琉球大学学術リポジトリ

米国管理下の南西諸島情況雑件 第二巻

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2. 財産、請求权の処理問題一 1

アジヤ局
第一課長
第二課長

アジヤ五課長

南西諸島に係る財産、請求権の處理について

（昭和三十年三月五日、浅田事務官）

一、問題の性質

南西諸島に係る財産及び請求権の處理については、平和条約第四條(b)項で規定されているような特別取極の対象とはなつていない。朝鮮や台湾のように、わが国から分離した諸地域に係る財産請求権の處理とは、その性質を異にしている。

外務省

アジア局
1952. 6. 5
第一課

南西諸島に関しては、平和条約第二条の地域のように領土の分離得喪という関係はなく、したがつて住民の國籍帰属について何らの取極を要しないと同様、財産、請求権の處理についても特別の取極（合意）を必要としないのである。

併し、このように平和條約でわが國は南西諸島に対する領土権を放棄しておらず、同地はなおわが國の領土であることに変りはないにも拘らず、同地域に係る財産、

外務省

請求权の處理が問題となるのは、同地域が合衆国の単独占領の下にわが國から行政分離の状態に置かれ、平和條約発效後も行政、立法、司法の权力の行使が合衆国の管轄下に置かれるに至つたことの結果に外ならない。

二、南西諸島に係るわが國及わが國民の財産、請求权。

(一) 平和條約第四条(b)項との関係

南西諸島所在わが方財産の處理に関しては、平和条約第四条(b)項の規定との関係が問題となる。

即ち、わが國は、右の規定によつて右地域にあるわが方財産に対し、合衆國軍政府により、又はその指令に従つて行われた措置の效力を承認しなければならないものであるが、このことは、結局合衆國軍政府が南西諸島にあるわが方財産に対し如何なる措置をとり、その效力の範圍如何なるものであつたかを明らかにする必要がある。

沖縄の占領直後、南西諸島方面米海軍軍政長官ニミツ
によって布告された米海軍軍政府布告第七号は
「財産の管理」に関し次のように規定している。（別添参照）
（United States Navy Military Government Proclamation No.7.
"Custodian of Property"）
本布告の放力発生の日から、本軍政府下の地域にある左の財
産は、財産管理官に帰属する。
a、すべての遺棄財産
b、すべての国有財産及び

c、國際法の下に、補償を要せず没収されたすべての私有財産、（第二条）
右の各財産の定義については、第一条に示されているが
要するに南西諸島に存置されたわが國及びわが國民の財
産を差すものと考えられる。
これらの財産は、すべて軍政府の下にある財産管理官に帰
属する（shall vest in the Custodian Property）という
わけであるが、この帰属（Vest）という意味は、原所有

著の所有权そのものまで否定する所謂没收ではない。

それは國際法に基く占領軍の权限として行使された

もので、最終的所有权（权原）は平和条約其他において

その放棄が合意されぬ限り依然原所有者のもとに

残っている。

一九五〇年十二月五日付、米極東軍司令官より琉球軍

司令官宛「合衆国琉球民政府に関する指令」（別紙参照）によると

南西諸島所在わが方の公私の財産に対する取扱につい

て、大要次の通り指令している。

A、公有財産

南西諸島所在の日本政府所有不動産に対する权原は、平

和条約の発效までは依然として日本にある。占領期間中は

占領軍の权限に基き、

(1) 合衆国が必要とする公有財産は強制的に占有し、何らの対價

を支払うことなくこれを利用する。

(2) 合衆国が必要としないものも、すべて占有するとともに

必要な合衆国政府の法的措置がとられゝば、無償で琉球

の政府機関の使用に供し、又は賃借料を徴收して第一次的

には、これを琉球住民に貸與する。

B. 私有財産

(1) 合衆国が永久的に必要とする私有不動産又は施設に対する権原は、所有権者との交渉によって購入するか又は收用手續により收用する。

(2) 合衆国が一時的に必要とする財産は、賃借料を支払って徴收又は賃借する。

(3) 合衆国の必要としない財産は、日本人所有者に対し、これを琉球住民に賣却するよう奬勵する。

即ち、右指令は、公有財産に対する所有権は、平和條約によってその移轉、その他が合意されるまでは、日本にあることを

明確に述べており、私有財産についても購入、收用、賃借何れの措置がとられるにしても、原所有者の権原を尊重し、対價の支拂を要求している。

かくして、ニミツ布告才七号による財産の帰属は所有権そのもの、移轉、即ち没收を意味するものではないと解釈され、わが方はこれら財産に対する返還請求権又は補償請求権（賣却代金、賃借料その他の收益に対する）を主張することが

できる。但し、平和條約第四條(b)項の效果として、財産管理官によつてわが方財産に加えられた移轉、変更、賣却等の措置の效力は、これを認めなければならないから、損害賠償、現狀回復等の要求はできないことはいうまでもない。

(二)處理方法

南西諸島所在わが方財産は、平和條約発效後の今日と

雖も、同地域が合衆国の管轄下にある以上、琉球民政府の管理の下に置かれている事実に変りはない。従来は占領国の权限として行われていた財産の管理は、同地域に管轄权をもつ合衆国の权限に基き、合衆国の同地域に対する施政当局がこれを行つている。

したがつて、わが方が右財産に対する所有权を行使し、請求权を発動するためには、合衆国の施政当局(琉球民政府)、

直接にはその財産管理当局の許可を求めねばならない。いわば、接收（管理）解除の申請を行いその許可を必要とする。更に、これら財産（わが方）、請求権に対する権利の行使は、将来結局、これら地域がわが國の完全な主権の下に返還される可能性があることを考慮に置き、とくに現地住民との無用な摩擦を避け合理的な解決を圖ることが必要である。

次に、國有財産と私有財産に分け、その處理方法を檢討すると左の通りである。

(1) 國有財産

南西諸島はなおわが国の領土であるとの觀点から、有体財産たると無体財産たるとを問わず、一切の国有財産につき所有権の移轉その他の措置をとることなく、現状のまゝ引續き先方の管理に任すことが至当と考えられる。

（割譲地の場合は譲受国に無償で譲渡するのが原則である）

(2) 私有財産

原所有権の確認請求、財産の返還又は補償請求、その他請求権の行使は、請求権者が直接又は日本政府連絡事務所を通じ、琉球民政府に対し行う。現地において解決できない場合は、外交交渉によって、米国大使館を通じ折衝する。

三、琉球政府及び同地住民の財産、請求権。

琉球政府及同地住民の日本にある財産及び日本政府に対する請求権の法的性質は、同地域に対する行政、立法、司法の権力行使が合衆国の管轄下に入った事実によって影響されるものではない。公私有の財産ともわが国内にあるものはわが国の法令に従いその帰属が決定され、請求権に関しては既得権尊重の原則に基き処理される

右の場合、わが方の財産、請求权に対する先方の態度を勘案した上、具体的な案件について、先方の要求あり次第、個別的に處理するものとする。但し、該地域住民が特に熱望し、その最大且つ緊急問題となつている懸案事項については速かに解決を圖る。

（未拂給與、恩給、扶助料等の支給、郵便貯金、年金、保險金等の支払）

（北緯二十九度以南の南西諸島及小笠原諸島に関する対米折衝要領参照）

二 そいノ布告 第七号 「財産の管理」

United States Navy Military Government

Proclamation No.7

Custodian of Property

To The People Of The Islands Of Nansei Shoto

And Adjacent Waters Occupied By The United States Forces.

I.C.W. Nimitz, Fleet Admiral, United States Navy Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet and of the Pacific Ocean Areas, and Military Governor of the Islands of Nansei Shoto and Adjacent Waters occupied by the armed forces of the United States of America under my command, do hereby proclaim as follows:

Article I

Interpretations

In this proclamation and for all purposes relating thereto--

"Property" includes all forms of tangible and intangible property, and any right, title, or interest in property.

"Abandoned Property" includes all property which has been abondoned by anyone having any right, title or interest therein, and also any property determined to be abandoned by the Custodian of Property.

"State Property" includes all property in which any state except the United States of America has any right, title, or interest, and also any property which is owned, controlled or administered by any state except the United States of America, and also any property of companies, associations, corporations, institutions or bodies in which any

any state other than the United States of America has any substantial interest or over which it exercises substantial control, and also any property which the Custodian or Property determined to be state property.

"Private Property which under international law is subject to seizure without compensation" includes all private property which under international law is subject to seizure without compensation and also all private property which the Custodian of Property determines to be private property which under international law is subject to seizure without compensation.

"Custodian of Property" shall be the Chief Military Government Officer of my Military Government, or any officer designated by him to be the Custodian of Property.

Article II

Property Vested In The Custodian of Property

From the effective date of this proclamation the following property within the area under my Military Government shall vest in the Custodian of Property:

(a) All abandoned property;

(b) All state property; and

(c) All private property which under international law is subject to seizure without compensation.

Article III

Duty To Report Property Vested In The Custodian Of Property

All Persons who have knowledge of the existence or location of property

property vested in the Custodian or Property by Article II of this proclamation shall forthwith report the same by delivering to the Custodian of Property a statement describing the property and giving the location of it.

Article IV

Duty To Maintain And Surrender Property Vested In The Custodian Of Property

Section1. Until such time as they are ordered to surrender any property whichhis the subject of this proclamation all persons having any right, title, or interest in such property shall continue to hold such right, title, or interest, and all persons having the custody, control, or administration of any property subject to this proclamation shall continue to exercise such custody, control, or administration over the property, and all such persons having a right, title, or interest in or having the custody, control, or administration of, property which is the subject of this proclamation, shall be responsible for the maintenance of such property and shall take all necessary measures for preserving the same. All such persons shall keep accounts of such property, and, as demanded by the custodian of Property, shall render regular reports as to the operations, custody and administration of the property.

Section 2. No person having any right, title, or interest in, or having the custody, control, or administration of any property or suffer any action to be taken which shall materially affect the value or use of, or income from, such property without the consent of the Custodian of Property.

Section 3.

Section 3. Upon demand by the Custodian of Property all persons having any property which is the subject of this proclamation within their possession, custody, or controll shall surrender the same to the Custodian of Property.

Article V

Delegation of Powers

The Custodian of Property may delegate any and all of his powers to any officer of my Military Government and the acts of such officer shall be considered to be those of the Custodian of Property.

Article VI

Power To Issue Orders

The Custodian of Property may issue all such orders, rules, regulations, or other instructions as may be requisite for the execution and carrying out of this proclamation, and may, without affecting the generality of the foregoing, make regulations for the recovery of fees, charges, and expenses incurred by the Custodian of Property, or charged by the Custodian of Property, or charged by the Custodian of Property for any work done or services performed under this proclamation.

Article VII

Protection Of My Military Government

My military government and its officers shall be under no responsibility to the owner of any property taken into control under this proclamation, or to any person interested therein, to make good any loss or damage to

such

such property, however caused, or to compensate any such owner or other person for any loss suffered directly or indirectly by reason of the taking of control of such property, but nothing in this Article shall relieve any officer of may be under to my military government or to the government of the United States of America.

Article VIII

Penalties

Anyone who knowingly and without lawful authority:

(a) Interferes with or obstructs the Custodian of Property or his assistance in the exercise of any of their functions hereunder;

(b) Interferes with, removes, damages, conceals, or makes away with any property which the Custodian of Property has vested or is authorized to take into his control;

(c) Intereferes with, removes, damages, conceals, or make away with any property with intent to defeat, evade or avoid any responsibility, fine or punishment;

(d) Withholds any information or any document which the Custodian of Property is entitled to receive, or makes any false statement, or uses or refers to any false document in order to mislead the Custodian of Property as to any of the matters which he requires to know for the purposes of this proclamation; or

(e) Violates any other provision of this proclamation, or order, rule, or regulation issued thereunder;

shall, on conviction by an Exceptional Military Court be liable to imprisonment or fine, or both, as the Court may determine.

Article IX

Power To Vold Transactions

The Custodian of Property may be order direct that any transaction made at any time with regard to any property, shall be set aside and

held

held null and void if, in his opinion, the transaction was made to defeat, evade or avoid any provision of this proclamation or any responsibility, fine or punishment imposed or to be imposed on any person or enemy government.

Article X

Effective Date

This proclamation will become operative in each island or part thereof within the occupied territory on the date of its first publication.

Given under my hand at _____ this _____ day of _____, 1945.

C. W. Nimitz

Fleet Adminal,
United States Navy,
Commander in Chief,
United States Pacific Fleet and
Pacific Ocean Areas,
Military Governor Of The Islands Of Nansei Shoto
And Adjacent Waters.

RIDGWAY SENDS MESSAGE TO RYUKYUANS ON EVE OF DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE WHERE HE WILL SUCCEED EISENHOWER

NAHA - The following message was sent to Rycom Headquarters for the Ryukyuan people by General Matthew B. Ridgway on the eve of his departure from Tokyo for Europe where he will succeed General Eisenhower as Supreme Allied Commander in Europe:

"Upon the eve of my departure from the Far East, I would be grateful if you would convey to the Ryukyuan people, through their chief executive and their representatives in their Legislature, my sincere appreciation of their splendid cooperation in our mutual efforts to achieve a restoration of their economy and society. Under the guidance of the United States Civil Administration, supported by the GARIOA appropriations, but largely through the efforts of the Ryukyuan people themselves, a great measure of the inevitable damage and destruction as an aftermath of the war has been repaired.

"The natural resources of the islands are again being put to use for the benefit of the people; the school system has been substantially reestablished; the University of the Ryukyus has been founded; conditions in commerce and industry are improving; economic and cultural ties with the mother country of Japan are again being cultivated, and self-government by the people in the Legislative and Judicial branches has already been inaugurated. These are but a few of the accomplishments of the past few years of which the Ryukyuan people may be justly proud. It is my conviction that these accomplishments represent only a beginning, and that in them the Ryukyuan people have demonstrated their ability to solve their problems and to over-come other obstacles which remain ahead in their path of progress.

"I bespeak for my successor in the office of the governor of the Ryukyu Islands, and the United States Civil Administration, the same generous cooperation and steadfast endeavor which have been displayed toward me.

"As I depart to other duties in the service of my country, half-way around the world, my memories of the Ryukyu Islands and the Ryukyuan people will endure in warm recollection, and my heart-felt wishes for your welfare and your future will always remain with you."

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HEADQUARTERS
RYUKYUS COMMAND
Public Information Office
APO 331

29 May 1952

Immediate Release:

MASTER PLAN FOR OKINAWA CONSTRUCTION TO COST U.S. $500,000,000

Army officials on Okinawa this week announced that the "Master Plan" to develop the island into a powerful stationary aircraft carrier and amphibious base will cost U.S. taxpayers approximately 500 million dollars when completed. Mote than half this amount already has been appropriated.

Estimates of the total cost of the huge island construction program came to light during an informating program designed to acquaint Ryukyus Command officers with details of the plan. The Master Plan, expected to reach completion within the next several years, calls for widespread construction of roads, airfields, communications networks, water and power facilities and warehousing installations.

In addition, the Master Plan includes provisions for completely rebuilding the port of Naha, the capital city, and the construction of typhoon-proof housing facilities for Army, Air Force and civilian personnel in the Naha, Machinato and Kadena-Sukiran areas. Rentals for many of these buildings, built by Okinawan firms under Army contracts, are turned over to the Ryukyuan Government after maintenance funds have been deducted.

During this period of growth, the Okinawan people will receive millions of dollars in appropriations for their own power plants, government installations and communications facilities. Bolstered by GARIOA (Government Relief in Occupied Areas) the fledgling Government of the Ryukyu Islands has embarked on a large construction program of its own which will soon place the island in a more favorable economic position.

Since 1950, B-29 bombers of the 20th Air Force have probed the value of the island to the frontline troops in Korea and to the Department of Defense. When the construction program, now more than two years old, has been completed, Okinawa will have been built into one of the most powerful U.S. bases in the Pacific.

- 0 -

PASSPORTS AND VISA REQUIREMENTS FOR TRAVEL TO JAPAN

The latest information on passports and visa requirements for personnel taking leave in Japan was announced today by Lt. Col. A.J. Pollard, Acting

GI

GI of the Ryukyus Command.

According to Col. Pollard, military personnel in uniform will not be required to have either passport or visa.

For dependents of military personnel accompanying their sponsor, passports are required; visas are not required, he said. A special indorsement by the American Vice Consul, however, will be required in all passports.

For dependents not accompanying sponsor and all other civilians, including DACs, both passports and Japanese visas are required.

Information as to passports, visas, and passport indorsements may be obtained from the American Vice Consul at the USCAR Building in Naha, Col. Pollard stated.

- 0 -

OKINAWA AFRS REDUBBED RADIO OKINAWA

Radio Okinawa will soon be on the air. The new voice of the Information and Education Section, Ryukyus Command, will be heard for the first time at 0600 hours on Sunday, June 1st, on a frequency of 810 kilocycles.

AFRS, present radio voice of the Ryukyus Command, will make its last broadcast at midnight Saturday, May 31st.

The new frequency, far superior to any previously used by Okinawa's Armed Forces Radio Station, is as close to clear-channel operation as can be found in this part of the world, according to Capt. John P. Morrissey, officer in charge of the station.

He said that although the power of Radio Okinawa will be 250 watts at the outset, the frequency change is the first step in a completely new Armed Forces radio installation on the island. Eventually powerwill be increased to a full kilowatt, Morrissey stated, which will give blanket coverage throughout the Ryukyu Island chain. He pointed out, however, that even with its present power, Radio Okinawa will transmit a readable signal 400 miles out to sea, providing a homing beam for aircraft in all kinds of weather.

Okinawa's Armed Forces Radio station was "born" just three days after the invasion of the island on April 1, 1945. Radio equipment hit the beaches shortly after the assault landing, and in May, Lt. Gen. Simon B. Buckner, the commanding general of the Tenth Army, formally opened the station.

On

On September 7, 1945, via shortwave to the world, Okinawa AFRS broadcast the formal surrender ceremonies of the Ryukyu Islands by the Japanese, rbinging an end to all organized resistance in the Far East.

Now on the air 24 hours a day, the station brings a wide variety of local and Stateside programs to its listeners.

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IRRIGATION DAMS AT ISHIKAWA AND NAKAHODO OPENED

Completion of two additional dams in a huge agricultural irrigation program within the Ryukyus Command was marked by appropriate ceremonies in the Ishikawa and Nakahodo neighborhoods on Okinawa this week.

The dams are part of a project calling for eventual construction of 17 similar reservoirs in various parts of Okinawa. They are being built under supervision of the Food and Natural Resources Department of the U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands. Funds for their construction were accumulated from the sale of GARIOA supplies. Two of the 17 dams were put into operation some time ago and four others are rapidly nearing completion.

Importance of the irrigation project to Okinawa agriculture was indicated at the ceremony marking the opening of the Nakahoda dam today. During the ceremocy, officials announced that these two newest structures alone will increase rice production in their respective areas by more than 33 percent.

Greatest benefits are anticipated from the Ishikawa dam, which was opened last Tuesday, May 27. This project is expected to add 2,376,000 Okinawan yen ($19,800) to the value of the annual Ishikawa area rice crop through the reclamation of additional famr land.

The Ishikawa dam, which holds nearly 55-million gallons of water, cost ¥ 8,702,450 according to USCAR officials. The Nakahoda dam, holding about 11½-million gallons, cost ¥ 4,408,199.

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沖縄の土地問題について

五月十三日沖縄の土地問題について C.P.C. に於て Carl J. Whiting 氏から左の通り聽取された外務省及び沖縄財團理事長が返答した。

沖縄の土地問題が現在非常に混雜を来して居り、米軍としてもその解決を迫られて居るが　月　日沖縄財団から提出された約二千件の日本在住沖縄縣人が沖縄現地に所有している土地の申告書について調査をしたい。その内若干は既に C.P.C. は調査済であるが、大部分については日本政府に指示を発して調査を依頼するが、外ム省沖縄財団の意見如何ニ差し当り調査に対する。　　外務省

村　来週金曜日に提出して欲しい。これに基いて調査をする。

答沖縄財団ー先日提出した申告書は一五九八人の分であるが、これは不明確な点があるから撤回して改めて調査しては如何？

W氏ーそのまゝ調査したい。申告書の不確実な点については再沖縄財団の責任は追究しない積りである。

外省ー調査は必要と思ふ。政府の何省が之に当るかは研究の余地があると思はるが、沖縄財団が中心になる事は間違ひないと思うから、援助

して完成を期したい。

W氏―プランが出来たら政府に通牒を発する。

外省―その通牒の中に「沖縄財団にやらせる」の一句を入れて欲しい。

W氏―承知した。

外務省

沖縄に於ける土地の所有権に関する補足質問書

（沖縄に於ける土地所有権者が署名提出した最初の申立に関連させるために）

冒頭宣誓書：私（　　）は良心の命令に従い、真実を述べる。この真実については何らの附言を要しない。以下の宣誓は私の最善の情報、知識及信念に基いたものであることを望むます。私は何らの筆記者くは口頭の陳述をすることも要求されず、沈黙を守る権利があり、強いて私自身に罪を負はされることはないと通告されている。然し乍ら私はこの宣誓書を自発物に、私自身の自由意思で何らの恐怖も強制も又何らの報酬或いは免除の約束もなく作製する。

私は更に以下の宣誓書は私の申立に（財産の種類）、（坪数）（財産の所在）を補足することを目論む様に通告されている。その申立は（最初の申立の日附）と（申立を受理される事の所の名と所在地）と書込み提出された。

1. 署名の確実性

a. 私は前述の財産の始めの申立に対する署名若しくは捺印が私自身のものであるを認める。
(yes)(no)

b. 1a. の答が（no）の場合、申立の署名或いは捺印が（代理人の名）が私の真の権威ある代理人であり、私の申立を提出する意思を代理するものであるを認める。(yes)(no)

外務省

2. 権利の証明（財産取得に関する補足宣誓がなさるべきである）

a. 私は該財産が（日附）に（サンプラする）、（前の所有者の名）からの(1)（購買）(2)（相続）(3)（遺言状）(4)（贈物）であり、その人の最後の住所は（前所有者の住所）である。前所有者と私の関係は（　　）である。前所有者はまだ生きている。(yes)(no.)

b. 愛恤証の写或いは権利を現在の所有者に渡ったるを示す捺印された他の正式な書類は初の申立についている。(yes)(no)

備考：

c. 該財産の権利或いは証書は（その所名及所在地）に記録されている。

3. 財産の所在地

a. 下記の人々は該財産の所在を決定の参考人たるべきである。

氏名	関係	住所
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

b. 下記事項は該財産の検証に関する補足的注意事項である。

4. 追記

a. 私は（出生の玉　）で（年月日）に生れた。

b. 私の玉籍は（日本人）（沖縄人）である。

c. 私は沖縄に（　　）年間住んでいた。

d. 私が最後に沖縄に行ったのは（日附）で（旅行期間）間滞在した。

e. 私は沖縄からの引揚者で（あり）或いは（ない）、（月附）（船名）で引揚げた。

f. 引揚者でない場合は、沖縄を離れた理由は（理由の説明　　）である。

g. 私は（日本に残留する）、（月日沖縄に帰還する）つもりである。

h. 附言、

この書類を　年　月　日　日本　で作製した。

外務省

証人　署名　捺印

官署

(五) 利潤の使用法及ロスを生じた場合の処置

(一) 利潤の使用法

委託財産の管理は不動産收入（家賃收入）を以て地代、保険料、修繕料、管理事務費等の管理に要する経費を賄うよう極力努力しているが、未だ收支償う状況にはなっていないので、貸付金利息、預金利子等の利潤を以て財産管理收入として管理に要する経費の不足分の補塡に充てている。

(二) ロスを生じた場合の処置

沖縄関係財産はその処理の最終的決定に至る迄所属未定の特殊な財産である為、委託者も受託者もその管理に関しては万全の注意を拂って居り特に受託者は永年の経験者の立場から最善の努力を盡しているのであるが、万一の場合の償還に備えて積立金制度を採り万遺憾なきを期している。

外務省

(Mr. Robinson)

The Okinawa Foundation and Its Activities

The Okinawa Foundation was incorporated on October 15, 1946 to contribute in some measure to the rebuilding of a new Japan and in particular to aid and to encourage the people of Okinawa who had been exacted great sacrifices by the war so that they can re-establish themselves in the various fields of endeavor. The need of a non profit making organization of this nature had long been felt and the establishment of the Okinawa Foundation was a cause of relief and satisfaction to many. The founding of the Foundation was made possible by the original contribution of Mr. Kotaro Kokubo, who saw the immediate necessity of an institution of this kind when he visited the many thousands of displaced Okinawans living in poverty and squalor in different parts of Japan unable to make a new start in life because of lack of funds. Some 160,000 of them amongst whom were those who had been evacuated from Okinawa during the war, repatriates from overseas area and demobilized soldiers have been able to return to their island homes within the last eighteen months but there are still some 100,000 Okinawans in Japan many of whom look to the Foundation for assistance.

At the end of the war, the Okinawa Prefectural Office and other government agencies, then located in Fukuoka, received some Yen15,000,000 from the various insurance companies for war damages to properties in Okinawa. This fund with the approval of the Ministry of Interior was placed in trust with the Okinawa Foundation. In the fall of 1948 by SCAP orders, the Okinawa Prefectural Office with other government agencies was dissolved and at the same time, the fund was made a property of the Japanese Government, which in turn appointed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as its custodian. The Okinawa Foundation now has a contract with that Ministry to keep the fund ~~in trust~~, which agreement was signed on November 26, 1948.

During the war, many Okinawans had been recruited to serve the nation in numerous war-time undertakings and many of them had not received their renumerations because of disruption of communications with Japan. These unpaid salaries and special grants and allowances to those who had died in the service are now being paid by the government from time to time as money becomes available. As the recipients of these unpaid salaries, grants and allowances are scattered throughout Japan proper and very difficult to contact them readily, the Foundation was appointed by the Government to locate and make payments to proper parties. The task of locating and identifying the rightful recipients is tremendous and one that entails great responsibility. To date, the Foundation has already disposed of approximately 15,600 cases out of some 27,900 cases.

When the Okinawa Prefectural Office was dissolved, the many dormitories which had been acquired by that office after the surrender to house the many displaced Okinawans, were also turned over to the Japanese Government by SCAP orders along with the fund previously mentioned. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs in whose jurisdiction they were placed, appointed the Okinawa Foundation as custodian of these properties. There are 19 such dormitories, most of them in Kyushu area with 3 in Tokyo.

The unpaid salaries, grants and allowances of Okinawan seamen of the mercantile marine at the behest of the Ministry of Transportation the Foundation was commissioned to receive these funds and make payments to the proper persons in due course.

Many local Okinawans have repatriated to their homeland leaving their properties and assets in Japan. The Okinawa Foundation is presently administering their holdings in their stead.

The Okinawa Foundation has advanced loans to many Okinawans to get them started in business or to finance some special undertakings when obtaining financial assistance from the banks was most difficult. Numerous organizations like the Okinawa Students Association, the Okinawan League and others have received donations from the Foundation to carry out some worthy undertakings for the benefit of Okinawans.

The officers of the Foundation are highly pleased that this organization was able to send to the Ryukyu Military Government many English-Japanese and Japanese-English dictionaries, professional publications and books, periodicals, magazines, note-books, comfort-kits and other materials for distribution to the people.

Feb. 12, 1949.

The Officers of the Okinawa Foundation

Chairman of Board of Directors	Ryotoku Higa
Managing Director	Seihaku Oyadomari
Managing Director	Ichiro Motokawa
Director	Shinsen Ohama
Director	Meitatsu Takamine
Director	Tomiya Imoto
Director	Seichu Nakamura
Comptroller	Seiryo Kamiyama
Comptroller	Zenchu Nakahara
Comptroller	Shion Yoshida
Chairman of the Council	Chojo Iye

Mr. Higa was formerly one of the managing directors of the Mitsui Trust Co.

Mr. Oyadomari was the general manager of the Okinawa Text Book Distribution Co. and presently the owner of a newspaper in Fukuoka--Okinawa Shinmimpo.

Mr. Motokawa is a graduate of Cornell University and formerly the managing director of Toyo Otis Elevator Co.,Tokyo. He at one time was in charge of the Westinghouse activities in Japan.

Mr. Ohama is the dean of the College of Law,Waseda University.

Mr. Takamine is the president of North Japan Paper Mfg. Co.

Mr. Imoto was formerly the financial editor of the Chugai Shogyo Shimbun.

Mr. Kamiyama is the president of the Okinawan League and former Director of Monopoly Bureau.

Mr. Nakamura and Mr. Yoshida were connected with the Okinawa-Ken

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（＊島嶼地域科学研究所による挿入）

(To be filled [illegible] d
in Okinawa a[illegible]

Opening Statement: I, ____ ____, obeying the dictates of my conscience and [illegible] truth and adding nothing to the truth, vow that the following statements are true to my best information, knowledge and belief:

I have been advised that I am not required to make any statement either written or oral and that I have a right to remain silent and that I am not compelled to incriminate myself. However, I make this statement voluntarily, of my own free will, and without any fear or threat, use of force, coercion or the promise of any reward or immunity.

I have been further advised that the following statements are intended to supplement my claim to _____ (description of property) consisting of _____ tsubo, and located at _____ (address of property); which claim was originally filed _____ (date of filing claim) with _____ (name and location of office receiving claim).

1. Validity of Signature:

a. I acknowledge the signature and/or seal on the original claim to the above property to be my own. _____ (yes) _____ (no)

b. If answer to 1a is "No", I certify that the signature and/or seal on the claim is that of _____ (name of agent), my duly authorized agent, and represents my own intention to file a claim. _____ (yes) _____ (no)

Questionnaire (Cont'd)

2. Evidence of Title: (Additional statement regarding acquisition of property may be appended.)

a. I acquired subject property on _____ (date), by (check one) (1) _____ (purchase) (2) _____ (inheritance) (3) _____ (will) (4) _____ (gift) from _____ (name of previous owner), whose latest address is _____ (address of previous owner). Relationship of former owner to me is _____ (relationship). Previous owner is still living _____ (yes) _____ (no).

b. A copy of bill of sale or other formal instrument under seal, conveying title to the present owner, was attached to original claim. _____ (yes) _____ (no). I am now appending bill of sale to original claim. _____ (yes) _____ (no).

Further remarks: _____

c. Title or deed to subject property was recorded at _____ (name and location of office).

3. Location of Property:

a. The following persons may be contacted to point out the location of subject property:

	Name	Relationship	Address
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			

Questionnaire (cont'd)

b. The following are supplementary remarks concerning the identification of subject property: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

4. Additional Information:

a. I was born in _____ (country of birth) on _____ (date of birth).

b. My nationality is _____ (Japanese) _____ (Okinawan).

c. I have lived in Okinawa _____ years.

d. I last visited Okinawa in _____ (date) and stayed for _____ (length of visit) months.

e. I _____ (was) or _____ (was not) repatriated from Okinawa, _____ (date), on the _____ (name of Ship).

f. If not repatriated, the reason why I left Okinawa was to _____ (state reason)

_____

_____

g. I intend to _____ (remain in Japan) or _____ (return to) _____ (Okinawa) on _____ (date).

h. Further statements: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Questionnaire (Cont'd)

Done this _____ day of _____ in _____, Japan.

_____

WITNESSES TO SIGNATURE/SEAL
AND STATEMENT:

_____