

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 第二卷

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2. 財産請求権の処理問題一併

アジア五課長



アジア局
1952. 6. 5
第一課

南西諸島に係る財産請求権の處理について

(昭和二十七年三月五日 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、平和条約オ
四條の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。

アジア局
第一課長
第二課長

外務省

南西諸島に関しては、平和条約オニ条の地域のよう
に、領土の分離得喪という関係はなく、したがって住民の国籍帰
属について何らの取極を要しなると同様、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、このように平和条約でわが国は南西諸島に対する
領土権を放棄しておらず、同地はなおわが国の領土で
あることに変わりはないにも拘らず、同地域に係る財産

外務省

請事権の處理が問題となるのは、同地域が合衆軍の單
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、司法の権力の行使が合衆軍の管
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事権。

(一) 平和條約第四條(一)項との關係

南西諸島所在わが方財産の處理に關しては、平和條約第四條

(一)項の規定との關係が問題となる。

即ちわが國は、左の規定によつて、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。

沖繩の占領直後、南西諸島方面、米海軍軍政長官ニツ
によりて布告された、米海軍軍政府布告才七号は

「財産の管理に用し、次のように規定している。~~中略~~」

(別添資料)

(United States Navy Military Government Proclamation No. 7
"Custodian of Property")

本布告の效力発生の日から、本軍政府下の地域にある在の財
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
(才二条)

右の各財産の定義については、才一条に詳示されているが
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 rest in the Custodian Property) とし、

わけであるが、この「帰属 (rest)」という意味は、原所有

着の所有権そのものまで否定する所謂没収ではない。
それは国際法に基く占領軍の権限として行使された
もので、最終的所有権（権原）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^{（別添参照）}「合衆国琉球民政府に関する指令」によると

外務省

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権原は、平
和条約の発効までは依然として日本にある。占領期間中は
占領軍の権限に基き、

(1) 合衆国が必要とする公有財産は、強制的に占有し、何らの対償
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れば、無償で琉球
の政府機関の使用に供し、又は賃借料を徴収して第一次的

外務省

にはこれを琉球住民に貸與する。

B. 私有財産

（1）合衆が永久的に必要とする私有不動産又は施設に對する権原は、所有者との交渉によつて購入するか又は收用手續により收用する。

（2）合衆が一時的に必要とする財産は、貸借料を支拂つて徵收又は貸借する。

（3）合衆の必要としない財産は、日本人所有者に對しこれを琉球住民に賣却するよう奨励する。

即ち、右指令は、公有財産に對する所有権は、平和條約によつ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、貸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、對價の支拂を要求している。

かくして、ニミツ布告オセ号による財産の帰属は所有権そのものの移轉、即ち徵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對する返還請求権又は補償請求権（賣却代金、貸借料その他利益に對する）を主張することが

できる。但し、平和條約第十四條(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ぬ。損害賠償、現状回復等の要件はでないこととはいうまでもない。

(二) 處理方法

南西羣島所在わが方財産は、平和條約発効後の今日と

雖も、同地域が合衆品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實に異りはない。従来は正領品の権限として行われていた財産の管理は、同地域に管轄権をもつ合衆品の権限に基き、合衆品の同地域に対する施政当局がこれを執行している。したがつて、わが方が右財産に対する所有権を行使し、請求権を發動するためには、合衆品の施政当局（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りな
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、~~わが方~~ ^{わが方}財産請求権に
対する権利の行使は、将来結局、この地域がわが國の
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
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、その処理方法を検討す
ると左の通りである。

① 國有財産

南西諸島はわが國の領土であるとの観点から、有体
財産たるは無体財産たるを問はず、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、現状のまま、
引續き先方の管理に任ずることが至当と考えられる。

(割讓地の場合は讓受國に無償で讓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
手続の行便は、請求権者が直接又は日本政府連絡事務所
を通じて、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、外交交渉によつて、米副大使館を通じて折衝する。

三、琉球政府及び同地位民の財産請求権。

琉球政府及同地位民の^{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、司法の权力
行使が合衆国の管轄下に入った事実によつて影響される
ものではない。① 私有の財産ともわが国内にあるものは
わが國の法令に従い、その帰屬が決定され、請求権に關して
は既得権尊重の原則に基き處理される。

右の場合、わが方の財産、請求権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否あり次
 第、個別的に處理するものとする。但し、該地域住民が
 特に希望し、その最大且つ緊急問題となっている 舞鶴縣守
 事項については速かに解決を圖る。
 (本神給與・恩給・扶助料等の支給、郵便貯金、年金、保険金等の支払)

北條三木度・南の南西諸島及び小笠原
 諸島に關する請求料等項の支給

三つに報告せよ 「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 abandoned
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 inter-
national 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 of 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

Section 1. Until such time as they are ordered to surrender any property which is 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 control 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 abstracts 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 Adninal,
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 overcome 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."

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. More than half this amount already has been appropriated.

Estimates of the total cost of the huge island construction program came to light during an informing 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.

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PASSPORTS AND VISA REQUIREMENTS FOR TRAVEL TO JAPAN

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

GI

- 2 -

GI of the Ryukyus Command.

According to Col. Follard, 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, Ocl. Follard 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 power will 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

- 3 -

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

Non 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 NAKAHODA 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 Nakahoda 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 ceremony, 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 farm 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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神縄の土地問題について

七月十三日神縄の土地問題について C. P. C. に於て Carl J. Matting 氏より

左の通り聴取す外 外務省及び神縄財團理事長が返答せられた。

神縄の土地問題が現在非常に混雑を来して居り、本軍としてこれを解決

に進むべきである。 日 神縄財團より提出された約三千件の日

本在任神縄縣人が神縄現地に所有している土地の申告書について調査

をしようとする内務省は既にこの中では調査済である。大部分については

日本政府に指示を蒙る調査を依頼する。外務省神縄財團の意

思如何なるに依り調査に付すものか。 村 外務省 外務省 外務省

出しようとして、これに基き調査をする。

各神縄財團一及び提出した申告書は一九九八年の分であるが、これは不明

確な資料があるから撤回して改めて調査しては如何か。

W氏の名の調査をしよう。申告書の不確実な点について、これは神縄財團の

責任は追及しよう。種々である。

外務省調査は必要と思ふ。政府の何者か之に当るかは研究の余地があ

ると思ふ。神縄財團が中心になる事は間違いないと思ふ。如何に

レニ完成を期ス。

W.氏一フランが出来たり政府に通牒を發す。

外省一名の通牒の中に「神祇財団にやうせいの」句を挿入せしむ。

W.氏一承知せしむ。

外務省

(カ) 利潤の使用法及ロスと生じの場合の処置

1) 利潤の使用法

委託財産の管理は不動産収入(家賃収入)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と賄ふよう種々努力し、未だ收支残る状況には
なつてゐないで、貸付金利息、預金利息等の利潤を以て財産管理収入として
管理に要する経費の不足分の補填に充てゐる。

2) ロスと生じの場合の処置

神託関係財産は是の処理の最終的決定に至る迄、尚未完の特殊な財産

外務省

であり、委託者も受託者も是の管理に關しは万全の注意を拂ふべき

所と受託者は永年の経験者の立場より最善の努力を盡し、このため

が、万一の場合の償還に備えて積立金制度を採り、遺憾なきを期す

い。

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(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 Yen 15,000,000 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 remunerations 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 15,000 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. *in one's stead 代理*

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. *1/2 1940*

Feb. 12, 1949.

The Officers of the Okinawa Foundation

Chairman of Board of Directors	Iyotoku Higa
Managing Director	Seihaku Oyadomari
Managing Director	Ichiro Motokawa
Director	Shinsen Ohama
Director	Meitatsu Takamine
Director	Tomiya Imoto
Director	Seichu Nakamura
Comptroller	Seiryu 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 Shinbunpo.

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 Shinbun.

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
in Okinawa ar.

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a)

Opening Statement: I, _____, obeying the dictates of my conscience and _____ 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 _____, 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:

	<u>Name</u>	<u>Relationship</u>	<u>Address</u>
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 _____ on _____
(country of birth) (date)
_____ of birth)

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

c. I have lived in Okinawa _____ years.

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

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

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

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

h. Further statements: _____

Questionnaire (Cont'd)

Done this _____ day of _____ in _____, Japan.

WITNESSES TO SIGNATURE/SEAL
AND STATEMENT:
