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）比嘉主席一行訪米関係

紀文

極秘

電信写

昭和三〇　七一七二　平　ワシントン　六月八日一〇〇〇発　ア五
　　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後比嘉氏を初め各代表の証言が行われ、こもご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 careful 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）

外務省

了　記帳

済　記帳

電信写

（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

外務省

電信寫

谷大使
政務次官
次官
欧米局長
欧一

在米
井口大使

（沖縄における軍用地補償問題に関する件）

第六〇二号

貴電第六九五号に関し

沖縄における軍用地問題は国会においても度々質疑の対象となり米側が土地を買い上げようとしてい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、政府としては、米側には新規の地上権を設定せんとする意気はあるも土地所有権取得の意向はない模様であり（貴電第七二号参照）、賃貸借の場合にも出来るだけ短期間の契約とするよう申入れている旨を説明しているが、貴電又長官の陳述が使用地の所有権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恐がある。

（以下暗号）

よつて、五、〇〇〇エーカー買上の真意を照会されるとともに、帰米中の比嘉主席とも連絡の上、土地問題に関する沖縄住民及びわが国民の希望を出来るだけ尊重した方法により本件が解決するよう此の上とも御努力ありたい。

重光大臣

総番号 五七〇一
符号 平暗
昭和三〇年六月七日一八時一〇分
主管 アメ五

外務省

極秘

電信写

昭和三〇　七一〇六　暗　ワシントン　六月七日二、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HR五七〇〇に云うland aquisition は所有権の取得を意味せず地上権（easement）の設立を意味す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

了記

済帳記

外務省

（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

電信写

外務省

電信写

昭和三〇　七〇三一　平　ワシントン　六月六日一八、一〇発　ア五
重光大臣　本省　七日〇八四六着　井口大使

（沖縄に於ける軍用地補償問題に関する件）

第七〇六号
往電第六九五号の一、に関し
比嘉主席明七日午前十時下院軍事委員会に於て証言の予定。
（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

了　記帳

南方班
アジア局
30. 6. 7.
第五課

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RB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。

外務省

了　記帳

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

電信写

昭和三〇　六三八一　平　ワシントン　五月二四日一九五九発　ア五
本　省　二五日一〇四六着

重光大臣　井口大使

（沖縄軍用地に関し陳情団の渡米に関する件）

第六〇九号

二十三日付APの伝える軍用地問題に関する沖縄陳情団の来華に関し国防省民政課に照会の結果左の通り

陳情団一行六名は（比嘉主席、峰立法院副議長、河井土地収容委員会委員、新里民主党議員大山社会党議員）現地軍の取計いに依りMATS機で二十五、六日頃来華し約二週間滞在の予定で、右滞在中下院軍事委員会で審議中のHR五七〇〇中沖縄問題に関し証言の予定、

なお一行の滞在中のスケジュールは一行到着後国防省民政課が作成する。

南方班

アジア局 30.5.27 第五課

了　記帳

外務省

（第六〇九号の二）

電信写

右取敬えず。

（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、ア協

外務省

	発信用	執務用
主信	/	/ 乙
附属 甲	/	その第二係は
附属 乙		
附属 丙		
附属 丁		
備考		

秘

暗号ヲ以テ

第一課長

暗号ヲ以テ

文書課長

文書課発送日 昭和拾弐年五月廿日

主管 アジア局長 伺 主管 アジア局長

亜五 第四六三号

昭和 昭和拾弐年五月廿日 日附

附属 あり

浄書 校正 (原稿) (浄書)

昭和30年5月9日起草

別紙赤六

発信人名 重光 葵

受信人名 在米 井口大使

件名 琉球政府行政主席比嘉秀平一行に対する便宜供与方依頼に関する件

写 先付送 名 件録記

琉球政府行政主席比嘉秀平外三名一行に対する便宜供与方依頼に関する件

本件に付右代表の一行は米国民政府の許可を得たので、近く渡米の上、米本国政府に対し土地問題を中心とする陳情を行う様であるが（別添南方連絡事務局長宛の来信参照）、一行渡米大使館後詰の際は（氏名及び日程判明次第通報する）、出来るべく高橋の上便宜供与相成りたい。

尚、琉球政府は米国民政府御令により、民政府の事前の許可なくしては Foreign Affairs を行うこと

公信案

外務省

記帳了

20 103

を撃ちたれているので、一行が貴大使館と接觸す
とすれば、内密に伺うものと思われる。右念のため。

公信案

外務省

アジア局長　第五課長

南方班

総南連第五〇〇号
昭和三十年五月十八日

総理府南方連絡事務局長

外務省アジア局長　殿

土地問題対米交渉に我が政府の援助要請の件

軍用土地補償問題に関する折衝のため沖縄代表渡米の件は去る旬日のうちに実現の見込となつたが、本件に関し、市町村軍用土地委員会連合会長桑江朝幸氏は五月十二日那覇連絡事務所長を来訪し、左記のとおり我が政府筋の援助方を要請した旨報告があつたので、本問題の重要性に鑑み、宜しくお取計い下され特に在華我大使館には至急御連絡のうえ一行に対し出来得る範囲の御援助供与方御配慮下されたく御願いする。

おつて、一行の顔触及び出発日等については未だ最後決定をみていないが、その構成は左のとおりになるものとみられており、最後的決定の報告あり次第追報する。

記

行政府　比嘉秀平
（随行）
経済企画室長　瀬長浩
軍用土地特別委員長　大山朝常
立法院
副議長　嶺秋夫
土地所有者代表
市町村軍用土地委員会連合会長　桑江朝幸

自分が地主代表として一行に参加方米琉双方から勧奨を受けつつあるところ所謂任命主席の比嘉代表も此折衝にはその政治的生命を賭する決心を示しており、旁々一同飽くまで主張貫徹の決意を固めつつあるものの、御承知の如き沖縄の立場上所詮非力なるを免れず、結局するところ現地官民自身の折衝も米本国側の容れる所とならなかつたのを理由に将来現地軍の土地政策を全面的に是認せしめるとともに、土地問題に関する今後の住民側運動は一切抑圧される危険が大である。

我々としては、此際是非とも日本政府の側面的援助を要請したく、また渡米後も在米大使館を訪れ折衝上の指導を仰ぎたいが、恐らく

総理府

左様の機会が与えられることは期待し難いことと思われるので、この辺の事情御考慮のうえ、我中央当局に於て本問題を八十万住民の有利に解決するよう御配慮相成るとともに、在米大使にも連絡せられ、訪米中又は退米後米政府議会方面の情報或いは世論の動き等内報方御願いする。

総理府

We, the Ryukyuan land delegates, express our appreciation for the arrangements which have been made to afford us the opportunity to state our position before this committee which is meeting to discuss the problem of compensation for land in the Ryukyus.

We wish at this time to express our gratitude on behalf of the Ryukyuan inhabitants for the assistance which has been rendered by the United States Government and its people who, since the end of the war, have steadily helped in the rehabilitation of the Ryukyus.

The Ryukyuan inhabitants, too, have recognized the importance of the defense of free nations, being willing to cooperate with the United States of America.

The military requisitioned land on Okinawa amounts to more than 40,000 acres accounting for 12.34% of the total land area. The inhabitants who have lost their own land due to such requisition come to 50,000 families. In addition, out of the total land area used by the military, 44% includes farm land, which corresponds to 20% of the total agricultural area. With the limited amount of land and with the high density of population, it is not only practically impossible to acquire substitute land on Okinawa, but because of the backward economy, it is most difficult to change occupations. Therefore, the requisition of land or the evacuation from the present site reduces the people to a state of perpetual uneasiness about employment as well as subsistence.

Thus, the problem of military requisitioned land has become of greatest importance to the Ryukyu Islands.

The early settlement of this question is desired most earnestly by all the inhabitants. It is not an exaggeration to say that the political,

economic, social and other programs of the Ryukyus are subject to the settlement of this land problem. Moreover, this will exert not a little influence on the friendship between the United States of America and the Ryukyu Islands.

When using property by right of eminent domain, any loss caused by such use must be compensated fairly in a modern democratic society wherein the fundamental rights of property are respected. This also extends to the Ryukyus itself.

Yet, the compensation heretofore made by the United States of America is strikingly unreasonable in scope as well as in amount.

The computation of reasonable and due compensation must be preceded by a clear determination of the standards of the scope of such compensation, the time of appraisal and the method. Judging from the actual condition of loss in the Ryukyus, no compensation is reasonable and appropriate unless it follows "The Standards For Computation of Compensation" attached hereto.

Thus, it is requested that reasonable and appropriate compensation amounting to B¥991,581,363 ($8,263,178.02) for annual rental of land and also B¥1,724,172,502 ($14,368,104.18) as other compensation be made, both computed in accordance with the above standards.

The important points of "The Standards For Computation of Compensation" which are the basis of such computation follows:

1. The time of appraisal.

Since the loss caused by the requisition of land continues to exist during the period of such requisition, such loss must be appraised as of the time when it will establish a standard which is suitable for all the surrounding periods. Furthermore, in the case of economic fluctuation,

reappraisal should be made. Accordingly, it is unreasonable to set the time of appraisal on or before 1953 during which period no general stability existed.

2. The method of appraisal.

Nothing but the agricultural land exists for the Okinawan farmers. With this land they can work and earn an income thereby insuring their subsistence continuously. In addition, it is practically impossible to acquire new land. Furthermore, extremely few possibilities exist whereby a permanent and stable occupation can be gained which can be substituted for farming.

Accordingly, that which is lost by the owners, because of the land requisitioned for military purposes, is the agricultural income to be obtained from such farm land, and not merely the land's commercial value. Therefore, the compensation to be paid as rental should be based upon lost agricultural income and not rental of the farm or rentals in the sense used in an economic standpoint.

Since there exists no special circumstances similar to farm land for other types of land, the compensation shall be computed in accordance with the ordinary method for computation of rental, but it should not be based on the value registered in the official land register since this has no relation with the actual value.

3. The method of payment.

In Okinawa, the payment of land rental is traditionally made every month for a home site and every year for other lands. No such example as lump sum payment is known.

The landowners consider lump sum payment of rental unfavorably because there is no distinct difference, it seems for them, between such payment and the sale of land. Accordingly, the payment of rental should be made in advance every year, and we oppose a lump sum payment.

We wish to take this opportunity to request that no additional requisition of land be made for military purpose beyond what is presently used. If such requisition were made, the livelihood of the inhabitants will be hard hit by it. (Even should complete compensation be made for this, any question which may be involved would not have been settled by such compensation alone.) Furthermore, some military land is not under actual use. It is requested that such land be returned to the owners at the earliest possible date so that they can utilize the land according to its purpose.

It is also requested that the earliest and most equitable compensation be made with greater speed and in accordance with applicable laws for damage caused by the U.S. Forces to land other than the land used by the military.

Ryukyu Land Delegation

ANNEX 1

Standards for Computation of Compensations

1. Rent for Land.

a. As for farmland, the rent shall be the estimated agricultural incomes to be obtained from the farming of the land concerned less the estimated expenditure for farming (the cost of owner's labor is omitted).

b. As for land other than farmland, the rent shall be 6% of the value of the land concerned computed in consideration of the rent of similar land in the vicinity, or of the estimated purchase price of the land computed on the basis of actual purchase price of similar land in the vicinity.

c. The rent for land computed in accordance with the standards above shall be fairly and impartially amended with due regard to the special situation of the land concerned. For example, the rent for land in a city or a similar area, regardless of the category of the land, shall be computed with due regard to the anticipated interest to be obtained in the case of use of the land concerned as a home site.

2. Compensations.

a. The compensation for properties other than land, for rights or for the anticipated interest shall be computed in accordance with the following standards:

(1) Standing crops: The compensation for farm products shall be roughly estimated income from the same farm products less the operating expenses normally expended after the commencement of use of the land concerned (the cost of owner's labor omitted).

(2) Standing trees and bamboo forest.

The compensation for standing trees and bamboo forest over the felling age shall be the value thereof; and the compensation for standing trees and bamboo forest under the felling age shall be the estimated income obtainable from the same standing trees and bamboo forest at the felling age converted for the time of appraisal plus the annual income obtainable from twigs, etc. for firewood or charcoal converted for the time of appraisal.

(3) Fruit-trees, mulberry-trees, tea-plants and other perennial plants. As for such specially used trees, the compensation shall be the roughly estimated annual income obtainable from the same plants less the annual operating expenses normally expended, or it shall be the aggregate of the expenses for transplanting and the estimated amount of decrease in the yield converted for the time of appraisal.

(4) Building, tomb, structure, equipment, and the like.
The compensation shall be all the expenses for removal and transfer of the same properties, and the estimated cost for reconstruction or reacquisition of the properties of the same substance and scale.

(5) Rent of temporary residence.
The compensation shall be an amount equivalent to the total rent paid during the period of use of the temporary residence concerned.

(6) Expenses for removal.
The compensation shall be the expenses for packing, transportation and labor for transfer of movable property, the car fare, passage, daily allowance, hotel charge, food cost, and the like for removal of persons and other necessary expenses.

(7) Removal of passage-ways and waterways.
Where the use of land results in the suspension of traffic or in difficulty for traffic, the compensation shall be equal to the amount required for the alteration or construction of such passage-ways or waterways.

(8) Expenses for religious rites.
The compensation shall be equal to the expenses required for performing the religious rites (e.g. ceremony for the repose of the souls of the dead, religious services, etc.) incidental to transfer, removal or selection of a worship site, shrine, budhist temple, church, grave-yard or any other religious facilities.

(9) Compensation regarding fishery.
The compensation shall be made not only for fishery under the fishing right or the fishing ground right but for free fishery; the compensation shall be the decrease in fish catch for the period during which the fishing ground concerned can not be entered or is restricted.

(10) Compensation for rights.
As for a superficies, emphyteusis, lease, hypothec, pledge, right of mining, stone quarrying right, right of common, or right of irrigation and drainage, right of utilization of drinking water, right of utilization of industrial water, other rights customarily established, and goodwill, the compensation shall be fairly and impartially computed in compliance with the actual condition of each right.

(11) Compensation for suspension of business.
Where the land for business is lost and the continuing of the same business becomes impossible or suspended, the compensation for the loss for the period of such suspension shall be the estimated net profit obtainable from the business concerned, and subsidiary business for such period, and the amount equivalent to holiday allowances or retirement allowances to be paid to the employees.

(12) Compensation for abandonment of farming and for change of trade.
As for farmland, the compensation for abandonment of farming shall be an amount equal to the estimated agricultural income obtainable from the utilization of the farmland for 5 years; and, as for land other than farmland and rights, the compensation for change of trade shall be an amount equal to the estimated income obtainable from the utilization of the land or right for five years.

(13) Compensation for remaining or adjoining property.
Where structures, equipment or other property which remains on the military requisitioned land or is adjoining thereto suffers damage or is reduced in the value, the compensation shall be an amount equal to the expenses required for such restoration, construction or reconstruction, or to the amount of decrease in value.

(14) Compensation incidental to survey, investigation, etc.
Where survey or investigation is carried out, the compensation shall be appropriately computed based on the extent of the damage or inconvenience directly caused by such survey or investigation.

b. Compensation for lost land.
As for land that is lost, the compensation shall be the cost for acquisition of similar land in the vicinity thereof.

c. Compensations incidental to restitution.
The compensation incidental to restitution shall be the cost for restoration of the land concerned to its original status, or the cost for acquisition of similar land of the same acreage in the vicinity at the time of such restitution, and the expenses for removal and transfer of goods to be returned to the same land and for transfer of movable property and persons, and for management for the period required for restoration to its original status.

3. The compensation shall be computed appropriately in accordance with any similar provisions herein set forth or in consideration of custom, based on the actual situation of the individual case, where no standards are set forth herein for computation, or in other special cases.

4. As for land that has been converted into roads by the U. S. Forces, other than the area which is presently used by the military, an appropriate subsidy must be provided.

1. Background Information

a. The population density of Okinawa is very high because of its limited land area. Listed below are comparative population densities for selected areas:

(1)	Okinawa	444	persons per square kilometer.
(2)	Belgium	284	" " " "
(3)	Japan	226	" " " "
(4)	United States	20	" " " "

b. The economy of the Okinawa is based fundamentally upon agriculture. Nearly 60% of the total households in Okinawa are engaged in farming.

c. More than 25% of the total land area is farmland; however, this includes patches of ground along fairly steep slopes and hill crests.

d. All farms are owned by small landholders, who farm their own plots. 86.7% of the owners hold less than 2.45 acres. Only 1.2% of the farmers own more than 7.35 acres.

e. In Okinawa, no farmer can make a living without owning his own land. Furthermore, tenancy farms are only available when the farm owner and his family are unable to till their land due to sickness, death, or other similar circumstances. In such cases, a tenant may be able to rent a portion of this land for a short period of time, but this is not sufficient to sustain a tenant family.

f. The average farmer is able to maintain his livelihood on these small holdings by raising subsistence crops for the family and by raising some cash crops.

g. Farming is the only occupation which provides employment and income for all members of the family, irrespective of their age or sex.

h. Farming is the only occupation which provides stability and security to the family, irrespective of its education or background. Due to the backward economy in Okinawa, the Okinawans are unprepared to take up other occupations and prefer the relative continued security of their farms.

i. Even if a farmer takes up non-agricultural work, he considers such employment to be temporary and unstable since he cannot support his family with the low wage scale; therefore, the other members of the family farm in order to maintain continued security. This is traditional in Okinawa.

j. In conclusion, the affection of the farmer for his land is extremely strong, since the land has been inherited through countless generations. Thus, the loss of the land means to the farmer, not only the fear of unemployment and the loss of income, but it also creates in them the feeling of social shame and of disrespect to their ancestors and descendents.

2. General Effect of Military Land Requisitions In Okinawa.

a. The military has requisitioned land in 36 of the 54 Okinawa townships.

b. 12.34% of the total land area in Okinawa is presently being used by the Armed Forces. Of this, 43.8% consists of farmlands. This is 19.84% of the total farmlands in Okinawa.

c. As an extreme case, 91% and 90% of the farmlands in Chatan and Kadena townships, respectively, are currently being used by the military.

d. The average acreage tilled by the farmer in pre-World War II

period was approximately 1.42 acres. The present average, primarily due to military requisitions, is 0.81 acre. In the Chatan-Kadena area, the average acreage is as low as 0.12 acre.

e. Of the pre-World War II farm owners, only 73.% currently hold their own farms. In the Chatan-Kadena area, the original owners are presently down to a mere 9.3%.

3. The Inadequacy of Present Compensation.

a. The present method of computation is 6% of the estimated land value. This value was originally estimated to be 10 to 50 percent above the land value registered at the village registration office.

b. For the following reasons, it is improper to estimate land value on the basis of village registration records.

In Okinawa, registration is not a requirement in the transfer of titles to lands, and is merely a matter of supplementary formality. As a result, the sale prices and other details registered with the village office do not reflect the actual and true conditions regarding the land values. In reality, there is no real relationship between the registered land value and the actual land value because in many cases extremely low land values are registered in order to conform with formality.

c. The present method of considering farmlands on the same basis as forests, building plots, and other non-agricultural lands is unfair because only $21.70 and $25.30 per acre per year are currently being paid as rent by the military for the use of paddy land and uplands, respectively. Through normal cultivation, these lands produce net income of $397.82 and $344.29. By reading these figures,

it is easy to see how much the farmer loses.

d. The present method of computation is based on the year 1952, when conditions were still unstable in Okinawa. In order to be equitable, the time of appraisal should be changed to 1954 or later.

e. The following examples will illustrate in what way the present method of computation is inadequate:

(1). The 803 families in the Ginohan township received an average of $72.30 per acres as rental fees from the Armed Forces, but they are now paying an average of $552 per acre per year for rent in their new area.

(2). The Goeku village elementary school is receiving $19.40 per acre rent for its old school site and is paying $267 for its present location.

(3) American civilians in Okinawa who are renting land under free contracts are paying between $244.50 and $1100 per acre per year, for an average of $689.00.

(4) The United States Property Custodian, who has control over all former Japanese prefectural and state lands, is currently renting this property at rates far in excess of what the military is paying as rent for properties requisitioned from Okinawans.

f. The Armed Forces is currently paying the owners of the buildings and structures, the current value of the structures when the land is requisitioned; however, the dislocated owners find that it is impossible to rebuild similar structures with the allotted sums. This constitutes one of the many hidden costs. Furthermore, the present payment plan does not consider other miscellaneous costs such as

reburial ceremony rites, time lost from work, and transportation fees.

g. As the result of dislocation, many farmers are presently eking out a bare existence with sporadic and undependable part-time employment. This marginal economic condition has caused a marked increase in juvenile delinquency among this group.

h. Appeals have been made by nearly all dispossessed landowners in Okinawa for an increase in rental payments, and they have opposed and are opposing each new military requisition of land as they occur.

i. Although the Okinawa Land Acquisition Commission has been formed to review and decide on appeals made by dispossessed landowners, the uthority of this commission is questionable, since it does not include any Ryukyuan members. Furthermore, this semi-judicial body is the only "court", there being no higher court for appeal. So far, 38,135 cases have been appealed to the commission and 5,782 cases have been reviewed, but no decision has been announced.

4. Standard for Computation of Compensation

In order to arrive at an equitable compensation, the standard for computation must be clarified and understood by all parties and the standard used in this case should fit the conditions peculiar to Okinawa. The standard which the Okinawans feel is the most equitable is attached as Annex I to the opening statement.

a. In regards to requisitioned farmlands, it is requested that rental payments be made on the basis of net agricultural income (See Appendix I).

b. In regards to the land on which highways were constructed by the Armed Forces in the past few years for military and civilian use, no compensation has been paid so far. Since the money required to pay for this land amounts to almost $5,000,000, and is too heavy a burden for the Government of Ryukyu Islands to defray, it is requested that this cost be borne wholly by the United States.

5. Composite of Compensation Requested By Okinawans

The following amount is calculated on the basis of the Standard of Computation, previously mentioned.

a. $8,263,178.03 for annual rental on 40,076.11 acres of land, based on acreage used by the Military as of 31 Jan. 1955. (See Appendix 2).

b. $14,368,104.18 for full payment on outstanding claims for destruction of land and property, and for incidental expenses and losses incurred as a result of land requisitions. This figure includes $4,937,793.24 for payment of land requisitioned for highways. (See Appendix 3).

6. Lump Sum Payment Versus Annual Rental

The Okinawa landholders are strongly against lump sum payment or similar proposals due to the following reasons:

a. As previously stated, it is practically impossible to obtain substitute land.

b. Due to the backward economy and the lack of skills, the farmers have difficulty finding new jobs, even as unskilled laborers.

c. Therefore, even if they receive lump sum payments they cannot use this money effectively as capital either in buying new land or in starting new businesses. In fact, it is more likely that this money would be wasted rather than used as intended.

d. In Okinawa, land truly represents family inheritance and its loss for an indefinite period in return for money is considered to be practically a gross betrayal of trust to the family line.

e. In Okinawa, there is no precedence for long term, indefinite contract. Rather, it is an established custom to pay rent annually.

f. Therefore, lump sum payment or similar proposals are regarded by the Okinawan people as being identical with the confiscation of land, since they feel that they will no longer have a voice to protect their interests in their land. Thus, it logically follows that the proposed lump sum payment is currently causing great apprehension and worry to the people of Okinawa.

g. In view of the above, special consideration is requested for the <u>continuation</u> of annual rent payments.

ANNEX-2 1

Why Compensation Should Be Based on Net Agricultural Income When Farmlands Are Requisitioned

The actual economic loss to the farmers due to the requisition of farmlands for military purpose is the net agricultural income obtainable from the farmlands and not its commercial value. Consequently, compensations should be based on such net agricultural income and not on the basis of farm rent or rent in the sense as used in political economy.

In Japan, too, in case where farmlands are expropriated, the compensation is made on the basis of the net agricultural income obtainable from the farmlands, because such compensation is the most reasonable and equitable method for settling this question.

Thus, the Ryukyuan farmers are vested with the right to insist on compensations based on net agricultural income to be derived from the land. The following points are also pertinent.

1. Due to the limited availability of land in the Ryukyus, it is well nigh impossible for the dispossessed farmers to acquire substitute land in another area in order to continue farming, so that the requisition of one's farmland means for him, not only the loss of its rental value, but also the perpetual loss of agricultural income obtainable from the land.

2. Due to the predominantly agricultural, economic background, it is difficult for those who are obliged to abandon their farm holdings to get a regular job other than in agriculture. Even when non-farming job opportunities exist, their limited experience in such fields prevents them from receiving favorable consideration. Thus, the requisition of land means for them the loss of the work for which they are most qualified as well as the loss of their basic source of income. It forces a highly skilled farmer to become an unskilled laborer.

3. To the Ryukyuan farmers, with their small, individual farm holdings, land is also important because it provides constant employment. In fact, unlike other countries, the land is given special status when considered as farmers' assets. The Ryukyuan people strongly feel that compensation for land requisitioned by the military must be treated as being entirely different from that of ordinary farm rent or that is referred to as economic rent.

4. The Ryukyuan land holders believe that it is unfair that only Ryukyuan farmers should be made to sacrifice their land for the defense of the free nations. Thus, insofar as farmlands are concerned, the farmers maintain that they should receive equitable compensation for the net agricultural income that they will lose. This is the only fair basis for settling this question on military requisitioned land.

APPENDIX 2

TOTAL OF PROPOSED COMPENSATION BY CLASSIFICATION

(Annual Rent for the Military Requisitioned Land)

Classification	Acreage (in Acre)	Unit Compensation (in dollar)	Total Compensations (in dollar)
Total	$ 40,076.11	$ 206.19	$ 8,263,178.03
Paddy	1,226.26	397.82	487,828.26
Upland	16,322.56	344.29	5,619,740.64
Building lot	1,660.85	526.72	874,799.84
Forest land	14,004.72	43.42	608,135.83
Range land	3,521.32	19.32	68,017.75
Miscellaneous	83.14	234.81	19,522.27
Land for official use	146.22	145.70	21,304.29
Salt farm	9.83	3,825.34	37,603.12
Tomb land	369.48	130.78	48,320.29
Pond	17.85	122.44	2,185.50
Reservoir	33.26	110.18	3,664.44
Shrine	23.68	292.02	6,915.00
Protection Forest	189.23	113.88	21,549.03
Others	2,467.04	179.81	443,591.75

APPENDIX 3

OUTSTANDING CLAIMS FOR MISCELLANEOUS LOSSES

Classification	Compensation Amount
Crops	$ 273,072.79
Trees and Bamboos	1,103,727.75
Fruit, Mulberry and Tee trees	16,187.23
Cultivation and Fishing	945,138.37
Buildings, Tombs, Wells, etc.	5,825,225.06
Expenses for removal (including religious rites)	62,894.23
Compensation for abandonment of farming	661,392.37
Compensation for disappeared Land	541,977.85
Compensation for Land converted into Roads	4,937,793.24
Losses for Remaining or Adjoining Properties	695.23
TOTAL	$ 14,368,104.12

REMARKS: Losses incurred since 28th April 1952 are not compensated.

A. PADDY LAND

AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOME FROM AN ACRE OF PADDY LAND

1. Average Gross Income (Production Amount)

	Irrigated Rice			Straw			Rice-bran		
Total	Production per Acre	Unit Price	Amount	Production per Acre	Unit Price	Amount	Production per Acre	Unit Price	Amount
$292.09	2,029 LBS.	¢13.59¢	$275.74	4,955 LBS.	0.28¢	$13.74	708 LBS.	0.37¢	$2.62

2. Expenses (Production Cost)

Item	Amount	Remarks
Total	$73.72	
Expenses for Seedling	6.59	Seed-rice 66.51 LBS. x ¢0.16
Expenses for Fertilizer	24.48	Farmyard & barnyard manure - 5,733 LBS. x ¢0.16 Green manure - 5,733 LBS. x ¢0.106 - Fertilizer - 673 LBS. x ¢23
Expenses for Misc. Materials	0.27	(POL)
Expenses for Irrigation	0.10	Expenses for waterway
Expenses for Exterminating Vermine & weed	5.61	BHC - $2.72 DDT - $0.68 Bordeaux mixture - $2.38
Charges for rice polishing	13.23	$2.08 per 325 LBS.
Expenses for Building	2.92	Depreciation expenses of building
Expenses for Agri. Instruments	12.68	Depreciation expenses of Agricultural Instruments
Expenses for employment of Labor	3.16	Computed based upon Farm Households Economic Survey
Expenses for employment of Animal Labor	0.92	" " "
Interest	1.26	Computed at the interest rate of Credit Corporation Assoc. 0.036
Taxes and other public imposts	2.48	Computed based upon the Farm Households Economic Survey

3. Average Net Income per Acre per One Crop

Gross Income - Expenses $292.09 - $73.72 = $218.37

4. Average Net Income per Acre per Year

$218.37 X 182.2% = $397.8

In Okinawa paddy produces two crops a year, so paddy is used 182.2% a year.

B. UPLAND FARM

AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOME FROM AN ACRE OF UPLAND FARM

1. a. Average Income from Crops

	TOTAL	Sweet potato	Soy bean	Sugar cane	Cabbage	Remark
Gross Income from each crop per acre		$224.83	$158.66	$343.03	$697.41	Ref. Par. 2
Expenditure for each crop per acre		$ 58.04	$ 29.14	$119.35	$110.95	Ref. Par. 3
Net Income from each crop per acre		$166.79	$129.52	$223.78	$586.46	
Land Utilization by crops	100%	78.38%	10.19%	1.71%	9.72%	
Net Income from combination of crops per acre	$204.7	$130.7	$ 13.2	$ 3.8	$ 57.0	

b. Average Net Income from crops per year

$204.7 X 146.2% = $299.2

Upland farm is utilized 146.2% in a year in average.

c. Average Net Income from livestock

Average Gross Income per family	$110.67	(Ref. Para. 4)
Average Expenditure per family	$ 76.42	(Ref. Para. 5)
Average Net Income per family	$ 34.25	
Average Upland farm acreage per family	0.76	acre
Average Income from livestock per acre	$ 45.08	

d. Average Net Income from crops and livestock per acre (Net Farming Income)

$299.2 + $45.1 = $344.3

2. Average Gross Income per acre by crop

		Sweet potato	Soy bean	Sugar cane	Cabbage
Primaly Crop	Production Amount	18,584 LBS	1,263 LBS	54,115 LBS	32,957 LBS
	Unit Price	¢ 1.05	¢ 12.4	¢ 0.60	¢ 2.07
	Value of Products	$ 195.01	$156.52	$323.88	$681.02
By Products	Production Amount	9,292 LBS	837 LBS	--	13,019 LBS
	Unit Price	¢ 0.32	¢ 0.26	--	¢ 0.13
	Value of Products	$ 29.82	$ 2.14	$ 19.14	$ 16.39
Total Value of Products		$ 224.83	$158.66	$343.03	$697.41

3. Average Production Cost per acre

Item	Sweet potato Amount	Sweet potato Remarks	Soy beans Amount	Soy beans Remarks
Total	$58.04		$29.14	
Expenses for Seedlings	16.93	36,724 - 48,965 seedlings x ¢0.042	8.26	Seeds 86 - 100 LBS x ¢1.14
Expenses for Fertilizer	18.70	Fertilizer 337.34 LBS x ¢2.6 Barnyard manure 6,746.83 LBS - 8,433.56 Liquid manure, tree & vegetable ashes	9.62	Barnyard manure 3,373.42 LBS, Green manure and tree & vegetable ashes 337.34 LBS - 506.01 LBS
Expenses for misc. materials	-		-	
Expenses for exterminating vermine & weed	-		-	
Expenses for building	6.87	Depreciation Exp. for buildings based upon Farm Households Economic Survey	1.60	Depreciation Exp. for buildings computed based upon Farm Households Ec. Survey
Expenses for Agri. Instruments	8.03	Depreciation Exp. for Agri. Instruments	6.46	Depreciation Exp.for Agri. Instruments
Expenses for Labor Employed	3.64	Computed based upon Farm Households Economic Survey	0.95	Computed based upon Farm Households Ec. Survey
Expenses for Animal Labor Employed	1.02	" "	0.27	" "
Interest	1.16	Computed at the interest rate of Credit Cooperative Assoc. - 0.036	0.34	Computed at the interest rate of Credit Cooperative Assoc. - 0.036
Taxes and other Public Imposts	1.70	Computed based upon Farm Households Economic Survey	1.63	Computed based upon Farm Households Economic Survey

Average Production Cost (per Acre)

Item	Cabbage Amount	Cabbage Remarks	Sugar Cane Amount	Sugar Cane Remarks
Total	$110.95		$119.25	
Expenses for Seedling	53.09	12,640 seedlings x ¢0.042	30.60	12,241 seedlings x ¢0.025
Expenses for Fertilizer	36.35	Farmyard & barnyard manure - 10,120 LBS x ¢0.1633, Fertilizer 674.68 x ¢2.6 Liquid manure	31.86	Farmyard & barnyard manure 10,120 LBS x ¢0.1633, Fertilizer 674.68 - 843.34 LBS x ¢2.6
Expenses for Misc. Materials	-		3.40	Expenses for Straw-rope
Expenses for Exterminating vermine and weed	3.40	BHC - $2.72 DDT - $0.68	3.40	Purchase of medical supplies $3.40
Expenses for Building	3.50	Depreciation Exp. of building, based upon Farm Households Economic Survey	6.80	Depreciation Exp. of building, based upon Farm Households Ec. Survey
Expenses for Agri. Instruments	3.26	Depreciation Exp. of Agri. instruments	5.34	Depreciation Exp. of Agri. instruments
Expenses for Labor Employment	2.14	Wages for laborers employed, computed based upon Farm Households Economic Survey	6.94	Computed based upon Farm Households Economic Survey
Expenses for Animal Labor Employed	0.61	Computed based upon Farm Households Economic Survey	20.71	" "
Interest	1.53	Computed at the interest rate of Credit Cooperative Assoc. - 0.036	4.42	Computed at the interest rate of Credit Cooperative Assoc. - 0.036
Taxes and Other Public imposts	7.07	Computed based upon Farm Households Economic Survey	5.78	Computed based upon Farm Households Economic Survey

4. Average Gross Income from Livestock

Primaly Income per family . . . . . $ 94.00

Income from manure per family . . . $ 16.84

	Average Manure per head		Number of Animals per family	
Cattle	23,333	LBS	0.13	head
Horse	17,361	LBS	0.20	head
Hog	2,976	LBS	1.12	head
Average	9,309	LBS	Total 1.45	head

Manure production per family . . . . . 9,309 LBS x 1.45 head = 13,492 LBS

Income per family . . . . . 13,492 LBS x 80% x ¢0.156 = $ 16.84

Total Income per family . . . . $ 110.67

5. Average Expenditure for Livestock

Purchase of animals (including charges for stud) per family . . . . . $ 44.70

Purchase of feeds per family . . . . . $ 12.70

Self supply feeds per family . . . . . $ 19.05

Total Expense per family . . . . . $ 76.45

C. LANDS OTHER THAN FARMLAND

6% of the value of land

Classification	Value per acre	Compensation per acre
Building lot	$ 8,772.93	$ 526.72
Forest land	724.27	43.42
Range land	326.43	19.32
Miscellaneous land	3,917.21	234.81
Land in public use	2,427.86	145.70
Salt farm	63,756.71	3,825.34
Tomb land	2,183.03	130.78
Pond	2,040.22	122.44
Reservoir	1,836.19	110.18
Worship site	4,865.91	292.02
Protection Forest	1,897.40	113.88
Others	2,999.12	179.81

第一課

アジア局長

比島琉球故付主席一行と大臣の会見の件

第五課

三十、六、二十七

アジア局第五課

六月二十七日午前九時五十五分より十五分間、比島琉球故付主席一行（氏名別紙の通り）は重光大臣と会談、概況左の通り。

（比島）沖縄の軍事基地問題に関し、ヒントリー米政府当局に陳情し、下院軍事委員会で証言をして来た。

本件等に関する大臣の御高配を感謝する。

（大臣）一行の活躍振りについては井口大使より報告を受けた。

之此の問題については国会でも多くの質問を受けたが、政府としては沖縄の問題は内地と同様に扱うべきであると考えている。唯条約により米国の施政権を認めているので

（琉球に対する）

問題があるが、政府としては米政府当局者にはいずれも話合いを行う積りであるから、現地の実相についての情報を送つ

て貰いたい。

（比嘉）井口大使にはワシントンで会し、又沖縄で琉球の土地問題に関して援護射撃をして戴き感謝している。今後とも御厚意をお願いしたい。

昨年ボリビアに四〇人の移民を送りましたが、風土病のため十五人の犠牲者を出した。外務省米政府FOA手の厚意により後始末に進んでいるが、これ等の移民の身分保障の点に

ついて日本政府の厚意を願いたい。此の点につき当務者のシーボルト次官補に会ったが、同次官補は左那覇スティーブス給仕事に意見具申するよう河合し居る由である。琉球政府は外交権を持っていないので本件手続きは直接琉球政府より連絡する場合には直接厚意願いたい。

（山川社会局長）戦前日本の旅費で移民した沖縄籍民は問題なしが、戦後琉球より直接に移民した人々はその保護の点

に関し不安を有し、日本政府のによる保護を要望しつつある。

（比嘉）我々としては琉球政府が、日本政府と充分協議し保護の任に当ることを希望する。

（大臣）アレダマル、ニコバン諸島等に不法入域した沖縄島民の世話をしたが、後々の問題としては在那覇南方連絡事務所に連絡さるべきものと。

（石井南方連絡事務局長）本事務所は直接琉球政府と連絡致す

なお、建前としては、実質的には外交式に連絡を行つている。

面接者氏名

比嘉春乃丞　琉球政府行政主席

大山朝常　琉球政府立法院議員

長嶺秋夫　同左

大浜国浩　同左

新里銀三　同左

桑江朝幸　市町村軍用土地委員会連合会長

山川泰邦　琉球政府社会局長

船越光輝　琉球政府駐日代表事務所代表

同席者氏名

石井南方連絡事務局長

中川アジア局長

鶴見アジア局第五課長

アジア五

政第一九八〇号　昭和三〇、六、一七付

重光大臣　　在アメリカ合衆国　井口大使

〔昭和三〇、六、二一受〕

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、ヴィ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収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とも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オ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つ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、通常の手続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。従つ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。

（別添省略）

配布先　大臣、顧問、両次官、官房長、各局長、各局次長、総、文、電、亜一、欧一、六、経一、三、条一、協一、情一、二、

電信写

昭和三〇　七五七〇　平　ワシントン　六月一六日一七四七発　欧二
暗　本　省　六月一七日〇八〇二着

重光大臣　井口大使

（沖縄陳情団首席総理及び外相に面接方希望の件）

第七七八号

往電第七七七号に関し

沖縄陳情団は十七日軍用機にて当地発ハワイ立寄りの後二十二日三日頃東京着、三日間滞在の予定。

（以下暗号）

比嘉首席は貴地滞在中たとえ短時間なりとも総理及び貴大臣に挨拶のため面接することを強く希望しているのでしかるべくお取計いありたい。（了）

配布先　大臣、谷顧問、次官、官房長、局長、次長、総、欧米一、二国協一、情文一、二、書

電信写

極秘

A'3.0.0.7-1-2

昭和三〇・〇七五七二 暗 ワシントン 六月一六日一七四六発 ア五
本省 一七日〇六〇二着

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）

第七七七号（館長符号扱）
往電第七六五号に関し
十六日比嘉首席の館員に対する内話左の通り。
ワシントンにおける目的は、一応達する事が出来たが、問題は将来に持越された次第であり、今後更に軍事委員会調査団を迎え陸軍の主張である地益権設定をあくまで喰止めると共に、出来得れば日本内地と同様の補償制度確立を目標に努力したい。他の問題は海兵隊駐屯のための新規収用であり、現在島民は一致して新規収用に反対の情勢であるが東北部に不毛地帯あり、同地域住民は内心軍事施設等建設を希望していると見られるので、已むを得ざれば、右地域を

了 帖記

外務省

電信写

（第七七七号の二）

使用せしめる事と致したく、建設費が増すため陸軍は反対すべきも、これを説得する外なしと考えている。
なお右は島民との関係極めて機微なる事情あり、極秘お含みとされたい。

（了）

外務省

電信写

昭和三〇　七四八七　暗　ワシントン　六月一五日一五〇二発　ア五
重　光　大　臣　　本省　六月一六日〇八一二着　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、情文一、二審

記帳了

外務省

南方班

電信写

昭和三〇　七四一八　平　ワシントン　六月一四日一七〇二発　ア五
重　光　大　臣　　本省　六月一五日一一〇六着　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 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 proposal:

記帳了

済　記帳

外務省

（第七五六号の二）

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 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

（第七五六号の三）

電信写

配布先　大臣、官房長、局長、次長、総、アメ
欧米一、二条一、三三国協一、情文一、二兼

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、二、三、国協一、情文一、二、審

外務省

了　記帳

第一課長
アジア局長
第五課長

方班

付属物密便

秘

政第一八六〇号
昭和三十年六月九日
在米
特命全権大使 井口貞夫

外務大臣 重光葵殿

比嘉琉球政府行政主席一行の下院軍事委員会における証言に関する件

六月八日行はれた沖縄軍用地収用並びに補償問題に関する比嘉琉球政府行政首席一行の下院軍事委員会における証言に関し左記のとおり御報告する。

記

一、七日午前十時開催の下院軍事委員会は陸軍関係者が沖縄土地問題に関し約十五分証言の後、秘密会を要求、予定されたる比嘉首席一行の証言は八日午前十時に延期された。右陸軍関係者の（公開）証言の要点左のとおり。

(一) 沖縄において現在軍が収用中の面積は約四万エーカーであり、今後収用すべきもの約一二〇〇〇ないし一四〇〇〇エーカーである。

(二) 法案金額（四三、九八三、〇〇〇弗）中移住関係費は五七〇万弗である。

(三) 一括払方式の場合、土地の種類等級により異るが、平均一エーカー当り約四八〇弗が支払はれる。

(四) 收用總面積五二〇八八エーカーに必要なる予算は三〇、五

在外公館

了 記帳

歐米局長
次長
第一課長
外二課長
第二課長

アジア局 30.6.14 第五課
アジア局 30.6.15 第一課
文書 30.6.14 227
30.6.18

□□、□□□弗で（五七□万弗の移住関係費を含む）その内訳数字は陸軍（一□、三八八エーカー、約七百万弗強）
空軍（一九、六五二エーカー、約一千万弗）
海軍（二、□□□エーカー、約六八□万弗）
国務省（四二□エーカー、約十二万弗）
財務省（二九エーカー、金額不詳）
である。

(五)一括払方式には沖縄人は強い反対を示しおるも、この方式を適用せざる限り今後屢次紛糾を生ずる虞れあり、且つ此の方式は米国納税者の負担を減ずる方法である。

三、比嘉首席一行の証言は八日午前十時より約三時間行われ国防省民政局マークット少将より比嘉首席一行六名の氏名及びタイトルを読み上げ紹介後、先づ比嘉首席は予め

用意せる別添ステートメントを読上げ、つづいて代表団の各員順次に証言したき旨を述べた。各員の証言要旨左のとおり。

永峯立法院副議長は地価一括払いを中止し現行賃貸料制度を継続されたき旨を述べ、その理由として(1)沖縄においては土地狭少、人口稠密で、皆地提供が実行不能であること。(2)沖縄人一般は農業以外に特殊技能を有せず離農者の職業転換は殆んど不可能なること。(3)沖縄人は一括払を受けても、これが生産的使用をなし得ず沖縄において重要な相続財産たる農地を完全に喪失する虞れあること。(4)沖縄においては地代の舞拡い慣習あり地価一括払方式はこの慣習にも反すること等を指摘した。

大山（社大党）議員は国防省案と地主側要求額との間

に大差あるが、その原因は米國と沖縄の事情の相違に由来するものであり國防省側が準備した地価資料には沖縄住民の希望が全然反映されておらず、極めて一方的且つ非民主的方法により集められたものである。従って何よりも先づ沖縄の土地問題の実情把握のため委員会が現地調査団を派遣されんことを切望する旨を述べた。

一議員より八重山への移住計画に関し質問があったのに対し、八重山の開発移住には悪性マラリヤが最大の障害であり例へこの障害が除かれても、精々收容能力は一千戸に過ぎず、他方現在離農を余儀なくされているのは五万戸で、その解決には全然効果がない旨を答えた。

ついで新里（民主党）議員より沖縄における地価は軍が一方的にこれを決定したものであり極めて不利なものであり又土地

收用委員会には沖縄人が代表されておらない旨を証言した。（この時一議員より沖縄人は日米双方の何れに親近感を持ち、何れに忠誠を盡すやとの質問あり、新里議員は沖縄が現在日本と完全に隔離され、米國の施政下に置かれている以上、米國施政權者に協力するの途しかない旨を答弁した。）

翠江市町村軍用地委員会連合会長は軍の賃貸料が民間のそれに比し不当に低廉な一例として、ゴエキ村小学校の軍命令による立退きのケースをあげ、軍の支払額は年十九弗四十仙に過ぎず、同級同面積の同校の移転地において民間契約による賃貸料支拡額は二六七弗である旨及び米民間事業家が自由契約により支払う平均額は一エーカー当り二四四弗四十五仙である旨を述べ一般論として現行軍賃貸

料制度は一九五二年四月に基準を置き、これに僅かないし五ナパセントの値上げを加味したる程度に過ぎず、一九五三年四以降の沖縄の社会経済状態の変化を全然考慮していない不合理ありと証言し、委員よりの質問に対し沖縄地主は一括払方式には絶対反対でありいくら高い支払を受けてもこれを受諾しえないこと、且つ現行賃貸料は低廉に過ぎるからこれを引上げられたいこと及び地主側は軍用地の新規收用には強く反対する等の点を明らかにした。

最後に比嘉首席が立ち、結論として、(一)沖縄代表団は法案に予想されている地価一括払方式に絶対反対すること、(二)現行賃貸料制度を継続されたいこと。(三)右賃貸料は公正なもので沖縄地主に対する充分の保償となるべきものなること。(四)ハム正なる賃貸料決定のため中立的なる調査団を沖縄に派遣し現地において実情を調査の上本問題の公正な解決に達すべきことを強く希望する旨陳述した。

これに対し、ヴィンソン委員長より、各証言の内容特に調査団派遣の希望は充分委員会において之を考慮し本法案の審議は慎重を期したき旨、更に委員会の態度は一応来週火曜(十四日)迄に決定すべく、更に補足追加すべき資料はこれを委員会に提出ありたい旨を述べ一行の証言は終了した。

三以上の証言を通じ、委員会の各委員の各証言に対する態度は若干同情的の如く見受けられた。