに対し、米陸軍当局では逆に一千百万坪の土地を新たに接収することを計画しているなど交渉の前途に幾多の難題が横たわり立法院で決議され更らに住民大会で確認された四原則は沖縄住民の生存の立場から、又日本の領土権を守る要請から絶対に譲歩や妥協を許さないものであり、この四原則を死守する為に島民の総力を結束することを目標として居る。

同協議会結成準備会は六月十日夜那覇市で催されることに決定している。

総理府

軍用地問題解決促進協議会結成趣旨書

現在沖縄における軍用地問題はきわめて重要な段階にたち入っております。わたし達は約五千二百万坪の土地をすぐに軍用地に使用されているために農民の生活は破壊され、全住民の生活に深刻な影響をうけています。アメリカ政府はこの上更に、約千百万坪の土地をあらたに使用することを発表しました。伊江島、銘苅をはじめ勝連、与那城、浦添、宜野湾、恩納、石川、その他十数ヶ所の強制収用を言い渡されています。前アメリカ政府は、あらたな接収を言い渡し軍用地に対して坪六ヶ月の永久使用料を支払い、永久借り上げを行うとしております。このようなあらたな土地の取上げを許し、使用料の一括支払いを承認しにならば、その結果はどうなることでありましょうか。新たな土地取上げかいかに悲惨なものであり深刻な生活の破綻をもたらすかは

伊江島の実情を見るのみでもあらためてです。また使用料の一括払いを承認しにならば自分の土地に対する一切の権利を失う結果となり、四年後水と民族的矛盾に立つることになります。私達はいま生活水と民族の運命を決するつとしなければなりません。このように民族の運命を決する土地問題を正しく解決するためには軍用地を返還するのみならず、全住民の力を結集しなければなりません。

二、この軍用地問題解決のための四項目の決議をいたします。

それは、

一、土地四百坪の永久使用料の一括支払い絶対反対

二、現在使用中の土地に対する適正完全補償使用料は一年毎に支払うこと。

三、アメリカ軍の加えた一切の損害に対する住民の要求にしたがう適正補償。

総理府

四、新規収用の中止、接収された土地で不要な土地の早急の解放

の四原則です、この四つの原則は去る五月二十三日の軍用地問題解決促進住民大会」においても確認され全住民の支持を受けております。しかし立法院議会や住民大会等で決議されたからといってそれがすぐ実現するものでなくその前途にはなお多くの困難があります、このような困難を克服してこの四原則を実現するためには、全住民が四原則を守りぬく決意の下により一層かたく団結することが必要です、私達は考え方や立場の違いはありますしかし私達はだれでも重大化した問題を正しく解決することを望んでおり、四原則を実現し民族共通の利益を守るために、みんな力を合せなければならないと思います、この趣旨から去る五月二十三日の住民大会の決議に従い「軍用地問題解決促進協議会」（仮称）を結成し四原則の実現を期したいと考えます、土地問題を正しく解決し民族の危機をきり抜けるために沖縄中の団体、個人がひろく「軍用地問題解決促進協議会」に加入し、みんなの力を結集されるよう心から訴えます。

一九五五年六月六日

軍用地問題解決促進協議会
結成準備会

アジア局長

第一課長

第五課長

南方班

総南連第六六〇号

昭和三十年六月二十四日

総理府南方連絡事務局長

外務省アジア局長　殿

軍用地問題解決促進連絡協議会の発足について

軍用地問題解決促進協議会結成準備委員会は六月二十日付総南連第六四九号でお知らせした通り六月十日夜商工会議所で開かれたが、この会議の状況につき別紙写の通り那覇日本政府南方連絡事務所長より報告があつたのでお知らせする。

総理府

那第三八六号

昭和三十年六月十二日

那覇日本政府南方連絡事務所長

南方連絡事務局長　殿

軍用地問題解決促進連絡協議会の発足

既報の〃軍用地問題解決促進協議会結成準備委員会〃は予定のとおり去る六月十日夜、那覇市内商工会議所で開かれた。この日の会合は去る五月二十二日開かれた住民大会の主催者である十四団体並びに特に該問題に深い関心をもつ地主や一般の人々、伊江島真謝区の代表等約八十名程出席したが、註目されたことはその過半数が青年層で占められていたことであつた。各団体中例えば教職員会の如きは会則の規定に〃他の団体に加入するときは総会の決議による〃というのがあり、従つて総会の決議を経るまでは正式加入というわけにはいかないとの見解が述べられ、婦人連合会、農林協会等も夫れ夫れ定款によつて所要の会議に諮つてから加入の意志表示をするとの報告がなされた。社会大衆党、人民党は既に党機関の決議によつて加入を決定しているが、民主党はこの日の会合に招待されているが、出席していなかつた。軍用地主連合会や青年連合会、全沖労組等はそれぞれ加入を決定、一日も早く、結成すべきであると強調していた。

結局関係十四団体のうち約半数は加入決定の手続を経ていない事が報告されたが、結成についての各代表の意見は何れも賛成であり、加入に対する手続を急ぐことを表明していた。

席上、地主連合会から渡米中の同会桑江会長からの情報の発表がなされ、

「米国務省が借りている土地（無線関係施設）の賃貸料は一括払でなく毎年払となる模様。

一米議会から調査団が派遣される見込が強くなつた。

一土地問題対処のための恒久的な組織を結成し運動を強化して貰いたい。

との報告がなされたが特に附言されたことは米議会が疑念をもつていることは渡米六代表の意思は果して住民の総意であるかどうかの点にある。この点からも早急に本会を結成して完全に民の総意を結集すべきであると強調した。

結局結成を急ぐ要あることには異論はないが、有力団体の教職員会、農林協会、婦人連合会等が正規の加入手続を経ずして加盟することが不可能であるため暫定措置について討議が行われその結果〝軍用地問題解決促進協議会〟を正式に結成するまでの空白を埋めるため、

一軍用地問題解決促進連絡協議会を十四団体で構成する。

一渡米中の代表団、日本国会、政党等えの連絡、要請等は、連絡協議会でその都度討議を行い、その結論をえて処置する。又住民大会等の開催も考慮する。

一連絡を緊密にし、活動を円滑にするため、十四団体から夫れ夫れ世話人を選出して所要の連絡活動に当らしめる。

以上の申合せを拍手を以て決定し、世話人の連絡会議を六月十一日開くことを決定散会した。

アジア局長
政第二二〇八号

第五課長

昭和三十年七月一日

在米
特命全権大使　井口貞夫

外務大臣　重光　葵　殿

沖縄軍用地問題に関する下院軍事委員会公聴会記録送付の件

下院軍事委員会における沖縄軍用地問題に関する公聴会の模様に関しては、さきに六月九日付往信政第一八六〇号をもつてとりあえず御報告したが、今般HR五七〇〇号に関する同委員会公聴会記録（うち沖縄軍用地問題に関する部分は第三七八七頁より第三八四四頁、第四〇四九頁より第四〇五一頁及び第四〇八七、四〇八八頁である）を入手したのでここに二部送付する。

アジア局第二課

了

記帳

アジア局
30.7.6
第五課

アジア局
30.7.7
第一課

文書課
30.7.-5

付属物空便

商方

30 7 7

		発信用	執務用	
主信		1	0	1
附属	甲	そのまま		添付
	乙			
	丙			
	丁			
備考				

懸案

文書課長

文書課発送日 昭和参拾年七月五日

主管 アジア局長 主任 才五課長

亜五 第 五五八 号 昭和 昭和参拾年七月五日 日附 附属 あり

浄書 昭和30年7月4日起草 金子

校正 (原稿) (浄書)

別紙添付

受信人名 総理府 南方連絡事務局長

発信人名 アジア局長 5-65

写送付先

件名 沖縄の人権問題に関するニューヨーク・タイムズ社説の件

記録 了

公信案

外務省

六月十八日付ニューヨーク・タイムズ社説（社説）は先般日本弁護士連合会が公表した「沖縄人権問題調査報告書」に基づいて、沖縄の人権問題についてとり上げ、社説の要旨は次のとおりである。

1. 米国は、琉球の人権問題に関する国連の調査に協力すべきである。

公信案

外務省

アジア局長

第五課長

政第二二七七号

昭和三十年七月六日

在米

特命全権大使 井口貞夫

外務大臣 吉田茂 殿

沖縄軍用地問題に関する上院軍事委員会不動産軍事構築分科会公聴会記録送付の件

七月一日付往信政第二二〇八号をもって送付のHR五七〇〇に関する下院軍事委員会公聴会記録につづき下院軍事委員会不動産軍事構築分科会公聴会記録（沖縄軍用地問題に関する部分は第二四一頁以下第二五三頁までであるが、第二五一、五二頁に沖縄の国際法的地位に関する五月二十七日付ステニス上院議員あてモート国務次官補代理の書簡が所載されている）及び上院軍事委員会報告書第六九四号別添のとおり各二部ここに送付する。

なお、HR五七〇〇は下院軍事委員会公聴会の結果修正の上HR六八二九として委員会報告書が提出され、六月二十七日下院本会議を通過、他方上院におけるS一七六五は上院軍事委員会報告書第六九四号第二頁所載の理由をもって下院法案（HR六八二九）に一修正（以上各修正は何れも沖縄に関係がない）を加え、七月一日上院本会議を通過したが、下院法案に対する右の上院修正にがみ近く両院協議会に付託される予定である。

朝政班 友 南

了 記帳

在外公館

	発信用	執務用	
主信	／		／
附属 甲	／	別途送はずみ	
附属 乙			
附属 丙			
附属 丁			
備考			

秘

無

文書課発送日 第一課長 昭和三十年七月十日

主管 アジア局長

主任 アジア第五課長

浄書 校正 (原稿)(浄書)

亜五 第 五七七 号

昭和昭和三十年七月十日 日附

附属 あり

受信人名 南方連絡事務局長

発信人名 アジア局長

写送付先

件名 米国連邦議会下院軍事委員会における軍事施設建設手続権限法案に関する公聴記録の送付に関する件

記録 名

公信案

本件公聴記録中、沖縄における米軍使用地問題に関する部分（三七八頁―三八四頁、三九三八頁―三九三三頁

外務省

記帳了

11 6

アジア局 30.7.-8 第一課

公信案

四四四九頁―四四五一頁及び四四八七頁―四四八九頁）は、今秋沖縄を訪問する米国連邦議会下院軍事委員会の視察団を迎えて琉球政府により参考になるところが多いと考えられるので、別途送付方一部を同政府に非公式に提供相成りたい。

外務省

アジア局長

第五課長

アジア局第一課長

経済局長

次長

第二課長

第三課長

政第二三六一号

昭和三十年七月十二日

在米

特命全権大使 井口貞夫

外務大臣 重光 葵 殿

HR六八二九（沖縄土地収用問題を含む）に関する両院協議会報告書送付の件

七月六日付往信政第二二七七号末尾に関し、両院協議会の結果別添写の下院報告書第一〇八三号が協議会報告書として採用され、右報告書は下院本会議により七月七日、上院本会議により七月十一日それぞれ承認された。なお、協議会の経過については報告書第三十二頁以下を御参照願ありたい。

記帳了

アジア局 30.7.20 第五課

紙添附

外務省 30.7.19

在外公館

000253

	発信用	執務用	
主信	1		1
附属 甲	1	電信第四四号	
附属 乙	1		
附属 丙	1		
附属 丁			
備考			

電報

文書課長

文書課発送日 昭和参拾年七月拾九日

主管 アメリカ課長

主任 アメリカ五課

浄書

校正（原稿）（浄書）

別紙添付

亜五 第 六〇四二 号

昭和 昭和参拾年七月拾八日 日附

附属 書類

受信人名 南方連絡事務局長

発信人名 アメリカ局長

写送付先

件名 米国連邦議会上院軍事委員会不動産軍事構築分科会公聴記録の送付に関する件

記録件名

公信案

七月十八日付亜五第五七七号をもて琉球政府に対し

非公式取交方を依頼したる米国連邦議会下院軍事

外務省

記帳 48 34

委員会公聴記録に引き続き、同上院軍事委員会不動産軍事構築分科会公聴記録（沖縄における米軍使用及関係法令の一覧一四一頁―一五三頁）及び上下両院関係報告書（本委員会の参考一部を別添のとおり送付するから、右を琉球政府に非公式に取交相成度

公信案

なお、HR五七〇〇は下院軍事委員会公聴会の

外務省

結果、行政府は HR六八二九として、（下院軍事委員会報告書）（八六五）
六月二十七日下院本会議を通過した。（沖縄関係一六頁、二二頁、及び三五頁参照）
S一七六五は上院軍事委員会報告書、HR六八四五、
（沖縄関係三四頁参照）
計画の現金をもって下院法案（HR六八二九）に修正を
加え、沖縄関係条項は削除された。
七月一日上院本会議を通過した。下院法案に
対する上院修正はいずれも、本件法案は両院協議

会に付託される予定である。　本会のため。

		発信用	執務用	
主信		1		1
附属	甲	そのまゝ		添付
	乙			
	丙			
	丁			
備考				

縣印

文書課長

別紙添付

文書課発送日 昭和参拾年七月廿六日

主管 アジア局長

主任 [illegible]

浄書 [illegible]

校正 (原稿) [illegible] (浄書)

亜文第六二〇号

昭和 年 月 日附

昭和参拾年七月廿五日

附属 あり

昭和30年7月23日起草 [illegible]

受信人名 駐琉事務局長

発信人名 アジア局長

記録件名

件名 軍事施設建設等有償借料に関する両院協議会報告書送付の件

先付送写

公信案

外務省

公信案

外務省

貴信のとおり、本日、両院協議会の結果、別添下院報告書第一〇八三号（沖縄県について）が両院協議会報告書として採用され、七月七日下院本会議により、七月十日上院本会議となり、さる承認を求めたので、右お知らせする。

琉球政府に対しては、別途同様別添報告書を非公式に転送されたい。

第一課長
アジア局長
第五課長

総南連第七七七号
昭和三十年七月二十七日

南方連絡事務局長

外務省アジア局長　殿

米国下院軍事委員会議事録について

さきに寄贈のあつた標記議事録を七月十五日那覇日本政府南方連絡事務所長より比嘉行政主席に手交したところ同主席より左記のとおり表謝があつたのでお伝えする。

記

右は恐らく在米大使館の御好意による所と推察する処、実は自分等の議会証言に付ては米側より証言簡所のみの摘要を貰い受け記録として利用して居た次第で軍事委員会議事録其物を入手したのは望外の喜で、感謝に堪へない。ついては貴官から外務省及其出先機関へも琉球政府の謝意を宜敷く御伝達請う。また帰途滞京中中川亜細亜局長の示されたる御懇情に対しては特に感銘して居る所であるから適当の機会に是亦宜敷く謝辞御伝へ願いたい。

総理府

沖縄における米軍使用地の問題に関する対米折衝経緯

アジア局第五課
昭三Ｑ　ペ一六

一、沖縄における米軍使用地約四万五千エーカーに関しては、米側賃借料の低いこと（平均坪当り年二・一九Ｂ円）及び使用開始の際の強制的な収用方法等を中心とする関係住民の米側に対する不満があり、現地の琉球諸島米国民政府当局もその処理に相当苦心していた模様であつたところ、昭和二十九年三月に至り、民政府は米軍使用地は無期限に使用し、土地の価格を使用料として一時に支払う旨の方針を明らかにした。

二、よつて、四月十六日在米井口大使に訓電して、本件に関する米国政府の考え方、米国議会の審議ぶり等に関し照会したところ、国防省としては特に本件解決のためのみの特別立法要請の計画はないが、軍事施設建設権限法案は陸、海及び空軍に対し所要軍用地を購入その他の方法により取得する権限を認めているが、沖縄にある施設のあるものも右に含まれている模様であることが明らかになつた。

三、同年四月三十日、琉球政府は立法院の決議をもつて、(1)土地買上げ又は地料の一括払いによる永久使用を行わないこと、(2)適正な賃借料の支払及び完全な補償を行うこと、(3)不用の土地は早急に使用解除し、新たな収用は行わないこと等に関し米国民政府に要望する経緯があつたが、本年一月に自由人権協会の沖縄の土地問題その他に関する調査が朝日紙上に発表されるに至り、本件がクローズアップされた。

これに加えるに同月十三日、米国国防省は本問題解決のために軍用地使用料の一括払を行う方針をたて右のためのアプロプリエ

ーション・ビル提出の準備をしている旨の報道が行われた。

よつて、一月二十一日在米井口大使を通じて、米国議会の審議ぶり及び使用料一括払方式の内容、特に土地所有権との関係を米国政府に照会したが、右に対しては国防省当局より、沖縄の地主が希望すれば現行賃貸料制度に代えて、土地の現実価格を一括払いし、一種の期限のない地上権を設定するものであるが、その場合においても、土地所有権は依然として地主に存続する旨の説明があつた。

四、四月七日在米井口大使を通じ、米国政府に対し沖縄地主が、米側賃借料坪当り年二・一九B円に対し、一九・〇九B円を要望しており、且つ、地価の一括払による無期限地上権の設定に反対している事情を伝えて、無期限地上権の設定はこれを取り止めて一年毎の長くても五年毎位の賃貸契約によるようサヂエストを行つた。

五、四月二十八日、中川アジア局長が沖縄に赴任するジョン・M・スティーヴス総領事（米国民政府の顧問格として国務省より派遣された）と会談した際同氏に対し、沖縄住民が当面している諸問題特に住民の自治及び米軍使用地の問題に言及し、後者については、(1)賃貸料の他に土地使用開始に伴う損失補償を充分に行い、(2)土地賃貸はできうれば一年毎に、長くとも五年毎位の契約により、及び(3)土地収用も琉球政府を通じて行うことが望ましい旨申し出でた（同主旨を本件事情調査のために来日した国防省係官オスボーン・I・ハウギィに対しても申し入れずみである）。

六、五月十七日、スティーヴンス陸軍長官が上院軍事小委員会において、沖縄において米軍が必要とする五二、〇〇〇エーカーの土地を購入するために三〇、五〇〇、〇〇〇ドルの支出承認を要請し

た旨の報道があつたので在米井口大使を通じ、その間の事情を照会したところ、国務省係官より、土地獲得（land acquisition）とは所有権の取得を意味せず、地上権（easement）の設定を意味するもので、所有権は沖縄地主に存続せしめるものである旨説明があつた。

七、比嘉琉球政府行政主席一行六名は軍用地問題につき米本国政府及び連邦議会に対し希望を開陳するために五月下旬渡米し、六月八日に下院軍事委員会において証言を行い、一括払方式の中止、適正賃借料の支払、新規収用反対、沖縄への調査団派遣等に関する希望を述べた。右に対し、十四日同軍事委員会は陸軍の長期地上権設定に関する提案に対し少くとも次のような暫定措置をとることを決定した。

(1) 土地使用は従来どおりの方法で行い、長期地上権の設定は今回は行われない。

(2) 沖縄に移駐する海兵隊が使用する土地は、少くとも当分の間は、現在米軍が使用している他の土地と同じ条件の下に使用する。

(3) 今秋現地視察団を沖縄に派遣する。

右下院軍事委員会の沖縄軍用地問題調査団は十月中旬ワシントンを出発し沖縄に赴く予定である。

第一課長　第五課長

アジア局長

総南連第九三七号

昭和三十年九月十二日

総理府南方連絡事務局長

外務省アジア局長　殿

第二回軍用地問題解決促進大会と提案を予定される決議事項標記の件に関し、別添写のとおり、那覇連絡事務所長より報告があったので、御参考までに一部送付する。

総理府

了　記帳

30.9.15

アジア局 30.9.13 第一課

南方連絡事務局 文書課 30.9.13

アジア局 30.9.14 第一課

168

那第五八〇号

昭和三十年九月七日

那覇日本政府南方連絡事務所長

南方連絡事務局長　殿

第二回軍用地問題解決促進大会と提案を予定される決議事項

軍用土地問題連絡協議会は去る五日午后市内琉球商工会議所で協議会を開き、来る九月十日開催予定の第二回住民大会において決議すべき案件について協議決定した。今回住民大会をもつようになつたのは今秋来島の米国会より派遣される軍用土地調査団の調査に備えて軍用土地問題に対する住民の決意を一層強固にし且つ与論を結集して不動の態勢を整え、住民の欲する方向に問題を解決しようとするためであつて、曩に渡米代表の出発に先立つて催された第一回軍用地問題解決促進住民大会と同様の効果を狙つて企てられたものである。

五日の協議会は加盟団体である左の十三団体の代表が出席している。

琉球民主党　沖縄社会大衆党　沖縄人民党
沖縄教職員会　沖縄青年連合会　沖縄婦人連合会
沖縄市町村軍用土地連合会　琉球商工会議所
琉球海外協議会　沖縄市町村長会　沖縄市町村議会議長会
琉球農林協会　全沖縄労働組合

右協議会では先づ軍用土地問題解決のため、来る大会に於て広く世界の有力機関に呼びかけ沖縄軍用土地問題解決に対する協力要請の決議を行うことを決定した。この決議は、日本政府、衆参両院、各政党、各種団体（自由人権協会、弁護士連合会をはじめ国内有力団体）、各種報道機関（新聞雑誌）及放送機関、米国政府、上下両院、各政党、米国有力団体、国際有力団体、等に対し協力方を強く要請し以て沖縄軍用地問題を国際的輿論の喚起によつて解決しようというのである。

次に、伊江島、伊佐浜立退民に対する救援決議を行うことを決定している。この救援は、例の強制接収された軍用地の地主及家族の生活窮

元に対し、同胞の力を結集して彼らに生活を維持させることを目的としている。

更に住民大会においては、第一回住民大会に於て全住民の名において決議された例の四原則に根拠し、最近軍当局によつて企てられている「新規接収」に対し絶対反対決議を提案し、四原則を無視した新規土地接収が民意に反する旨を再確認する筈である。

来るべき住民大会で取上げられる決議案で最も注目されることは、来島の米議会調査団に対し、四原則を貫く住民の決意を全住民の署名によつて訴えようということである。この決議は大会の名において決議したのち、各加盟団体によつてか街頭その他で住民の署名を求めるという大掛りの運動で連名簿は調査団の沖縄滞在中に手交する予定であり、他の方法によつて陳情より遙かに効果的と認められ、特に来るべき大会に提案することになつたようである。

五日の協議会は前述のように三政党をはじめ、全沖縄を代表する有力団体のメンバーによつて協議が進められたが、問題が住民の死活問題であるだけに沖縄の土地を他民族の不当な支配から護り抜くという熱意に燃え終始超党派的態度で熱心に討議されたことは注目に値するものといえよう。

米国会調査団の来島に備えて行政府、立法院、市町村軍用土地連合会では現に統一資料の作成と、意見の調整に努めているが、折衝相当つてその背景となる住民総意の結集によつて、公正にして妥当な解決を期すると云うことは今や官民を一貫した精神であつて、その意味から来るべき大会が重視されている。

第一課長
アジア局長
第五課長

南方総

総理府

総南連第一〇〇二号
昭和三十年九月二十七日
総理府南方連絡事務局長

外務省アジア局長　殿

軍用地問題解決促進第二回住民大会について

標記の件に関し、別紙写のとおり那覇連絡事務所長より報告があつたので、御参考までに送付する。

歐米局長
次
第二課長
情報文化局長
第一課長
第二課長

アジア局 30.9.29 第五課
30.9.28
252
アジア局 30.9.30 第一課
記帳
30.10.1

那第六〇六号

昭和三十年九月十四日

那覇日本政府南方連絡事務所長

南方連絡事務局長殿

軍用地問題解決促進第二回住民大会（浦情報）

軍用地問題解決促進第二回住民大会は予定のとおり去る十日那覇高校々庭で開かれ、三千余聴衆参会のもとに盛会裡に終つたが、大会司会者は大会について次のような感想を述べている。

今回の大会開催に当つては、共催十四ケ団体がピッタリ呼吸を合せることができたので、準備協議会の時から至極順調に事を進めることが出来た。異つた政党や設立目的を異にした各種団体が共催という形で一つの催しをするときは往々にして意見の対立があつたり、趣旨には賛同していても具体的な問題になると必ずしも一身同体となりえぬ感すがないでもないが、こんどの場合、そんなことは全くなかつた。

土地代表渡米激励の為に開かれた第一回の大会では共催各種団体はいずれも趣旨目的を充分認識して協力してくれたが、そこには何かしら対立意識を完全に拭えることはできないものがあつた。そんな空気が大会々場にも反映したと見え、中には他党弁士に対して意識的に悪意のあるヤジが飛び、攻撃めいた態度が見られたが今回はそのようなことは全然なかつた。

従って今回の大会では、主催者側も聴衆も立派なもので眞に住民大会の名に恥じない、統一大会としての実を発揮したと自負している。

一方三千共加の新規接収の動きに憤激を感じた共催者の十四ケ団体が軍用地問題と眞剣に取り組み徹底的に解決しようとの熱意の現れと思うがこうした主催者側の渾然一体振りが大会の雰囲気を完全超党派への空気に導いたものと考えられる。

本大会を通じて感じたことは、大会を重ねるにつれて住民大衆が
この問題の重要性を認識し、結集され住民の総意以外に
は本問題解決の途がないということを痛感していることがわかる。嬉しく
思う。この態勢をこの一強固にして米下院の調査団を迎え全
住民の要求を貫くことが肝心だと云う。
尚、当日大会に参加した琉球の一二の感想を拾ってみると、基地
軍用地問題を住民の要望する線で解決させるには、何人を言っ
ても下からの力、民衆の認識を深めさせることが根本である。要は米人
が沖縄人をどう見ているかが問題である。例に民族の人数の少ない人が、
どうでも構わないという考え方であれば問題の解決は望めない。沖
縄人の人数を尊重されるべきだとの認識が彼らに生れてこない限り
だめだ。
更に必要の一人は、
領土权をもっている日本がこの問題をもっと重視しない限り沖縄の
総理府
力ではダメだ。各人の所有权は領土权に源を発している。所有权
が侵されて領土权が安泰であり得ようか。潜在权をもっている
日本は潜在权に実体あらしめる為に再認識を強め政府に
議会からもっと発言してほしいものである。
と結んだ。
当日大会の席において決議された事項は別添のとおりであり、参考
に供した激励電報の発信先は別紙の三十四通となっている。これらの
電報は主催者側から要請したものではなかったが、しかも大会の間に
ここを中心で知られる教来電のあったことは主催者側は不思議がる
っている。或は中央の有力紙が報道してくれたからかと想像し
ている。更に沖縄に対する多数同胞が背後にあることを感激
いたしたと感じているようである。

大会当日寄せられた激励電発信先

日本農民組合統一派

全日本炭業労働組合
東京洪水罹災者共闘会
日本共産党調査部
日本平和委員会
朝鮮戦争犠牲者
危険自治労組
危険労研
名瀬市役所職員組合
日本共産党危険者救援委員会
右派社会党河上丈太郎
日青協
福岡県教職員協議会
全日本港湾労組
大宣味村

総理府

日本平和委員会　（二通）
危険労働協議会
大山郁夫
穂積重遠
右派社会党洪
関東危険者青年学生協議会
日本共産党本部
鈴木茂三郎
左派社会党農民対策部
宇叶良子
労農党
松本治一郎
沖縄祖国復帰協議会
民主党

国民政府
日本青年会幹議会
総評
浅沼三郎
発信人不明電報（1通）

府
理
総

沖縄軍用地問題解決に対する協力方要請決議案

軍使用土地問題は吾々八十萬住民の生活に最も深刻な影響を及ぼす問題であるので、吾々はこの問題の解決の為に懸命の努力を続けて来た。然るに吾々の誠意が米国の理解を得るに至らず、沖縄における軍使用地料の一括払の案が米議会において審議されるというときにあたって、去る五月の下旬六代表が軍用地問題解決に関する四原則を実現すべく全住民の要望を担って渡米され、米国政府に対し強力なる折衝を重ねた結果、漸く軍用地代の一括払案を保留させ、尚米国議会現地調査団の派遣を決意せしめたことは、軍用地問題の正しい解決に対し一縷の明るい希望を与えたのであった。然るに代表団帰還後間もなく米国現地軍は武装兵力を以って伊佐浜の土地を強制的に取り上げ続いて一萬二千エーカーの新規接収を発表し更に布令改正を行って強制測量を実施する等の挙に出たのである。然も新規接収の発表については接収予定面積は一萬二千エーカーと言明したにもかゝわらず、吾々の調査するところによれば実に四萬五百三エーカーと言うぼう大な面積となっておるのである。かゝることは吾々の断じて承服出来ない暴挙である。もはや軍用地問題は最悪の事態に到達しているのである。

吾々は、全力を結集してその解決に努力すべきは勿論のことであるが、事態がかくなった以上、その正しい解決のためには正義人道に基き祖国政府及び祖国八千萬同胞、米国政府及び全米国民、其の他、世界各国の絶大なる協力が必要であることを痛感するに至った。

よって吾々は本大会の名において、前記各面に対し沖縄軍用地問題の正しい解決のため心からなる協力方を要請するものである。

右決議する

一九五五年九月十日

第二回軍用地問題解決促進住民大会

伊佐浜、伊江島救援に関する決議案

さる三月十三日からはじまった宜野湾村伊佐浜、伊江村真謝に対するアメリカ武装軍隊の強制土地取上げ、家屋破壊は、農業によって生活をささえていた平和なこの両部落民をたちまち生活不安におとし入れ、こんごの生活に対する希望を失わしめようとしている。

すでに明かなとおり、本年七月十九日、夜ひあけやらぬ午前四時に突如はじまった伊佐浜周辺の田畑の取上げ、ならびに家屋のとりこわしは、多数の武装兵や、武器類を動員したアメリカ軍と、沖縄人ガードや労働者を強制使役して、まったく非人道的な行為により、美田をほこる十万余坪をうばい、三十二戸、一三〇人の伊佐浜部落民を露頭においだした。

取上げ開始から、現場でじっとその光景をこれをわれわれの同胞と、そのなりゆきに注目していた八十万住民の前で伊佐浜の強制接収は行われたのである。事実は耳から耳につたわり、目からさつぶされ、焼打をくらって、十三戸の同胞は水のたまるくぼ地にたてられたテント小屋に強制移転させられ、地獄にまさる苦しみをうけている。しかもなお、生活権護のため、土地取上げに反対する部落民に対して、軍用地賃貸契約をむすばないとの理由で、柵内での農耕を禁止し、農耕した農民三十二名を逮捕、拘禁し、ついに罪におとしている。アメリカの不法な仕打ばかりにとどまらず、琉球政府予算に計上した真謝部落民の六ケ月の生活保護費さえ政府をして一ケ月で打切らせ、部落民を飢にさらしている。

第二次世界大戦当時以上の苦しみにおいこまれた真謝部落民への八十万同胞と激励は、全島に大きくひろがり、幼い学童にまで至る広範な救援運動が始まり、遠く祖国日本からも愛情あふれた国民のあたたかい救援の手がさしのべられている。

げんざい、伊佐浜部落民の大多数は、美里村インヌミヤードイの不便な土地に住居をもとめて移動したが、その要求する代替地はまだ決定せず、さらに最低生活条件である道路、水、生活費の問題は、今後琉球政府が最善の努力によって解決されるのをまつばかりである。

真謝部落民の場合も、全住民の兄弟の愛情で救援されているにかかわらず、この要求である接収地解放はまだ実現しておらず、生活補償費を絶たれ、柵内耕作を禁止された部落民の生活は、毎日爆音と爆煙の恐怖につつまれて、いっそう不安のなかにおとし入れられている。

伊佐浜一三〇人の犠牲者の生活と权利は、アメリカならびに琉球政府によって、絶対に保障されなければならない。

真謝部落民の生活を守る唯一の途は、柵をはずして農耕させることであり、われわれ全沖縄住民は、このもっとも道理にかなった部落民の正しい要求を琉球政府が全責任をもってアメリカに当ることを要求する。

われわれ沖縄八十万の住民は、いかなることがあっても、平和と生活の繁栄をのぞんでやまない。伊佐浜部落民も、真謝部落民も、全世界の人びとと同じく、生活と权利を平等に与えられにわれわれのはらからである。

沖縄八十万の住民は、伊佐浜、伊江島の苦しみを、おたがいの苦しみとして今後とも両部落民の救援に、すべての人の力をあつめ、さらに、アメリカならびに琉球政府に対して伊佐浜の要求を完全に実現させ、伊江島の要求を成功させるため、誠意をもって、真剣な努力をつくすことを要求する

右決議する

一九五五年九月十日

軍用地問題解決促進署名運動に関する決議案

我々は軍用地問題の円満解決こそ沖縄に於ける思想、経済、教育等凡ゆる問題を解決する鍵であると信じさきに立法院、政府、地主代表六人を米国に派遣し極力四原則の実現を主張した。

我々全住民は調査団来島の時に当り今こそ総力を結集し、新規接收の反対、適正地料の支払い、完全補償の実施等四原則を貫徹すべく茲に連署して其の意志を表明す。

右決議す。

決　議

米国軍隊は沖縄に於ける基地建設のため住民の不満を押切って既に沖縄總面積の一二、三四%に及ぶ四八、[redacted]米坪〃四〇〇、〇七六、一一エーカー〃を継続使用している。そのために軍用地所有者約廿三万人の住民は適正な補償並に代替地がないままに放任され極めて困難な立場に立たされている。戦前沖縄の全農地の約二割を軍用地のために失い、僅か一戸当り平均九九、九七坪〃〇、八一エーカー〃の世界に類例のない零細農になっている。然るに最近マリン部隊の沖縄移駐に伴い契約若しくは強制收用に依る接收を前提とする。強制調査並に測量の執行が国頭村以下十九ケ町村に亘る四万五百三エーカー〃四九、五八三、五五七坪〃に及び既接收地を合はせると実に全沖縄の〃%に該当するボー大なものである。測量調査面積と接收する面積とは同一なものではないとは言え現在以上に接收されるならば沖縄の産業経済は破綻し特に全島に於ける燃料及び材木等の欠乏と併せ住民生活に及ぼす影響は極めて重大な事態を招く事必死である。吾等住民は現軍用地内にまだ多くの空地がある事を知っている。マリン部隊の使用地は現軍用地内未使用地の合理的活用により充当し新規接收は絶対に避け住民の困窮を救い産業の育成助長をはかるべきであると信ずる。吾々は新規接收に反対し住民一丸となりその阻止に萬全を期せん事を決議す。

宣　言

去る五月軍用地使節団の派遣にあたって、われらは軍用地問題がわれらの死命を制する重要性を帯びていることを指摘し、且つわれらの意志を内外に著明して、米国政府により適正なる措置がとられることを深く期待したのであった。

軍用地使節団は、米国議会において卒直に住民の意志を伝え、土地の買収及び買上げを阻止し、公正なる調査団の招請に成功したことは、われらの等しく認め且つその労を多とする所である。

然しながら、このような全住民の支持を得た強力な措置にも拘らず、適正解決へのわれらの期待は意外な方面で裏切られ始めており、事態は好転どころか、むしろ悪逆に悪化しつゝあると断ぜざるを得ない。即ち一括払いの問題に代って、矢つぎ早やの接収と強制測量の問題が惹起したのである。

軍用地問題は、今や両国の蛇の如く、次々と新しい問題に転化して、われらの将来の該意と努力を嘲笑する如くである。

然しながら、軍用地問題の重要がどのように移動するにしても、遠い先祖から受けついで来たわれらの八十万住民の、田や畑、宅地や山林、また海に深く根を張っている尊い生活権を、無視し蹂躙して、本問題の適正な解決はあり得ないとわれらは断言する。

われらの生きる権利は、如何なる権力もこれを剥奪することは出来ない。

この生活権はわれらの主張するあの「四原則」に表明されており、如何なる事態が起るともわれらはこれら「四原則」を固守するものである。

この尊い生活権の剥奪を甘受することが、米国に対する協力ではなく、むしろ反抗態度の温床となることを深く卒直に指摘しない。

米国議会がわれらの要望に応えて、近く公平なる調査を自から行なうと決定されたことは、われらに一縷の希望を抱かせるものである。

われらは調査団が一日も早く来島して、この問題を本当に住民の生活権擁護の立場から検討し、武力によるのでなく、「四原則」に基く相互の満足な合意による解決策をとられることを衷心より要望する。

このような合意に基ずく解決の方策を見出すのに、われらは些かも協力を吝しむものではない。

右宣言する

一九五五年九月十日

第二回軍用地問題解決促進住民大会

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A '30.0.7-1-2

アジア局長
第一課長
第五課

American Embassy,
Tokyo, Japan,
October 22, 1955.

Dear Mr. Nakagawa:

In reply to your letter of October 19, this is to confirm that copies of the paper setting forth the views of the Japanese Government on Ryukyuan problems, which accompanied your letter, were duly handed to the Congressmen during their call at the Embassy on October 20. I also relayed your kind offer to supplement the paper with oral explanation if desired.

Sincerely yours,

George A. Morgan
Counsellor of Embassy

Mr. Toru Nakagawa,
Director,
Asian Affairs Bureau,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
Tokyo.

記帳了

アジア局
30.10.24
第五課

南方班

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VIEWS OF JAPANESE GOVERNMENT ON RYUKYUAN PROBLEMS

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Japanese Government
October 1955

1. The Ryukyu Islands, together with the Bonin Islands and the Volcano Islands, are now placed under the control of the United States which exercises all and any powers -- administrative, legislative and judicial -- over these islands, in accordance with the provisions of Article 3 of the Treaty of Peace with Japan which was signed in San Francisco on September 8, 1951. Japan, however, retains residual sovereignty over these islands, while the inhabitants of the Ryukyu Islands hold Japanese nationality. In this connection, the following facts must be noted:

(1) On September 5, 1951, Mr. John Foster Dulles, as a United States representative to the Conference for the Conclusion of the Treaty of Peace with Japan in San Francisco, stated the following with regard to the Ryukyu Islands and other islands to the south of Japan:

> "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 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 opinions, 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 the United Nations Trusteeship system, with the United States as administering authority."

(2) In August, 1954, a District Court in Hawaii, in giving a decision concerning a case of contravention by an Okinawan resident there of the Aliens Registration Act, regarded the Defendant as a Japanese national; and, in doing so, quoted the opinion of the Legal Adviser to the Department of State which reads as follows (See Annex 1):

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

2. What is desired by the inhabitants of the Ryukyus and the Japanese people in general with regard to the Ryukyu Islands which are now placed under the administration of the United States in accordance with the provisions of Article 3 of the Treaty of Peace with Japan is, needless to say, that these islands be returned to Japan at the earliest possible date. On September 7, 1951, Mr. Shigeru Yoshida, the Japanese chief delegate to the above-mentioned Peace Conference in San Francisco, expressed the wishes of the Japanese people as follows:

"The Ryukyu archipelago and the Bonins may be placed under United Nations jurisdiction. The statements by the American and British Delegates on the residual sovereignty of Japan over these islands are a source of gratification to my colleagues and to all my country. I cannot but hope that the administration of these islands will be put back into Japanese hands in the not distant future with the reestablishment of world security, especially the security of Asia."

With

With regard to the above wishes the Japanese Government has subsequently availed itself of every opportunity to request the United States Government for taking adequate steps, and sympathetic attitudes are being shown by some Americans in this regard. For example;

(1) Mr. Joseph W. Ballantine, in his article entitled "The Future of the Ryukyus", states that there are three choices open to the United States regarding the question of the Ryukyus, the best solution of which will be as follows:

"The third choice seems to be the best solution: an American declaration of Japan's sovereignty over the Ryukyus linked with an offer to conclude an arrangement whereby Japan would grant military bases in the islands to the United States and the United States would restore the islands to Japanese rule. (See Annex 2)

(2) In his article under the title of "Outlook for the Ryukyus", Mr. Ralph J. D. Braibanti refers, as five alternative solutions to the Ryukyus question, to annexation by the United States, complete independence, U.N. trusteeship, immediate return to Japan, and continuation of the present status, and states, among other things, as follows:

"The most promising solution is a blend of several of the above proposals. It should maintain the principle of Japan's residual sovereignty. It should contemplate reversion to Japan in due course, contingent upon Japan's ability to resume responsibility for the islands." (See Annex 3)

(3)

(3) On December 24, 1953, an agreement concerning the Amami Islands was concluded between the United States and Japan, whereby part of the desire on the Japanese side has been realized. The Japanese nation was rejoiced at the news and thanked the United States for the friendly action taken.

3. The Japanese Government is now taking such measures as are mentioned below:

(1) With reference to the inhabitants of the Ryukyu Islands coming over to Japan, the Government does not apply to them the Japanese Immigration Control Order and Aliens Registration Law because they are Japanese nationals;

(2) As regards the goods imported to Japan from the Ryukyu Islands, no customs duties are levied upon the goods produced in the islands;

(3) Each year approximately 100 school teachers and about 40 students come to Japan from the Ryukyu Islands for studies at public expenses and each of them is provided by the Japanese Government with an average of about 6,000 yen per month toward the expenses for staying in Japan; and so forth.

At the opening ceremony of the Legislature of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands which was held on April 1, 1952, General Ridgway, in the capacity of Governor of the Ryukyu Islands, stated as follows:

"It is my conviction that the Treaty of Peace with Japan represents the first and strongest bulwark against the continued

spread

spread of aggression in this area. Under the terms of the Treaty of Peace the Ryukyu Islands remain for the present politically separated from Japan. However, political separation does not entail severance of traditional culture and economic ties. On the contrary, it is the policy of the U.S. Civil Administration, subject only to essential requirements of military security, to eliminate all unnecessary restrictions on travel, communications and commerce between the Ryukyus and Japan."

The Japanese Government desires that, pending the restoration of the Ryukyu Islands to Japan, measures be taken by the United States Government to maintain the economic and cultural relations which hitherto subsisted between the Islands and Japan as closely as possible unless they hamper the accomplishment of its military purposes by the United States, and that at the same time not only will the wishes of the inhabitants be reflected as fully as possible on the United States Administration of the Islands but also the advice or desire of the Japanese Government concerning the islands be taken into account as much as possible.

4. Major Questions faced by Inhabitants of the Ryukyu Islands.

(1) Desired establishment of self-government of inhabitants.

The Government of the Ryukyu Islands with three organs, namely, legislative, administrative and judicial, was established on April 1, 1952. In a message General Ridgway sent to the inauguration ceremony of the Legislature of the said Government as Governor of the Ryukyu

Islands,

Islands, he has made clear that self-government will be permitted to the inhabitants of the Ryukyu Islands before long, stating: the structure of self-government will become complete with the election of its chief executive, and if you have the election, you will be in a position to elect all the officials of the government.

The inhabitants, of course, have longed for the obtainment of self-government, but their desire has not been satisfied yet.

It appears that the United States Government is planning to enact a law laying down the principles for administration of the Ryukyu Islands, and it is desired in this connection that self-government will be permitted to the inhabitants as far as possible and that the choice of the Chief Executive of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands will be made through the election by inhabitants. The authorization to the inhabitants of self-government will certainly serve to increase their confidence in and cooperation with the United States.

(2) The question of land for the use of U.S. armed forces.

The inhabitants fully understand the mission of the U.S. forces in the Far East, particularly those in Okinawa, and therefore they are believed to consider that the use of land by the U.S. forces to the limits necessary for their activity is inevitable so long as the forces are stationed in Okinawa. The reasons why the question of military land has become one of the most important problems faced by the inhabitants may be summarized as follows:

a)

a) The rent annually paid by the U.S. side is B ¥2.03 per tsubo in average whereas the annual rent desired by landowners is B ¥21.44 and therefore the difference between the two rents is great.

At the commencement of use of land, consideration is not sufficiently given to the matter of compensation for standing crops, trees and bamboos and also for the owners' removal, suspension of business and change of trade.

b) By attempting to establish the easement semi-permanently through blanket payment of rents for the purpose of settling the question fundamentally, the U.S. side has given a shock to owners, particularly farmers who have special attachment to land.

c) The area of the land now used by the U.S. forces is 40,000 acres approximately, representing about 12 per cent of the total area of the Okinawan Islands, but the U.S. military authorities try to obtain an additional tract measuring about 39,000 acres (including some 27,000 acres of the forest zone in North Okinawa) for the use of the Marine Corps. As the Ryukyus are very limited in area and densely populated, it is difficult to secure substitute land and moreover, the change of trade is almost impossible for landowners, particularly in the case of farmers, because of the backwardness of economy of the islands.

When

When the party of six representatives of the Ryukyus headed by Mr. Shuhei Higa, Chief Executive of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands, visited the United States toward the end of May this year, they made clear the wishes of the inhabitants to the U.S. Government and the Congress. On that occasion the U.S. side, particularly the House Committee on Armed Services, showed a sympathetic attitude to the visitors, which is appreciated by the inhabitants deeply. They, therefore, look forward to the on-the-spot investigation by the same committee.

The inhabitants of the Ryukyu Islands held on September 10 the Second Mass Meeting of Inhabitants for Promotion of Settlement of the Question of Military Land when a declaration was made in addition to a resolution passed, the English translations of which will be found in Annexes 4 and 5.

With regard to the facilities and land to be used by the U.S. Armed Forces which are stationed in Japan proper under the United States - Japan Security Treaty, the Japanese Government provides the U.S. Forces with them, after leasing or purchasing the necessary property from the owners, according to the decision of the Joint Committee under the provisions of Article 26, the United States - Japan Administrative Agreement. In case the Japanese Government leases land for the above purposes, it pays, in addition to rentals, the compensations for standing crops, trees and bamboos, buildings, and fixtures as well as the compensations for the loss incurred by those

concerned

concerned due to removal, suspension of business, etc.

As regards the land to be used by the U.S. Armed Forces in the Ryukyu Islands, it is desirable that the conclusion of lease contracts on necessary land or the compulsory expropriation of land will be made, in principle, through the Government of the Ryukyu Islands. It is also desirable that the use of the additional lots of land will be avoided as far as possible and that due regard will be given to the wishes of inhabitants concerning rents and compensations for loss in the case of land whose use is inevitable for the activity of the Armed Forces.

(3) Outrageous incidents caused by U.S. servicemen.

There may be cited for instance the following two cases of outrage committed by U.S. servicemen to young girls which occurred in succession, considerably arousing the indignation of the inhabitants of the Ryukyu Islands and exerting a bad influence on their feelings toward the United States. On September 4, a girl aged 6 of Ishikawa-shi was violated and killed by an American serviceman in the vicinity of Kadena, and furthermore, on the 10th of the same month, one negro soldier belonging to the Marine Corps broke into a private house at Gushikawa Village and kidnaped a 9-year-old girl while she was fast asleep, and violated and injured her seriously.

On September 14, the Legislature of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands unanimously passed "a resolution calling for a public trial of cases of murder, rape and kidnaping committed by U.S. servicemen involving young girls and also for the publication of the entire

picture

picture of the past trials by the Provost Court" (see the outlines given in Annex 6), and desired the United States Civil Administration authorities to act with prudence in dealing with offences of this kind.

It is desired that the United States Civil Administration authorities will take appropriate measures against the recurrence of this type of crimes, and that arrangements will be made for facilitating the inhabitants to make claims for compensation for the damages done to them by the misconduct of U.S. servicemen and military civilian employees. Under the present rule, the victims of such incidents may lodge claims themselves directly with the Headquarters of the Armed Forces for compensation, but as there is much inconvenience in taking such action, for an access to the U.S. military establishments is not easy for inhabitants and there is the language difficulty in making claims in English, it is desirable that they will be permitted to take necessary steps in the above regard through the Government of the Ryukyu Islands.

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 determing the status of a geographical area and its inhabitants. In other words, permanent allegiance is owed only to a "de jure sovereign."

The

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 29° north latitude (including the Ryukyu Islands and the Daito Islands), 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

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 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

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. 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

"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

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.)

Annex 2.

The legal basis for the presence of the United States in the Ryukyu Islands rests on the Potsdam and the Cairo Declarations, the Japanese Instrument of Surrender, and the Peace Treaty with Japan. The Allied peace terms were laid down in the Potsdam Declaration (July 26, 1945), to which the United States, the United Kingdom, China and the Soviet Union expressly committed themselves. For one thing, that declaration stipulated that Japanese sovereignty would be limited to the four main islands of Japan and such minor islands as the Allied Powers might determine. The Cairo Declaration, issued December 1, 1943, had announced it to be the purpose of the "Three Great Allies" (China, the United Kingdom and the United States) to expel Japan from territories "which she had taken by violence and greed." No specific mention was made of the Ryukyus. In the Japanese Instrument of Surrender, signed September 2, 1945, Japan accepted the Potsdam terms. Article 3 of the Peace Treaty with Japan deals expressly with the Ryukyu Islands together with all other Japanese islands south of the 29th parallel of latitude. In that Article Japan agreed to concur in any proposal that the United States might make to the United Nations to place these islands under its trusteeship, with the United States as the sole aministering authority. The Article further provides that pending the making of such a proposal the United States shall have the right to exercise the powers of administration, legislation and jurisdiction over the territory and inhabitants of the islands.

The

The Treaty was signed on September 8, 1951, by the United States and 47 other members of the United Nations and by Japan. It was not signed by the Soviet Union, its satellites, and a few other member states, including India and Indonesia.

To date, the United States has made no such proposal to the United Nations. If we were to do so, we would presumably wish to insist that the islands be declared a strategic area, since their chief international--and therefore American--importance is strategic. We might also wish to insist upon a trusteeship agreement similar to the one adopted for the Japanese Mandated Islands in a resolution of the Security Council of April 2, 1947. Those islands, now known as the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, were taken by Japan from Germany during the First World War and were mandated to Japan by the League of Nations. The Trusteeship Agreement of 1947 designated the United States as the sole administering authority and entitled it to establish military bases and fortifications in the trust territory. The stationing of armed forces in the territory was authorized for purposes of fulfilling obligations to the Security Council, for local defense, and for maintenance of law and order. The Trusteeship Agreement also places United States nationals in a preferred position in the "Pacific Islands" over the nationals of other members of the United Nations. If a similar agreement were reached with regard to the Ryukyus we would enjoy as complete

freedom

freedom of action there as we now possess for taking any steps we deem necessary for the islands' defense and security.

The chief advantage claimed for such a disposal of the Ryukyus is that the United States would thereby be morally supported in having the sanction of the United Nations. Yet, however fine a line of moral distinction may be drawn between holding a conquered territory as an internationally recognized "trust" and as an outright annexation, Asians would tend to regard it as a difference in name only. This is especially so because they object in principle to the presence of Western military forces on their soil and to the subjection of fellow Asians to Western political control. Indeed, one of the reasons given by India for her refusal to sign the Japanese Peace Treaty was that the treaty did not provide for the return of the Ryukyus to Japan. However, last but not least, a strategic trusteeship for the Ryukyus would require the approval of the Security Council of the United Nations, and there is no reason to believe that the Soviet Union, would fail to exercise its right of veto.

There are three other choices open to the United States: 1, to continue to administer the islands as at present, pending a general Far Eastern settlement; 2, to hold only the southern islands where the best base-sites are located and return the northern islands to Japan; and 3, to declare recognition in principle of Japan's sovereignty over all the Ryukyus and to offer to conclude with Japan

arrangements

arrangements for military bases and for restoring the islands to Japanese rule.

The first choice is reasonable in that the United States seems justified in retaining the islands until a stable peace has been fairly assured in the Far East. It might also afford the United States a measure of bargaining power as we attempt the herculean task of bringing the Soviet Union and Communist China into a negotiated Far Eastern settlement. Meanwhile, Japanese dissatisfaction might be somewhat allayed if the United States were to declare itself prepared to turn the Ryukyus over to Japan on condition that the Soviet Union did likewise with the Kuriles and South Sakhalin. However, if the Soviet Union failed to accept the offer, which is practically a foregone conclusion, the resentment felt by Japan might be increased. And since a general Far Eastern settlement now seems entirely remote no advantage would appear to be gained in holding the islands as an anti-Soviet lever.

The second alternative, a compromise between the first and the third, would satisfy our present and future requirements for bases without the necessity of negotiating for them with the Japanese Government. If an unfriendly government should some day rise to power in Japan and we were forced to relinquish our bases there, those in the Ryukyus would still be ours. But this is a dubious advantage, for with both Communist China and Japan unfriendly, even

hostile,

hostile, the United States would find its position in the islands most precarious, possibly untenable. Moreover, to attempt to hold them under such circumstances would be locking the stable door after the horse had been stolen. Returning the northern islands might soothe Japanese feelings temporarily, and the people of Amami-Oshima would be entirely placated, but discontent would be inevitably heightened in the southern islands.

The third choice seems to be the best solution: an American declaration of Japan's sovereignty over the Ryukyus linked with an offer to conclude an arrangement whereby Japan would grant military bases in the islands to the United States and the United States would restore the islands to Japanese rule. Most urgent is a clarification of American intentions that will put an end to present uncertainties in the minds of the Ryukyuan people, encourage them and the Japanese to start preparing for their common future, and remove a source of serious dissatisfaction with the United States. There can be little doubt that such a proposal coming from the United States would be welcomed by Japan if it did not sound like an insistence by us on having the bases first before we promised to let the islands go. Japan would probably agree even to deferring the actual transfer until the present emergency in Korea is over, or at least for a specified period of years. Assurances have been given by Japanese and Ryukyuan spokesmen that such an arrangement would be acceptable to

them.

them. The Japanese Prime Minister, Mr. Yoshida, informed the Diet last July that he expected that the islands would continue to be held by the United States as long as military necessity required and would then be restored to Japan. Mr. Yoshida's statement was apparently deliberately evasive and intended to put off the raising by the opposition of an embarrassing issue.

There have been Japanese suggestions that once Japan's sovereignty over the islands was recognized, mutually satisfactory terms could be reached for United States military bases, at least until Japan was ready to assume responsibility for them as a part of the defense of the western Pacific. It would be strange indeed if Japanese attitudes were otherwise, since the apparent alternative to granting us bases would be a loss to Japan of the islands altogether. Moreover, it would be illogical to expect that Japan would withhold from the United States rights on outlying islands that she had freely granted in the home area. Officials of the Ryukyu Government, on a tour of the United States last August, declared that their people would have no objection to the maintaining of bases by the United States. As long as we pay reasonable rentals for the land used, the Ryukyuans have much to gain by our presence in the islands, for our forces there spend money freely, give employment to natives, and guarantee external security.

From the American standpoint also there are many advantages

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in this choice. It would relieve the United States of a longterm economic burden. It would greatly improve our moral stand. At present our position in the Ryukyus appears little better than that of the Soviet Union with respect to the Kuriles and South Sakhalin. The United States has many times declared that it supported the principle of self-determination. The Ryukyuans do not want independence, and a Ryukyuan nation could not hope to become a going concern. But they do want to be reunited with Japan. The return of the islands to Japan would be hailed by the Ryukyuans and the Japanese as giving heed to their aspirations. It would tend to cement their friendship with us, to instill confidence, and to dispose the Japanese Government to wholehearted cooperation in the defense of the free world in East Asia. Japan's united, disciplined and patriotic people, 85,000,000 strong, can be a potent force on our side. The American people are becoming more and more insistent that Asians assume a greater share in their own defense, and have heartily supported measures for arming them. But it is just as important to give Asians a cause to fight for as arms to fight with. To return the Ryukyus to Japan would be concrete proof that we meant what we said in the Atlantic Charter. It would strengthen the cause for which we fight and would give our allies in Asia and elsewhere renewed spirit and hope.

(From "The Future of the Ryukyus"
by Joseph W. Ballantine)

Annex 3.

The dilemma we face is this: after eight years of occupation, the expenditure of probably more than $300 million (if any estimate can be made), and the well-intentioned efforts of many hundreds of Americans, the Ryukyuans want to be returned to Japan. Polls conducted by American indicate that the feeling is nearly universal. The reasons for this attitude are many. During the eight-year period there has been enough maladministration, bungling, and contract with a few unscrupulous Americans to cause Ryukyuans to compare our rule unfavorably with that of the Japanese. But the chief reason is the spiritual hopelessness faced by a people who have been severed from the tap roots of their culture. This is the unarticulated but deeply felt reason for the intense desire to return to Japan, even when it is admitted that Japan will be unable to protect or to rehabilitate the islands. In part, of course, what the Ryukyuans want is merely an end to uncertainty. Many of them, particularly in southern Okinawa, are mainly concerned for their fate as a cultural entity and do not strongly desire return of the islands to Japan. Some of these favor becoming a territory of the United States; almost none would accept trusteeship. Knowing that they cannot be independent, they are willing to accept almost any alternative if only some decision on their destiny is made.

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The whole problem is further aggravated by the vigorous, articulate activity of the Communist People's Party, which exploits the uncertainty, accuses the United States of aggrandizement, and spotlights every deficiency in American administration. How intense the feelings of the people would be without this noxious Communist agitation it is difficult to estimate.

The Central Dilemma

The central dilemma, then, is the disposition of the Ryukyu Islands. A decision needs to be made. It should be communicated to the people with vigor, courage, sympathy, and directness. It should be implemented in such a way as to convince them that for them as men the future holds hope and dignity consistent with their traditions and aspirations.

Five alternative solutions to this problem have been proposed by Ryukyuans and Americans: annexation by the United States, complete independence, UN trusteeship, immediate return to Japan, and finally, continuation of the present status. None of these proposals quite meets the needs of Pacific *realpolitik* of the traditions or aspirations of Ryukyuans or Americans. Annexation is immoral and unthinkable in the face of our renunciation of territorial desires; independence is impossible because of a deficit economy and the inexperience of the people, and because it would probably mean eventual seizure by

Communist

Communist China or the Soviet Union. Trusteeship would not really change the present situation since the Ryukyuan government would retain the same form and the fundamental question would remain unanswered: what would come after trusteeship?

The most widely held view favors immediate return of all of the islands to Japan. This is a solution which has great appeal, but is likely to be unworkable in the face of the need for maintaining military strength there. A sovereign Japan in the Ryukyus would put the success of our military mission at the mercy of unpredictable and delicate relations between Japanese, Ryukyuans, and Americans. If the military mission were but a small part of the politics and economy of the islands (as is the case in Japan), that would be no great problem. But the Southern third of Okinawa is dotted with large military bases which completely dominate the island's economy and way of life. If the Japanese were sovereign, Ryukyuan and Japanese interests might well combine to embarrass American objectives. The degree of Japanese toleration of and cooperation with Americans would depend on the political situation in Japan Proper. This is hardly stable enough to guarantee maximum goodwill toward Americans. The decrease in tempo of the Korean war will threaten Japanese economy. Unless the United States supports that economy Japan may be forced to look with sympathy

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to China and the Soviet Union. This attitude, if directed against Americans on Okinawa, can reduce this military bastion to a hotbed of contentious strife. Under the circumstances, it seems better to assure central, overall control by American military authorities.

The most promising solution, in the writer's opinion, is a blend of several of the above proposals. It should maintain the principle of Japan's residual sovereignty. It should contemplate reversion to Japan in due course, contingent upon Japan's ability to resume responsibility for the islands. The Amami group should be returned to Japan immediately as evidence of our good faith. The idea of United Nations trusteeship should be abandoned, and the United States should admit candidly and unashamedly that it will retain immediate control until reversion to Japan is feasible.

In the interim of American rule the people should be shown the advantages which accrue from our administration. Obvious as there may seem, they have not been presented to the Ryukyuans in an effective way. The first advantage is that the Ryukyus are at the confluence of two great cultures. To their earlier experiences with China and Japan they can now add a new experience with the West. This places them in a remarkable position in the Pacific and prepares them for a significant place in the Japanese nation. Secondly, the people have been given unprecedented opportunity to

develop

develop new skills in business, government, and mechanical activities, and have been accorded responsibilities never dreamed of under Japanese rule. This is a spiritual value without price and if fully appreciated might do much to raise the self-esteem of the people. The third advantage of American rule is the incomparable gains in physical rehabilitation and public health which could not have been accomplished by any other nation. These advantages, if effectively presented to the people in a context admitting eventual reversion to Japan, would go far toward giving meaning and value to the interim period of American rule.

After declaration of these policies the Ryukyus would have to be re-identified culturally with Japan and the way prepared for integration in the Japanese scheme of government. Unrestricted travel between the islands and Japan should be allowed. Expert help and advice to solve speicific problems should come from Japan rather than from the United States. Financial, economic, and foreign trade affairs should be meshed with those of Japanese. This period will be difficult because the Ryukyuans will immediately focus their allegiance on Japan and might even work openly against the Americans. It will be necessary firmly and quietly to assert American control even while experimenting with progressive decontrol. If the experiment proceeds with amicable relations between Japanese, Ryukyuans,

Ruykyuans, and Americans, it might even be conceivable to return the islands before Japan is able to defend them militarily. We could retain our military bases under an agreement similar to that made for Japan. This is unlikely, however, for reasons earlier explained.

The importance of such a policy is that it would make official and boldly assert what now seems to be our unstated aim. It would give as much certainty to the Ryukyuan future as it is in our power to give. Yet it would be flexible enough to allow for almost any unexpected move by the Communist world. It would reassert the benefits brought by the United States and would reestablish emotional bonds with Japan. It would, finally, provide a counter to the Communists' propaganda which now makes much of the uncertainty enveloping the islands.

(From "The Outlook for the Ryukyus" by Ralph J.D. Brainbanti.)

Annex 4.

D E C L A R A T I O N

We hereby declare as follows in accordance with the resolution of a mass meeting of inhabitants of the Ryukyu Islands:

When the Military Land Mission was sent to the United States in May last, we pointed out the vital importance to us of the question of the lands for the use of the United States armed forces and made known our intention to the people at home and abroad, looking forward to the adoption of right and proper measures by the United States Government for the solution of the problem.

All of us greatly appreciate the invaluable services of the Mission which has conveyed straightforwardly the intention of the inhabitants of our islands to the United States Congress, thereby having virtually prevented the adoption of a measure tantamount in effect the purchase of lands for such use, and succeeded in inviting to these Islands a fair-minded Commission.

Despite such zealous negotiations made under the backing of the whole inhabitants, however, there are signs that a recent development is running counter to our expectation for a reasonable solution of the problem, and consequently we cannot but conclude that the situation is getting worse rapidly rather than turning for the better. Instead of blanket payment of the land rents there have taken place the requisitioning and forcible

measuring

measuring of land one lot after another.

Thus, the question of the military land is giving rise to fresh questions in frequent succession, making on us an impression that we are ridiculed in preparing for making sincere efforts in the future in connection with the original question.

We, however, wish to assert that, on whatever aspects of the question of the military lands emphasis may be laid in dealing with it, there can be no reasonable settlement of the question if it be attempted by ignoring and overriding the living rights of us, the 800,000 inhabitants of the Islands, which have been firmly established in this area including the fields, residential lands and forests inherited by us from our remote ancestors as well as the adjacent seas.

No authority could deprive us of our rights to live.

These living rights of ours have found expression in the "four principles" which we advocate. We are determined to adhere to these principles no matter what may happen.

We wish to point our frankly that, the submission of ourselves to the deprivation of the important rights to live would not mean our cooperation with the United States, but, on the contrary, it would leave the root of creating anti-American sentiments among the inhabitants.

In

In the meantime, we see a ray of hope in the fact that the United States Congress, in compliance with our wishes, has decided to make its own enquiries into the matter shortly in a fair and unbiased manner.

We sincerely hope that the United States Enquiry Commission will visit the Ryukyu Islands as soon as possible to examine the question from the viewpoint of the safeguard of the inhabitants' right to live, and will take measures of solving the problem in a way satisfactory to both sides by mutual agreement, instead of by force, based on the "four principles."

It should be emphasized that we do not spare ourselves to co-operate with the Commission in finding a solution to the question which is based on such agreement between the two parties as referred to above.

September 10, 1955

The Second Mass Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Ryukyu Islands for the Promotion of Settlement of the Question of the Lands for the use of the United States Armed Forces

Annex 5.

R E S O L U T I O N

The United States Forces, in disregard of the discontent of the inhabitants, have already used for the construction of military bases 40,076 acres of land, accounting for 12.34 per cent of the total area of Okinawa. The 230,000 inhabitants owning military land have been thrown into a difficult plight with reasonable compensation left unpaid and substitute land left unprovided. The farm-land representing some 20 per cent of the prewar area in Okinawa having been taken over for military use, the farmers have been reduced to poorly landed peasants with merely 0.81 acre of cultivated land on the average; which is an extremely small size of land for a farm household never heard of in other countries. Since the Marine Corps were transferred to Okinawa, forcible investigation and survey have been made over the land acquired under contracts or by means of compulsory expropriation embracing Kunigami-mura and other villages and towns totalling 19 which covers an area of 40,503 acres, and which corresponds to one-fourth of entire Okinawa, if the land already requisitioned is added to. It may be true that the area of land on which investigation and survey have been made is not always the same as the area to be requisitioned, but any further requisition of land will ruin Okinawa's industries and economy. This, if

happens

happens, will inevitably bring about, coupled with shortage of fuel and lumber, serious situation, endangering particularly the inhabitant's livelihood. We are aware of the fact that there are many lots left vacant within the area for military use. We are firmly convinced that the land to be used by the Marines should be provided by the rational utilization of the present military land still left unused, and further expropriation of land be avoided under any circumstances in order to relieve the inhabitants from hardship and to promote the growth of industries. We hereby resolve that we combine the efforts of all the inhabitants for preventing any further requisition of land.

Annex 6.

Resolution Calling for Public Trial of Cases of Murder, Outrage and Kidnaping involving young Girls and for Publication of the Entire Picture of Past Trials by Provost Court

Immeasurable hatred and indignation have been created among all the inhabitants of the Ryukyus since a six-year-old girl, who was kidnaped from Ishikawa Village on September 3, 1955, was found mercilessly killed on the following day, 4th, and proved by post-mortem examination to have been violated.

Such diabolically cruel and atrocious conducts committed against God and man, bring disgrace upon a civilized community. It is really regretable for the national pride of the United States and also for the friendship between the inhabitants and Americans that these incidents have been caused by U.S. servicemen. It is a well-known fact that U.S. servicemen have been responsible for numerous similar incidents in the past. Nevertheless, no trial of such cases has been opened even to the victims and other persons involved much less the general public. In a word, the inhabitants are killed, beaten or insulted with victims left uncompensated and with no remedy resorted to for the indiscipline among servicemen. It gives an impression to

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the inhabitants that the fundamental human rights are ridden down and the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights are ignored, creating a source of fear and criticism among the inhabitants.

In view of the serious nature of these crimes which are sheer fiendish brutalities belying the name of civilization, we demand the public trial of these cases. And we also demand the publication of the entire picture of past trials, in a hope that the distrust and fears now cherished by the inhabitants in respect to U.S. servicemen will be dispelled.

A'3.0.0.7-1-2

VIEWS OF JAPANESE GOVERNMENT
ON RYUKYUAN PROBLEMS に関する件

十月三十日午後 谷大使が来日中の米国下院軍事委員会調査団のW.S.マール議員の来訪をうけたが、その際大使は同議員にみし外務省より提出した本件資料を参考すべく要請した。

（本件資料は アジア局長書信をもって十五部送付済みのところ、三十日米大使館より更に十部送付あったこと依頼があったるも、さらに六部追送した）

外務省

A'3.0.0.7-1

（本資料は、在京米大使館を通じ、沖縄の軍用地問題現地調査のため十月下旬来朝した米下院軍事小委員会調査団に配布された。）

VIEWS OF JAPANESE GOVERNMENT ON RYUKYUAN PROBLEMS

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Japanese Government
October 1955

外務省

「琉球諸島」、「小笠原諸島」、「沖縄諸島」ニモ同様ニ

一九五二年九月八日サンフランシスコ市ニオイテ署名サレタ日

本国トノ平和条約第三条ノ規定ニ基ク、現在アメリカ合

衆国ノ行政、司法及立法権ノ下ニアルノ本邦ノ行政上ニ置

かれている琉球諸島ニ対シテハ日本国ハ施政権ヲ保有シ

ナイコトヲモッテ、琉球住民ハ日本国国籍ヲ保有シナイコトニ

なる。

この条は、琉球諸島、南方諸島その他の南及南東の日本の諸島

を扱う。日本国は、これらの諸島に関し、すべての権利を放棄

した。

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 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 the United Nations Trusteeship system, with the United States as administering authority.

外務省

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

との米国国務省法律顧問の見解を両国ここに（高橋）

（高橋）。

二、講和条約本文の規定に基き米国の施政下に置かれた

この琉球諸島並に南方の琉球住民は必ず日本国国民に帰

外務省

The Ryukyu archipelago and the Bonins may be placed under United Nations jurisdiction.

The statements by the American and British

ゆるが如き解釈は日本国政府に対し一切行なはれず、

~~南琉球~~ 沖縄県は、

（日本国民の資格）

ゆるが如き解釈は日本国政府に対し一切行なはれず、

外務省

Delegates on the residual sovereignty of Japan over these islands are a source of gratification to my colleagues and to all my country. I cannot but hope that the administration of these islands will be put back into Japanese hands in the not distant future with the reestablishment of world security, especially the security of Asia.

外務省

代表者ノ日本ノ殘餘ノ主權ニ關シテハ我カ同僚ノ一同ニ對シ我カ國ニ取リテハ滿足ノ源ナリ。我ハ此等諸島ノ行政ハ世界ノ安全ノ再建ニ伴ヒ不遠ノ將來ニ於テ日本ノ手ニ戻サルルコトヲ望マザルヲ得ズ。特ニ亞細亞ノ安全ニ於テ然リトス。

三 Joseph W. Ballantine 氏ノ "The Future of The Ryukyus" ニ於テ米國ニ開ケタル三ツノ選擇ニ關シ

外務省

[illegible]

The third choice seems to be the best solution: an American declaration of Japan's sovereignty over the Ryukyus ~~but~~ linked with an offer to conclude an arrangement whereby Japan would grant military bases in the islands to the United States and the United States would restore the islands to Japanese

外務省

rule. ([illegible])

3 Ralph J. D. ~~Braib~~ Braibanti [illegible] [illegible] The "Outlook for the Ryukyus" [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ~~five~~ five alternative solutions [illegible] annexation by the United States, complete independence, UN trusteeship, immediate return to Japan [illegible] continuation of the present status [illegible]

外務省

The most promising solution is a blend of several of the above proposals. It should maintain the principle of Japan's residual sovereignty. It should contemplate reversion to Japan in due course, contingent upon Japan's ability to resume responsibility for the islands." と論じている（別添三参照）。

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(3) 一九五三年十二月二十四日に奄美群島に関する日米協定が締結され、右日本側の希望の一部が実現され、日本国国民は喜びをもって米国側の好意的配慮に感謝した。

の等の十結十る等の業事事業を交換し、日本国政府は、二〇〇〇万円の
人に対し、毎日平均約二〇〇〇万円の
各が、少くとも一定の期間、雇傭を継続する
義務を負ふ。(3) 毎年約一〇〇名の若干
熟練のある職員一無数を新たに雇ふ。
雇傭面、特に技術的熟練ある人材の獲得は日本国の
(2) 日本国の外人顧問、外人専門家は今後外国人
日本国の外人顧問は日本国政府に対し、特殊の
業務を遂行する。

川 日本国政府は、雇傭面の一切の責任を負ふ。

提唱されつゝある。

1951年11月1日の講和条約の発効に際し、
ジョン・F・ダレス特使は、雇傭面の問題について
次のように述べた。

"It is my conviction that the Treaty of Peace with Japan represents the first and strongest bulwark against the continued spread of aggression

in this area. Under the terms of the Treaty of Peace the Ryukyu Islands remain for the present politically ~~separation at~~ separated from Japan. However, political separation does not entail severence of traditional culture and economic ties. On the contrary, it is the policy of the U.S. Civil Administration, subject only to

essential requirements of military security, to eliminate all unnecessary restrictions on travel, communications and commerce between the Ryukyus and Japan."

国際法上、琉球諸島は日本国から切離されたが、日本国と琉球諸島の文化的伝統的繋がりは、米国民政府の政策として、必要な軍事上の要求に従ってのみ、一般的な旅行、通信、商業に関する不必要な制限を除去する。

調査団派遣に関する件

一、調査団の構成

(イ) 調査団の構成

調査団は国際連盟の各国代表者及び国際連盟事務局の職員より成り行政的に日本国政府に対する勧告を作成する

(ロ) 調査団の任務

調査団は一定の期間内に満洲国の現状を調査し日本国及満洲国政府に対する勧告を作成する

調査団は満洲国の政治、経済、社会及国際関係に関する事項を調査する

調査団は満洲国の政治、経済、社会及国際関係に関する事項を調査する

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の開院式に送ったメッセージの中において、自治機構は主席の選択により完成され、この主席選挙が実現すれば諸君の政府の役人はすべて諸君自身の選挙するものとなるであろう旨をのべて遠からず琉球住民に対して完全な自治が与えられることが明らかにされた。琉球住民もまた完全なる自治が与えられるよう切に望んでいるが、未だにその希望が叶えられていない。

米国政府においては琉球列島統治の基本を明示する法律を制定する計画がある模様であるが、この際琉球住民に対しできる限りの自治を許すこと特に琉球政府行政主席が琉球住民の選挙により選ばれることが認められることを希望する。右琉球住民に対する自治の拡大は琉球住民の米国に対する信頼と協力を一層増進するものとなるであろう。

(2) 米軍使用地に関する問題

琉球住民は現在の極東 殊に沖縄における米軍の任務に関しては充分な理解をもっており、従って米軍が沖縄に駐屯する以上米軍が必要欠くべからざる範囲の土地を沖縄において使用することは止むを得ないものとしているものと信ぜられる。沖縄における米軍使用地に関する問題が現在琉球住民が当面している

最も重大な問題の一となっている主要原因は次の諸点にあるものと考えられる。

(イ) 米国側が支払っている賃貸料平均坪当り年二・〇三B円に対し地主側は平均坪当り年二一・四四B円を要望しており、その差が甚だしいこと(一九五五年五月十九日付琉球新報朝刊)。

土地の使用開始に際し、立毛、立竹木等に対する

補償、移転料、休業又は転業補償等が充分に考慮されないこと。

(ロ) 米国側が本問題を根本的に解決するために地料の一括払による半永久的地上权設定の方法を講じようとしたが、右は土地に対する地主琉球人に農民の愛着に対し非常なショックを与えたこと。

(ハ) 米軍使用地は現在約四万エーカーであり、右は沖縄群島総面積の約一二%を占めているが、米軍は右の外にダリン用として約三九、〇〇〇エーカー(北部沖縄山林地帯約二七、〇〇〇エーカーを含む。)を新たに使用せんとしている。琉球列島は土地狭隘で人口稠密であるため代替地が得難く、且つ、後進経済のために特に農民の場合は転業が困難である。

比嘉秀平琉球政府行政主席一行六名は去る五月下旬渡米し、本件米軍使用地問題に関する住民の希望を米国政府及び連邦議会に対し開陳したが、右に際し米国側筋に下院軍事委員会が示された理解ある態度に対しては、琉球住民は非常に感謝しており、同委員会が行う本件に関する現地調査に対して非常に期待している。

琉球住民は九月十日に第二回軍用地問題解決促進住民大会を開催し、米国連邦議会下院軍事委員会調査団を迎えるに際しての要望として別添(四)及び(五)の如き宣言及び決議を行っている。

日米安全保障条約に基き日本本土に駐留する米軍軍隊が使用する施設又は区域に関しては、日米行政協定第二十六条に基き合同委員会の協議に従い、日本政

府がこれらを賃借又は買收して米側に提供している。日本政府は右目的のために土地等を賃借する場合には賃貸料の外に、立毛、立木竹、建物、工作物等に対する損失補償、移転、休業等により生ずる損失の補償等を行っている。

沖縄において米軍が使用する土地に関し、米国当局と住民との間の直接の摩擦を避けるため必要土地の賃貸

借の契約、強制的な土地收用等はすべて原則として琉球政府を通じて行われることが望ましく、米軍使用地の拡大はできるだけ避けるとともに、必要欠くべからざる使用地については賃借料その他の損失補償に関する琉球住民の要求が充分に考慮されるよう希望する。

(3) 米兵暴行事件

最近琉球住民が極度に憤激し、住民の対米感情に

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Legislative Note by Government of Ryukyu Islands

悪影響を及ぼしている事件として米国軍人による幼女暴行殺害がある。すなわち、九月四日石川市の六才の幼女が一米兵により嘉手納附近において凌辱殺害せられ、又十日にマリーン部隊の一黒人兵が具志川村の民家を襲い、睡眠中の九才の少女を拉致して凌辱重傷を負わしめた二事件が続いて発生した。

琉球政府立法院は九月十四日「幼女殺人、暴行、

誘拐事件裁判の公開、並びに過去における軍事裁判の全貌公表に対する要望決議」（要旨別添（六）参照）を全員一致にて可決し、この種犯罪に対する米国管理当局の善処方を要求している。

米国管理当局がこの種犯罪が再び繰り返されないよう万全の措置をとるとともに、米国軍人、軍属の行為による琉球住民が受けた損害の賠償請求に関し

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ては、琉球住民のために便宜な方法が措ぜられるよう
希望する。現在被害者自身が、直接関係兼用軍軍
司令部へ請求手続を行うことになっているが、実際問
題として琉球住民の米軍施設への出入の不自由、英語
による手続の必要等の不便がある模様であり、琉球
政府を通じての請求方法が認められると便宜である。

外務省