

琉球大学学術リポジトリ

米国管理下の南西諸島状況雑件 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

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(3) 訪米說明資料

SUPPLEMENT
STUDY ON LAND
PROBLEM
IN OKINAWA

DECEMBER, 1955

Prepared By
Land Problem Committee

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Remarks

It is very difficult to convert the units of weights and measures, etc., generally used in Okinawa into those used in the U.S. since they can not be divided without a remainder. For the above reason, an easy way for conversion is adopted in this report which is as follows:

1. Square Measure

1 Tsubo X 0.000816 = Acre

1 Acre = 1,244 Tsubo

2. Capacity

1 Sho = 0.051 Bushel

3. Weight

1 Kin = 1,322 Lbs.

1 Kan = 8,267 Lbs.

4. Calculation is made down to three decimal places, fractions of 0.005 and over will be considered as 0.01 and the rest will be disregarded (expressed as about or approximately in this report).

5. For measurement of lumber, Koku is used according to the traditional method used in Okinawa.

1 Koku = 3.3 m. X 0.33 Sq.m.

Chapter I Land Registration System in Okinawa

Section 1. Difference Between Land Registration System in Okinawa and That in U.S.A.:

The registration system of property in Okinawa is different from that of the United States of America. In the United States of America, the creation and transfer of real rights over immovables takes effect by registration, and the registry officials are empowered to conduct an investigation to see whether the applications for registration connected with the transactions of immovables properly represent the facts and truth. While, in Okinawa, the creation and transfer of the rights over immovables takes effect by a mere declaration of intention by the parties, and the registration system of property is used only for setting up the acquisition or loss, or any alteration in a real right over an immovables against a third person.

Consequently, the registry officials in Okinawa have only the right to review the registry applications for the sake of formality, and accordingly they are not entitled to investigate whether or not the statements of such applications are true and correct.

Section 2. Characteristic of Registered Land Value:

The fee value of land as described in the application for registration is required and necessary for the purpose of registration tax. Such fee value was primarily used and determined on the basis of another price of similar property which had already and separately been established as the data for taxation. Since the termination of the war, however, such data have not been available here in Okinawa. As mentioned above, the land price used for registration in Okinawa is only employed as the object of a registration tax. In this appraisal, therefore, the chief aim was to maintain equitability in the tax standard for taxation within the jurisdictional district of the appropriate registry office rather than representing the actual and true land value. Therefore, no registered value can be a standard of any actual and true value. Such a system of registration has been kept and exercised even after the war as a customary practice in Okinawa of effecting the registration which is not a requirement for legal transactions of immovables in this land.

Chapter II Instances During the Course of Hearing of Appeals

Almost all land-owners whose land has been, wholly or partially, requisitioned by the military filed appeals with the U.S. Land Acquisition Commission on the ground that the land rental appraised by the District Engineer were unreasonable. Take a portion of various evidences presented by the complaint's attorney in the course of the hearings and compare this with the prices and rentals of the military requisitioned land.

Section 1. Registered ^{Value} Price and Actual Sales Price of Land:

It is said that the rental for military requisitioned land is 6% of the land value. In appraising the value, D.E. has taken the registered value as a basis for computation and taken the amount of the value plus 10-50% thereof. However, there is no definite relationship between the sales price and registered value of land; in average the former is three times as large as the latter, in no few cases it is five or more times.

The following Table 1 is one of the evidences presented at Hearing No. 2 (Certificate of Confirmation No. 3 of Ginowan-Son) which started on 25 October 1954. The mark asterisk * under the columns of seller and buyer shows that the person bore witness himself. This table clearly shows that the actual sales price is considerably larger than the registered value and there is no definite relationship between them.

Accordingly, it may be said that the method of appraisal taken by D.E. is unreasonable.

Table 1.

Comparison Between Registered Value and Actual Sales Price of Land

Location	Land Classification	Grade	Acreage	Date of Registration	Registered Value	Actual Sales Price	Seller	Buyer
#679, Higashibaru Aza-Futenma Ginowan-Son	Upland	4	0.27	1 Feb '52	\$55.83	\$418.75	Kise, Shinji #181, Futenma-Ku Ginowan-Son	Arakaki, Matsu #1151, Adaniya-Ku Kitanakagusuku-Son
#1399, Shimohara Aza-Kyuna Ginowan-Son	Paddy land	4	0.19	1 Jul '52	99.17	595.00	Chinen, Kiyoshi #155, Kyuna-Ku Ginowan-Son	*Higa, Junshin #26, Kyuna Ginowan-Son
#8-2, Kyunabaru Aza-Kyuna Ginowan-Son	Building lot	2	0.06	1 Aug '52	30.83	123.33	Zukeran, Chozen #4, 1-Han, Kyuna-Ku Ginowan-Son	*Mashiki, Seiro #149, 7-Han, Kyuna-Ku Ginowan-Son
#8-1, Kyunabaru Aza-Kyuna Ginowan-Son	Building lot	2	0.07	1 Aug '52	35.42	141.67	"	*Mekaru, Seiho #176, 8-Han, Kyuna-Ku Ginowan-Son
#8-3, Kyunabaru Aza-Kyuna Ginowan-Son	Building lot	2	0.05	1 Sep '52	22.00	110.00	"	Chinen, Kana #46, Kyuna-Ku Ginowan-Son
#604-2, Higashibaru Aza-Futenma Ginowan-Son	Upland	3	0.13	1 Sep '52	54.00	128.25	*Miyagi, Teruo #123, Nodake-Ku Ginowan-Son	*Kohagura, Shinsei #60, Futenma-Ku Ginowan-Son
#1245, Shimohara Aza-Kyuna Ginowan-Son	Upland	4	0.1	10 Oct '52	51.67	310.00	Chinen, Kamesuke #95, Kyuna-Ku Ginowan-Son	*Toyama, Kikue #39, Kyuna-Ku Ginowan-Son
#691, Higashibaru Aza-Futenma Ginowan-Son	Forest	2	0.42	10 Oct '52	42.50	100.00	Okawa, Taro #65, Nodake-Ku Ginowan-Son	Uema, Shinkichi #33, Futenma-Ku Ginowan-Son
#616, Higashibaru Aza-Futenma Ginowan-Son	Upland	3	0.27	Dec '52	68.96	331.00	*Matsugama, Kameyasu #42, Nodake-Ku Ginowan-Son	*Asato, Ryocho #8-1, Futenma-Ku Ginowan-Son

te: The above figures in acre and dollar are converted from those shown in the written evidences presented for Hearing No. 2.

Section 2. Income Derived from Land and Land Value Appraised by DE:

1. The following Table 2 shows the result of a spot inspection of the annual production of paddy rice and sweetpotato for an acre conducted on 16 February 1954 by the U. S. Land Acquisition Commission at the request of complaint's attorney in the course of the hearing of Appeal No. 2. The spot for the inspection was selected by the defendant's attorney with the consent of the commission; it was not selected by the complaint's attorney.

Table 2.

Result of Sampling of the Harvest

Land Inspected	Land Classification	Grade	Acreage	Variety of Crop	Production per Acre per Crop	Name of Land Owner
No. 1215 Shimobaru Aza-Kiyuna Ginowan-Son	Paddy land	1	Appro. 0.07	Rice Taichu No. 65	Appro. 124.85 bushels	Takeo Miyagi
No. 1156 Shimobaru Aza-Kiyuna Ginowan-Son	Paddy land	3	0.04	Glutinous rice	124.85 bushels	Junichi Goya
No. 1426 Shimobaru Aza-Kiyuna Ginowan-Son	Paddy land	4	0.1	Rice Kunigami No. 1	96.7 bushels	Seigyu Arashiro
No. 1613 Shimobaru Aza-Kiyuna Ginowan-Son	Upland	4	0.28	Sweetpotato Okinawa No. 100	23.868 lbs	Usei Chinen
No. 1616 Nishibaru Aza-Kiyuna Ginowan-Son	Upland	4	0.13	Sweetpotato Shichifuku	39.241 lbs	Ushi Chinen

Note: The production amounts of sweetpotatoes shown in the above Table are those harvested 7 months after planting.

The results of the sampling of the harvest per tsubo were converted into figures for an acre.

The following Table 3 shows the comparison between the amount of money derived from the production which is converted from above Table 2 and the land value based on DE appraisal.

Note: (1) The price of products used in this computation is as of 1955, and the statistics compiled by the Economics Dept. of U. S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands reveals that the price of products in 1952 (the time of land requisition) was higher than that of 1955 by 25%.

(2) The spot inspection was made of paddy rice consisting of the first crop, while the production of the second crop is approximately 60% of that of the first. Therefore, the annual production was computed by adding 60% to the production amount obtained at the inspection.

(3) Since sweet potato are produced three times in two years, the annual production was computed by adding 50% to the production amount obtained by the inspection.

Table 3.

Comparison between Income from Land and the Land Value based

on DE Appraisal

Location	Land Classification Grade	Name of Land Owner	Annual Income per Acre	Land Value per Acre Based on DE Appraisal
No. 1215 Shimobaru Aza-Kiyuna Ginowan-Son	<u>Paddy land</u> 1	Takeo Miyagi	Appro. 832.32	Appro. 771.12
No. 1156 Shimobaru Aza-Kiyuna Ginowan-Son	<u>Paddy land</u> 3	Junichi Goya	Appro. 820.08	Approx. 465.12
No. 1426 Shimobaru Aza-Kiyuna Ginowan-Son	<u>Paddy land</u> 4	Seigyu Arashiro	Appro. 660.96	Appro. 354.96
No. 1613 Shimobaru Aza-Kiyuna Ginowan-Son	<u>Upland</u> 4	Usei Chinen	Appro. 428.40	Appro. 330.48
No. 1616 Nishibaru Aza-Kiyuna Ginowan-Son	<u>Upland</u> 4	Ushi Chinen	Appro. 734.40	Appro. 330.48

(Yen price per tsubo was converted to dollar price per acre.)

The above Table 3 shows that the land value based on DE appraisal is far below the amount of the annual income from the land in some instances and also it doesn't even reach to a half the amount of the income.

2. The following Table 4 shows the gross income and net income from paddy rice, sweet-potatoes and miscanthus which was testified to by the Chief of the Economic Section and the Land Official of Ginowan-Son Office in the course of the hearing on Appeals No. 2 and No. 4.

Note: (1) As to the amount of the production of paddy rice, the Chief of the Economic Section conducted sampling of the harvest at the end of June 1952 in three different paddy locations of each class, and obtained the figures shown in the following Table 4 by averaging the amounts obtained by sampling the harvest.

(2) The amount of production of sweet-potatoes was also obtained by sampling the harvest as mentioned above conducted during the period from the end of November to the early December, 1952.

(3) The amount of production of miscanthus is computed based upon an investigation of those who have frequent experience in transactions of miscanthus in the areas throughout pre-war and post-war days.

Table 4. Amount of production of 1st Crop of Paddy Rice Per Acre

Classification	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5
Production of polished rice (bushel)	64,63	60,63	54,51	46,14	37,9
Price of polished rice (per bushel)	\$580.62	542.72	489.76	414.57	339.51
Income from rice straw	\$ 15.3	15.3	13.79	12.77	10.2
Income from rice bran	\$ 1.71	1.55	1.18	0.94	0.82
Total	\$597.63	561.57	504.72	427.32	351.58
Net income per acre	\$318.97	293.07	255.76	191.19	127.26

Table 5. Production per Acre of Sweet-Potato

Classification	Unit	Grade of Upland				
		1	2	3	4	5
Production	lbs	37,443.47	33,452.08	30,215.83	26,855.54	24,271.92
Total Price	\$	354.82	316.44	285.72	253.94	229.50
Net income per acre	\$	176.83	144.51	119.05	93.55	76.54
Annual net income per acre on 3 crop in 2 years	\$	265.24	216.77	178.58	140.33	114.81
Vegetable	\$	4 times	3.5 times	3.2 times	3 times	2.5 times

Table 6. Production of Miscanthus per Acre

Classification	Unit	Grade of Range Land	
		1	2
Production	Bundle	4,896	3,672
Total Price	\$	61.2	45.9
Net income per acre	\$	42.15	31.62

The following Table 7, 8 and 9 indicated a comparison of the net income derived from agricultural products as testified to with the annual rentals for lands requisitioned for the military purposes, as appraised by DE.

Note: The net incomes from the Acre of paddy land indicated in the following Table 7 is computed by multiplying the net income from the same as shown in the above Table 4 by 1.5, according to the attestors' testimony that net income from paddy rice raised from both first and second crops are equivalent to 1.5 times as much as those from the first crop as shown in the above Table 4.

Table 7. Comparison of Net Income from Paddy Land with Rental paid by the US Government for Such Lands

Classification	Unit	Grade of Paddy Land				
		1	2	3	4	5
Approximate annual net income per acre	\$	478.46	439.61	383.64	286.79	190.89
Annual rental per acre paid by the U.S.	\$	45.90	33.66	27.54	21.42	15.30

(In the above Table are indicated the net income per acre in dollar, converted from those per TSUBO in B yen.)

Table 8.

Comparison of Net Income from Upland with Rental paid by the US Government for Such Lands

Classification	Unit	Grade of Upland				
		1	2	3	4	5
Approximate annual net income per acre	\$	265.24	216.77	178.58	140.33	114.81
Annual rental per acre paid by the US	\$	36.72	29.38	24.48	19.58	15.30

(In the above table are indicated the net income per acre in dollar, converted from those per TSUBO in B yen.)

Table 9.

Comparison of Net Income from Range Land with Rental paid by the US Government for Such Lands

Classification	Unit	Grade of Range Land	
		1	2
Approximate annual income per acre	\$	42.15	31.62
Annual rental per acre paid by the US	\$	6.12	3.06

(In the above table are indicated the net income per acre in dollar, converted from those per TSUBO in B yen.)

The above Tables 7, 8 and 9 indicate that the annual net incomes from paddy land, upland and range land are respectively 10 to 14, 7, and 6 to 10 times as much as the rentals paid by the US Government for the above-specified lands requisitioned for the military purposes.

In addition to the aforementioned matters, the attestors concerned testified and explained as follows with regard to the computation of the amount of production of, and the net income derived from, the above-mentioned agricultural products and the expenses necessary for the production:

(1) Production of paddy rice per acre;

(a) The investigation of the production of paddy rice was made from the first crop in 1952, and there is little difference in the amount of production for each year.

(b) The above Table 4 indicates the production of paddy rice raised in the first crop. However, this sort of farm products can be harvested two times a year. But for the damage by typhoon upon paddy land, the production thereof would reach twice that stated.

In the case of such paddy rice as raised in the second crop, such damage can not, in many cases, be avoided. For this reason, the production during this season is not included in the above Table 4.

The damage by typhoon upon paddy would greatly differ depending on the time when typhoon hits the Ryukyu Islands. For instance, in Ginowan-Son where, at the beginning of August, rice is transplanted, and is in the ear in early October; so, if, at later times, there is no typhoon, annual production of paddy rice can be estimated at 1.5 times as much as that shown in the above Table 4.

(c) The quantity of polished rice is figured on the assumption that fifty percent of rough rice is unpolished rice of which 92% will be polished rice.

(d) The following Tables 10, 11 and 12 indicate the relations between expenses necessary for agricultural production and harvest thereof and net income derived therefrom.

Table 12.

Explanation of Necessary Expenses per Acre

Classification	Cash and/or Wage or cash	Details of Work	Explanation
Purchase of seed	Assessment or cash		The standard amount of seed is 0.25 bushel per acre, in computing agricultural expenses required, the quantity of seed per acre was deemed to be 0.383 bushel as practiced in reality in general farming communities.
Expenses for Seed-bed	Wage	Cultivation, leveling & fertilizing	The standard area of a rice seed-bed is 0.02 acre or 8% of the area of the paddy land wherein rice is to be transplanted, but, in this data, such area was deemed to be 0.024 acre, for which is prevailing in the Pyukyuan farming communities.
Expenses for seeding and bringing up the seed	"	Seeding, management & additional fertilizing	Such work requires only short time labour in the course of day time, so, in this data, working hours therefor were computed as follows: 82 minutes a day x 60 days (the number of days, during which rice is in rice seed-bed).
Expenses for fertilizer & fertilizing	Cash, assessment in kind & wage		Green manure is usually used as self-supplying fertilizer, so cow-manure, mainly used, was taken as a standard. The standard quantity of fertilizer per Tan is 269.69 to 335.66 pounds, but the quantity of green manure used was computed at the rate of 404.7 to 506 pounds per Tan for the reason that the other self-supplying manure are generally utilized here in Okinawa.
Expenses for taking-up young rice plant from seed-bed	Wage	Taking-up & transplanting of young rice plant	Price of green manure (according to the ratio of chemical elements of fertilizer included) \$0.0079 for 8.27 lbs.
			Fertilizing expenses plus labor expenses 0.00875 for 8.27 lbs.
			Total \$0.017

The above relates to the standard quantity of fertilizer to be used, but the quantity actually used in farming communities is equal only to one-half of the above.

Average distance between rice seed-bed and paddy field 1 km
Average quantity of young rice plants per acre 1,714 bundles

Table 10. Necessary Expenses and Net Income Per Acre (Paddy Rice)

Classification	Quantity	Unit Price	Grade				
			1	2	3	4	5
Purchase of Seed	1.55 men	\$0.25	\$7.67	\$7.67	\$7.67	\$7.67	\$7.67
Exp. for seed-bed	6.1 men	1.00	6.12	6.12	6.12	6.12	6.12
Exp. for seeding & bringing-up the seeds	10.2 men	1.00	10.20	10.20	10.20	10.20	10.20
Exp. for fertilizer & for fertilizing	(self-sup.) (fertiliz)		20.40 17.50	20.40 17.50	20.40 17.50	20.40 17.50	20.40 17.50
Exp. for taking-up young rice plant from seed-bed	17.5 men	0.83	14.61	14.61	14.61	14.61	14.61
Exp. for transplanting	14.3 men	1	14.28	14.28	14.28	14.28	14.28
Exp. for management	23.3 men	0.83	19.38	19.38	19.38	19.38	19.38
Exp. for extermination of diseases and noxious insects	(0.33 bushels of petrolium) (2 men)	0.13 0.83	0.78 1.71	0.78 1.71	0.78 1.71	0.78 1.71	0.78 1.71
Exp. for cultivation & levelling	22.4 men	1	22.44	22.44	22.44	22.44	22.44
Exp. for harvesting	10.2 men	1	10.20	10.20	8.16	6.94	6.12
Exp. for thrashing & adjustment		(28.6men) 1	28.56	(24.5men) 24.48	(20.4men) 20.40	(18.4men) 18.36	(14.3men) 14.28
Depreciation for farming tools			1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55
Exp. for rice cleaning	2.09 bushels	0.29	41.62	38.07	27.20	20.40	14.28
Taxes			8.16	7.14	6.12	5.10	4.08
Food charge			53.57	52.02	50.51	49.74	48.96
Total:			278.66	268.50	248.96	237.13	224.32
Net Income			318.97	293.07	255.76	191.19	127.26

Table 11.

	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5
Gross Income per Acre	\$ 597.63	\$561.57	\$504.72	\$ 428.32	\$ 351.58
Necessary Expenses per Acre	278.66	268.50	248.96	237.13	224.32
Net Income per Acre	318.97	293.07	255.76	191.19	127.26

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Cash and /or wage</u>	<u>Details of work</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
Expenses for trans-planting	Wage	Transplantation	Acreage for transplantation differs with the faculty of person engaged in such work: some transplants young rice plants in paddy field of 1/4 acre, but it is usual with average person to transplant them in such fields of 0.07 acre. So computation was made on the later.
Exp. for Management	"	Weeding	Times of weeding 8.16 times Acreage per man 0.12 acre
Expenses for extermination of diseases & noxious insects	Cash & wage	Extermination	Purchase of petroleum for extermination of leaf-hopper, which do not appear in the first season but in the second season.
Expenses for Cultivation & Levelling	Wage	Cultivation & Levelling	Cultivation 6.1 persons a acre x 2 times Levelling 11 persons a acre
Expenses for Harvesting	"	Reaping	Reaping per man and per day 0.098 acre
Expenses for threshing & Adjustment	"	Threshing, selection & drying	Threshing & slection - 16.3 persons per acre Drying - 6.1 persons per acre
Depreciation Expenses for Agricultural Tools	Cash & Depreciation		1/2 of hoe repairing expenses - \$1.02 Depreciation of threshing machine - \$0.51 a year
Expenses for Rice Cleaning	Cash		\$0.25 to \$0.29 per 0.51 bushel of polished rice
Taxes	"		The amount equivalent to 2 times as much as each village's land tax by grade of land is appropriated as taxes. In the taxes thus computed are included the estimated amount of income tax, inhabitant tax and educational tax.
Food Charge	Cash & Assessment in kind		Expenses for a meal per man \$0.125 Expenses for meals per day \$0.375
Total	Total expenses		
Net income			The amount after deducting agricultural expenses per acre from gross agricultural income per acre.

(2) Production of sweet-potatoes per acre:

(a.) Sweet-potatoes can be harvested three times in two years; but in the Table 5, one crop is indicated.

(b.) The incomes derived as a result of raising sweet-potatoes usually include those from the vines and leaves which are used for feed and dried vines which are used for fuel. However, the income from this source is not included in the income shown in the above table 5.

(c.) The relationship between sweet-potatoes and vegetables was estimated on the basis of experiences hitherto gained on the actual investigation of the status in which agricultural management is in reality conducted in the Ryukyus, and on the data obtained from vegetable raisers.

There are various vegetables of different prices, but, in this data, the price has been estimated at \$0.017 per 1.322 pounds.

On the other hand, as for sweet-potatoes, it can be harvested three times per two years, but vegetables, actually four times a year.

(d.) The following Table 13 and 15 will show the relationship between the expenses necessary for the sweetpotato cultivation and gross and net income from each acre of sweet-potatoes .

Table 13. Necessary expenses & Net income per Acre(Sweet-potatoes)

Expenses	Quantity	Unit Cost	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5
Expenses for taking up of seedling	6.1men	0.83	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10
Expenses for levelling	30.6men	0.83	25.5	25.5	25.5	25.5	25.5
Expenses for fertilizer	168.54 bushels	0.03	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10
Expenses for self-supporting fertilizer	8,427.77	0.03	25.5	25.5	25.5	25.5	25.5
Expenses for transplanting	16.3	0.83	13.59	13.59	13.59	13.59	13.59
Expenses for management	8.2men	0.83	6.81	6.81	6.81	6.81	6.81
Expenses for harvesting	61.2men	0.67	38.07	35.37	32.64	29.91	27.21
Expenses for extermination of diseases & noxious insects	2.04	0.83	1.71	1.71	1.71	1.71	1.71
Depreciation Expenses for farming tools			1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02
Food charges for a man a day			46.68	45.17	43.62	42.11	39.05
Taxes			8.16	7.14	6.12	4.08	2.43
Total			177.24	171.97	166.67	160.43	153
Net income			176.83	144.51	119.05	93.55	76.54
Percentage of net income against gross income			50%	45.7%	41.5%	36%	33.3%
Net income per acre by Grade			176.83	144.51	119.05	93.55	76.54
Annual net income per Tsubo on 3 crops for 2 years basis			265.24	216.77	178.58	140.33	114.81

Table 14. Comparison of production of sweet-potatoes and vegetables

	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5
Ratio of increases in production of vegetables, compared with sweet-potatoes	4 times	3.5times	3.2times	3times	2.5times

Table 12.

Explanation of Necessary Expenses per Acre. (Sweetpotatoes)

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Cash and/or Wage</u>	<u>Details of Work</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
Expenses for taking-up seedling	Wage	Bo get seedlings	36,720 seedlings per acre require 49 hours, as 1 person can take up 750 seedlings per hour. Then, 6.1 men a day are required.
Expenses for cultivation & leveling	Wage	Preparation of the soil for planting	The progress of work per person per day is 0.033 acre. 30.6 men per day are required.
Expenses for chemical fertilizer	Cash		Average chemical fertilizer required per acre is 33.73 lbs. However, the self-supply manure being not used in large quantities, 101.2 lbs. chemical fertilizer is equal to 11,805.1 lbs barnyard manure and 33.73 lbs to 5,059 lbs liquid manure.
Expenses for self-supply manure	Estimated value in cash and cost for labor	Transportation	The transportation of 8.27 lbs chemical fertilizer costs \$0.0125. Total unit price will be 0.026.
Expenses for planting	Wage	Planting	The progress of work per person per day is 0.06 acre. It requires 16.3 men.
Expenses for management	Wage	Cultivation and weeding	The progress of work per person perday is from 0.12 to 0.16 acre approx. 7.2 men are required.
Expenses for harvesting	Wage	Harvesting and transportation	The progress of work per person per day is 0.0286 acre. Necessary expenses will vary according to grades of land in connection with transportation.

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<u>Classification</u>	<u>Cash and/or Wage</u>	<u>Details of Work</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
Expenses for Extermination of Diseases & Noxious Insects	Wage	Extermination of Diseases & Insects	There are a few cases of diseases and noxious insects giving great damage to the sweet-potato crop. Virus disease give great damage sometimes. However, there is no virus disease in Ginowan-Son, and it is not necessary to take it into consideration.
Depreciation Expenses for Agricultural Tools	Cash		Repairing expenses of hoes (Blacksmith Expenses \$1.02) for approximately two times.
Food Charges	Cash		\$0.125 per person per meal. \$0.375 per person per day.
Taxes	Cash		Two times the amount of village land tax.
Total			Total sum of expenditures.
Net Income			The amount left by deducting expenses from income.
Percentage of Net Income to Gross Income			Percentage of net income divided by gross income.
Net Income per acre in case of 3 crops in 2 years			1.5 times of the amount of money from 1 crop.

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Note: Comparison Between Sweet-Potato crop and Vegetable Crop:

Sweet-potatoes are not a suitable cash crop. However, farmers are required to plant sweet-potatoes on a considerably wide area of land to produce their own food and feed stuff for livestock. Vegetable farming is most desirable to get more income from a unit acreage of land. Comparison of the net income from vegetable with that from sweet-potatoes is indicated in the Table 14 by grade of land.

(3) Production of Miscanthus per acre.

The following Table 16 indicates the expenses required to harvest miscanthus and the net income per acre.

Table 16. Necessary Expenses and Net Income per Acre

<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Unit Price</u>	<u>Grade 1</u>	<u>Grade 2</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Cost for Harvest	12.24 men	\$4.08	\$12.24	\$9.18	A man cuts 1,632 sheaves per day.
Cost for Transportation	2.04 carts	\$13.59	\$6.82	\$5.1	A cart carries 300 sheaves each trip. 8 trips for a distance of 1,500 meters.
<u>Total</u>			\$19.05	\$14.3	
Net Income per Acre			\$42.15	\$31.62	

3. Table 17. shows the results of a two-day spot inspection conducted by the U.S. Land Acquisition Commission on November 18 and 19, 1955, on similar land in the vicinity of military requisitioned land. The production amounts of both paddy rice and sweet potatoes indicated exceeds on the in average the aforesaid results of inspection and testimony made by witnesses.

It is noted that the officials of the District Engineer, the Government of the Ryukyu Islands, the Shi-Cho-Son Military Land Federation and other people concerned attended the inspection.

Table 17.

The Results of Inspection of Production of Agricultural Products

Land Inspected	Classification Grade	Area	Land-owner Cultivator	Classification Kind	Planting Time	Production per Acre	Remarks
#117, Morikawabaru Aza-Nakasone Goeku-son	Paddy 2	0.68 acres	YAGI, Seiko	Paddy Rice Kunigami #1	About May & Aug '55	0.128 bushel	2nd Crop
#304, Teruohibaru Aza-Ageta Goeku-son	Paddy 4	0.49	KANZATO, Koho	Paddy rice Kofuku #401	"	0.138	"
#427, Innumibaru Aza-Ageta Goeku-son	Paddy 3	0.68	KYAN, Shunsho	Paddy Rice Kunigami #1	Early Aug 1955	0.112	"
#340-1, Hamabaru Aza-Ishado Nakagusuku-son	Paddy 3	0.9	ASATO, Kame MIYAZATO, Seihan	Paddy Rice Taichu #65	"	0.11	Straight-Line Planting
#341, Hamabaru Aza-Ishado Nakagusuku-son	Paddy 3	0.43	ASATO, Kame HIGA, Shozen	Paddy Rice Taichu #65	"	0.162	"
#340-1, Hamabaru Aza-Ishado Nakagusuku-son	Paddy 3	0.9	ASATO, Kame MIYAZATO, Seishun	Paddy Rice Taichu #65	"	0.112	"
#639, Shimatabaru Oroku, Naha City	Upland 1	0.19	UEHARA, Uto AKAMINE, Koichi	Sweetpotato Okinawa #100	Apr 1955	44.29	"
#507, Fukuromawashibaru Oroku, Naha City	Paddy 4	0.24	TERUYA, Seitoku TERUYA, Gamoku	Paddy Rice Kunigami #1	Aug 1955	0.117	Planted 13.8 seedling together in average
#1216, Oroku Naha City	Upland 2	1.45 acres	TERUYA, Chiyo TERUYA, Taro	Paddy Rice Taichu #65	Aug 1955	0.102 bushel	Planted 15.6 seedling together in average
#465, Oroku Naha City	Paddy 3	0.57	UEHARA, Zentoku TERUYA, Tokuchi	Paddy Rice Taichu #65	"	0.107	Planted 13.6 seedling together in average

Notes: Col. R. W. Reed, Chairman of the U.S. Land Acquisition Commission, made clear of the following during the inspection.

- One tsubo of paddy yields one sheaf of dry straw
- The value of one sheaf of straw is about \$0.017.
- The followings is the result known after the inspection of rice-processing operations of Kunigami #1, a kind of paddy rice, grown in Theya:
 - Rough rice 0.51 bushel --- Unpolished rice 0.305 bushel --- polished rice 0.27 bushel.
 - The retail price of 0.051 bushel of polished rice is \$0.38.

Section 3. Rentals for Military Requisitioned Land and for Its Adjacent Similar Land

- (1) Rentals paid for the Military Requisitioned Land in Ginowan Son (Table 19-A, B, C, and D)
- (2) Examples of Land which has been leased by the Ryukyus Property Custodian, USCAR (Table 20)
- (3) Examples of Okinawan-owned land leased to American Civilians (Table 21)
- (4) Examples of land leased between Okinawans (Table 22)

The land cited in the above examples are those similar and adjacent to the military-requisitioned land in Ginowan Son.

Annual rental per acre for the military-requisitioned land in Ginowan Son are as shown on the following table 18:

Table 18.

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Building Lot</u>	<u>Paddy Land</u>	<u>Upland</u>	<u>Forest Land</u>	<u>Range Land</u>
1	\$0.28	\$0.16	-	-	-
2	\$0.16	\$0.12	\$0.08	\$0.08	\$0.08
3	\$0.12	\$0.08	\$0.08	\$0.04	\$0.04
4	\$0.04	\$0.04	-	-	-
5	\$0.04	\$0.008	-	-	-

Rental for the military requisitioned land shown above is much less than that of Tables 19-22, inclusive.

It should be noted that in the comparison of rentals collected by the United States with that paid by the United States, the former is much higher than the latter.

Comparison between Rental Paid by the Military for Land and That for Adjacent Land Rented by Civilians

Table 19-A

One Example of Rental for Military Land in Certificate of Confirmation No. 3 Area

Location	Acreage of Land	Classification of Land	Grade	Annual rental		Lessor			Lessee		
				per acre	per acre	Address	Name	Address	Name	Address	Name
No. 39, Futema-baru, Futema, Ginowan-son	0.16	acre	Building lot	A	\$13.03	\$85.68	Futema-ku, Ginowan-son	Zushin Kowagura		Military	
No. 137, Maebaru, Futema, "	0.1	"	"	B	\$ 5.27	\$48.96	"	"	"	"	
No. 46, Futema-baru, "	0.18	"	Up-land	A	\$6.54	\$36.92	"	Nobuo		"	
No. 721, Kushi-baru, "	0.31	"	"	B	\$9.14	\$36.92	Adaniya-ku, Kita-nakagusuku-son	Kame Aseto		"	
No. 848, "	0.15	"	"	C	\$3.56	\$24.48	Futema-ku, Ginowan-son	Shinsei Kohagura		"	
No. 997, Shita-baru, "	0.18	"	"	D	\$3.49	\$24.48	"	Shoichi Asato		"	
No. 790, Kushi-baru, "	0.31	"	"	E	\$4.74	\$14.68	"	Ushi Kinjo		"	
No. 806, "	0.39	"	Forest land	B	\$2.39	\$12.24	"	Seiko Tamashiro		"	

Lands adjacent to certificate of Confirmation No. 3 Area (Aragushiku, Kiyuna, Ginowan-son)

Location	Acreage of Land	Classification of Land	Grade	Annual rental		Lessor			Lessee		
				per acre	per acre	Address	Name	Address	Name	Address	Name
No. 145, Maebaru, Futema, Ginowan-son	0.1	acre	Building lot	A	\$175.5	\$1,836	Futema-ku, Ginowan-son	Zusei Toyama		Address same as location of land	Ryotoku Kiwae
No. 138, "	0.04	"	Up-land	B	\$75	\$1,836	No. 59, "	Nobuo Kawagura		"	Shoshu Asato
No. 152, "	0.2	"	"	B	\$358.5	\$1,836	"	Seishun Kubota		"	Eisei Ichida

Location of Land	Acreage	Classification of Land	Grade	Annual rental	Annual rental per acre	Address	Name	Address	Name
#158, Maebaru, Futema, Ginowan-son	0.04	acre	Bldg lot	\$79.50	\$1,836	Futema-ku, Ginowan-son	Seishun Kubota	Same as location	Kamesada Takeesu
#159, Maebaru, Futema, Ginowan-son	0.03	Upland	3	\$48.00	\$1,836	"	"	"	Seicho Komesu
#183, Maebaru, Futema, Ginowan-son	0.13	"	2	\$232.50	\$1,836	"	Fuji Kawagura	"	Kazuko Takara
#716, Agaribaru, Futema, Ginowan-son	0.03	"	"	\$15.--	\$612	Under the custody of US Civil Administration		"	Seitoku Ikehara

Table 19-C

Land adjacent to (Aza-Aragushiku, Futema, Ginowan-son) Certificate of confirmation No. 3 and No. 5

#436, Nishibaru, Aragushiku, Ginowan-son	0.31	Upland	2	\$384	\$1,224	Aragushiku-ku, Ginowan-son	Seiei Nakamura	Same as location	Shimato Const. Co., Ltd.
#660, Kushibaru, Kiyuna, Ginowan-son	0.71	"	5	\$877	\$1,224	Nodake-ku, Ginowan-son	Taro Okawa	"	Notomi Const. Co., Ltd.
#277, Ishikawabaru, Futema, Ginowan-son	0.24	"	3	\$288	\$1,224	Futema-ku, Ginowan-son	Kame Toyama	"	Shimato Const. Co., Ltd.
#284, Ishikawabaru, Futema, Ginowan-son	0.48	"	4	\$586	\$1,224	"	Usei Uema	"	"

Table 19-D

Land adjacent to (Aza-Isa, Ginowan-son) Certificate of confirmation No. 152

#22, Isamaebaru, Isa, Ginowan-son	0.16	Upland	4	\$600	\$3,672	2-han, Isa-ku, Ginowan-son	Seishin Inamine	Same as location	Ryukyu Kono-Chikusan Co., Ltd.
#25, Isamaebaru, Isa, Ginowan-son	0.17	"	4	\$630	\$3,672	"	Yujin Isa	"	"
#21, Isamaebaru, Isa, Ginowan-son	0.23	"	4	\$849	\$3,672	No. 28, Isa-ku, Ginowan-son	Kameda Mayagi	"	"

Table 20.

Examples of Land which has been Leased by the Ryukyū Property Custodian USCAR

Location of Land	Classification of Land	Acreage	Annual rental	Annual rental per acre	Date of lease	Lessor	Lessee
No. 601, Agari-baru, Futemma, Ginowan-Son.	Building lot	0.04 acre	\$10.4	\$61.2-	1 Nov. 1948	Ryukyū Property Custodian	Koei Miyagi 11-han, Futemma-Ku, Ginowan-Son.
No. 716, Agari-baru, Futemma, Ginowan-Son.	Former road	0.02 "	\$41.13	\$612	4 Aug. 1954	"	Seitoku Ikehara 6-han, 2-ku, Futemma, Ginowan-Son.
No. 1526-1, Narise-baru, Oyama, Ginowan-Son	"	0.25	\$25.01	\$244.8	1 Nov. 1953	"	Kosei Goya Futemma-ku, Ginowan-Son.

Table 21.

Examples of Okinawan-owned Land Leased to American Civilians

Location of Land	Classification of Land	Acreage	Grade of land	Annual rental	Annual rental per acre	Date of lease	Lessor	Lessee
No. 806, Kushi-baru, Oyama, Ginowan-Son.	Upland	0.07 acre	3	\$265.2	\$1,--3.68	15 Jan. 1954	Toshio Miyazato No. 179, Oyama, Ginowan-Son	Richard P. Jones
No. 472, Agari-baru, Oyama, Ginowan-Son.	Blgd lot	0.08 "	2	\$316.2	\$1,015.92	12 Mar 1954	Matsu Miyagi	Kitatsu Kawamae
No. 474, Agari-baru, Oyama, Ginowan-Son.	Range land	0.04	1	\$176.26	\$979.2	4 Mar 1954	Seiki Yoshimoto	"

Table 22.

Examples of Land Leased between Okinawans

Location of Land	Classification of Land	Acreage	Grade of Land	Annual rental	Annual rental per acre	Date of lease	Lessor	Lessee
No. 148, Maebaru, Futemma, Ginowan-Son	Upland	0.07 acre	2	\$329.79	\$1,224	1 Jul 1954	Nobuo, Kawagura	Shinef, Ishiara
No. 186, Maebaru, Futemma, Ginowan-Son	"	0.05 "	"	\$370.26	\$1,836	15 Jul 1954	Shinichi, Kowagura	Seitoku, Kubo
No. 154, Maebaru, Futemma, Ginowan-Son	"	0.05 "	"	\$263.16	\$1,224	1 Jul 1954	Ushi, Nakayama	Seitoku, Ikehara

Table 23.

Comparison between the Rental Paid for Building lot Requisitioned by the Military and the rental Paid by dislocated people for their present Building lot, in Each Sub-Village

Sub-Village or Aza	Total Acreage of bldg. lot requisitioned by the military	Rental Paid by military for requisitioned Bldg. lot	Average annual rental Paid by military Per acre	Acreage of present housing lot in relocated area	Rental Paid for present Bldg. lot in relocated area	Average Annual rental per acre in relocated area	Remarks
Ginowan	33.49 acre	\$ 2,419.84	\$ 73.44	\$ 15.08 acre	\$ 7,714.67	\$ 514.08	
Kamiyama	17.14 "	1,317.10	85.68	2.12 "	1,010.00	465.12	
Aragusuku	12.55 "	933.28	73.44	30.34 "	1,421.33	465.12	
Uebaru	1.44 "	78.75	48.96	1.37 "	625.42	452.88	
Uchidomari	12.34 "	986.12	85.68	5.51 "	55.83	489.60	5.4 acre of land is privately owned
Isa	11.26 "	891.12	85.68	1.47 "	745.71	514.08	
Nakahara	10.10 "	673.11	73.44	2.28 "	1,093.98	477.36	
Futenma	0.19 "	9.81	48.96	0.19 "	120.83	648.72	
Total :	98.51 "	\$ 7,309.77	\$ 73.44	25.66 "	\$ 12,787.77	\$ 501.84	Privately-owned land is excluded

Section 4. Rental paid by the Military for Building Lot and that paid by Okinawans for present residential land.

Table 23 shows a comparison between the rental paid for substitute building lots which dislocated people in Ginowan-son have moved and the rental they receive from the military for their former building lots within military requisitied area.

Your attention is invited to the fact that the dislocated people are paying greater rental than what they receive from the military, and that the acreage of their present building lots are much smaller than what they had in the military requisitioned area. This describes the distressing circumstances under which the dislocated people are not able to lease the generally-needed acreage of a substitute building lot.

Chapter 3

Status of Land Acquisition by the Former Japanese Armed Forces

Section 1. Time of Requisition

Oroku Air Field (expansion)----about April 1942 (works started)
Yomitan Air Field (new construction)----about Spring of 1943 (")
Tejima Air Field (")----about August 1942 (land clearance notification)
Kadena Air Field (")----about 1 May 1944 (works started)

Section 2. Area of Land Requisitioned

Oroku Air Field-----about 270,000 tsubo (about 220.56 acres)
Yomitan Air Field-----655,284 tsubo (about 535.31 acres)
Tejima Air Field-----about 90,000 tsubo (about 735.22 acres)
Kadena Air Field-----145,347 tsubo (about 118.75 acres)

Section 3. ^{Progress} of Land Acquisition:

a. As for the land requisition by the former Japanese armed forces, these notifications were made to the mayors of the city, towns or villages concerned through the Governor of Okinawa Prefecture by the Ministry of the Navy for the Oroku Air Field and by the Ministry of the Army for the other air fields, respectively. All of the landowners concerned were gathered at one place, and the purpose of air fields construction was explained and they were requested to cooperate with the military for that purpose.

b. (a) The compensation procedure relating to the purchase of land and other incidental improvements by the Navy was entirely delegated to the Governor of Okinawa Prefecture, who therefore determined to fix and put into practice "the Standard for Computation of Compensations concerned" in cooperation with the Military authorities. In the course of the last battle on Okinawa, however, almost all of such records and data were destroyed or lost. For determination of the purchase price of land at that time, the prefectural civil engineering personnel did proceed to the actual spot to consult with the shi-cho-son mayor, chiefs of sub-villages (Ku-cho) and people concerned and establish the purchase price of the land concerned by adding 20 to 30% of the purchase price of similar adjacent land thereof.

(b) "List of Unit Compensations for Relocation and/or purchase of Buildings and Other Incidental Improvements" is the only existing data prepared by the Civil Engineering Section of the old Okinawa Prefectural Government which has been reserved and maintained by Mr. Hisao NAKAZA who was a then technical engineer with the Prefectural Government and participated in the preparation of the field investigation, and the appraisal of such improvements contained in the said list, as inclosed herewith.

c. As for the compensation method made by the Japanese Ministry of Army, the military authorities directly consulted with the shi-cho-son mayors concerned and carried it out in the same way as the Navy with regard to the determination of purchase price of land; and as for the compensations for relocation of incidental equipments, the business was entrusted to the prefectural government as like by the Navy.

d. The land survey and the on-the-spot investigation and appraisal of improvements to be purchased both by the Army and Navy were conducted by the technical officials of the prefectural government, and the list of properties prepared by them was submitted to the military authorities.

e. Due to the then pressing tension of the war situation, the purchase-and-sale contract of land was expedited for speedy construction of military establishments, so that there was not sufficient time for the farmers enough to complete the harvesting of growing crops.

f. Negotiations with the landowners and dispossessed people and the efforts for settlement of all the issues pending the actual clearance of land were made directly by the prefectural personnel, shi-cho-son mayors and officials, occasionally in the presence of military officers and military police.

Section 4. Reasons why the Landowners did not stand against the Land Requisition:

(a) The inevitable loss of farmers' land for construction of air fields can be attributable to the then prevailing militaristic autocracy and totalitarianism under which the Japanese Government's policies were all concentrated for the sole purpose of winning World War II. Therefore, the people could not oppose the military authorities for fear of immediate danger of suffering social ostracism.

(b) The land requisitioned by the Japanese armed forces was not large when compared with the total area of islands, and since most of the young and adult people were recruited for military service or as labor as for munition-manufacture or for the defense of the home islands, a resulting decrease in farmland to be cultivated was caused. Thus, it was rather easy for dispossessed people to obtain the substitute arable land at that time.

Section 5. Compensations incidental to Requisition

(1) Purchase Price and Sale Price of Land per Tsubo.

It should be noted that the amount of money listed below is based on the unit of Japanese Yen at that time and further that the 1954 Yen value compared with that of 1939 is at the rate of 121 to 1 (yearly average).

a. Kadena Air Field Area (located at Mintamabaru, aza-Higashi, Chatan Son, and purchased in summer of 1944)

Table 24A

Classification	Grade	Purchase Price paid by the Japanese Military	Sale Price
Building lot	1	¥ 6.00	¥ 4.00
"	2	¥ 5.00	¥ 3.50
"	3	¥ 4.30	¥ 2.20 to 2.40
Upland	4	¥ 2.40	¥ 2.00
"	5	¥ 2.00	¥ 1.50 to 1.85
Swamp and Pond	-	¥ 10.00	-

Note: The above information was presented by Giboku ARAKAKI of 3-han, 4-ku, Kadena Son, the then landowner and a witness of field investigation.

Table 24-B

b. Yomitan Air Field area (purchased about Spring in 1943)

Classification	Grade	Purchase Price	Sale Price
Building lot	-	¥ 2.00	¥ 1.20
Upland	1	¥ 1.65	¥ 1.00
"	2	¥ 1.43	¥ 0.60
"	3	¥ 1.20	¥ 0.30
"	4	¥ 1.00	¥ 0.20
Tomb-land	-	¥ 2.00	-

Note: The above information was offered by the then landowners named Tomiyoshi MATSUDA of 1-han, Sobe-ku Yomitan Son; Shotoku IKEDA of 2-han, Sobe-ku, Yomitan Son; Matagoro TAMASHIRO of 1-han, O'ki-ku, Yomitan Son.

Table 24 C. Iejima Air Field area (purchased at the end of 1942)

Classification	Grade	Purchase Price Paid by the Military	Market Price
Upland	1 & 2	¥ 2.00	¥ 0.50 to 0.70
"	3	¥ 2.00	¥ 0.30 to 0.50
"	4 & 5	¥ 2.00	¥ 0.15 to 0.30
Forest & Range Land	-	-	-

Note: The above informations were offered by the then landowners Morioki SHIMABUKU of 4-han, Kawahira-ku, Ie Son Hachizo KURASHITA of 3-han, Kawahira-ku, Ie Son.

Table 24 D. Oroku Air Field area (for extension)(located at aza Omine, Toma Kaganji of former Oroku Son, and purchased about April 1942)

Building lot	-	¥ 4.60	¥ 4.00
Upland	2	¥ 3.80	¥ 3.00
"	3	¥ 2.80	¥ 2.00
"	4	¥ 2.30	¥ 1.60
Forest and Range-land	-	¥ 1.80	¥ 1.50

Note: The above information was obtained by Naha City's Oroku Branch' investigation on the basis of statements by the then landowners.

(2) Relocation Expenses for Buildings, Improvements and Household Furnitures, Subsidy for House-rent; and Grant for Religious Services:

The information contained in the following lists have been, as mentioned above, kept by Mr. Hisao NAKAZA, and the amount of money as indicated therein is based on the then Japanese Yen.

Because of the sudden rise in general market price due to the air raid on 10 October 1944 and considerable damages, the compensation payment subsequent to that date was increased as much as 1.9 times, as indicated figures in parenthesis.

Informations on the various compensations paid by the Japanese armed forces for purchase of land effective since 1942.

Table 25. A LIST CONCERNING THE

UNIT COMPENSATIONS FOR RELOCATION AND/OR PURCHASE OF BUILDINGS AND OTHER INCIDENTAL IMPROVEMENTS (determined and prepared by the Civil Engineering Section, Internal Affairs Department of the Government of Okinawa Prefecture)

Classification of Improvements	Class	Disposition	Unit price per Tsubo	Remarks
residence, flat, tile-roofed	special	relocation	¥250.00 (¥475.00)	4.77" square timbers; 126" from the eaves to ground; about ¥500 cost price; compensations for dismantling and relocation are ¥225 as 45% of the cost price, plus ¥25 as 5% for purchase of supplemental materials
residence, flat, tile-roofed	1	"	¥125.00 (¥237.50)	4.77" square timbers; 8 ft. from the eaves to ground; about ¥250 cost price; ¥112.50 as 45% of cost price plus ¥12.50 as 5% for purchase of supplemental materials
residence, flat, tile-roofed	2	"	¥110.00 (¥209.00)	about 220 cost price; ¥99 as 45% plus ¥11 as 5%.
residence, flat, tile-roofed	3	"	¥ 90.00 (¥171.00)	about ¥180 cost price; ¥81 as 45% plus ¥9 as 5%.
residence, flat, thatch-roofed	1	"	¥ 90.00 (¥171.00)	4.77" timber; 7ft/ from the eaves to ground; about ¥180 cost price; ¥81 as 45% plus ¥9 as 5%.
residence, flat, thatch-roofed	2	"	¥ 80.00 (¥152.00)	160 cost price; ¥72 as 45% plus ¥8.
residence, flat, thatch-roofed	3	"	¥ 70.00 (¥133.00)	¥140 cost price; ¥63 plus ¥7.
Kitchen, flat, thatch-roofed	1	"	¥ 70.00 (¥133.00)	¥140 cost price; ¥63 plus ¥7.
Kitchen, flat, thatch-roofed	2	"	¥ 60.00 (¥114.00)	¥120 cost price; ¥54 plus ¥6.
Kitchen, flat, thatch-roofed	3	"	¥ 50.00 (¥95.00)	¥100 cost price; ¥45 plus ¥5.

Stable	1	Relocation	¥75.00 (¥142.50)	4.77" timbers; ¥150 plus ¥6.50.
"	2	"	65.00 (123.50)	¥130 cost price; ¥58.50 plus ¥6.50
"	3	"	50.00 (95.00)	¥100 cost price; ¥45.0 plus ¥5.
"	4	"	40.00 (76.00)	¥80 cost price; ¥36 plus ¥4.
"	5	"	20.00 (38.00)	¥40 cost price; ¥18. plus ¥2.
barn, thatch-roofed	1	"	65.00 (123.50)	4.175" Square timber; 6' height from the eaves to ground; ¥130 cost price ¥58.50 plus ¥6.50
"	2	"	50.00 (95.00)	¥100 cost price; ¥45.0 plus ¥5.
"	3	"	40.00 (76.00)	¥80 cost price; ¥36 plus ¥4.
"	4	"	30.00 (38.00)	¥60 cost price; ¥27. plus ¥3.
"	5	"	20.00 (38.00)	¥40 cost price; ¥18. plus ¥2.
Pig-pen	1	"	100.00 (190.00)	¥200 cost price; ¥90 plus ¥10.
"	2	"	40.00 (76.00)	¥80 cost price; its 45% compensation for dismantling and relocation plus 55 compensation for purchase of supplemental materials
"	3	"	15.00 (28.50)	¥30 cost price; ¥13.50 plus ¥1.50
Hen-house	1	"	10.00 (19.00)	¥20 cost price; ¥9.0 plus
"	2	"	5.00 (9.50)	¥10 cost price; ¥4.50 plus ¥0.50
latrine	1	"	140.00	4,175 " square timbers; ¥280 cost price; ¥126 plus ¥14.
"	2	"	110.00 (209.00)	¥220 cost price; ¥99 plus ¥11.

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Disposition</u>	<u>Unit Price per Tsubo</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Working-place	1	Relocation	50.00 (99.00)	4,175" square timbers; ¥100 cost price; ¥45. plus ¥5.
"	2	"	40.00 (76.00)	¥80 cost price; ¥36 plus ¥4
Water tank	-	Relocation	¥320.00 (cubic tsubo)	cement concrete and mortar, ¥400 cost price; its 80% compensation because of the im- possible relocation. 1 cubic tsubo equals 7.86114 cubic yards.
Reservoir for liquid manure	"	"	320.00 (per cubic Tsubo)	cement concrete; ¥400 cost price; its 80 % compensation because of impossible re- location.
Pond reservoir for rain water	1	"	12.00(per cubic tsubo)	¥15 cost price; 80 % compensation
"	2	"	8.00 "	¥10 cost price; 80% compensation.
Stone wall	1	"	35.00(per square tsubo)	¥70 cost price per square tsubo; its 45% compensation for re- location and 5% com- pensation for purchase of additional material that is, 50% in all of the cost price.
"	2	"	25.00 "	¥50 cost price; its 50% compensation.
Hedge	1	"	16.00 per Ken (5,965.ft.)	80% compensation of ¥20 cost price, because of impossible relocation.
"	2	2	10.00 per Ken	80% compensation of ¥12.50 cost price per ken.
"	3	2	8.00 per Ken	80% compensation of ¥10 cost price.
Well	1	"	36.00 per Ken	equipped with washing place and drainage; ¥36 compensation per a ken in depth.
"	2	"	30.00 per ken	a little inferior to the 1st class.

<u>Classification of Improvement</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Disposition</u>	<u>Unit Price per Tsubo</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Expenses for relocation of in- cidental equipments or house- hold furnitures			¥2.00	for residence or factory.
Subsidy for payment of house-rents			¥1.00	for barn or storehouse. for 3 months
			"	¥1 for re- sidence or factory.
			"	¥0.50 for barn or storehouse.
Tomb, tortoise-shell type, upper-covering part	1	Relocation	100.00	Made of stone or cement concrete. 50% compensations of cost price.
	2	"	80.00	"
	3	"	60.00	"
Front-covering part	1	"	120.00	§
	2	"	110.00	"
	2	"	70.00	"
Front grave-yard	1	"	20.00	surrounded with nicely-processed stone-wall and the "himpun" wall.
	2	"	10.00	surrounded with coarse stone wall.
	2	"	5.00	without stone- wall.
Tomb, gable-roofed upper-covering part	1	"	90.00	same as the above- said tomb
	2	"	70.00	"
	3	"	50.00	"
Front-covering part	1	"	100.00	"
	2	"	90.00	"
	3	"	60.00	"
Front grave-yard	1	"	20.00	same as the above- said tomb.
	2	"	10.00	"
	3	"	5.00	"

<u>Classification of Improvement</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Disposition</u>	<u>Unit Price per Tsubo</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Tomb, digging-into-the-earth front-covering part	Type 1		¥50.00	
	2		30.00	
	3		15.00	
Front grave-yard	1		20.00	Same as the above-said tomb
	2		10.00	"
	3		5.00	"
Tomb, digging into and round front-covering part	Type 1		30.00	
	2		20.00	
	3		10.00	
Grant for Religious Services			3.00	for relocation of a dead's remains.

(3) Compensation for Crops and Farmland:

a. Compensation for agricultural crops damaged due to the use of land for Kadena airfield was made as follows:

Table 26.

<u>Location</u>	<u>Crops</u>	<u>Amount of compensation in the then Japanese Yen</u>
Aza-Higashi Chatan-Son	Sweetpotatoes	¥15.00 per 1 tan per crop
	Sugar-cane	¥9.00 " "
	Soy-beans	¥30.00 " "

b. Compensation for the arable lands (with or without crop) purchased was ¥0.15 (then Japanese Yen) per 1 tsubo.

The above a. and b. statements were made by Yoshimutsu Arakaki of 3-han, 4-ku, Kadena-son.

(4) Compensation for Trees:

Compensation for standing trees is said to have been paid upon appraisal made on the basis of diameter of their trunks. However evidence of this is very scarce and the amounts compensated are not known. According to the preceding statements made by the persons concerned and the records remaining in the different areas, it can be said that the purchase price of lands, compensation for displacement of certain improvement and for other losses, which were paid by the Japanese Military, were enough to afford purchases of substitute lands, expenses for displacement and to cover other losses.

(5) Rental for the Military Requisitioned Land (Anti-aircraft gun positions) Adjacent to Kadena Air Base:

Table 27.

<u>Location</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Rental per month per tsubo</u>
Aza-Yara and Aza-Kushibaru of Kadena-Son	Upland	¥0.15

(Reporter) Chokujun Iha, the land-owner, of 1-han, 1-ku of Kadena-Son.

Comparing with the then ¥0.07 rental per tsubo of land near the market at Kadena, the above-listed rental is more than two times as that. And at that time, unused lands were permitted to be cultivated.

(6) Method of Payment of Compensations.

a. Payment of compensation for objects or improvements on land was made immediately upon contracting for the sales of the land

b. Such funds for payment were consigned by the Military to the Prefectural Governor or directly to the mayor of the Shi, Cho or Son and were delivered in cash to the payees by the mayor's personnel.

c. Money for land purchased was paid, upon completion of immovables registration, 60% in cash, 20% in postal savings and 20% in deposits with agricultural cooperatives.

(7) Goods prices, wages and farm rental at that time pre-war days.

A. Goods Prices

Retail Prices in January and July 1939 are quoted in the Table 28 -A which was prepared by the Okinawa-Ken Nogyo-Kai (Prefectural Union of Agricultural cooperatives), and Table 28-B which was obtained from Mayor of Naha City on the basis of statements by the persons concerned:

Table 28-A

Items	Retail Prices		Unit
	January 1939	July 1939	
Indigenous Polished Rice	¥0.42	¥0.49	2 litre
Taiwan (Formosa) Rice	¥0.38	¥0.42	2 litre
Soy-beans	¥0.26	¥0.45	2 litre
Flour	¥0.32	¥0.32	1 Sho
Noodle	¥0.30	¥0.32	1 Kin
Japanese Tea	¥0.70	¥0.70	1 Kin
White Sugar	¥0.28	¥0.28	1 Kin
Shoyu (Soy-bean sauce)	¥0.75	¥0.75	2 litre
Seed Oil	¥0.09	¥0.14	1 Go
Dried Bonito	¥1.40	¥2.20	1 Kin
Beef	¥0.60	¥0.60	1 Kin
Pork	¥0.60	¥0.60	1 Kin
Chicken	¥0.55	¥0.60	10 large pieces

Items	Retail Prices		Unit
	January 1939	July 1939	
Tofu (bean curd)	¥0.05	¥0.07	a cake
Konbu (Tang)	0.17	0.30	1 Kin
Cement	5.80	6.00	1 Barrel
Charcoal	1.30	1.50	30 Kin
Coal	1.75	1.75	100 Kin
Petroleum	3.95	4.10	1 Can
Matches	0.12	0.12	1 Cartoon
"	0.29	0.29	1 Cartoon, superior quality
Candle	0.01	0.02	1 Piece
Soy-bean Cake	4.67	7.50	826.7 lbs.

Table 28-B

Item	Retail Prices		Unit
	January 1939	July 1939	
Taiwan (Formosa) rice	¥0.45		1 Sho
Beef	0.50		1 Kin
Pork	0.70		1 Kin
Tofu (bean curd)	0.10		1 Cake
Sweetpotatoes	0.03		1 Kin
Spinach	0.06		1 Kin
Cabbage	0.03		1 Kin
Stone-leeks	0.07		1 Kin
White guard-melon	0.04		1 Kin
Hakusai (Vegetable)	0.04		1 Kin
Lumber (Cryptomeria)	2.80		3'6" X 3'6" X 10'
Cryptomeria board	3.00		3/10 sun thick 1 tsubo

B. Wages, Farm-rental etc.

Wage for Daily-hired laborer	¥0.50 per day
Wage for a carpenter	¥1.00 "
Farm-rent (Dry farm)	0.05 per tsubo per year

Chapter 4

Damages of Maneuver Area and New Acquisition Area

The inhabitants who may probably be affected by new land acquisition program are greatly being frightened to hear that northern parts of Okinawa, including Kunigami-Son, Higashi-Son and Kushi-Son have been announced to be newly acquired as a maneuver area.

There never the less are damages, both in the form of material damages and in spiritual damages resulting from our experiences in Kin Son. A portion of the damages definitely indicated that the income of forestry products have been decreased to 63,999 dollars in Post War, compared with 112,209 dollars in Pre-War.

A report of the Kin Mayor have previously been presented to the sub-committee. This time, supplemental information is hereby presented (attached I)

Especially, there are many waste lands which have less productive value in northern parts where new acquisition is announced. And agricultural land is extremely arid soil. Moreover, farming is practised on a hilly area or a mountain solitudes, under such bad conditions as typhoon and wild boar damages etc.

A producing capacity is far below, while the source of income for inhabitant's living consists of 54.19% to 75.1% of forestry income and 24.9% to 45.81% of agricultural income. In view of above, the inhabitants are afraid that the execution of New Acquisition will immediately leads to the loss of their means of living. Two reports concerning New Acquisition area by both Mayors of Kunigami-Son and Kushi-Son, have been previously presented to the sub-committee. The report of the Mayor of Higashi-Son is hereby presented (attached II) and the report concerning damage caused by Atomic Cannon Trial is also presented by the Mayor of Ginoza-Son. (attached III)

(Attachment 1)

Section 1. Maneuver Area

Mayor of Kin-Son

A joint exercise consisting of the Army, Navy and Air Forces is held every year, and landing exercise by Navy forces is held five or six times a year, continuing for 2 days to 5 days.

Each time, about 4,500 soldiers ride partly in tanks or marine trucks or large-type trucks and amphibian trucks etc., and pass along narrow farm-road or roads within villages where Inhabitant's houses are concentrated.

Some soldiers who do not utilize vehicles, disperse as soon as landing and begin with the exercise after they gather at the firing area.

In the meantime, the farm-road is broken the foot-path between rice-fields is collapsed, paddy crop are flattened by vehicles, and the hedges around people's houses are destroyed or sugar-cane, cabbage, carrot, radish, onion, etc., are eaten, as they are by the soldiers. And, they sometimes make havoc of the crops in the field of a sugar-cane. In every such cases, we had an investigation and made a claim for the damage. But, the next time we receive damage the same as before. Thus, we are in an unsafe livelihood all the year round. The statement of the damaged properties is hereby attached. Besides these, we are distressed with such damages as when a soldier breaks into a tomb, and disperses of the bones of the dead. This is a case that we are unable to imagine with common sense.

Moreover, in case of Bombing exercise, the schoolboys sitting at tables have their attention distracted by the fact that a rain-door or glass-door shakes as a result of the noise of bombing blasts. Therefore, it leads a great impediment to educational parts.

Table No. 29

Statement Concerning Damaged Forest within Military Requisitioned Land

Location	Date	Acreage	Variety	Quantity Quality	Amount	Name of Claimant
Lot No. 8458 Hirakawa, Kin	Destruction by fire 19 June '53	Acre 300.84	Mixture Forest	Koku 24,010	\$6,840.93	Kin Mayor Okuma Seitoku
Lot No. 1038 Kitoyo, Kin	" 25 June '53	3.7	"	179	48.18	"
Lot No. 1448 Somoyama, Kin	7 July '53	3.45	"	195	53.78	"
Lot No. 8458 Hirakawa, Kin	22 Oct. '53	41.38	"	3,041	918.08	"
Total		349.37	"	27,425	7,860.97	"

I received 4,520 dollars for above compensation, on May 1955.

Lot No. 1448 Somoyama, Ize	Destruction by fire 13 Aug. '53	Acre 73.5	Miscellaneous Tree	Koku 5,400	\$2,425.50	"
Lot No. 1488 Somoyama, Ize	18 Sept. '53	4.9	"	240	107.80	"
Lot No. 1448 Somoyama, Ize	18 Sept. '53	14.7	"	720	323.40	"
Lot No. 8458 Hirakawa, Kin	19 Dec. '53	19.6	"	1,600	718.67	"
Lot No. 1448 Somoyama, Ize	1 March '55	4.9	"	211	94.77	"
Total		117.6		8,171	3,670.13	

Lot No. 8292 Hirakawa, Kin and 22 parcels to 1955	Destruction by fire between 1953 to 1955	Acre 125.51	Pine tree, Mixture Forest	Koku 2,213	\$1,008.33	Shokichi Yoshida & 22 Persons
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Remark: 1 Koku = 3.3m X 0.33m²

Table 30

Statement concerning damages caused by U.S. Forces Exercises

1. Crops

Name of Crop	Acreage	Quantity	Claimed Amount	Received Compensation	Not Received Compensation	Remark
Sweet Potatoes	Acro 0.602	Pound 12,158.43	\$181.18	\$174.18	\$ 7	
Paddy	0.065	Bushel 3.21	38.83	28.17	10.67	
Sugar- Cane	0.071	Pcs 2,209	152.76	106.58	46.18	
Wheat etc.	0.198	Bushel 1.6	965	9.65		
Bean etc.	0.106	Bushel 1.86	15.46	8.96	6.5	
Potatoes White gourd-melon		Pound 883.1	26.47	17.00	9.47	
Pineapple	0.056					
Land in Fallow	0.496		115.84	110.84	5	
Total	1.594		540.18	455.38	84.81	

2. Forest

Name	Acreage	Quantity	Claimed Amount	Received Compensation	Not Received Compensation	Remark
Ryukyuan Pine-tree	Acro 2,508	Tree 1,536	\$64.66	\$16.17	\$48.49	
America Pine-tree	0.090	56	25.50	25.50		
Miscellaneous tree mixture Forest						
	1.225	1,225	36.58		36.58	
Total	3.823	2,817	126.73	41.67	85.07	

Name of Property	Statement	Quantity	Claimed Amount	Received Compensation	Not Received Compensation	Remark
Censor of Tomb	Destruction	Doors 10 Censers 4	\$84.17	\$84.17		
Molding Boat	Impossible to use	3 boats	42.5	42.5		
Miscanthus Radio-Line etc.	Destruction by fire	6 cases	31	11.67	\$19.33	
Road	Destruction by vehicle	4 cases	1,294.5	1,155.17	29.33	
Stream	Reclamation	1 cases	70		70	
Sea-wall	Destruction by Tank	4 cases	220.98	220.98		
Total			\$1,743.15	\$1,514.48	\$228.67	

(Attachment II)

Section I New Acquisition Area of Higashi-Son Mayor of Higashi-Son

1. Total acreage 17,919.66 acre
2. Acreage of New Acquisition Proposed.
(54% of Total acreage) 9,758.77 acre
3. Acreage to be acquired by land classification
 - a. Forest ----- 9,533.3 acre
 - b. Farm Land ----- 69.82 "
 - c. The others ----- 153.19 "
4. No. of Household and Population of Villages Concerned with Acquisition
 - a. No. of Household ----- 242
 - b. Population ----- 1,334 Person
5. Farmland acreage in Higashi-Son ----- 133.95 acre
6. Farmland acreage per household ----- 0.65 "
7. Agricultural income
 - a. Annual income ----- \$20,233.65
 - b. A household income, average ----- \$ 91.18
8. State & Prefectural Forestry area
Lumber annually purchased from ----- 2,325.39 acre
9. Annual forestry income ----- \$61,239.52
10. Total agricultural and forestry income derived from 3 villages concerned ----- \$81,573.17
11. Percentage of Forestry income against
Total income ----- 75.1%
12. No. of families and individuals which are depending upon Forestry income
 - a. No. of Family ----- 222
 - b. Population ----- 1,290 Person
13. Affect upon to the people, when new Acquisition is executed
3 villages closely situated to the new acquisition area, are depending upon forest and mountain as indicated in the Table 33. Forestry work is the greatest one to maintain their livelihood.

If new acquisition should be realized, their livelihood will be faced with a crises which is beyond our imaginations.

Also, agricultural lands are of extremely arid soil, situated on hilly area and are surrounded by wide forests and mountains.

There are many Typhoons and damages caused by wild boar, therefore, agricultural management falls in bad condition and Forestry sources are relied upon by the people as the greatest revenue-source.

Tax is levied 620 households in this Son at an average of 8.44 dollars for each household.

In case the aforementioned acquisition is to be realized, the inhabitants corresponding to 44% of the whole Son's population will be absolutely impossible to bear this amount which is levied, and the affect upon the Son's administration management is great.

In view of above, it is requested that through your favourable arrangements, new acquisition be ceased, reviewing attached informations.

Table 31.
Households and Population of Villages concerned the News Acquisition

Households concerned	No. of Households	Population		
		Men	Women	Total
Kawata	98	287 Person	292 Person	579 Person
Miyagi	97	248 "	252 "	500 "
Takae	47	121 "	134 "	255 "
Total	242	656 "	678 "	1,334 "

Table 32.

Content by Land classification in New Acquisition Area

By Land Classification	Acreage	Aza Name	Koaza Name	Aza Name	Koaza Name	Remarks
Building lot	1.67 acre	Miyagi	Iyu-baru, Misato-baru, Uchifukuchi-baru	Takae	Kohamaue-baru, Takae-baru, Kuruma-baru, Uearekawa-baru, Shimoerakawa-baru	
Paddy	8.45 "	"	Iyu-baru, Uchifukuchi-baru	"	Kohamaue-baru, Shimoerakawa-baru, Uearekawa-baru	
Upland	42.72 "	"	"	"	Takae-baru, Shimoerakawa-baru, Kuruma-baru, Misato-baru, Kohamaue-baru	
State Land	9,167.88 "	Takae		Kawata	Miyagi	State Land
Public Land	285.23 "	"	Uearekawa-baru, Kuruma-baru	Miyagi	Seji-baru, Tobaya-baru	
Private Land	87.69 "	Miyagi	Iyu-baru, Misato-baru	Takae	Takae-baru, Shimoerakawa-baru, Uearekawa-baru, Kohamaue-baru	
Range Land (Public)	70.81 "	"		"		
Range Land (Prefecture)	1.56 "	Takae	Shimoerakawa-baru		Kohamaue-baru, Shimoerakawa-baru, Uearekawa-baru, Kuruma-baru	
Range Land (Private)	80.09 "	Miyagi	Iyu-baru, Misato-baru	Takae		
Total	9,747.84 "					

Table No.33

Farm Household Economic Survey

Higashi Son

No. of Households	Population	Average of farmland	Acreage Under cultivation	Agricultural Income		Forestry Income		Livestock Income
				Amount	Percentages	Amount	Percentages	
50	207 Person	Less 1 Tan	5.29 Acre	625.36 \$	4.7 %	12,415.64 \$	95.3 %	83.33 \$
54	279	1 Tan-2 Tan	18.58	2,454.40	13.9	15,122.58	86.1	450
41	231	2	24.64	3,496.68	24.0	11,056.33	76.0	512.50
27	185	3	22.47	3,358.97	28.8	8,296.03	71.2	450
18	132	4	19.94	2,859.68	34.3	5,456.32	65.7	375
15	121	5	19.82	2,714.58	36.0	4,878.43	64.0	312.50
9	64	6	14.69	2,052.24	57.9	1,979.76	42.1	262.50
4	31	7	7.36	1,118.41	57.2	834.59	42.8	133.33
2	18	8	4.15	690.27	60.8	443.73	39.2	66.67
2	12	9	4.56	629.89	45.4	756.11	54.6	66.67
1	3	Over 10 Tan	2.72	303.17	160.0	0	0	33.33
Total	1,293		160.57	20,333.65	24.9	61,239.52	75.1	

Remark: Livestock income is not included in Amount of Agricultural income
 Unit : 1 Tan means 300 Tsubo, about a quarter acre

Table No.34

Forestry work-percentages against livelihood expenses of the inhabitants concerned with new acquisition area

Percentage	No. of Households	Population	Annual income	Monthly income	Average per man
70 - 100 %	172	902 Person	46,890.58 \$	3,907.54 \$	4.33 \$
50 - 69	35	275	11,090.85	924.23	3.36
Under 50 %	15	113	3,258.08	271.50	2.40

(Attachment III)

Section III. Statement of damage caused by Test Firing of Atomic Cannon.

Mayor of Ginoza-Son

1. Summary on Test Firing of Atomic Cannon.

This area, Sa-baru, Matsuda-ku, Ginoza Son, is located outside the Military boundary.

This exercise having been suddenly held without any previous notice, People of Matsuda-Ku are greatly frightened.

In the execution of an exercise heretofore, a prior notice accompanied by the time date, place, and term have been received ~~verbally or by letter~~.

However, this time, no previous notice had been given us. They started the trial ^b by setting an Atomic Cannon at A spot 150 meters from the Matsuda Primary School and the Properties listed below has been damaged as stated.

6 Shots ----- 1.30 PM to 5 PM, 25 Oct. 1955

6 Shots ----- 10.30 AM to 12 AM, 26 Oct. 1955

(Table No.35)

Statement			
<u>Variety of Damages</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Amount damaged</u>	<u>Remark</u>
Destruction of Glass-Window	60 Sheets	25 \$	Unit 0.42 \$
Destruction of Glass-door	3 Sheets	7.50	Unit 2.50
Crack in Brick-wall of school-house	9 places	1,666.67	crack 4 places in length 5 places in width
Blown Roofing -Tile of Night-duty-Room Blown off	10 Sheets	1.67	Repairing wage for a repairman
Destruction of a frame of Blackboard	1 board	4.17	
Pine-Trees destroyed	200 trees	16.67	Ungrown tree Unit 0.08 \$
Total		1,721.67 \$	

ADDITIONAL REPORT ON THE MATSUDA PRIMARY SCHOOL BUILDING'S
DAMAGE CAUSED BY THE TEST-FIRING OF ATOMIC CANNON
(submitted by the Mayor of Ginoza-Son,
Koyo URASAKI)

1. Damages to the School Building

In addition to our previous report of the Matsuda Primary School's damage due to the trial firing of the atomic cannon ~~listing the broken~~ window-panes and door-panes, the crack in brick-wall and the damage of night-duty room this is to report our subsequent findings of further substantial damages, namely, fissures in nineteen places on reinforced concrete traverse, the most important part of structure, and cracks in 40 of the 80 wooden traverses. Such being the case, it is dangerous to receive school children in this damaged building. This building is temporarily maintained by means of six supports, but is still in a dangerous condition. It should be repaired rapidly. The estimated repairing expenses are as follows:

Statement	
Table No.36)	
<u>Classification of Work</u>	<u>Estimated Expenses</u>
dismantling work	\$ 119.33
reinforcing work	116.50
framing work	75.00
wood work or carpentry	417.50
roofing work	494.83
sundry expenses for transportation, etc.	27.67
Total	\$1,250.83

(NOTE) See the attached pictures showing the damages.

EXPENSES FOR PLANNED RESTORATION WORKS OF MATSUDA PRIMARY SCHOOL

Area: 48 Tsubo

Structure: reinforced concrete & brick, flat, tile-roofed

Total Amount of Expenses : \$1,250.83

(Table No.37)

No.	Classification of Work	Expenses
1.	dismantling work	\$ 119.33
2.	reinforcing work	116.50
3.	framing work	75.00
4.	wood work or carpentry	417.50
5.	roofing work	494.84
6.	sundry expenses for transportation, etc.	27.67
	Total	1,250.83

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BREAKDOWN OF CONSTRUCTION EXPENSES

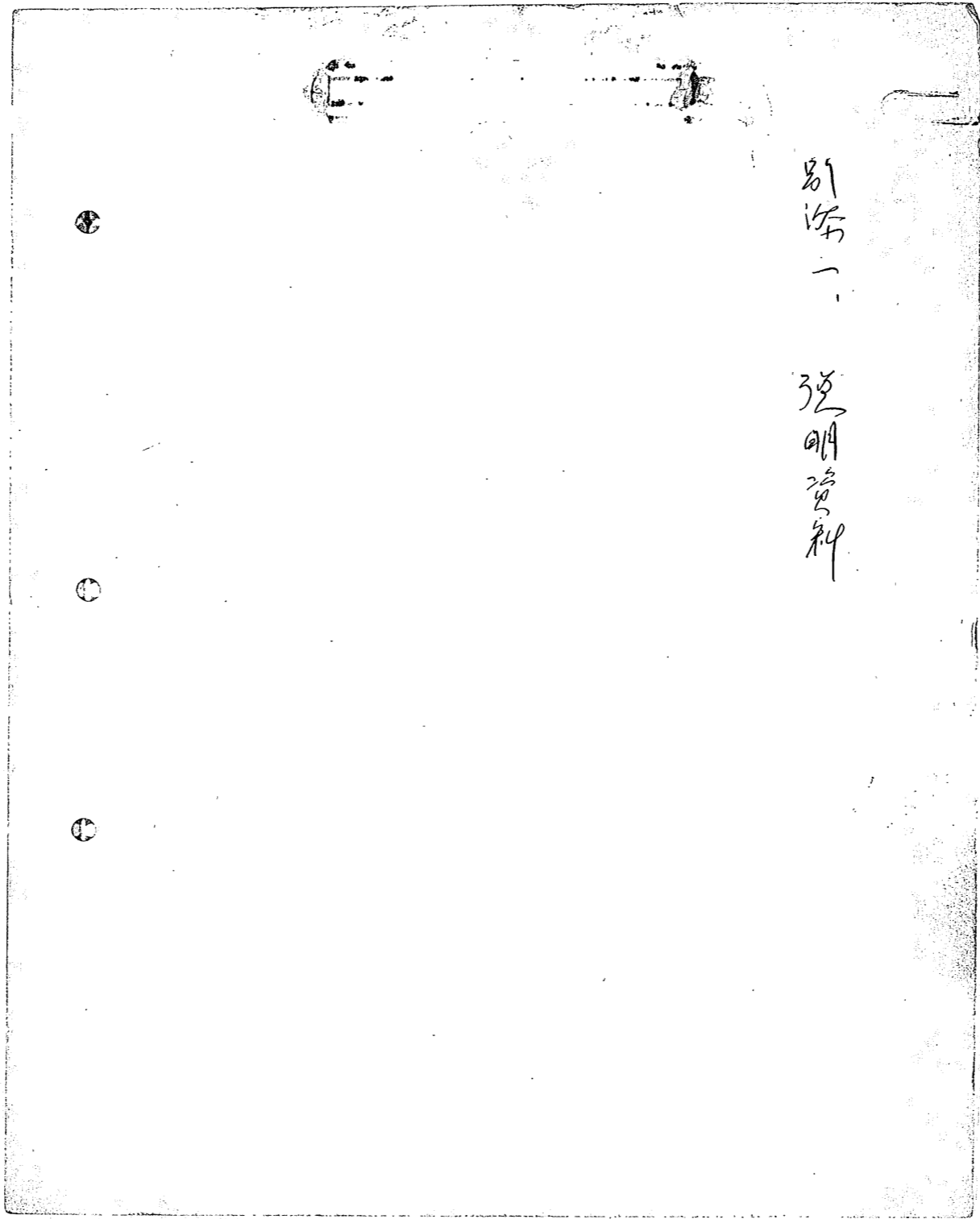
(Table No.38)

No.	Appellation	Size or Sort	Quantity	Unit Price	Total Expense
<u>1. Dismantling Work</u>					
	Roof	laborer	6 men	\$1.00	\$6.00
	hut	carpenter	10 men	1.50	15.00
	"	laborer	5 men	1.00	5.00
	concrete steel traverse	worker at dangerous high place	6 men	1.67	10.00
	"	laborer	40 men	1.00	40.00
	scaffolding		1 set		43.33
					<u>\$ 119.33 (Total)</u>
<u>2. Reinforced Concrete Placing Work</u>					
	concrete steel		0.6 ton	133.33	80.00
	wire, tie steel		6 lbs	0.17	1.00
	welding		60 places	0.17	10.00
	processing & finishing	reinforced concrete worker	7 men	1.50	10.50
	"	laborer	15 men	1.00	15.00
					<u>\$ 116.50 (Total)</u>
<u>3. Framing Work</u>					
	framing		15 tsubo	5.00	<u>\$ 75.00</u>
<u>4. Carpentry Work</u>					
	timbers for hut, 2"x6 x 13'		40 timbers	1.63	65.00
	board, 1/2"		540 BF	0.13	67.50
	board		720 BF	0.13	90.00
	nail		200 lbs	0.15	30.00
		carpenter	110 men	1.50	165.00
					<u>\$ 417.50 (Total)</u>
<u>5. Roofing Work</u>					
	indigenous bamboo		58 bundles	0.67	38.67
	fish joint		10 bundles	1.67	16.67
	nail		10 lbs	0.15	1.50
	indigenous tile 50% of 12,440		6,220 sheets	0.25	155.50
	mortar		13,000 lbs	0.13	162.50
	roofing & plastering		48 tsubo	2.50	120.00

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BREAKDOWN OF CONSTRUCTION EXPENSES - cont'd

<u>No.</u>	<u>Appellation</u>	<u>Size or Sort</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Unit Price</u>	<u>Total Expanse</u>
cont'd					
5.					\$494.83 (Total)
6.	Sundry Exp. for Transportation, etc.	1 set			27.67
			Grand Total		\$ 1,250.83



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説明資料

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Appendix

SUMMARY

Over 40,000 acres of land, comprising 12.7% of total land area in Okinawa, are presently occupied by the U.S. Military Forces. Forty-four percent of the Military requisitioned land is farm land and this is equivalent to 17% of total farm area in Okinawa. The result was the creation of 50,000 landless families and severe difficulties for the maintenance of their lives.

The land of Okinawa is small and, in addition, the population density is extremely high; there live approximately 1,142 persons per square mile in Okinawa, 22 times that of the United States. Although there are only 61,873 acres of farm land against the population of 659,800, agriculture is the basic factor of the Okinawan economy. Over 50% (72,600 families) of the total family units are engaged in farming. However, an average farmer in Okinawa cultivates only 0.8 acre. (An average American farmer cultivates 215 acres.)

Better than any description, these figures clearly indicate the poverty-stricken condition of our farmers and how precious a scratch of land is for us. Land is the life for our people.

At present, however, we are not only deprived of such a valuable land, but also an equitable compensation for it. The livelihood of the population so affected has been driven to extreme poverty. The importance of the Military requisitioned

land loss in this respect, and this is the reason for the Okinawan people's urgent desire for an early solution of the problem.

The future of Okinawa in every respect, economic, political and social, depends upon the solution of this land problem. Further postponement of the solution is considered to have a harmful influence upon the political ideology of the population and their relationship with the people of the United States. From time to time these tendencies can be readily noticed among the population.

We believe, when private properties are expropriated by virtue of the right of eminent domain, loss resulting from such action must be equitably compensated with due respect to the right of private property, according to the spirit of democracy.

Thus we request:

I. Equitable Compensation

The compensation which the United States has paid so far is not equitable. Compensation for land acquisition should cover all the losses resulting from the Military land requisitions. In order to arrive at an equitable compensation, the standard for computation must be clarified for every possible loss.

1. To us the present policy of compensation for the requisitioned land of the United States seems that only a part of losses resulting from such action is considered. In addition to our confusion, the method of appraisal is not clearly known,

There is a lack of uniformity in the present method of compensation. As the result, we find the similar kind of losses treated differently in different cases.

2. Most of the dispossessed landowners are renting their present site at rates in excess of what the Military is paying as rent for their old sites, and the sums allotted as compensation for building and improvement are too small to rebuild similar structures. Especially, in the case of farmland, in spite of the fact that, through normal cultivation, these lands produce net annual income of \$348.25 for an acre of paddy land and \$222.25 for an acre of dry farm, they received only \$42.84 and \$33.66 per acre per year as rent from the Military.

3. The District Engineer has made fundamental mistakes in computing the land value. Accordingly, the compensation is extremely unreasonable. The present rental is 6% of the estimated land value. This value was originally estimated to be 10 to 50% above the land value registered at the village registration office.

However, there is no real relationship between the registered land value and the actual land value. On an average, the actual land value is three times above the registered land value, and some are several times or more.

Only 17% of the total sales cases agree with the District Engineer's computation that the actual land value is 10 to 50 percent above the registered

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Land value.

The land value appraised by the District Engineer on such an erroneous assumption is unreasonably low so that the technique adopted by the District Engineer cannot be taken as a basis of computation.

4. In Okinawa, the formation of market price for land is incomplete, there exist no standard prices. Even if some lots belong to the same classification and grade, their values vary a great deal. The mean value of land of similar classification and grade is not necessarily the representative land value of all the land within that classification and grade. The mean value merely indicates the median land value. The range of value of land of similar classification and grade varies considerably, due to the fact that land is sold only under unusual circumstances. Land value is low when a landowner disposes land to relatives or when he is in immediate need for money due to economic disaster; land value is high when a landowner disposes of land when he is not suffering from any economic ill.

Farmland is the only means that provides both income and employment for members of a family. It can absorb the surplus and unemployed population, and also unemployables such as old and young people without whose help the family will not be able to make a living. The loss of farmland, thus, will result in the continued instability of employment as well as livelihood.

Due to the foregoing economic reasons, the farmers are deeply attached to their land. Land, from the social standpoint, is regarded as a precious family inheritance and its loss instills in the farmer a feeling of having committed a grave sin on his ancestors. Consequently, no farmland is sold unless some unavoidable incident occurs. Otherwise, no farmer will sell his own land even at a considerably high price.

5. The most important problem is the compensation for farmland. The present rental of 6% of the estimated land value is based on the assumption that farmland is capital and that compensation for it is rental obtainable from leasing land.

This method is applicable only when it can be expected that members of the family can get a regular job in non-agricultural fields and a level of real wage is so high as to maintain continued security.

6. Farm to till is very limited. In addition, the scope afforded for reclamation in Yaeyama and Okinawa is also limited. Thus, it is impossible to acquire substitute land to continue farming.

The experience of members of the farm family in non-agricultural fields is limited. Thus, it is very difficult for them to get non-agricultural employments which provide stability and security to the family.

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In reality, according to a survey conducted by The Government of the Ryukyu Islands, there are estimated considerable dispossessed landowners who are either partly or completely unemployed. (In the rough estimate, 28% is estimated to consist of partly or completely unemployed.)

In addition, even if they find jobs, the level of real wage is very low, and the job itself is unstable being readily replaceable by others. In the field of military employment, the younger generation receives favorable consideration. Labor force is increasing by 8,000 persons annually, creating fears of unemployment among the aged unskilled employees.

In 1952, the U.S. Forces employed over 70,000 employees. Since then the U.S. Forces employees have been continuously reduced, with the completion of Military construction work, and have currently been dropped to a low of 51,000. Thus, it appears that opportunities for employment are becoming more difficult as the years go by.

7. Thus, it logically follows that the loss of farmland means not only the loss of real estate but the loss of means of livelihood. Consequently, compensation for farmland should be based on the net agricultural income obtainable from the farmland. In computing the above compensation, attention must be invited to the following:

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Farming in Okinawa is not a profit-making enterprise. Farming is the occupation which provides employment to all members of the family and which secures the subsistence of the family. Consequently, the net agricultural income to be compensated is identical to the cost of owner's labor which has produced such income; therefore, the cost of owner's labor should not be omitted from the agricultural income.

As mentioned above, the scope of compensation and the method of computation is not completely clarified at the present stage. The compensation is not equitable, and the application of compensation method in each village is not uniform.

In addition, the latest compensation proposal of the United States Army does not consider such faults but is based on the District Engineer's valuation.

Therefore, in order to arrive at an equitable compensation:

- (1) All the losses actually suffered should be compensated to all the landowners concerned.
- (2) The continued security of the dispossessed landowners should be guaranteed.
- (3) The annual rent payment should be continued in order to avoid the possible inconvenience to the owners.

We strongly recommend the adoption of "standard for computation of compensation" proposed in Section 2, Chapter IV, of this manuscript.

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II. Lump-sum-Payment versus Annual Rental Payment

The new proposal of the United States Army that the Army establishes a long term easement on the land in Okinawa required for the military purpose, and makes lump-sum-payment to the extent of the land value appraised by the Army, causes serious apprehensions to the landowners.

Since this proposal, due to the following reasons, cannot be expected to bring such effect as intended by the Army and also conflicts with the request of the landowners, special considerations are requested for the continuation of revised annual rent payment.

1. One of the reasons pointed out by the Army for the proposed lump-sum-payment instead of annual rent payment is that annual rent is too low to maintain the continued security of the dispossessed landowners in the new area so that lump-sum-payment is favorable for the owners to use this money as capital for such purpose.

Yet, while the dispossessed landowners amount to 50,000 households the number of families expected to be resettled in South Ryukyus (Yaeyama) and Okinawa is only about 2,000 households.

In addition, only a few parcels are made available for sale in the vicinity of the owners' present site. Even if such land exists, these parcels of

small and individual lots; therefore, if acquired, it is impossible to continue favorable farming on such plots.

The dispossessed farmers who lack experience in non-agricultural fields will face difficulties in starting new businesses among keen competitors. Consequently, even if they receive lump-sum payments they cannot use this money effectively as an investment either in buying new land or in starting new businesses. In fact, it is more likely that this money would be wasted in everyday living and they will inevitably be reduced to poverty.

2. The second reason mentioned by the United States Army is that the lump-sum payment is less expensive than annual rent payment. This is not necessarily true, for if the lump-sum amount instead of being distributed to the land-owners in one amount is wisely expended on sound investment by the U.S. taxpayer the interest obtained from these investments (6% interest) should be equal to the amount that will be paid to the landowners under the annual rental proposal. Such a consideration was not given by the U.S. Army.

3. The third reason of the United States Army is that annual payment will cause repetition of the present discussion on the equitability of rental and the continued collision in the future.

As previously stated, under the lump-sum plan it is more likely that

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the allotted sum would be wasted rather than used as intended. Under the annual plan the landowners will be able to budget their income and therefore will not have as much opportunity to misuse their income or to complain of lack of funds as would be expected of the landowners under the lump-sum-payment plan.

4. In Okinawa, there is no precedence for a long term, indefinite contract. Therefore, lump-sum-payment or similar proposals are regarded by the Okinawan people as being identical to the confiscation of land, since they feel that they will no longer have a voice to protect their interests in their land.

5. In Okinawa, land truly represents family inheritance, the benefit of which should be equally enjoyed by our descendants. Its loss in one generation in return for cash is considered to be practically a gross betrayal of trust to the family line.

6. As previously stated, there are considerable dispossessed landowners who are either partially or completely unemployed. Even if they take up jobs, a level of real wage is too low to sustain the livelihood of a family. With the decrease in military construction work and with the increases in labor force, they are confronted with difficulty in finding new jobs. Therefore, in order to sustain the day to day livelihood, what they need is not such a sum at a time, but the steady inflow of cash income over the years.

Thus, the proposed lump-sum-payment is regarded by the farmers to be economically an unsound plan. It is sincerely requested that the United States pay serious consideration to equitable compensation and continue annual payment of such compensation.

III. Additional Land Requisition and Release of Unused Land

As previously stated, the Military land requisitions have exerted a serious influence on the social and economic structure and the living condition of the people in Okinawa.

It has become well known that the extensive areas acquired by the U.S. Forces have rendered important issues in social, economic and political fields.

Despite these incidents the additional requisition of more than 40,000 acres of land has been recently announced by the Military. This has caused great apprehension and worry to the people of Okinawa.

1. 12.7% of the total land is currently used by the Military. If additionally requisitioned, as much as 25.3% will be used by the Military.
2. With the social and economic stabilization after the lapse of ten years, and with the reduction of employment opportunities, the Military land requisitions came to be very serious issues. For instance, the Iejima and Isahama cases were extremely complicated.

3. The announcement of additional land requisition has caused great apprehension to the people of Okinawa; the fear that they may be involved in the next relocation, an incident similar to that of Iejima and Isahama.

4. However, the Military announced, to lighten the burden of the people, that the forest land in Northern Okinawa was selected as the new requisition area.

What the Military did not consider deeply was that the livelihood of the people, residing in that area, nevertheless, will be affected a great deal.

The area to be newly requisitioned by the Military includes, for the most part, state or community forest land, which have been collectively administered and utilized by the people. A considerable number of people who obtain living out of the forest land will be deprived of this source of income.

5. The additional requisition of farmland means, even if the area to be requisitioned is small, the further shrinkage of farming area which have been reduced due to the current Military use of 17% of the total farm area.

6. Considerable area of requisitioned land is not actually used by the Military. The additional requisition of extensive land area, without the return of the unused previously requisitioned area, is causing much psychological distress among the populace.

Due to the foregoing reasons, we request the release of unused Military

requisitioned land and request the cessation of acquisition of additional land.

IV. Alteration and Abolition of Proclamation, etc. and Compensation

1. Some provisions of proclamation, ordinance enacted for disposition of the Military Land requisition problem are not adapted to the actual situation. They are too unreasonable to be accepted by the people. The early investigation for alteration and abolition of such provisions is requested.

For instance, CA Ordinance No. 91 of 1952 provides that the Chief Executive of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands is authorized to enter into contract with the landowners, for the purpose of subleasing to the United States. However, he has no power to determine the rent which constitutes the most important part of the contract and must follow the direction of the United States.

A special court on another commission higher than the present should be set up for rehearing of appeals. The commission should include Ryukyuan members.

In the future, the scope of compensation and the method of land value computation should be definitely provided for in such proclamation, etc.

2. It is requested that the damages to the land, property and person caused by the United States Forces and/or its personnel be compensated in accordance with the provisions of the laws established therefor.

In this manuscript, we have attempted to show the defects of the present land payment policies which have been practiced by the United States Army in Okinawa, and also its repercussions upon our dispossessed people, especially the poverty-stricken farmers. For the sake of our future well-being we humbly implore that this land rental compensation study be given serious consideration and that equitable land policies be enacted in our native land at the earliest possible date.

Chapter I
BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The understanding of our life conditions is the necessary key to the equitable solution of the military requisitioned land problem in Okinawa.

The attitude of Okinawan people in regard with this land problem can not be understood without full knowledge of our social and economic backgrounds. Requests for increased compensation and objection toward new requisition of more land and lamp-sum-payment of rental are not due to the lack of cooperation on the part of Okinawan people.

We have our own problems stemming from the loss of land on which our people lived from memorable times. In finding a fair solution, it is our desire to cultivate the better understanding between the both Okinawans and the United States. With this in mind the following report is prepared.

Section I
Communities of Okinawa

The history of social development in Okinawa is characterized by the formation of unique communities in which the livelihood of every member family is

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maintained through cooperation with the particular community.

When the community as a unit is destroyed due to the military land requisition, the population face exceedingly difficult condition for the maintenance of living, since they have been deprived of not only land to farm, but also their cooperative community.

Consequently, farmers are loath to move away from their villages to others where they are treated as outsiders. It is the characteristic of tightly formed communities in Okinawa. The realization of such a unique function of our communal lives is important in considering the land problem.

A. Development

Communities of Okinawa are typical aggregations, so called DORF in geography; there is drawn a distinct line between a place of residence and that of non-residence.

Though some communities were established in the last three hundred years by small migrations, most of them were originated in the immemorial times. Each of them was originally formed as a unit through blood relationships and functioned as a selfsufficient economic and religious group. Through the long feudal days these communities made more and more characteristic progress.

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First, the whole Okinawa was separately ruled by several feudal lords who hold their own domain (magiri), differing in size which included several communities. In the fifteenth century when the Okinawa was brought under a single authority, the administration of each magiri was entrusted to the feudal lords instead of direct rule by the central government. In the sixteenth century when the new centralized rule was established, those magiris were taken as political subdivisions, where local agencies of the central government were set up. Each magiri was placed under the severe control and police of such agency.

In 1610, the Kingdom of Ryukyu was conquered by the lord of Satsuma from Southern Kyushu, Japan. However, such structure of the communities and magiris was left alone and was accepted by the Japanese government without significant changes in 1879. In 1904, however, private ownership of land was recognized and, at the same time, the tax system was changed to uniform cash payment to be levied on an individual. Thus, with the enforcement of shi-cho-son (municipalities) system, it was abolished in 1908.

The communities were called "aza", to which no administrative authority was given. However, the local, affirmative, and traditional links still remain basically unchanged, making a closed community which regulates everyday life of the individuals.

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Magiri was called shi, cho or son to which the authority for public matters and administrative affairs of the government was given. After the world war II this system was greatly democratized by the Local Autonomy Law, which promoted the character of municipalities as local self-governing body.

B. The Present Status

The political subdivisions of real estate within the Ryukyu Islands are as follows:

For instance, lands are referred to "No. 51, Kushi-haru, aza Namihira, Yomitan-son", "No. 6, 1-choime, Matsuyama-cho, Naha-shi", and the like.

(1) SHI, CHO, or SON.

The shi, cho or son is the local self-governing subdivision, almost an equivalent of city or township in the United States, in its function. A municipality is called shi, cho or son according to its commercial and industrial functions, and its degree of population congestion. Shi is most prosperous and congested, cho comes next, and son the last. They are irregular in shape and size.

(2) AZA (in the case of cho or son) or CHO (in the case of shi)

An aza or cho is the largest subdivision of shi, cho or son. It

is at present called KU.

(3) KOAZA (in the case of cho or son; generally called HARU) or CHOHE (in the case of shi)

A koza or chohe is a subdivision of aza or cho.

(4) HITSU is the smallest subdivision of koza and chohe. It is a separate lot or parcel of land. Each lot (hitsu) is numbered. It is irregular in size and shape. The area of a hitsu is expressed in TSUBO (0.0008 acre).

The communities are normally called aza, totaling 721 for Okinawa Guntō.

Some in a remote and secluded place, adjacent islets or special areas consist of less than 50 families. In general, however, 50 to 300 families make one aza (Table 1. & 2).

Shi-cho-sons total 54 for Okinawa, of which 42 for Okinawa proper, and 12 for other islands.

In general, one shi, cho or son has from 3 to 30 aza (ku) under its jurisdiction. Many shi, cho or son in the islands other than in Okinawa proper has fewer aza (ku). The number of families is registered from several hundreds to 4,000 households. Some in the islands other than in Okinawa proper has less than 500 families, and some cities, more than 5,000 families. (Table 3, 4, & 5)

C. Characteristic of communities

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In the old days, land was the collective property of the community. Taxes, to be paid in produce and/or labor, was levied on the community as a whole. The community was collectively responsible for the protection of forest, farmland, road, river, reservoir, the promotion of agriculture and handicraft industries, emergency stock of food, customs, divine services, and other matters according to the direction of the government. Thus, the custom of cooperative work, mutual aid, collective security was fostered in the community.

This system was officially abolished since 1908 with the establishment of shi - cho - son system. However, the old social and economic characteristics remained without significant changes. In the villages, the conventional customs are still alive and effectively regulate their daily lives. The problems relating to the majority of the people in the community are to be settled collectively in order to protect their common interest. So strong is this tendency that the individuals who act against the common interest are boycotted or otherwise punished by the villagers.

Such tightly formed communities where everyone helps each other, have created the sense of common duty and cooperation among the members to such an extent that the loss of such life creates deep sorrows and, at the same time, make it almost impossible to maintain ordinary livelihood.

Table 1. Number of Aza (Communities) by District.

District	Northern Dist.	Central Dist.	Southern Dist.	Total
Number	188	227	306	721

Table 2. Number of Aza (Communities) by Number of Households Involved.

Number of Households	1-49	50-99	100-199	200-299	300-399	400-499	500-999	1000 or more	Total
Number of Communities	80	180	250	98	42	30	33	8	721

Table 3. Number of Shi-cho-son by District.

District	Northern Dist.	Central Dist.	Southern Dist.	Total
Number	17	14	23	54

Table 4. Number of Shi-cho-son by Number of Aza and Ku Involved.

Number of Communities	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-	Total
Number of shi-cho-son	4	16	12	13	6	1	2	54

Table 5. Number of Shi-cho-son by Number of Households Involved.

Number of Households	1-499	500-999	1,000-1,999	2,000-2,999	3,000-3,999	4,000-4,999	5,000-	Total
Number of shi-cho-son	5	8	21	7	8	1	4	54

Section 2
Underdeveloped Economy and Employment

The lack of natural resources and other unfavorable conditions have handicapped the development of Okinawan economy. Thus, the economy of Okinawa is predominantly agricultural. There is very little possibility of establishing large scale enterprises capable of absorbing surplus labor force in the future.

Agriculture itself is already incapable of absorbing an additional labor force. Further increase in unemployment will jeopardize Okinawan economy beyond description.

(1) With the limitedness of land area and the very high population density too high to be seen in other countries, the people in Okinawa are in a state of poverty. (Table 6)

Mineral resources are very poor. In addition, both capital and technology are lacking to explore such possibility, if any. Thus, the economy of Okinawa is under-developed, predominantly agricultural and labor productivity is very low. (Table 7)

Before the war, the Okinawa exported agricultural and marine products (80% of which was sugar), by which necessary foods and supplies were imported. However, the complete destruction of every industry by the War and the establishment of

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military bases have changed the picture. Instead of exporting agricultural and marine products, dollar earning through employment in the Military Forces and sales of goods to its personnel play the most important role in the present Okinawan economy.

However, such a change has never affected the fundamental nature of the Okinawan economy. It is still under-developed, predominantly agricultural.

(2) Viewed from employment classification, the majority of labor force is employed in the primary industry, showing how the Okinawan economy is under-developed.

Though over one hundred thousand persons died during the Battle of Okinawa, with the return of nearly 200,000 repatriates and the decrease in the death rate resulting from the improvement of sanitation facilities, the population of Okinawa is rapidly growing by 20,000 persons annually. Thus, labor force is increasing by nearly 8,000 per annum.

The construction of military installation and the simultaneous development of service industry provided a considerable outlet for the increasing labor force. Since the end of 1953, however, the military construction work has been reduced, and necessarily the service industry (consisting of small scale enterprises employing family workers) has been confronted with difficulty continuing its

activity. In addition, employment in the fields of agriculture, fishery is limited. Thus, the question of employment has become the most serious matter.

Table 6. Population Density by Selective Areas.

	Per sq. mile of total land area	Per sq. mile of total farmland area	Note:
Holland	837.83	2,149.61	Sources: United Nation Statistics, 1953 (per sq. mile of total land area) United Nation Statistics, 1950 (per sq. mile of total farmland area) Okinawa-as of the end of 1954.
Japan	609.66	3,423.83	
United States	52.57	214.96	
Okinawa	1,142.14	6,889.11	

Table 7. Farm Families against the total Households.

	Total Households	Farm Families
1938	104,251	73,061
	100%	70.08%
1954	136,845	72,600
	100%	53.05%

Table 8. State of Employment in Okinawa

	Total	Primary Industry	Secondary Industry	Service Industry
Labor	221,900	125,000	28,200	68,700
Percentage	100.00	56.33	12.71	30.96

Source: Labor Force Survey as of the end of December 1954.

Section 3
Farmland and Agriculture

Okinawan farms are very small. As stated in the foregoing section, however, non-agricultural job opportunities are limited because of under-developed economic structure, so that the farm work is done by intensive input of labor in order to highly utilize arable land. Such intensive cultivation results in the fair production per unit area, and farmland is regarded the most precious asset.

In addition, farming is not enterprize but what provides employment as well as income to the family. Even if a member of the family takes up non-agricultural job in order to gain cash income, the others must continue farming. Seldom all the family abandon farming. This reveals that there is only a few opportunities for non-agricultural jobs and that it is very difficult to acquire substitute land for the farmer who has lost his own land.

The Okinawan agriculture takes such a unique form. Therefore, the comparison is the case of recognition of farmland should be based on the net agricultural income obtainable from the farmland and not on the basis of land value or rent viewed from ordinary economic standpoint of view.

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A. Outline of Okinawan Agriculture

Any question involved in the Okinawan agriculture is derived from smallness of farm land. (Table 9)

The Land adjustment law of 1899, which abolished the old system of land allotment, became effective with the recognition of the private ownership of land in 1904. The primary objective of the land allotment system was to make the collection of taxes easier. That was why the lands were in most instances equally allocated to the farmers.

The farmers became the legal owners of lands allocated to them. The individual farms were small and scattered. No improvement has been made with such small holding agriculture because of the excess of agricultural workers, limitedness of scope for cultivation, lack of capital accumulation and investment resulting from the poverty of the farmers, restriction caused by the weather condition, and high calorie production per unit area. Such a small farming is done chiefly by family and manual labor. Thus, agricultural technology is yet in infancy and the rationalization as well as modernization are hindered. On the contrary, farming is the only one which provides the stable employment and income to the family so that even small holding is better than none. In studying the table shown herein which is based on the farm households economic survey, the followings must be noted.

(1) This survey was conducted by sampling, and the figures reflect sufficiently every class.

(2) "All Ryukyus" means the average of all classes in the Ryukyus, "A Class", the farmers tilling less than 0.245 acre, "B Class", the farmers tilling from 0.245 acre but less than 1.225 acre, "C Class", the farmers tilling from 1.225 acre but less than 2.45 acre, and "D Class", the farmers tilling 2.45 acre or more.

(3) The figures herein shown reflect one year from April 1954 to March 1955. B. Present State of Farmland and Average tilled by the individual farmers.

(1) The majority of land area of Okinawa is covered by hills, and level land is few so that arable land area is limited. 19.7% of the total land area is cultivable at present, including farms along steep slopes and terraced land. (Table 10)

In addition, the population density of Okinawa is very high. The economy of Okinawa is under-developed, being predominantly agricultural. Thus, the majority of the people is engaged in agriculture. (Table 7) With the limitedness of arable land and with the high population density, the individual lots are very small, some covering only several square yards.

In addition, farm tilled by the individual farmers consists of, in most instances, several small and scattered lots. (Table 11)

(2) The economy of Okinawa is under-developed, and there exist few opportunities

for stable and regular non-agricultural jobs. In addition, arable land is limited. Therefore, no farming is stable unless the farmers own their own farm. In other words, those who hold their own land till the land for themselves. Moreover, the individual lands, of which private ownership was recognized by the land adjustment law of 1904, were small and scattered. The economic and social conditions, as already described, unfavorable for the sales and concentration of the lands. In other words, the farms tilled by the individual farmers have been small from the start. There can be seen a marked indication that such a shrinkage is being further accelerated, since the lands may be inherited also equally by the second, or third sons. (Table 12)

C. Characteristic of Agriculture

Cultivation is intensive with high utilization of the limited farm area. As stated in the Section 2 of this chapter, due to the existence of extensive farm labor surplus without outlet, shortage of investment fund and, if invested, lack of condition for earning reasonable interest, farming is done by intensive manual labor. Owing to favorable weather condition the utilization rate of farmland is high, crops being yielded all the year round. Harvested area is larger than the actual acreage of farmland. (Table 13)

Leaves of sugar cane and sweet potato are utilized for livestock brooding which brings some cash income to farmers. (Table 14)

Accordingly, in spite of small holding agriculture, the high utilization of farmland by means of intensive cultivation yields some cash income, and 2 acre holding is thought to secure subsistence by farming alone. (Table 15)

Note: Livestock breeding is important especially for subsistence cultivator whose land holding is too small to raise cash crops.

Okinawan agriculture is characterized by belonging neither to self-sufficiency nor commodity economy.

That is to say, emphasis is laid upon subsistence crops to be raised, first of all, for self-consumption of farm families. Commercial crops, such as sugar cane, are grown only when they have surplus land. On an average, about 50% of produce is applied to self-consumption. (Table 16 & 17)

Note: 1. As shown in Table 16, nearly 80% of farmland is for subsistence crops and a half of which for sweet potato. The predominance of sweet potato cultivation is attributable to the fact that its calory production per unit area is high, the wether condition is favorable for its planting and harvest almost at any season, and further it is a dominant source of feed for livestock which play an important role in small holding agriculture.

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2. As shown in Table 18, few of both A and B class gain cash income by sugar cane growing. Some of C class derive cash income from sugar can growing. It is only D class that regularly raise sugar cane.

D. Subsistence Agriculture

No farming in Okinawa is large scale, mechanized agriculture. Farmers engage in farming to secure the food for his family.

Farming is done by self-employed workers and unpaid family workers with few hired workers (Table 19)

Farming is the only occupation which provides stable employment and income for all members of the family, irrespective of their age or sex. (Table No. 20 & 21)

As previously stated, there exists rarely constant and stable non-farming job opportunities. Even when such exist, it is impossible to support the family with the low wage scale; therefore, the other members of the family must farm in order to maintain continued security. As the result, it seldom occurs that all the family abandon farming; the majority of farmers are obliged to adhere to their farmland, regardless of their situation.

Note: 1. As shown in Table 20, a considerable percentage of agricultural workers are women, who, in turn, occupy the majority of unpaid family workers. Table 21 reveals that whoever can work, irrespective of age, engage in farming.

2. As shown in Table 22, in spite of an extreme decrease in farmland area as against the pre-war level, the number of farm families does not show any decline. As shown in Table 9, the majority of farm families can not keep livelihood of the family by farming alone. For them, as shown in Table 15, agricultural income is less than non-agricultural income, either of which is not enough to keep the decent living.

The reason why the farmers can secure the subsistence in spite of small holding agriculture is that, as stated in the foregoing section, the production per unit area is fairly high due to the intensive cultivation and the emphasis laid on subsistence crops. It must be noted, however, the living standard of farmers is extremely low. Excessive labor input with no thought of profit in the ordinary economic sense results in the low production per man. The farming frequently results in the deficit for the family, far from making profit.

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E. Comparison with the United States.

As previously stated, the Okinawan agriculture is characterized by the small holding of land with so much labor employment and intensive cultivation. As a result, the production per unit area is high. (Reference: C)

As shown in Table 23, the production per unit area in Okinawa is 16.8 times over that in the United States, although the average acreage of farm filled by the individual farmers in Okinawa is 1/269 of that in the United States. Due to the unlimited labor supply, the agricultural population per unit area in Okinawa is 190 times over that in the United States.

Thus, since many people must live on such a small area of arable land, the production per unit area must be necessarily kept high, in spite of the lower productivity of labor and the lower level of living.

The Okinawan agriculture contains such a unique nature so that it is obviously unreasonable to compute land value or rent on the basis of that for the farmers in the United States.

Table 9. Number of farm families by area of farm tilled.

Number of Households Percentage	Area of farm tilled (in acres)			Total
	Less than 0.25 acre	0.25 - 1.23 acre	1.23 - 2.45 acre	
19,847	41,425	9,501	1,827	72,600
27.33	57.96	13.09	2.52	100.00

Source: Bureau of Statistics, GRI, as of the end of 1954.

Table 10. Area of Upland by location (in acre)

	Total	Level Land	Slopes	Steep Slopes
Area	46,897.17	27,692.84	14,397.92	4,806.41
Percentage	100.00	59.05	30.70	10.25

Note: 1. Level Land: 0-5 degree.
Steep Slopes: more than 15 degree.

2. Source: Statistics of the Ryukyus, Vol. 5 No. 1, as of the end of December, 1953, for Okinawa Gunto.

Table 11. Average area of Parcel and Land (in acre)

	Total Area	Number of Parcels	Average area of parcel
Paddy	10,589.88	101,082	0.10
Upland	70,245.86	410,259	0.17
Building Lot	10,547.46	92,863	0.11
Forest Land	149,230.27	50,893	2.93
Range Land	49,234.63	150,630	0.33
Others	582.37	3,670	0.16
Total	290,430.47	809,397	0.36

Sources: Statistics of the Ryukyus Food and Agriculture Organization, as of 1951.

Table 12. Number of farm families by area of farm owned.

	Area of farm owned (in acres)			
	Total	Less than 1.23 acre	1.23 - 2.45 acre	More than 2.45 acre
1930	66,058	38,075	19,228	8,755
Percentage	100.00	57.6	29.1	13.3
1950	62,091	42,741	11,869	7,481
Percentage	100.00	68.8	19.1	12.1

Note: (1) Pre-war: Okinawa Prefecture Statistics
 Post-war: Agricultural Census by Bureau of Statistics

(2) Okinawa Gunto alone shown in this table

Table 12. Area harvested by selected crops. (in acre)

Area harvested	Irrigated		Sweet		Beans	Others		Total
	rice	Potato	Potato	cane				
Area harvested	19,177.87	39,949.70	9,389.63	8,183.49	10,519.31	87,220.00		
Percentage	22%	46%	11%	9%	12%	100%		
Actual Total Area	11,403.77	50,469.51				61,873.28		
Utilization Rate	163%	135%				141%		

Source: Bureau of Statistics, GRI, as of the end of December, 1954.

Table 14. Income from Livestock Breeding against total agricultural cash income. (Percentage)

	Total	Rice		Sweet		Other		Livestock	Others
		Beans	Potato	Potato	Cane	Vegetable	Crops		
All Ryukyus	100.00	6.19	1.84	4.13	22.91	13.63	4.44	44.29	2.57
A Class	100.00	4.05	3.12	10.81	0.81	14.03	13.89	53.09	0.20
B Class	100.00	6.01	1.66	2.24	8.82	22.27	4.58	51.92	2.50
C Class	100.00	5.72	2.06	4.15	24.47	8.51	2.20	47.81	5.08
D Class	100.00	7.56	1.68	6.39	55.46	4.74	0.70	22.85	0.62

Source: Farm Households economic survey (Apr. 1954-March 1955)

Table 15. Summary of Farm Households Economic Survey. (in dollar)

	All Ryukyus				A Class				B Class				C Class				D Class			
Gross income	67.29	41.19	72.85	81.58	118.66															
Agricultural income	32.63	10.87	32.60	55.01	88.07															
Non-agricultural income	34.66	30.32	40.25	26.57	30.59															
Family expenditure	51.32	32.60	58.65	57.74	71.92															
Size of family (in person)	5.95	4.23	6.61	7.28	6.81															

Note: Monthly average of farm household economic survey (Apr. 1954-Jan. 1955)

Average acreage	A Class	acres.....less than 0.245
For Family:	B "	acres.....0.245 - 1.225
	C "	acres.....1.225 - 2.45
	D "	acres.....more than 2.45

Table 16. Area harvested by selected crops. (in acre)

	1952		1953		1954	
	Area	Percentage	Area	Percentage	Area	Percentage
Subsistence Crops	57,870.72	80.11	56,830.70	77.41	67,311.06	77.17
Rice	(17,581.45)	(24.34)	(17,596.64)	(23.97)	(19,177.87)	(21.99)
Sweet Potato	(32,344.41)	(44.77)	(32,103.82)	(43.73)	(39,949.70)	(45.80)
Beans	(7,944.86)	(11.00)	(7,130.24)	(9.71)	(8,183.49)	(9.38)
Sugar Cane	4,360.27	6.03	7,487.69	10.20	9,389.63	10.77
Others	10,012.42	13.86	9,098.08	12.39	10,519.32	12.06
Total Area	72,243.41	100.00	73,416.47	100.00	87,220.01	100.00

Source: Bureau of Statistics, GRI, for Okinawa Gunto Alone.

Table 17. Percentage of sources of Gross Agricultural Income. (All Ryukyus)

	Gross Agricultural				
	Rice	Sweet Potato	Beans	Sugar Cane	Others
Sales	50.83%	18.31%	14.55%	29.00%	95.02%
Barter	1.17	4.63	0.45	2.23	0.37
Self-consumption	48.00	77.06	85.00	68.77	4.61
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Farm Household Economic Survey (Apr. 1954-Jan. 1955)

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Table 18. Income from Sugar Cane Raising against Gross Agricultural Income (in dollar)

	Gross Agricultural Income	Income from Sugar cane	Percentage
All Ryukyus	391.53	47.98	12.26%
A Class	130.43	0.99	0.76
B Class	391.18	18.60	4.75
C Class	660.07	93.22	14.12
D Class	1,056.79	380.28	35.98

Source: Farm Household Economic Survey (Apr. 1954 - Mar. 1955)

Table 19. Agricultural Workers by classification (in person)

	Total Agricultural worker	Family worker	Hired worker
Number	159,200	158,200	1,000
Percentage	100.00	99.37	0.63

Source: Bureau of statistics, GRI, as of December, 1954. (All Ryukyus)

Table 20. Component of Family worker.

	Total		Self-employed worker		Unpaid Family worker	
	Number of person	Percentage	Number of person	Percentage	Number of person	Percentage
Total	158,200	100.00	85,900	100.00	72,300	100.00
Male	74,300	46.97	52,900	61.58	21,400	29.60
Female	83,900	53.03	33,000	38.42	50,900	70.40

Source: Bureau of Statistics, GRI, as of Dec. 1954.

Table 21. Agricultural worker by age and by Sex.

	15 - 20 years		20 - 35 years		35 - 60 years		Older than 60 years old		Total
	Number of person	Percentage	Number of person	Percentage	Number of person	Percentage	Number of person	Percentage	
Total	0.083	0.571	0.530	0.179	1.363				
Male	0.023	0.228	0.220	0.089	0.560				
Female	0.060	0.343	0.310	0.090	0.803				

Source: Farm Household Economic Survey, (Apr. 1954-Jan. 1955)

Table 22. Comparison of Acreage under cultivation and Number of Farm Families between pre-war and post-war. (in acre)

	Acreage under Cultivation		Number of Farm Families			
	Pre-war	Post-war % to Pre-war	Pre-war	Post-war % to Pre-war		
All Okinawa	103,271.18	61,873.29	60%	73,061	72,600	99%
Northern Oki.	28,769.62	19,172.97	67%	20,174	21,251	105%
Central Oki.	36,563.07	15,527.37	43%	27,309	28,486	104%
Southern Oki.	37,938.50	27,172.95	72%	25,578	22,863	89%

Sources: Pre-war: as of Dec. 1938, Okinawa Prefecture Statistics

Post-war: as of Dec. 1954, Bureau of Statistics, GRI.

Table 23. Comparison of Agriculture between the United States and Okinawa.

	The United States	Okinawa
Total Acreage of Farm (acre)	1,159,000,000	61,891
Number of Farm Families	5,382,162	72,600
Average acreage per farm family (acre)	215.3	0.8
Agricultural worker	10,351,000	117,600
Agricultural worker per 100 acre	1	190.
Production per farm family (dollar)	5,680 391.5	391.5
Production per acre (dollar)	26.46	444.89

Note: The United States as of 1950 Okinawa; as of 1954, based on the Statistics of the Ryukyus and the Farm Household Economic Survey.

Section 4

Ownership and Sales of Land

Other than from economic reasons already mentioned, to part with the family land is regarded as a breach of faith to the family line. Strong tradition and religious faith prevent sales of land except under special circumstances. Therefore, when such a transaction occurs, minimum area of land as the necessity dictates is sold. This is one reason for the existence of small, scattered plots.

It also means that the dislocated farmers face the difficulty of purchasing substitute lands even at higher prices.

A. Land transactions

It is practically impossible to acquire substitute land, and it is difficult to get a regular job other than in agriculture, so that the loss of land means for farmers the loss of the work as well as the loss of their basic source of income. Thus, they adhere to the land.

Other than the economic reason above stated, the loss of land is considered to be practically a gross betrayal of trust to the family line; therefore, the loss of land is subjected to social humiliation, and the farmers will never sell the land unless some unavoidable circumstances exist.

The survey of the development of land ownership in a certain community

voluntarily selected among rural areas will furnish instructive information.

Cases of individual ownership-transfer and its reasons gathered from Koaza-Nakamaha, Aza-Yonagusuku, Nishihara township are tabulated; these cases consist of those occurred during the period 1904 through 1951.

According to this, the majority of cases consists of inheritance. (Table 24)

Total land:	34,324 34,324	acre
Total Number of parcels (HITSU)	99	parcels
Total Number of owners	65	persons

Of the total of 99 parcels, 86 parcels were surveyed. The rest could not be surveyed, since the owners thereof had moved to other places or emigrated to the foreign countries.

The total cases of land sales, registered at all registration offices

(11) in Okinawa during 1954 constitute only 1.7% of the total parcels. (Table 25)
B. Reason for sales of land

Cases of individual land sales during the period 1 January 1952 through 30 June 1955 were gathered from Haneji, Nakiijin, Goeku, Nakagusuku and Tamagusuku for the purpose of analysis. (Table 26)

(1) Both A and B groups include cases of sales forced by an unavoidable circumstances. They account for around 30% of the total in any group. Thus, around

60% of the total consists of the cases of sales under unavoidable circumstances.

(2) Group C includes cases of such sales that are not absolutely necessary but are more desirable for favorable cultivation. In this case, the seller is expected to purchase new land as a substitute for the land sold. About 20% consists of such cases.

(3) In the case of "excessive acreage" and "change of occupation" in Group D, the sales of land are, for the most part, attributable to a tax burden too heavy for the farmers to defray because of the shortage of their family labor.

C. Sales of Land

Few land is sold unless some unavoidable circumstances exist; therefore, land to be sold is generally small.

The attached table is based on the survey of state of land sales in 1954 on the registration records.

A greater part of sales cases consist of one parcel. The number of parcels per case is only 1.48 parcels. (Table 27 and 28)

About 50% of sales cases of one parcel consists of sales of land less than 0.16 acre. Only 2% contains sales of land more than 0.8 acre. (Table 29)

As a rule, the lands to be sold are small and scattered so that it is impossible to acquire the land to start farming thereon.

Table 24. State of transfer of land-ownership in Nakanaha

Reasons for transfer	Number of cases	Percentage	Number of cases by year				
			1904-1911	1913-1926	1927-1944	1945-	
Inheritance by the descendants in the direct line	101	67.79	16	16	37	32	
Inheritance by branch family	11	7.38	5	1	5	0	
Sales	32	21.48	8	6	16	2	
Donation	5	3.35	1	0	0	4	
Total	149	100.00	30	23	58	38	

Table 25. Land sales in Okinawa (in 1954)

Total parcels (A)	Parcels sold (B)	B/A (%)
867,579	14,447	1.7

Table 26.

Reasons for sales of land (cases)

	Total	1952	1953	1954	1955
Total	3,880 (100%)	733 (100%)	934 (100%)	1,364 (100%)	849 (100%)
A					
Poverty	500	97	111	166	126
Payment of debts	582	95	129	219	139
Business failure	157	12	54	39	52
Sub-Total	1,239 (31.9)	204 (27.8)	294 (31.5)	424 (31.1)	317 (37.3)
B					
Migration	539	88	131	208	112
Moving-out	576	135	113	223	105
Sub-Total	1,115 (28.7)	223 (30.4)	244 (26.1)	431 (31.6)	217 (25.6)
C					
Situation unfavorable for cultivation	372	68	109	95	100
Exchange	415	82	108	149	76
Sub-Total	787 (20.3)	150 (20.5)	217 (23.2)	244 (17.9)	176 (20.7)
D					
Excessive acreage	69	12	10	32	15
Change of occupation	57	14	16	24	3
To raise business funds	203	34	60	66	43
Sub-Total	329 (8.5)	60 (8.2)	86 (9.2)	122 (8.9)	61 (7.2)
Others	410 (10.6)	96 (13.1)	93 (10.0)	143 (10.5)	78 (9.1)

Note: Till June 1955.

Table 27. The Number of cases of sales, Number of parcels sold and Number of parcels per case.

	Number of cases	Number of parcels	Number of parcels per case
Total	9,814	14,447	1.48

Table 28. Number of cases by Number of parcels per sales case.

Number of parcels	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	15	19	Total
Total	3,197	584	198	90	44	19	19	7	13	6	4	2	2	2	1	4,192
Percentage	76.3%	14.2%														

Note: Figures reflect all cases in 4 jurisdictions under
Yonabaru, Shuri, Koza and Nago Registry Offices.

Table 29. Number of cases of sales of one parcel by classification and area of land.

Classification	Area										Total
	less than 0.04 acre	0.04-0.08 acre	0.08-0.16 acre	0.16-0.24 acre	0.24-0.32 acre	0.32-0.40 acre	0.40-0.80 acre	more than 0.80 acre			
Paddy	59	58	129	80	35	23	28	7			419
Upland	126	258	533	360	263	144	205	30			1,919
Range Land	16	23	36	21	18	19	32	24			189
Building lot	72	200	197	31	12	5	2	0			519
Forest Land	13	36	23	10	8	5	12	4			111
Tomb Land	3	5	6	0	0	0	0	0			14
Miscellaneous	7	6	9	1	1	2	0	0			26
Total	296	586	933	503	337	198	279	65			3,197

Note: Figure reflect all cases in 4 jurisdictions under Yonabaru, Shuri, Koza and Nago Registry Offices.

Section 5
Land Value

A. The difficulties of land value computation

Land is classified according to its use, such as, paddy, dry farm, building lot, forest, range, etc., and is graded according to its productivity or quality. Land grades were established in each aza; paddy and dry farm were divided into 5 grades and other lands were generally divided into 2 grades.

However, all the azas have different geographical makeup and therefore, although similar land grades of the same aza is comparable, similar land grades of different azas are not exactly comparable. Hence, there exist wide variations in land value of similar grade of land located in different azas.

Wide variations in land value is recorded also within the aza. This is due to the various conditions in which land was sold. Therefore, in order to arrive at a representative value for a certain parcel of land, it is not always right just to take the arithmetic mean (average) of all the similar graded land that were sold in the aza. The reason is, the average merely indicates the central tendency and is not necessarily the representation of the distribution. For example, the average for ¥20 and ¥110 is ¥65, but ¥65 is not the representation of the values of ¥20 and ¥110.

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Another analogy is that although the median age of the citizens of the United States is 30 years and the Ryukyus 20 years, this does not mean that the large mass of American and Ryukyans are 30 years and 20 years respectively. The median age merely reflects the central point of different ages of the population.

Arithmetic mean (averages) can be measured for representativeness. A method currently practiced by statisticians all over the world to measure the degree of representativeness of the arithmetic mean is called the coefficient of variation.

The coefficient of variation is derived from the formula $\frac{s}{\bar{x}}$; by dividing the standard deviation (s) of a distribution by the arithmetic mean (\bar{x}). The coefficient of variation of less than 10 percent more or less indicates the representativeness of the arithmetic mean.

To illustrate the application of the coefficient of variation, the land values of 15 samples from 6 villages (Haneji, Makijin, Goeke, Nakagusuku, Tomigusuku, Tamagusuku) is presented as follows:

Table 30.
Different Val. of

Sample No.	Classification	Grade	Sales Price (yen per tsubo)	Number of Cases	\bar{V}	σ	σ^2
1	Upland	2	95 80	2	87.5	7.5	.09
2	Paddy	5	20 110	2	65.0	45.0	.69
3	Paddy	3	75 100 115 100 100 110 100 100 100	9	100.0	10.0	.10
4	Paddy	3	70 110 75 110 80	5	89.0	17.4	.20
5	Upland	3	50 110 110 110 45 110	6	89.1	29.5	.33
6	Upland	3	40 80 20 70 75	5	57.0	23.2	.41
7	Upland	5	25 85 70 70 10 50	7	54.3	25.4	.47
8	Upland	5	40 100 100 100 20 20	6	63.3	37.3	.59
9	Upland	1	130 95 95	3	106.7	16.5	.16
10	Upland	2	20 80 35 60	4	48.7	23.0	.47
11	Upland	3	90 55 85 130 130 130 130 130	9	112.2	26.6	.24
12	Upland	3	88 75 55 130 140 100	6	98.0	29.6	.30
13	Upland	5	80 60 66 20 25 68 85 100 65	9	63.2	24.8	.39
14	Upland	5	90 40 20 43 44 50	6	47.8	21.0	.44
15	Upland	3	120 50 80 80 85	5	83.0	22.3	.27

Where σ^2 is less than 0.1 (sample 3), the values fairly approximate to each other so that the mean value can be representative to some extent. Where σ^2 is around 0.2 (sample 4), the mean value is considerably unrepresentable. Where σ^2 is around 0.3 (sample 12), the degree of variance is so great no representation is indicated in this group.

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Therefore, by using the coefficient of variation it can be known whether or not the arithmetic mean of land transaction prices can be used to serve as the standard price of land.

In the survey of all the land sale transactions that took place in the villages of Hareiji, Naidjin, Goekei, Nakagusuku, Tomigusuku, and Tamagusuku during the period 1 January 1952 and 30 June 1955, it was found that the average price of land of the same age, land use classification, and grade was not representative of the distribution of prices paid, and therefore should not be used as the standard or market value on which to base future land rental or sale.

The survey concluded the total 3,950 parcels of land that was sold in the 6 villages during the 1952-1955 period. Of the 3,950 parcels of land that was sold, 179 grades of land comprising of 5 or more parcels, similar land use classification and similar location (age) were tabulated. The results indicated that the coefficient of variation (c.v.) of only 14.5 percent of the 179 grade of land were 10 percent or less; the majority of the land grades clustered around the c.v. of 36 percent.

A c.v. of 36 percent indicates that the arithmetic mean (average price) is highly unrepresentative of the distribution of the land prices paid and therefore, according to scientific deduction, cannot be used as the standard or market price in the sale or rental of land.

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Hence, it has been concluded from this example that the average sales price of previous land sales cannot be termed the standard or market price, and since there is no such things as the market price of land in Okinawa, other method must be employed to secure equitable land payment.

B. The comparison of actual land price and registered land value
In the survey of land sales transaction of the six villages (Haneji, Nakiijin, Goeku, Nakagusuku, Tomigusuku, Tamagusuku) a study was made of the relationship between registered land values and the actual sales price.

A summary of the result of the study is presented below:

- 1) There is no foundation for District Engineer's assumption that actual land transaction price is higher than the registered land value by 10 to 50 percent. The study indicated that only 17 percent of the total transaction was between 10 to 50 percent higher than the registered land value.
- 2) The comparison between registered land value and actual land transaction price indicated that the actual price of land, on the average, exceeded the registered land value by the following percentages on the following years.

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1952-1955 average	293.93%
1952	288.92%
1953	320.05%
1954	273.25%
1955	303.64%

Table 31 shows the relationship between registered land value and actual land transaction prices.

Table 31.

The Comparison of Actual Land Price and Registered Land Value

By Year of Transaction
(Registered Land Value = 100%)

	Registered Land Value = 100%										Total
	0-50%	50-100%	100-150%	150-200%	200-300%	300-400%	400-500%	500-1000%	1000%		
				Number of Case							
1952	19	32	123	90	198	85	35	38	20	640	
1953	17	18	103	159	237	91	46	68	27	766	
1954	39	73	177	228	305	138	85	80	22	1,147	
1955	16	37	154	116	162	90	40	79	19	713	
Total	91	160	557	593	902	404	206	265	88	3,266	
	Percentage										
1952	2.97	5.00	19.22	14.06	30.94	13.28	5.47	5.94	3.13	19.00	
1953	2.22	2.35	13.45	20.76	30.94	11.88	6.00	8.88	3.52	100	
1954	3.40	6.36	15.43	19.88	26.59	12.03	7.41	6.97	1.92	100	
1955	2.24	5.19	21.60	16.27	22.72	12.62	5.61	11.07	2.66	100	
Total	2.79	4.90	17.05	18.16	27.62	12.37	6.31	8.11	2.69	100	

Section 6

Status of Land Lease

Land in Okinawa is held by many small farmers and land-holders. Land is passed to tenants only when owners are unable to till their own plots. Tenants, however, as a rule, must return their leasehold farms to the owners upon request, hence their position as a farmer is precarious. Furthermore, tenants find that it is impossible to continue self-sufficient farming by renting only small areas of farmland alone. At the present time, it is very difficult to obtain the rental of large tracts of farmland. (Table 32, 33 and 34)

Land is rented to tenants by land-holders only under peculiar circumstances. Land is rented to tenants only when land-holders are not capable of cultivating land, totally or partially, due to lack of help, and when farmland is located in an isolated area. Therefore, it is not rented for monetary income but for the perpetuation of the value of precious family asset. (Table 35 and 36)

Hence, land rent in this sense is not considered to be nor should it be treated as economic rent as referred to in the more advanced countries of the world. Tenant farming therefore is precarious, hence if a farmer is reduced to that position he will not be able to survive as a farmer for an extended period. The tenant farmer is also set back due to the fact that the lease on his farm land is

usually not protected by a written contract. Land lease contracts are, in most instances, verbal and ambiguous. Hence, the tenant is at the mercy of the landholder, a position in which no farmer feels secure. (Table 37)

The United States land acquisition has forced many land-holders to become tenants, additional land acquisition will further aggravate this condition.

Table 32. Acreage of farmland by tenure of operator (in acre, as of 1939)

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Owner Land</u>	<u>Tenant Land</u>
Acreage	103,354.48	85,532.44	17,822.04
Percentage	100.00	82.76	17.24

Table 33. Number of farm families by tenure

	<u>Land-owning tiller</u>	<u>Semi-land- owning tiller</u>	<u>Tenant farmer</u>	<u>Total</u>
1938 (Number of Families)	46,387	19,671	7,003	73,061
(Percentage)	63.49	26.92	9.59	100.00
1954 (Number of families)	35,999	24,998	11,603	72,600
(Percentage)	49.59	34.34	15.98	100.00

Table 34. State of Utilization of farmland by Tenant (per family)
(in acre)

	Semi-land-owning tiller		Tenant Farmer	
	Total area of farm tilled	Farm Owned	Total area of farm tilled	Farm Owned
Acreage	0.81	0.51	0.34	0.01
Percentage	100.00	63.00	100.00	3.00
				97.00
				0.33

Table 35. Reasons for making available tenancy farms. (in acre)

	Total	Impossibility of self-cultivation		Others
		Unfavorable for cultivation		
Acreage	168.08	138.89	4.43	24.76
Percentage	100.00	82.7	2.6	14.7
Number of lessors (family)	351	252	7	92
Percentage	100.00	71.8	2.0	26.2

Table 36. Reasons for renting tenancy farms. (in acre)

	Total	Shortage of self-owned farm		
		Convenience	Others	
Acreage	127.53	111.13	8.74	7.66
Percentage	100.00	87.1	6.9	6.0
Number of lessees (family)	464	399	39	26
Percentage	100.00	86.0	8.4	5.6

Table 37. Kind of Tenancy Contract.

	Paddy		Upland				
	Total	Written	no arrangement	Total	Verbal	Written	no arrangement
Number of cases	165	151	-	14	451	345	10
Percentage	100 %	91.5	-	8.5	100	76.5	2.2
							21.3

Section 7
Scope afforded for reclamation

17% of the total farmland area is currently being used by the military.

This has intensified the already-acute land situation to the point where extensive reclamation and resettlement projects are required. Virgin land in Yaeyama Gunto, waste land in Okinawa proper and forest land in Northern Okinawa afford some scope for reclamation. The Yaeyama Development plan started through the cooperation of the USCAR, and waste land which can be cultivated is being reclaimed under the different programs developed for the following purposes, agriculture, sugar industry, reclamation, etc.

The development of forest land in Northern Okinawa is scheduled to be started in this year, but its commencement is deferred since this area is anticipated to be used by the military.

Table 38. Scope afforded for reclamation (in acre)

(Waste land in the islands other than in Okinawa proper is omitted)

	Scope afforded for reclamation	Remark
Total	11,331	
Waste land in Okinawa proper	5,111	
Virgin land in Yaeyama	4,869	2,952 acre in Ishigaki, 1,458 acre in Iriomote, and 459 acre in others.
Forest land in Northern Okinawa	1,351	

Note: As shown in the table above, scope afforded for reclamation in the Ryukyus is limited, amounting to only 11,300 acre approximately.

A. Reclamation of waste land which can be cultivated.

The definite data for waste land in Okinawa proper are unavailable. However, its acreage is estimated at 5,111 acre approximately based on the various reports and on-the-spot investigation (Table 39).

Table 39. Estimated acreage of waste land (in acre)

	<u>Total</u>	<u>North Oki.</u>	<u>Central Oki.</u>	<u>South Oki.</u>
Estimated acreage	5,111	1,103	3,126	882

Waste lands in the Northern Okinawa were, for the most part, caused by the destruction of banks, sea wall, etc. due to the reckless deforestation in the post-war period and the terraced land along fairly steep slopes, which are in the process of reclamation. Waste land in the Southern Okinawa is being remarkably reclaimed due to the favorable export of sugar so that all waste land is expected to be completely reclaimed within several years.

The Central Okinawa abounds most in waste land; the reasons for this is tabulated as follows:

Table 40. Acreage of waste land by reason (Central Okinawa)

<u>Reason</u>	<u>Acreage (in acre)</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Damage	1,494	47.79%
Paved with coral by the military	560	17.94
Impacted by the military	239	7.64
Stripped of surface soil by the military	92	2.94
Incomplete drainage as the result of military highway construction	243	7.76
Used as dump by the military	60	1.90
Destruction of sea wall	300	9.61
Others	1,632	52.21
Economic reasons	1,392	44.55
No tenant	240	7.66
Total	3,126	100.00

As shown in the table above, "damage (caused by the military use, war damage and natural disaster)" occupy 48% approximately, 52% being occupied by "other". In the case of the former, it is impossible to reclaim without utilization of equipments or the recovery of farm roads, sea-walls, drainage systems and other necessary facilities. (Table 40).

The followings are the detailed accounts of "others";

1. Due to the military land requisitions, the farms to till are decreased to the point where the farmers cannot support their families by farming alone. Therefore, they must take up non-agricultural employments in order to maintain continued security, that is, the men and the young are, for the most part, employed in the Military Forces, and the reduced farms are filled by the women and the aged.

2. The individual farmers lack the capital required for reclamation. The farmers who are employed in the Military Forces, etc. cannot take a rest from their works in order to reclaim their own waste land, since, if so, they will lose their employment.

In addition, it is impossible to hire workers to reclaim the waste land, since the farmers live from hand to mouth, far from saving money.

3. The dislocated owners find that it is exceedingly difficult to farm their own plots, since these plots become far from their new residences and they will make a detour to reach the plots for the passing through the military area on the way is prohibited.

4. No farmer wants to rent.
No farmer wants to rent such waste land, since such land has been left uncultivated for ten or more years, and the individual plots are too small to make

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favorable cultivation. Furthermore, even if the land is reclaimed at tenant's expenses, the position of tenant is unstable.

For the various reasons mentioned above, it is not so easy to settle the waste land problem. In addition, all waste land are owned by many small landholders, who never dispose of their lands because of their deep attachment to the lands, which are regarded as reserves against misfortune. This is another reason for difficulty settling this question in the Central Okinawa.

B. Yaeyama Development.

The state of Yaeyama development in the post-war period is shown in Table 41. The resettlement in the major areas has been nearly completed. The economic development plan which started in this year aims at the development of 4,128 acres and the resettlement of 1,120 households. According to the recent survey of the Land Development Section, Government of the Ryukyu Islands additional settlement area and resettlers to be accepted are estimated at 741 acre and 210 households, respectively. It is estimated that the total of 4,869 acre and 1,330 households is the limits of Yaeyama Development.

Note: The farmer government's estimate of scope afforded for reclamation is inconsistent, being in excess of the actual reclaimable land area to a considerable degree. This estimate was based

on the measurement on map together with on-the-spot investigations or on the remarks of village seniors and not on the actual measurement. The scheduled settlement areas are malarial zones without exception and covered, for the most part, by virgin forests making the areas inaccessible and the actual measurement very difficult. For instance, the land area which can be reclaimed in Fukai-Nakasuji area on Ishigaki Islands was estimated at 735 to 857 acre. However, 490 acre approximately has become known as the limit of reclamation with the progress of settlement in Tomino, Yonehara and Yoshihara in this area. With the completion of road construction which provides access to areas that were formerly inaccessible, and with the considerable progress of settlement in different areas in addition to the achievement of malaria control, the definite land area which can be reclaimed has become known.

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Table 41. Achievement of settlement in Yaeyama Islands (as of April 1955)

	Scheduled resettlement		Free resettlement		Total				
	Number of families	Scheduled land area	Number of families	Scheduled land area	Number of families	Scheduled land area			
Total	508	2,103	1,139	493	1,960	1,870	1,001	4,063	3,009
Ishigaki Islands	347	1,395	666	326	1,554	1,472	673	2,939	2,138
Iriomote Islands	161	708	473	167	416	398	328	1,124	871

Table 42. Plan for the future resettlement

	Five-year Plan		Additional		Total	
	Area	Number of Families	Area	Number of Families		
Total	4,128	1,120	741	210	4,869	1,330
Ishigaki Islands	2,713	735	239	65	2,952	800
Iriomote Islands	956	260	502	145	1,458	405
Others	459	125	459	125	459	125

In addition to the above, some tract can be reclaimed from the sea, etc., which, however, requires enormous expenses.

C. Reclamation in Okinawa Islands.

The land capable of being cultivated exists mostly in forest lands in the Northern Okinawa, but the majority of such land is included in the area to be additionally requisitioned by the military. Data for the land which can be cultivated other than in the area to be requisitioned by the military and that in the Central Okinawa is tabulated as follows, amounting to about 1,351 acres capable of accepting 690 households of resettlers.

Table 43. Land which can be cultivated in Okinawa proper

Area	Number of families to be accepted
Total	690
North Okinawa	580
Central Okinawa	70
Others	40

Chapter II

REVIEW OF LAND PROBLEM IN OKINAWA

Section I

Development of Legislation

A. Private ownership of land

Due to the complete destruction of land records during the World War II, the program of confirmation and certification of land titles was undertaken a new in February, 1946. As an emergency measure, however, the people were allotted lands for residence and farming by the mayors of shi-cho-son or the Military Government of the Ryukyu Islands without the legal consent of owners thereof.

1. Confirmation and certification of land title.

Land Investigation Committees were established in every shi-cho-son in February, 1946, and completed the program of the Confirmation of Land Titles in three years. The Certificates of Confirmation of Land Title were issued by the Military Government to the individual owners in April, 1950. At the same time, land registry books were completed on the basis of the certificates.

The cases of the unknown ownership and land disputes were referred to the Circuit Courts, Government of the Ryukyu Islands.

Reference:

- Military Government Directive No. 121, subject "Collection of Informations on Application for Land Titles", dated 8 February 1946. Mg Special Proclamation No. 36, subject "Certification of Land Titles", dated 14 April 1950. CA Proclamation No. 8, subject "Land Titles" dated 13 June 1951.
2. Possessory right in allotted land

With the completion of the program of certification and confirmation of land titles, such allotted land caused the disputes between the legal owners and those who were actually utilizing the land.

As a temporary measure, Mg Special Proclamation No. 4, which regulated the allotted land problem, was promulgated, and the Okinawa Gunto By-Law was enacted under this ordinance. Such regulation is to be continued till 30 June 1965.

Reference:

- Mg Special Proclamation No. 4, subject "Possessory Right of Land" dated 16 April 1951.
- Okinawa Gunto Government By-Law No. 55, subject "Temporary Measures concerning Allotted Land", dated 1 October 1951.
- Government of the Ryukyu Islands Act No. 116, subject "Act concerning

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Measures Incidental to the Abolition of the Okinawa Gunto Government By-Law concerning Allotted Land".

B. Acts concerning the military requisitioned land.

The United States has been using the land in Okinawa necessary for its military purpose since its occupation of the Islands in 1945.

The compensations for such land have been paid beginning 1 July 1950. After the conclusion of the Peace Treaty with Japan in 28 April 1952, the United States established procedures for the acquisition of land needed by the Armed Forces under CA Ordinance No. 109, subject "Land Acquisition Procedure", dated 3 April 1953. Also the right of the United States to the use of the Military areas heretofore taken by the Armed Forces under implied lease was confirmed by CA Proclamation No. 26, subject "Compensation for Use of Real Estate With Military Areas", dated 5 December 1953. The landowners were admitted to appeal to the Okinawa Land Acquisition Committee for adjustment of compensation.

1. The Government of the United States was desirous of compensating private owners of property occupied for the military purpose, commencing 1 July 1950, and the Chief Executive of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands was authorized to enter into lease contract with the landowners in order to sublease to the United States. The period of holding was determined 20 years reckoned from 1 July 1950.

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The landowners could not accept this proposal, because the amount of compensation was too low and the period of holding was too long.

Reference:

CA Ordinance No. 91, subject "Authority to contract", dated 1 November 1952.

2. Rental Payment for land occupied prior to the settlement of the Treaty of Peace with Japan.

Rentals (during the period 1 July 1950 to 27 April 1952 inclusive) for land occupied by the United States prior to the settlement of the Treaty of Peace with Japan was paid.

The United States was not bound to make this rental payment so that the amount of rental was, though low, accepted by the owners.

Reference:

CA Ordinance No. 105, subject "Authority to accomplish execution of leases and rental payment on privately owned Ryukyuan lands occupied by the United States of America for the period from 1 July 1950 through 27 April 1952.", dated 23 March 1953.

3. Land Acquisition subsequent to the settlement of the Treaty of Peace, compensation and appeal.

Under CA Ordinance No. 109, subject "Land Acquisition Procedure", the

Government of the United States was confirmed to acquire the Ryukyuan land needed by the Armed Forces without legal consent of the owners. The right of the United States to the use and occupancy of the land taken since the end of the last war by the military under implied lease was confirmed on 5 December 1953. And the compensation for the land occupied by the Armed Forces was paid.

The landowners were admitted to appeal to the Deputy Civil Administrator for the readjustment of compensation. Nearly all the owners have filed such appeals, but no decision has been announced so far.

Reference:

CA Ordinance No. 109, subject "Land Acquisition Procedure", dated 3 April 1953.

CA Proclamation No. 26, subject, "Compensation for use of real estate within military areas" dated 5 December 1953.

4. Investigation or survey without voluntary authority therefor given by the owners.

The District Engineer was authorized to enter upon lands for the purpose of investigation or survey preliminary to the contemplated acquisition of the land by the military without voluntary authority therefor given by the owners.

Reference:

CA Ordinance No. 109, Change No. 1, dated 18 August 1955.

Section 2

Some Issues on the Military Land Acquisition

Even if the land is needed by the military, the loss of their lands brings heavy burdens to the owners and creates a feeling of insecurity in them. What weighs heavily on the dislocated farmers is how to maintain continued security in the new areas. This fear will be deepened if the compensation is inadequate as it is today.

It is natural for them to oppose the loss of the source of their living. Even today without such a thing, their living condition is far from being decent. They are moved, forcibly or conditionally, to the new location with the problem of compensation being still unsettled. The following six cases will illustrate why they opposed the requisition of their lands and in what way the compensation was inadequate.

1. Maja-ku and Nishizaki-ku, Iejima.

On July 14, 1954, the USCAR issued a notice in reference to the use of land for bombing practice. The people in both Maja-ku and Nishizaki-ku were strongly against it, since it meant the removal of fifteen families and the loss of 176.8 acres of farmland. Again, they received the notice, dated 14 March 1955,

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which ordered the removal of families within a radius of 5,000 feet of bombing area, which would be enclosed by fences.

On 14 March 1955, thirteen families still left were forcibly dislocated by the military. They were temporarily moved to the east side of the village, provided with tents for residence.

The Government of the Ryukyu Islands took such emergency measures as supplying of foods for seventeen days, granting the subsidy for living for one month and others, all of which, however, were suspended by the direction of the USCAR. Later, through negotiation with the USCAR, however, the subsidy for living for six months was granted to all the families of Nishizaki-ku, some families of Maja-ku who tried to acquire substitute land, and those who moved to the municipal land which were reclaimed at the expense of USCAR. The majority of the families of Maja-ku has been demanding the release of their land with the reason that no cultivable land is available, and they refused the subsidy.

2. Isahama, Ginowan-son

The notice of evacuation from 104 acres in Isahama (including a part of Kitamae, Chaten-son) which contains 32 families was issued by the USCAR on August 2, 1955. At the request of the people concerned, the conferences were held eight times between the military and the people. However, the opposition of the people

was too strong to reach the mutual solution.

A notice was again issued demanding the evacuation and declaring the commencement of construction work thereon on 18 July 1955. Since it was impossible to move within such a short period of one week and the questions of substitute land and compensation remained unsettled, the residents requested to the Military as follows;

- a. The requisition of land should be deferred until the arrival of the investigation team from the U. S. House of the Representatives;
- b. That approximately 24 acres of tract should be reclaimed from the sea as a substitute land for the dislocated owners;
- c. That adequate aid for living should be given continuously until the reclaimed land can produce a reasonable income for the families;
- d. That water supply facilities be completed by laying pipelines of 12 inches diameter from the headwater to the reclaimed land.

The reply from USGAR on July 11, 1955 was that no further delay was permitted of this urgent need for beginning construction works. Thus, on 19 July, the military commenced on the compulsory removal of the residents pulling down the buildings and improvements.

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The Government of the Ryukyu Islands immediately accommodated the dislocated

farmers in the Oyama Elementary School building as temporary residence. In addition, they were furnished with foods, livestock feed, firewoods and the like. On 31 August, 30 families were moved to the temporary buildings in Takabaru, Misato-son, which were constructed by the Government. However, the question of substitute land to continue farming and water supply facilities has remained unsettled.

3. Hirano, Aja, and Mekaru, Mewashi-Shi.

The USGAR notice of evacuation from 136 acres of land in Hirano, Aja and Mekaru was received on 7 July 1952. The removal of buildings, tombs, and crops from the area by the end of November for Hirano, and by the end of December for others was in the notice.

The 136 families in Hirano moved to the prefectural land (controlled by the USGAR) in Yogi of the same shi. The people in other areas requested the suspension of the requisition pending payment of the equitable compensation. Thus, the provisions of CA Ordinance No.109, subject "Land Acquisition Procedure", was firstly applied to the cases in this area. (See 3, B, Section 1, Chapter II).

The Declaration of Taking was issued to the landowners and, at the same time, the order of removal was filed with the Chief Executive, GRI, by the Deputy Governor, USGAR. At 7 A.M. on 11 April 1955 the military commenced the grading work in the area with several heavy equipments while the landowners concerned had not received

the notice. Thus, 22 buildings and 600 tombs were removed by the hands of the Military. (The military furnished the transportation to the prefectural land in Yogi.)

The notice of evacuation, dated August 3, 1954, from about 128 acres in Makaru was received. Since there lived 111 families in the area and the majority of them was engaged in farming, it was feared the requisition of the land be accompanied by many difficult problems. Yet, the continued negotiation between the USCAR and the landowners through the cooperation of the city office of Mawashi resulted in the relatively smooth settlement of the questions involved.

86 families were moved to 4 acres of prefectural land in Yogi. The grading, construction of passage-way, drain, water supply facilities were completed by the military.

The remaining 25 families were against the evacuation at first. Under the following conditions, however, they agreed with the requisition;

- a. That the military arrange with the Bank of the Ryukyus for long term loan the dispossessed farmers for the purchase of substitute land;
- b. That the compensation be increased;
- c. That the land improvement and the construction of water supply facilities be completed by the military.

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Thus, 9 families were moved to the same prefectural land. Another 16 families are to be moved to other place where the reclamation, grading and construction of passage-way are being carried on by the military.

4. Toguchi, Yomitan-son

This community had moved to the present site in the spring of 1952. After one year, again, the notice of removal from the present site was received. At first, the people were against the removal, requesting several times the withdrawal of the requisition plan. But, in the end, they agreed conditionally.

All the community consisting of 153 families were collectively moved to the private land north of Owen-ku between February to April of 1954. Since the people as well as the village office well understood and cooperated with the military plan, the military rendered every assistance possible.

The grading, construction of passage-way, transportation, installation of water supply and electrical facilities were completed by the military in addition to the furnishment of building materials. Moreover, they were permitted farming on their land within military reservation to the extent that this may not interfere with the military activity.

5. Gushi, Oroku-son

The evacuation from the land in Gushi including 200 families was notified.

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At the request of the residents the area to be requisitioned was reduced. Thus, 28 families were removed, between July to August of 1954.

The USCAR notice, dated 18 November 1953, of the removal of crops from over 2 acres of the land west of Gushi was received. On 5 December, about 8 A. M., the military suddenly started the grading of the said land. The frightened villagers flocked to the site to stop the work, and at last stood in the way of heavy equipments brought in. The trouble was so aggravated that armed soldiers were called out by the military to drive away the enraged crowd. Thus, the villagers allowed the military to perform the work with deep regret. Yet, such a demonstration was continued also in the next day.

6. Oma, Oma-Son,
The notice of requisition of 110 acres in Oma was made orally by the USCAR officer.

The landowners concerned filed the petition, dated 14 April 1954, for the withdrawal of the said requisition. At the same time, there was continued on-the-spot negotiation between the village office and the USCAR. Thus, the requisition was agreed under following conditions;

a. That the facilities of permanent structure be constructed in the 10 acres which are unfit for cultivation.

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b. That the farming be permitted in the requisitioned area other than that where the facilities are constructed;

c. That the military exercise every effort possible not to cause damages to the agricultural crops during construction.

Section 3.
Trend of Public Opinion

1. The forcible requisition of land in Ameku, Aja, Makeru of Mawashi-shi under CA Ordinance No.109 marked the climax of the military requisitioned land problem. Three political parties advocated the abolition of the said ordinance. The Federation of Shi-Cho-Son Military Land Commission was organized among land-owners. In December 1953, trouble arose in Gushi, Oroku-son, between the military and the villagers who strongly opposed the forcible requisition of their land by the military.
2. Under CA Special Proclamation No.26, dated 9 December 1953, nearly all the dispossessed landowners have filed appeals with Ryukyuan Land Acquisition Commission. However, since the decision of this commission is regarded with the amount of compensation for land used by the Military is empowered to be final, the Federation of Shi-Cho-Son Military Land Commission requested in vain to the USCAR to revise the Proclamation No.26.
3. In March 1954, it is announced by Major General Ogden, the former deputy governor, and Brigadier General Bramley, the former civil administrator, that the United States intended to make lump-sum-payment for the land in Okinawa to be used by the military for an indefinite term. The landowners have become strongly against

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- such pro sal of lump-sum-payment since this is regarded by the Okin an people as being identical with the confiscation of land and they feel that they will no longer have a voice to protect their interests in their own land. In the past, the Mayors of Shi-Cho-Son and the landowners protested against the inadequacy and the lack of uniformity of compensation. Yet, there was no sign of improvement of the present situation and the United States still inclined to the lump-sum-payment method. In addition, the further requisition of land for the military use was announced. The result was the creation of systematic movements on the part of Okinawans. The Mayors' Association and the Federation of Shi-Cho-Son Military Land Commission are currently playing active parts to gain the Okinawans' point.
4. On 30 April 1954, the Legislature of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands resolved;
 - (1) That the purchase of lands or lump-sum-payment of rentals for use of land for an indefinite term by the Government of the United States should never be put into effect;
 - (2) That the adequate and complete compensation be paid for the land currently used by the military, and such compensation be based on the standard which the Okinawan people feel the most equitable, and further the compensation be reappraised every year with the continuance of the annual payment;

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(3) That all the damages or losses caused by the Armed Forces or its personnel be compensated as soon as possible to the extent that the Ryukyuan feel is the most equitable;

(4) That the lands within military reservation which are not actually used by the military be released as soon as possible, and that the further requisition of land should never be put into effect.

The above four points are the biggest concern for the Okinawan people at present and directly reflect their opinion, especially that of the dispossessed farmers, in regard with the land problem. Thus, these points are referred as "Four Principles" in the mind of all the Okinawans. In reply to the public demand, the Legislature has passed several resolutions on the military land requisitions.

(5) The Federation of Shi-Cho-Son Military Land Commissions held a meeting of councillors on 26 March 1954 to hear the opinion of all the landowners. It was announced that an absolute majority, that is, 18,914 out of the total of 18,961 landowners, was strongly against the lump-sum payment with only 47 owners consenting.

(6) During the press interview held in the Conference Room, USCAR, on 10 November 1954, Major General Ogden, the former Deputy Governor, stated that the key to the solution of the military requisitioned land problem was held by the Congress

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of the United States. Thus, the necessity of sending delegations to the United States was discussed among the landowners.

(7) At the request of the landowners, the Government of the Ryukyu Islands made "the standard for computation of compensation for military requisitioned land", which was referred to the joint council of the Executive Branch, GRI, the Legislature, GRI, and the Federation of the Shi-Cho-Son Military Land Commissions. This plan was passed unanimously by the council and later by the Legislature, GRI.

(8) On 14 March 1955, the military forcibly requisitioned the land in Iejima. On this occasion, a mass meeting of the dispossessed landowners was held in Naha on 14 April 1955, where it was agreed that the delegation should be sent to the United States to appeal the military land situation to the Congress.

(9) On 23 May 1955, a mass meeting of the dispossessed landowners for the earlier settlement of the military land problem was held with presence of the delegation members, where the said four principles was confirmed. On the same day the delegation left for the United States. As the result of its negotiation with the Armed Service Committee, U. S. Congress the new proposal of lump-sum payment has been temporarily with drawn. But, the problem has not been completely settled. The people of Okinawa desire an equitable solution will be found as the result of the on-the-spot investigation by the investigation team to be sent by

the Armed Service Committee, the House of Representatives, the United States Congress.

(10) In case that necessity for a new land acquisition arises after or subsequent to 5 December 1953, the Government of the United States is, according to the provisions of CA Ordinance No.91, required to make a mutually agreed lease contract with the landowners concerned and pay due rentals. And when it is difficult to effect such land requisition, the U. S. Government may appropriate the land against the owners' will under the provisions of CA Ordinance No.109, subject "Land Acquisition Procedure". The latter is however, partially amended as of 16 August 1955 by the addition of new provision authorizing the District Engineer to make compulsory survey any land. This is regarded by the Okinawan people as being an indication of the additional requisition of land for military purpose. They are against such forcible survey and have requested several times the Military to use the Okinawan land on the mutual agreement.

(11) The compulsory requisition of land in Isahama on 19 July 1955 and the miserable state of the dislocated farmers thus caused has aroused the deep interest and sympathy of the people. This is also an cause for the great apprehension of the people in areas to be newly requisitioned by the military.

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Chapter III Present State

The land area of Okinawa is small and the population density is very high. Under such circumstances, the use of such an extensive area of land for military purpose has exerted a serious influence on the land situation in Okinawa. The shrinkage of the size of farming units in Okinawa is being accelerated further more, and land-owning tillers tend to decrease. So seriously affected is the dispossessed owners, especially the dislocated farmers, that they are reduced to a state of extreme poverty with the unavailability of substitute land to continue farming and with the difficulty of finding non-agricultural employment.

Yet, no equitable compensation has been paid so far; the rent for land is very low, and the compensation for properties other than land is limited in its scope, most of them being yet to be paid. Such inadequate compensation necessarily cause the extreme poverty of the dispossessed owners. They are dissatisfied with the present compensation. It is illustrated by the recent Iejima and Isahama issues which have become the object of public attention.

Appeals have been made by nearly all the landowners to the Ryukyuan Land Acquisition Commission for increase of rental payment. Why are they so dissatisfied? Firstly, the state of Military Land requisition, its affects, and the present compensation must be inquired.

Present State of Military Land Requisitions

As much as 12.7% of the total land area of Okinawa is currently used by the Military, 44% of which consists of agricultural land. 60% of the total Military area is concentrated in the Middle Okinawa. About 35% of farmland reserved by the Military for its use is permitted at the owners' cultivation. Some of such farmlands are not actually used by the Military. In spite of the existence of such farmlands which the poverty stricken Okinawan feels should be released, it is announced that considerably extensive area of new land is to be requisitioned in the future.

The land to be used by the Military should be limited to the necessary minimum, and what are not actually used should be released to the owners as soon as possible, or, if not, the additional need should be met by such unused land instead of the new requisition of land which is currently being utilized by the Okinawan. This is a way to lighten the burden on the livelihood of the Okinawan.

A. Extent of the Military Land Area

The area of 40,064.61 acres in the whole Ryukyus is presently being used by the Armed Forces, of which 99.8% is in Okinawa. Such Military requisitioned land

area in the islands other than in Okinawa is negligible. 12.7% of the total land area in Okinawa is presently being used by the Military, which has requisitioned land in 36 of the 54 Okinawan municipalities. 61.6% of the total Military requisitioned land area is in the Central Okinawa, where the Military has requisitioned land in all the 14 townships. (Table 44).

The foregoing shows the state as of 31 January 1955. It is said that the additional area of 39,339.44 acre is to be requisitioned in the near future with the movement of the Marine Corps to Okinawa. In this case, the Military requisitioned land will amount to 79,341.81 acre, which accounts for 25.3% of the total land area in Okinawa. This additional area of land is to be requisitioned in the 12 townships, of which no land has been previously used by the Military in the 3 townships. (Table 45 & 46).

The Military areas are not scattered with a few exceptions, but form one large mass extending over several townships.

B. Farmland Requisitioned

About 44% of the total Military requisitioned land consists of farmland. This accounts for 17% of the total farmland area in the pre-war period and, for the most part, consists of level land of higher class, the majority of fertile land being used by the Military. (Table 47 & Chart 1).

Note: 1). 54,32% of the total Military requisitioned land in the Central Okinawa consists of farmland. 65,44% of the total Military requisitioned land in Ginowan-son of the Central Okinawa consists of farmland.

2). The state in Goeku, Yomitan, Kadema, Chatan, and Ginowan-son is as follows according to the survey:

(a) About 40% of the total farmland area consists of fertile lands of the first and second grade. The percentage of the first grade farmland area against the total farmland area ranges from 7% at the lowest, in Kadema-son, to 23.7% in Goeku-son. The percentage of the second grade farmland area against the total farmland area ranges from 17.5% in Ginowan-son to 32% in Kadema-son. Around 37% of the total farmland area consists of such farmland of the first and second grade. (Table 49).

(b) About 80% of the total first and second grade farmland area is used by the Military; between 73% and 95% and between 50% and 96% of the total first and second grade farmland respectively are currently being used by the Military. Therefore, the farmland currently being tilled by the farmers consists chiefly of poor land classified as the third grade or lower. (Table 49 & Chart 1).

The Military often permits, officially or unofficially, at the owners' culti-

vating the farmlands within Military reservations. The total area of such farmland is 5,961.78 acres as of August 1955, which occupies 34.7% and 15.2% of the total Military requisitioned farmland area and the total military requisitioned land area, respectively. (Table 48)

Of such farmlands cultivated with the Military permission, some are not actually used by the Military so that such cultivation seems not to interfere with the Military purpose. Such area is estimated to be considerable. Some of thus permitted farmland are not actually cultivated. This occupies 47.4% of the total area of the permitted farmland, including those which have become unfit for cultivation due to the incomplete drainage, destruction of sea wall, etc.

These permitted farmlands which occupy about 10% of the current total farmland area should be released to the owners as soon as possible.

Table 44. Distribution of Military Requisitioned Land. (in acre)

	<u>All Ryukyus</u>	<u>All Okl.</u>	<u>Northern Okl.</u>	<u>Middle Okl.</u>	<u>Southern Oklawa</u>	<u>Other Islands</u>
Acreege	40,064.66	40,002.38	12,430.08	24,698.70	2,873.60	62.23
Percentage	100.00	99.80	31.00	61.60	7.20	0.20

Table 45. Future Distribution of Military Requisitioned Land. (in acre)

	<u>All Okinawa</u>	<u>Northern Okl.</u>	<u>Middle Okl.</u>	<u>Southern Okl.</u>
Acreege of Additional Requisition	39,339.44	37,983.53	868.00	487.91
Total acreege of requisition	79,341.81	50,413.60	25,566.70	3,361.51

Table 46. Total Land Area and total Military requisitioned Land area.

	<u>All Ryukyus</u>	<u>All Okl.</u>	<u>Northern Okinawa</u>	<u>Middle Okinawa</u>	<u>Southern Okinawa</u>	
Total Land area	498,708.28	314,025.09	179,145.72	58,627.28	76,252.09	
Military Land area against	8.03%	12.74%	6.9%	42.13%	3.85%	
Total Land Area	Including Additionaly requisitioned Land.	15.91%	25.27%	28.14%	43.61%	4.41%

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Table 47-a. Military Requisitions Land area by classification of Land. (by District)

	<u>All Okl.</u>	<u>Northern Okl.</u>	<u>Middle Okl.</u>	<u>Southern Okl.</u>
Farmland	17,543.72	2,457.60	13,416.70	1,669.68
Building Lot	1,660.36	163.42	1,204.18	292.78
Forest Land and Others	20,798.30	9,809.07	10,077.83	911.16
Total	40,002.38	12,430.09	24,698.71	2,873.62

Table 47-B. Military Requisitioned Land area by classification of Land. (by township representative of Middle Okinawa) (in acre)

	<u>Middle Okl.</u>	<u>Chatan-Kadena</u>	<u>Yomitan</u>	<u>Goeku</u>	<u>Ginowan</u>
Farmland	13,416.69	3,387.37	2,621.99	1,745.87	1,269.59
Building Lot	1,204.18	337.37	208.50	161.46	156.07
Forest Land and Others	10,077.83	1,939.91	2,713.02	2,291.49	514.50
Total	24,698.70	5,664.60	5,573.51	4,198.82	1,940.16

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Table 48. Pele of the permitted far and (in acre)

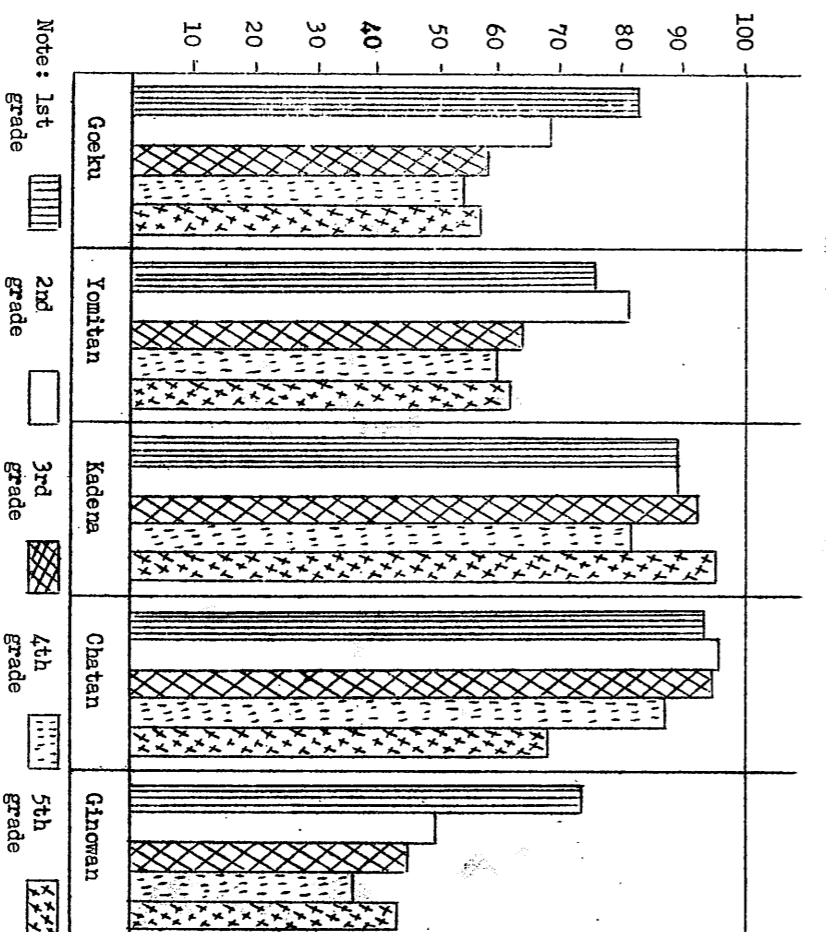
	Total military requisitioned land area (A)	Officially permitted farmland area (B)		Unofficially permitted farmland area (C)		Total permitted farmland area (D)	Area not cultivated against (A)	Percentage of (B)
		permitted farmland area (B)	permitted farmland area (B)	permitted farmland area (C)	permitted farmland area (C)			
Paddy	1,200.89	618.87	190.88	809.75	418.63	67.4		
Upland	15,984.88	4,542.21	609.82	5,152.03	2,409.25	32.2		

Table 49. Farmland area by Grade of Land. (by township representative of Middle Okinawa)

(in acre)

	Total area	1st Grade	2nd Grade	3rd Grade	4th Grade	5th Grade
Goeku	2,637.77	624.15	613.58	742.97	443.66	213.41
Tomitan	3,969.10	441.11	947.07	1,500.33	682.68	397.91
Kadena	1,952.24	137.13	623.77	638.70	308.61	244.03
Chatan	1,782.32	290.68	446.11	602.47	268.65	174.41
Ginowan	2,769.30	254.72	484.75	735.43	747.64	546.76

Chart 1. Percentage of Military used farmland against total farmland by grade



Section 2

Effect of the Military Land Requisitions

As stated in the foregoing section, so extensive an area is used by the Military that the Okinawa is affected a great deal in every respect. This tendency is the most remarkable in the Middle Okinawa.

The dispossessed landowners due to the Military requisition amount to about 50,000 families. The Military has requisitioned land in the 36 shi-cho-son. The new residential area of the dislocated owners can not fully meet the requirements as such.

The average acreage tilled by the individual farmers was 1.42 acre before the war, but it is decreased to 0.85 acre at present. The land-owning tillers shows the marked decrease. At present, the majority of farmers can not sustain their living by farming alone, and they must take up subsidiary jobs. Surplus labor force caused by the decrease in arable land is out of employment. Even if they get jobs, most of such jobs are unstable, and the result is a constant fear of unemployment.

Nothing but equitable compensation can improve the present miserable state of farmers. In order to arrive at an equitable compensation, the effect of the military land requisitions must be inquired, and the loss to the landowners must be judged with a fair mind.

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A. General Effect.

The dispossessed landowners because of Military land requisition amount to as much as 50,000 households. Of the dispossessed 50,000 households, about 12,000 households have been dislocated from their old sites because of Military requisition of such sites.

Since there are no sufficient rooms for receiving such a number of the dislocated landowners, most of them have been collectively wedged in the nearest area in the same township. Therefore, the area of residential plots per family shows a remarkable decrease.

Note: In the 5 sons representative of the central Okinawa, more than 50% of the pre-war building lot area is currently being used by the Military. Coupled with the increase in the number of families in the post-war period, building lot area shows a decrease to one third of the pre-war level.
(Table 50)

Very few dislocated landowners have individually moved into other township, which is attributable to:

(a) The traditional link which still regulates the every day life of the individuals (reference; a. Communities of Okinawa) makes it difficult to leave the old community or to enter into the other community.

(b) Combined efforts of the members of community is essential for settling various questions derived from the dislocation, e.g. transportation, construction, etc. An average family poor in Okinawa, cannot afford to act independently.

(c) It is practically impossible to acquire substitute land, and the dislocated community was allocated land in already congested son.

(d) The area in the vicinity of Military establishment is better suited for getting new job than the other area where the opportunities for agricultural and non-agricultural employment scarcely exist.

(e) For them unavailable is funds sufficient for forming the basis of the livelihood in the new area.

(f) Few of them applied for resettlement to Yaeyama, since they entertained apprehensions for the life in Yaeyama, or because of the unfavorable family condition as a pioneer or the attachment to their home land.

In these sons, level and well-irrigated land is, for the most part, used by the military; therefore, the new area lacks the requirement for the residence, suffering from a shortage of water and an unavailability of passage-way or drain.

The communities, consisting of the dislocated peoples are distinguished by the standing of poor-looking houses roof by roof and the inexistence of any wind-break trees.

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B. Effect on Farmland and Agriculture.

The area of armland in Okinawa is decreased to a considerable extent in the post-war period, which is, for the most part, attributable to the Military land requisition, road construction and war damage.

The Military has requisitioned 17,543.00 acres of farmland, accounting for 44.5% of the farmland altogether decrease in total farm land, and 1,660.37 acres of building lot. The military highways have been constructed on 866.04 acres of the requisitioned farmland and on 222.95 acres of such building lots. (Table 51)

Other than the foregoing, the followings are to be responsible for the decrease in farmland:

(a) Some farmland is stripped of its surface soil or covered with stones or concrete in the time of use by the Military so that it is very difficult to restore to its original status.

(b) Some farmland has become unfit for cultivation, because of incomplete drainage resulting from the construction of Military roads.

(c) Some land is left uncultivated because of the destruction of access road or bridge in the war time.

(d) Some land has been destroyed during the war time.

(e) Some land is left uncultivated because of the destruction or disappearance of sea wall, windbreak or tide-water control forest.

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(17) Some land is left uncultivated due to the fall in productivity or the shortage of family workers.

Such decrease in farmland has caused a decrease in the average acreage tilled by the farmer in Okinawa; the average acreage tilled by the farmer in the pre-war period was 1.41 acre, and the present average is 0.85 acre. In the pre-war period, 58.6% of the total farm families consisted of those who tilled less than 1.23 acre of farmland. It is increased to 84.4% in the post-war period. (Table 52 and 53)

A number of such subsistence cultivators live in the Central Okinawa where much land is currently being used by the military. The shrinkage of farming units has been further accelerated by the Military Land requisition.

- Note: 1. The average acreage tilled by the farmer was 1.34 acre in the Central Okinawa in the pre-war period, and the present average is as low as 0.55 acre. As an extreme case, the average acreage in Chatan-Kadena area was 1.54 acre in the pre-war period, but the present average is as low as 0.22 acre. (Table 52-B)
2. In the Central Okinawa, 53.9% of the total farm families consisted of the who tilled less than 1.23 acre in the pre-war period, and it is increased to 94.4% after the

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war. As an extreme case, those who tilled less than 1.23 acre in Chatan-Kadena area accounted for 51.2% in the pre-war period, but after the war every farmer is such subsistence cultivator. (Table 53-B)

In addition, land-owning tillers in Okinawa are decreased to 77.6% of the pre-war level. On the contrary, tenant farmers are increased to 165.7% of such level; as an extreme case, such farmers in the Central Okinawa are increased to 336.2%. About 50% of the total tenant farm families in the whole Ryukyus consists of those living in the Central Okinawa. (Table 54)

Note: Land-owning tillers in the central Okinawa are decreased to 66% of the pre-war level; in Chatan-Kadena area, to 10.6%.

With the decrease in the acreage to till, it is very difficult to maintain continued security by farming alone. Many farmers depend on non-agricultural income far more than they have in the past. (Chart 2) It is estimated that those who can sustain their livelihood by farming alone are reduced to about 30% of the pre-war level.

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C. Employment and the dispossessed owners.

The military land requisitions have turned many subsistence cultivators into wage earners, whether part-time or full-time according to the area of their remaining farms.

Due to the under-developed economic background and the heavy population pressure, the native industrial pursuits afford only the limited scope for employment. In the past, however, there existed considerable job opportunities in the Military Forces and the area surrounding the military establishment, which has urbanized such area. Yet, the return of nearly 200,000 repatriates has increased the labor force enormously, and there are considerable numbers of Okinawans who are either partially or completely unemployed.

In addition, since the "peak" year when nearly 70,000 Okinawans were hired by the Military Forces, the number of the military workers has been reduced, with the completion of military construction works, to a low of 51,160 in May 1955. On the other hand, labor force is being increased by approximately 8,000 persons per year.

Considerable numbers of dispossessed owners are either partially or completely unemployed. Since they were originally farmers, their limited experience in non-agricultural fields prevents them from receiving favorable consideration. Even if they take up non-agricultural jobs, such jobs are, for the most part, unstable with

lower level of real wage and readily replaceable by others. In addition, unlike farming, such non-agricultural jobs remarkably favor the young; therefore, the present workers are supposed to be replaced by the younger generation who is to be added to labor force annually by estimated 8,000. Thus, their future position is unstable.

The following is based on the survey conducted with 4,781 dispossessed owner families in 39 areas of Central Okinawa, whose land holding is less than 0.735 acre.

Note: Due to the limiteness of time and expense, the object of the survey was limited both in locality and character; therefore, the figures will not fully reflect the over all condition of the dispossessed owners. In addition, the technique of the survey was simplified so that the figures are not so highly reliable. Nevertheless, the survey is very serviceable to deduce the marked characteristic of the employment status of all the dispossessed owners.

It is conjectured that there are considerable dispossessed owners who are either partly or completely unemployed. This is moderated by holding of the remaining plots to till, though small.

As shown in Table 55, the percentage of employed against the adult population (14 years of age and over) is low, being 45.6%. This percentage is lower in proportion to the area of farm to till.

Table 56 shows the comparison between the number of employed and that of partly or completely unemployed which is indirectly estimated on the basis of this survey.

The figures in this table are obtained by multiplying the adult population by 63.2% which is the percentage of labor force against the adult population (over 14 years of age) for the Central Okinawa according to the labor force survey conducted by the Bureau of Statistics, GRI, at the end of 1954.

The figures in this table are obtained so indirectly, and further the survey itself was conducted under the various restrictions, so that the figures may not completely reflect the actual situation.

As shown in this table, it is estimated that 28% of labor force of the dispossessed landowners families consists of partly or completely unemployed.

The more land farmers hold, the less employment ratio becomes. (Table 56)

1. Wage earners exist mostly in the case of non-holding of plots to till. The percentage of wage earners is lesser in adverse proportion to land holding. The smaller the farmland the more members of the family become wage-earners. (Table 57)
2. By age groups, 68.87 per cent of the total of wage earners consists of labor force between 20 and 39 years of age. Wage earners over 40 years of age are,

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for the more part hired as unskilled laborers, labor force to be added 8,000 annually tending to outlive such labor force. Especially, in the fields of jobs for the Military Forces, those of advanced age cannot receive favorable consideration, since new entrants from schools can readily acquire English-speaking, typing, driving, etc.

In the case of family worker, 64.09% consists of labor force over 40 years of age. This can be also taken as an illustration of the fact above stated. (Table 58)

3. By the classification of workers, 57% consists of wage earner, and 43%, family worker. In addition, 69% of wage earners works for the Military Forces, occupying 40% of the total employed. (Table 59)

a. The greater part of wage earners is occupied by "Skilled semi-skilled and unskilled laborer" and "service worker" being 74% altogether. Especially, 85% of the employes working for the Military Forces consists of such workers. Most of them are unskilled laborers, house-maid, waiter or waitress, cleaner, and the like.

b. In the case of family worker, 80% is in agricultural occupation and similar others. This shows that, due to the under-developed economic background, there exist only a few opportunities for dependable non-agricultural jobs.

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4. The jobs are non-lasting and unstable.

a. Except "technical worker" and "administrative worker", the greater part of employee have continuously worked in the same office for a period of less than three years. The employees working for the Military Forces and for the foreign private enterprises who have continuously worked in the same office over 3 years are short of 30%; such employees working for the native enterprises are 37%, being slightly higher than the formers. (Table 60)

b. As to the period of future stay, "technical worker", "administrative worker" and "office worker" are expected to stay in the present office for a relatively long period of time; however, others are expected to leave the present jobs within coming one year or shorter.

The majority of employees working for the Military Forces and for the foreign private enterprises is expected to leave the present positions within coming one year or shorter. More than 50% of the employees working for the native enterprises is expected to leave the present positions within coming three years or more. (Table 61)

c. 38% of the total of employed has changed occupation once or more in the last one year or less. By job group, except "technical worker", "administrative worker" and "office worker" who are relatively stable, the turnover is very high for

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any occupational group. (Table 62)

5. A level of real wage is generally too low (\$21.80 per month on an average), to sustain the livelihood of a family. (According to the farm household economic survey, a family of six expends \$50.00 per month).

a. The level of real wage is the highest in the native establishment, being followed by the foreign enterprises. It is the lowest in the military employment. (Table 63)

b. "Service worker", "farmer, timerjack, hunter, fisherman and similar others", "sales worker", and "skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers", who occupy 80% of the total number of employed, earn as low as \$25.00 or \$16.70 or less per month.

37% of the total number of employed or 1,655 persons classified as "farmer, timerjack, hunter, fisherman and similar others" and "service worker" earn only \$16.70 or less per month.

Female worker earns less than \$16.70 per month for any occupation. As an extreme case, "service worker" who occupies 61% the total number of female worker earns only \$12.50 per month. (Table 64)

Table 50. Acreage of Building Lot, (in acre)

	Total Area (A)	Military Use (B)	$\frac{B}{A} \%$
Goeku-son	293.51	162.19	55
Yomitan-son	426.06	214.87	50
Katema-son	195.51	152.88	78
Chatan-son	203.11	184.98	91
Ginowan-son	365.79	156.07	43

Table 51-A Reasons for decrease in Farmland (by District) (in acre)

	Area of Farmland		Military Use		Road Construction		B + C A	
	Pre-war	Post-war	Decrease (A)	Farmland Building Lot (B)	Farmland Building Lot	Farmland Building Lot		
All Okinawa	103,271.19	61,873.29	41,397.90	17,543.98	1,660.38	987.11	216.09	44.8
Northern Okl	28,769.62	19,172.97	9,596.65	2,457.60	163.42	162.93	42.63	35.4
Southern Okl	37,938.50	27,172.95	10,765.55	1,669.68	292.78	137.20	64.68	14.0
Central Okl	36,563.07	15,527.37	21,035.70	13,416.70	1,204.18	686.98	108.78	67.0

Table 51-B Reason for decrease in Farmland by township representative of Middle Okinawa. (in acre)

	Area of Farmland		Military Use		Road Construction		B + C A	
	Pre-war	Post-war	Decrease Farmland (A)	Building Lot Farmland (B)	Farmland Building Lot (C)	Farmland Building Lot		
Chatan	3,930.29	409.15	3,521.14	3,387.37	337.37	52.43	20.58	97.6
Kadena-son	4,772.60	1,433.50	3,339.11	2,621.99	208.50	104.37	8.09	81.6
Goeku-son	2,660.95	539.00	2,121.95	1,745.87	161.46	48.02	9.80	84.5
Ginowan-son	2,923.10	1,208.10	1,715.00	1,269.59	156.07	95.31	23.52	28.6 28.6

Table 52-A Farmland area, Number of farm families, Average area of farmland in the post-war period as against the pre-war level. (by District) (in acre)

	Pre-war		Average per Family	Post-war		Average per Family
	Farmland	Farm Families		Farmland	Farm Families	
All Okinawa	103,271.19	73,061	1.41	61,873.29	72,600	0.85
Northern Okl:	28,769.62	20,174	1.41	19,172.97	21,251	0.90
Central Okl:	36,563.07	27,309	1.34	15,527.37	28,486	0.55
Southern Okl:	37,938.50	25,578	1.49	27,172.95	22,863	1.19

Table 52-B Reason for decrease in Farmland
(by township representative of Middle Okinawa)

	<u>Pre-war</u>		<u>Post-war</u>	
	<u>Farm Families</u>	<u>Average per Family</u>	<u>Farm Families</u>	<u>Average per Family</u>
Chatan				
Kadena-son	3,930.29	2,557	1,54	409.15
Yomitan-son	4,772.60	2,990	1,60	1,433.50
Goeku-son	2,660.95	1,623	1,64	539.00
Ginowan-son	2,923.10	2,562	1,14	1,208.10
				2,668
				0.45

Table 53-A Number of Farm Families by holding of land in the post-war period as against the pre-war level.

	<u>Pre-war</u>		<u>All Farm Families</u>	<u>Post-war</u>	
	<u>less than 1.23 acre</u>	<u>more than 1.23 acre</u>		<u>less than 1.23 acre</u>	<u>more than 1.23 acre</u>
ALL Okinawa	42,801 (58.6)	30,260 (41.4)	73,061 (100.00)	61,272 (84.4)	11,328 (15.6)
Northern Okl.	12,632 (62.6)	7,542 (37.4)	20,174 (100)	17,314 (81.5)	3,938 (18.5)
Central Okl.	14,730 (53.9)	12,579 (46.1)	27,309 (100)	26,896 (94.4)	1,590 (5.6)
Southern Okl.	15,439 (60.4)	10,139 (39.6)	25,578 (100)	17,062 (74.6)	5,801 (25.4)
					22,863 (100)

Table 53-B By township representative of Middle Okinawa.

	<u>Pre-war</u>		<u>All Farm Families</u>	<u>Post-war</u>	
	<u>less than 1.23 acre</u>	<u>more than 1.23 acre</u>		<u>less than 1.23 acre</u>	<u>more than 1.23 acre</u>
Chatan					
Kadena-son	1,308 (51.2)	1,249 (48.8)	2,557 (100.00)	1,842 (100.00)	0
Yomitan-son	1,429 (47.8)	1,561 (52.2)	2,990 (100.00)	2,908 (95.5)	136 (4.5)
Goeku-son	774 (47.7)	849 (52.3)	1,623 (100.00)	1,703 (96.6)	60 (3.4)
Ginowan-son	1,530 (59.7)	1,032 (40.3)	2,562 (100.00)	2,611 (97.9)	57 (2.1)

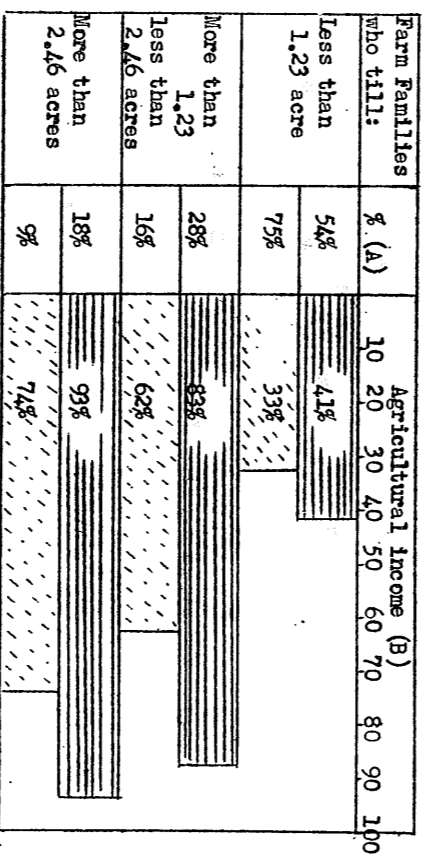
Table 54-A Number of Farm Families by tenure in the post-war period as against the pre-war level. (by District)

	<u>Land-owning tiller</u>		<u>Semi-land-owning tiller</u>		<u>Tenant Farmer</u>	
	<u>Pre-war</u>	<u>Post-war</u>	<u>Pre-war</u>	<u>Post-war</u>	<u>Pre-war</u>	<u>Post-war</u>
ALL Okinawa	46,387	35,999	77.6	19,671	24,998	127.1
Northern Okl.	13,238	13,188	99.6	4,108	6,587	156.9
Central Okl.	17,363	11,467	66.0	7,841	9,942	126.8
Southern Okl.	15,786	11,344	71.9	7,632	8,469	111.0
						3,425
						3,050
						89.1

Table 54-B By township representative of Middle Okinawa.

	Land-owning tiller		Index	Semi-land-owning tiller		Index	Tenant Farmer		Index
	Pre-war	Post-war		Pre-war	Post-war		Pre-war	Post-war	
Chatan	1,349	143	10.6	819	564	68.9	373	1,135	304.3
Kadena-son	2,033	1,282	63.1	747	1,124	150.5	398	638	160.3
Yomitan-son	844	438	51.9	535	510	95.3	221	815	368.8
Chowan-son	1,863	1,069	57.4	513	1,016	198.3	523	583	111.5

Chart 2 Comparison of the Percentage of agricultural income per agricultural family between the pre-war and the post-war period.



Note: Agricultural Income in 1937 Agricultural Income in 1954

A. Percentage against the total farm families

B. Percentage of agricultural income against the total income

Table 55. Number of employed by area of farm to till (over 14 years of age)

Area of farm (in acre)	Number of employed		C/A
	Total	Number of unemployed	
Total	17,154	7,823	45.60%
0	5,416	2,026	37.41%
From 0.0245 less than 0.245	5,483	2,586	47.16%
From 0.245 less than 0.490	4,015	2,060	51.31%
From 0.490 less than 0.735	2,240	1,151	51.38%
		1,089	48.62%

Table 56. Estimated Number of partly or completely unemployed

Area of farm (in acre)	Estimated Labor Force		Unemployed partly or completely	
	A	B	C = A - B	C/A
Total	10,841	7,823	3,018	27.84%
0	3,423	2,026	1,397	40.81
From 0.0245 less than 0.245	3,465	2,586	879	25.37
From 0.245 less than 0.49	2,537	2,060	477	18.80
From 0.49 less than 0.735	1,416	1,151	265	18.71

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Table 57. Number of employed by classification

Area of farm (in acre)	Number of employed	Wage earner	Family worker	
			Wage earner	Family worker
Total	7,823	4,484	57.31%	3,339
0	2,026	1,606	79.27	420
From 0.0245 less than 0.245	2,586	1,524	58.93	1,062
From 0.245 less than 0.490	2,060	889	43.16	1,171
From 0.490 less than 0.735	1,151	465	40.40	686
				59.60

Table 58. Number of employed by age group

Age	Total	Number of employed	Wage earner	Family worker	
				Wage earner	Family worker
15 - 19	7,823	499	6.38	321	7.16
20 - 29	2,867	36.65	2.363	52.70	504
30 - 39	1,242	15.88	725	16.17	517
40 - 49	1,301	16.63	568	12.67	733
50 - 64	1,496	19.12	446	9.94	1,050
65 over	418	5.34	61	1.36	357
					10.69

Table 59. Number of employed by occupational group

	Total	Total	Security Forces	Foreign enterprises	Native enterprises	Family worker
Number	7,823	4,484	3,091	283	1,110	3,339
Percentage 100.00%	57.32%	39.51%	3.62%	14.19%	42.68%	

Table 60. Number of employed by number of years of engagement

	Total	Security Forces	Foreign enterprises	Native enterprises
Total	4,484	3,091	283	1,110
Under one year	1,559 (34.77)	1,094 (34.39)	119 (42.05)	346 (31.17)
1 - Under 3 year	1,695 (37.80)	1,241 (40.15)	107 (37.81)	347 (31.26)
Over 3 year	1,227 (27.36)	755 (24.43)	57 (20.14)	415 (37.39)
Unknown	3 (0.07)	1 (0.03)	-	-

Table 61. Number of employed by number of year of future engagement

	Total	Security Forces	Foreign enterprises	Native enterprises
Total	4,484	3,091	283	1,110
One year or less	3,012 (67.17)	2,391 (77.35)	227 (80.21)	394 (35.49)
2 years	414 (9.23)	293 (9.48)	29 (10.25)	92 (8.29)
3 years over	1,037 (23.13)	391 (12.65)	27 (9.54)	619 (55.77)
Unknown	21 (0.47)	16 (0.52)	-	5 (0.45)

Table 62. Number of employed by number of times of occupation-change

	Total	Security Forces	Foreign enterprises	Native enterprises
Total	4,484	3,091	283	1,110
0	2,769 (61.75)	1,839 (59.50)	172 (60.78)	758 (68.29)
1 time	1,313 (29.28)	952 (30.80)	81 (28.62)	280 (25.23)
2 times	311 (6.94)	232 (7.51)	24 (8.48)	55 (4.95)
3 times	74 (1.65)	57 (1.84)	6 (2.12)	11 (0.99)
4 times	10 (0.22)	6 (0.19)	-	4 (0.36)
Over 5 times	7 (0.16)	5 (0.16)	-	2 (0.18)

	Earning by occupational group (in dollar)			Total (converted to Monthly wage)				
	Monthly wage Number of Average persons	Daily wage Number of Average persons	Hourly wage Number of Average persons	Monthly wage Number of Average persons	Daily wage Number of Average persons	Hourly wage Number of Average persons		
Total	2,037	19.12	376	9.58	2,071	0.12	4,484	21.80
Security Forces	1,177	13.97	86	9.00	1,828	0.12	3,091	20.33
Foreign enterprises	86	17.60	25	8.83	172	0.12	283	21.62
Native enterprises	774	27.13	265	9.92	71	0.11	1,110	25.92

Note: In converting to monthly wage, daily wage is multiplied by 26, and hourly wage, by 188.

Table 64. Average earning by classification (in dollar)

	Total worker	Technical worker	Administrative worker	Office worker	Sales & Morer	Farmer, hunter, timerjack fisherman & similar others	Mining & Quarrying worker	Transportation worker	Skilled industrial worker, unskilled laborer	Service worker
<u>Total</u>	Number of person 4,484 (100.00)	212 (4.73)	53 (1.18)	351 (7.83)	135 (3.01)	132 (2.94)	12 (0.27)	250 (5.58)	1,816 (40.50)	1,523 (33.96)
	Average wage	21.80	34.41	39.76	26.99	22.73	15.37	28.57	27.77	23.36
<u>Male</u>	Number of person 3,096	127	53	224	71	125	12	250	1,555	679
	Average wage	24.22	36.74	39.76	28.96	24.04	15.36	28.57	27.77	24.07
<u>Female</u>	Number of person 1,388	85	-	127	64	7	-	-	261	844
	Average wage	16.40	30.92	-	23.52	21.27	15.44	-	18.57	12.65

Section 3
Present Compensation

The present method of compensation of the United States for the requisitioned land is the annual payment of rent. This rent is computed on the basis of 6% of the estimated land value. The land value was estimated by the District Engineer, and, as stated in "Land value", Section 6, Chapter I, the technique used in the computation of land value is unreasonable. Besides, so low is the rent computed on such a basis that the dislocated owners are renting land in the new area at rates far higher than what the military is paying for their old site. This can be taken as an illustration of the inadequacy of the present compensation.

The following is to show how the present compensation is made and in what way such compensation is inadequate.

A. DE's computation

(1) The technique adopted by DE in the appraisal of land value upon which the computation of the annual rental can be based is "Appraisal by Comparison". According to the DE's report concerned, the procedure and processes used to develop land values were as follows:

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(a) The dates of valuation were two; 28 April 1952 and 1 July 1954, the former being for the land taken prior to 28 April 1952, and the latter, for the land requisitioned under the Ordinance No. 109 of 3 April 1953.

(b) Individual sales and registry data were gathered; as a guide in the development of land values as of 28 April 1952, more than 10,000 cases were gathered, and as of 1 July 1954, more than 12,000 cases.

These data were gathered from shu, cho and sons; in the case of the development of land value as of 28 April 1952, 28 shu, cho and sons submitted such data. Based on the foregoing data, it was presumed that there was a certain relationship between the registered land value and the actual land value, so that the registered value increased by from 10 to 50 per cent was regarded as the actual land value. And, the sheet of the yen per tsubo fee value by classification and grade was prepared for individual koazas.

(2) The rental equal to 6% of the thus appraised land value is to be paid annually for the indefinite terms from the date of valuation onward.

An absolute majority of the land presently used by the military has been subject to the valuation as of 28 April 1952.

Though the unit rental or value appraised by DE is not pronounced, according to the data obtained, the annual rentals paid by DE on the basis of valuation as of 28 April 1952 are as follows: (Table 65)

tombs, structures and other improvements on the requisitioned land are cited as the objects of compensation, according to the proclamations and ordinances in force. The compensation for building and other structure is based on the current value of the property concerned at the time of requisition.

B. The Inadequacy of Present Compensation.

By nearly all dispossessed landowners in Okinawa, appeals have been made to the Okinawa Land Acquisition Commission for an increase in rental payment. The following examples will illustrate in what way the present computation is inadequate.

Note: About 85% of the parcels enumerated on the property list have appealed. Of the total of 119,533 parcels on the list, 107, 103 parcels had been appealed as of February 1955. The greater part of the rest is being prepared to be filled with the commission. (Table 66)

(1) As stated in the foregoing paragraph, only \$42.84 and \$33.66 per acre per year are currently being paid as rent by the military for the use of paddy land and upland, respectively. Through normal cultivation, these lands produce net income of \$348.25 and \$322.25.

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(1) As stated in the foregoing paragraph, only \$42.84 and \$33.66 per acre per year are currently being paid as rent by the military for the use of paddy land and upland, respectively. Through normal cultivation, these lands produce net income of \$341.97 and \$321.95.

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(2) The landowners who rent land for residential purpose because of the dispossession of their own plots by the military, are paying the higher rental than they receive from the military.

Some of the land such as disposed owners rent consist of that classified as farmland, range land, or others of the lower classification than as building lot, on the register book.

Note: 1. The 500 families in the Gokku-son received an average of \$56.37 per acre as rental fees from the Armed Forces, but they are now paying an average of \$573.19 per acre for rent in their new area. This survey was conducted on all of the families who rent in new area because of dispossession of their own plots. The same can be observed in the Ginowan, Chetan and a portion of Mawashi-son, according to the survey. (Table 64)

2. The Moromi Elementary School (the former Gokku Elementary School), Sonode-ku, Gokku-son, is receiving \$43.74 per acre rent for its old school site and is paying \$375.00 per acre for its present location.

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(3) The rental rate currently prevalent among the Okinawans for the land in the vicinity of military area is far higher than that for the latter on the basis of the same classification and grade.

Note: 1. The Okinawan rental for building lot of the first grade in the Gokku-son is 14 to 57.14 times over that currently paid by the military for the similar land.

2. So is in the Ginowan township; in the case of building lot of the first grade, the local rents are higher than those of the military by 1.8 to 2.2 times, upland of the second class, 3.5 to 6.3 times, the third grade, 5 to 7.5 times, the fourth grade, 6.3 times, and the fifth grade, 8 times.

(4) American civilians in Okinawa who are renting land under free contracts are paying between \$244.80 and \$1,106 per acre per year, for an average of \$436.17.

Note: This survey was conducted throughout the area of Gokku, Misato, Kita-Nakagusuku and Ginowan-son, in the 145 cases. (Table 65)

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

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in addition, though the Okinawa Housing Corporation had been renting land at rates based upon what the military is paying as rent for properties requisitioned from Okinawans, it is currently paying at rates in excess of what the military is paying, according to the revised rates of 1 July 1955. (Table 69)

Note: According to the revised rates, the present rental is increased by 16.7 times for upland of the first grade, 20.8 times for the second grade, 7.4 times for building lot of the first grade, and 11.8 times for the second grade, on the basis of cases in Aza-Oyama, Ginowan-son.

(6) The military is currently paying the owners of the building and structure 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, since the present payment plan does not consider other miscellaneous costs such as expenses for pulling down of structures, transportation fees, cost of new materials, cost of carpenters' work, laying out of plots, construction of passageway, electrical work, plumbing works, etc.

Table 65. Rental paid by the military per year per acre by classification and grade of land (valuation as of 28 Apr. 1952) (in dollar)

Classification	Grade of Land	Northern Dist.		Central Dist.		Southern Dist.		Yamanashi Pref.	
		highest	lowest	highest	lowest	highest	lowest	highest	lowest
Building Lot	1	61.21	30.60	183.62	39.78	-	-	749.77	104.65
	2	45.90	18.36	91.81	27.54	64.67	33.66	482.30	67.33
	1	-	-	45.90	27.54	-	-	-	-
	2	24.48	18.36	37.74	20.40	-	-	-	-
	3	21.42	15.30	30.60	17.75	-	-	39.78	30.60
Paddy	4	18.36	12.24	24.48	13.47	-	-	-	-
	5	15.30	9.18	15.30	9.18	12.24	9.18	-	-
	1	30.60	18.36	45.90	33.66	-	-	244.82	48.96
	2	24.48	7.34	36.72	27.54	33.66	27.54	183.62	36.72
	3	20.40	5.30	30.60	21.42	27.54	21.42	137.71	27.54
Upland	4	15.30	11.63	24.48	15.30	19.48	9.79	107.11	21.42
	5	15.24	9.18	21.42	9.18	15.30	6.12	26.93	15.30
	1	6.12	4.90	15.30	6.73	9.18	9.18	21.52	21.42
	2	-	-	8.57	3.67	9.18	2.04	-	-
	1	6.12	3.67	12.24	6.12	9.18	6.12	91.81	15.30
Forest Land	1	6.12	3.67	12.24	6.12	9.18	6.12	91.81	15.30
	2	3.06	1.84	6.12	3.06	9.18	1.02	3.06	6.12

Table 66. State of App. 1. (as of Feb. 1955)

Okinawa	Number of the property lists	Area	Number of cases filed	Number of parcels filed	Number of total parcels filed on the list	Percentage
	301	32,954.39	38,135	109,138	119,533	85.25%

Table 67. Comparison between military and native rental.

Name of townships	Name of Aza	Number of Families surveyed	Area	Old building plots used by the military		Present site for residence		Diameters	Remark	
				Annual Rental	Rental per acre	Annual Rental	Rental per acre			
Chatan	Jagaru	54	6.95	590.30	84.94	1.40	531.23	379.45	4.47	Allocated land
"	Tobaru	7	1.42	79.88	56.25	0.21	240.20	1,143.81	20.33	Free contract
Ginowan	Isa	34	4.28	361.17	84.39	1.37	728.82	531.99	6.30	"
Mawashi-City	Matsubara	26	2.25	579.70	257.64	0.94	351.00	373.40	1.45	Allocated land
"	"	15	1.47	412.42	280.56	0.55	273.67	497.58	1.77	Free contract
Goeiku	All Aza	500	104.00	5,862.44	56.37	16.88	9,675.47	573.19	10.17	Free contract
Naha-City	Toma-ku	30	4.62	467.30	101.15	0.91	676.23	743.11	7.35	Free contract
"	"	13	2.41	225.14	93.42	0.18	54.17	300.94	3.22	Allocated land

Table 68. State of land lease by U. S. Civilians.

District	Number of cases	Total Area	Rental per year per acre	Year Contract made	period of holding	Lessee
Goeiku-son	14	2.56	375-437.50	1952	22	W.W. Tallor Co. 7337
Masato-son Takahara	21	3.82	250-625	1953	12	U.S. Military personnel of which 5.26 acre (14 cases), American Construction Co.
Misato-son Yogi	6	1.61	250-375	1953	12	U.S. Military personnel
Ginowan-son Oyama	41	5.35	625.00	1953	15	" "
Kitanakagusuku-son Shimobukuro	63	8.58	1,125.00	1954	15	" "

Table 69. Comparison between rent paid by the Okinawa Housing Corporation and that paid by the Armed Forces in Ginowan-son.

Aza	Koaze	Classification	Grade	Number of parcels	Area used	Rent paid	Rent paid	A/B
						by the Corporation per acre per year (A)	by the military per acre per year (B)	
Mashiki	Norikwabara	Upland	1	2	0.33	\$625.00	37.50	16.7
Oyama	Majobaru	Upland	2	6	0.85	625.00	30.00	20.8
Mashiki	Norikwabara	Building lot	1	7	0.65	625.00	84.37	7.4
Mashiki	Norikwabara	Building lot	2	23	3.00	625.00	53.12	11.8
Total				38	4.83			

Note: (1) The survey was conducted with 38 parcels of land with a total area of 4.83 acre, which are being rented by the Housing Corporation at the revised rates.

- (2) The contract was made on 1 July 1955, the period of holding being five years.
- (3) The method of payment is the annual payment in principle, and the time of payment is July for every fiscal year. Some rent is paid semi-annually at the owners' request.
- (4) The rent is \$625.00 per acre per year, irrespective of classification and grade.

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Section 4
Present State of the Dislocated Owners.

As stated in Section 2 of this chapter, the new sites for the dislocated owners amounting to approximately 12,000 households cannot meet the requirements of residence; the dense concentration of houses, difficulty obtaining drinking water, unsatisfactory construction of roads or drainages, the lack of wind-break trees, etc. As stated in Section 3, they are renting land in the new area at rates in excess of what the military is paying as rent for their old site.

Under such bad conditions, it is very difficult to start the life in the new area, many farmers presently eking out a bare existence. For concrete understanding of the dislocated owners' distress the findings of the survey in Aza-Sobe, Yomitan-son stated as follows;

Note: Aza-Sobe moved to the present site in 1952. The total number of households is 412 households with a total population of 1,936.

In conducting the survey, the community was divided into six groups. The survey by means of canvasser method was conducted with a certain group selected among them, which consists

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of 61 households. Of such households, the survey was not conducted with 2 households because of the absence of householder. 8 households that are under relief work by the government are omitted.

The acreage tilled by the farmer in the new area is extremely decreased. Especially, the acreage tilled by the owner themselves shows a remarkable decrease. (Table 70)

Note: The average acreage owned by the farmer in Sobe was 0.96 acre before the move. Of this, 0.52 acre had already been requisitioned, 0.17 acre was rented, and 0.41 acre was tilled. After the move, the acreage tilled is further decreased to 0.07 acre.

The average acreage of building lot is decreased from 0.10 to 0.08 acre. The agricultural income is decreased to merely 20% of the premove level.

(Table 71). This is due to the decrease in farmland and livestock breeding which plays an important role in the agricultural income. (Table 73). The decrease in livestock income is due to the decrease in feed production owing to the limitedness of farmland. Non-agricultural income tends also to decline, which is attributable to the worsened employment condition and the unfavorable rehabilitation of non-agricultural businesses.

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Such decrease in income makes the level of living quite lower than that of average farm families in Okinawa. (Table 72)

- Note: 1. The income and expenditure is decreased to 63.4% and 73.5% respectively after the move.
2. Compared with the average A class (the least prosperous) referred to in the Farm Household Economic Survey, A, Section 3, Chapter 1, the living standard of Sobe is lower than the level of A class after the move while almost the same before the move.
3. After the move, it was learned that expenditure far exceeds income, resulting in the decrease of saving and increment of debt. This illustrates the fact that the saving accumulated before the move was appropriated to the living expenses in the new area. If the present situation continues, the farmers will fall in further debt in the future. (Table 74)

As previously stated, many dispossessed owners are out of employment. Even if employed, the jobs they take up are unstable. In the case of the dislocated owners, such trend is the most remarkable.

So bad is the state of employment after the move that it has created a serious

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unemployment situation.

Note: In the case of Sobe, the number of employed was 93 before the move, but it is decreased to 64 (67%). 50% of the agricultural worker and the military worker respectively is out of employment. 90% of the reason for unemployment is occupied by "the military land requisition" and "the resettlement to the new area".
(Table 75 and 76)

Of such unemployed, 10 (25%) have taken up another jobs.

By reading these figures, it is easy to see how difficult it is for those who have lost the means of livelihood to make the living in the new area.

What is to be noted is that, with the recovery of the general stability of the society, the later dislocation will cause so affected to be burdened heavier, and the various economic and social problems involved will be too knotty to be settled. This is illustrated by the recent cases of Tejima, Mekarui, and Isahara. And, this is why the Okinawans are strongly against the additional requisition.

Table 70. Average Land Holding per Family in Aza-Sobe (in acre)

	Land area				Acreage filled			
	Owned	Bought or Sold (-)	Requisitioned	Leased	Owned	Rented		
Farmland	0.97		0.51	0.17	0.29	0.12		
Building lot	0.104		0.009	0.009	0.086	0.014		
Before the Move	0.04		0	0	0.04	0		
Others								
Total	1.114		0.519	0.179	0.416	0.134		
.....								
Farmland	0.96	- 0.01	0.92	0.003	0.04	0.03		
Building lot	0.12	0.016	0.1	0.02	0	0.08		
After the Move								
Others	0.04	0.003	0.01	0	0.03	0		
Total	1.12	0.009	1.03	0.023	0.07	0.11		

Table 71. Average Household Income & Expenditure per year in Aza-Sobe (in dollar)

	Before the move		After the move	
	Income	% Expenditure	Income	% Expenditure
Agricultural	210.72	40.28	55.20	11.96
Non-agricultural business	31.37	6.0	0.82	0.18
Salary or wage	274.37	52.43	12.63	2.74
Household Expenditure			243.37	73.36
			13.18	3.89
			390.10	84.55
			298.28	87.99
Sub-Total	516.46	98.71	458.75	99.43
Purchase or sale of properties	6.74	1.29	2.62	0.57
Total	523.20	100.00	461.37	100.00
			331.73	100.00
			339.00	100.00
Saving			61.83	-7.27

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Table 72. Comparison of Average Farm Household Income & Expenditure per month (in dollar)

	Average for Bunkya		A class farm family		Aza-Sobe	
	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
Agricultural	31.79	7.97	10.55	2.13	3.83	1.22
Non-agricultural	1.67	0.49	0.43		1.32	0.47
Salary or wage	32.76	2.37	29.05	1.67	20.27	1.10
Household Expenditure		51.62		32.53		24.86
Sub-total	66.22	62.45	40.03	36.33	25.42	27.65
Purchase or sale of properties	16.96	19.53	6.81	10.61	2.21	0.61
Total	83.18	81.98	46.84	46.94	27.63	28.26
Saving		1.20	-0.1		-0.63	
Acreage tilled (in acre)		0.95		0.24		0.01

Source: Farm Household Economic Survey, Bureau of Statistics, GRI, as of 1954.

Table 73. State of Livestock Breeding in Aza-Sobe.

	Cattle	Horses	Hogs	Goats	Poultry	Others	Total	Income per Household
Before the move	1	-	63	81	74	54	273	\$71.60
After the move	-	-	13	24	33	6	76	\$9.98

Table 74. Financial Standing per year in Aza-Sobe (in dollar)

	Cash on hand	Deposit	Accrued loans receivable	Premium paid, etc.	Securities	Others	Total	Liabilities
Before the move	156.36		4.74	7.01	.13	4.90	173.14	7.34
After the move	7.82		4.25	4.59	.12	4.22	21.00	22.32

Remark: Cash on hand for prerenoval includes cash \$83.00 paid as compensation for removal.

Table 75. State of Employment in Aza-Sobe (as of July 1954)

	Agricultural worker	Military worker	Others	Total
Before the move	38	47	8	93
After the move	21	24	18	64
Percentage	55%	51%	225%	67%

Table 76. Number of unemployed by reason (as of July 1954) (in Aza-Sobe)

	No land to till caused by military Requisition	Discharged for the reason of absence caused by the move	Others	Total
Number of unemployed	17	15	4	36
Percentage	47%	42%	11%	100%

Chapter IV
SOLUTION OF LAND PROBLEM

Compensation for only properties that have been expropriated does not cover the total losses that a relocated landowner has incurred. A more equitable compensation should also include the following:

a. Payment for expenses incurred in the rebuilding of properties; expenses which were, over and above, the amount previously received from the U.S. Forces for those properties.

(Examples: Dwelling units, Tombs, Wells, etc.)

b. Payments for building lot rental in relocated areas; the sum, over and above that amount received from the U.S. Forces for land rental of dispossessed building lot.

c. Payment for loss of agricultural income due to U.S. Land acquisition of agricultural land. Income from agriculture land (minus agricultural expenditures) is being requested as land rental for agricultural land.

d. Payment for expenses incurred during relocation, over and above, the amount received from the U.S. Forces for these projects.

(Example: Transportation, Religious rites, Lost employment due to relocation, etc.)

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e. Payment for expenses incurred in resettlement, over and above, the amount received from the U.S. Forces for these projects.

(Example: Access roads, electricity, drainage ditches, etc.)

Consideration must also be given to the changing valuation of land. Land compensation is not equitable unless land value parallels the vicissitudes of the socio-economic changes in Okinawa.

The economy has suffered serious losses from U.S. acquisition of rich agricultural land and established farm facilities. By compensating the dispossessed landowners equitably these losses can be regained and a higher standard of living, equivalent to the pre-relocation level can be attained.

Section 1

Compensation as it ought to be.

(1) Scope of compensation.

(a) The present compensation, according to the proclamations and ordinances in force, include only the following:

1. Rental for land or real property (Article 2, Proclamation 26)
2. The value of improvements acquired (-ditto-)
2. Compensation for crops, tombs, structures, and/or other improvements on the lands acquired.

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(b) The following compensation has been recently made; however, only some exceptional communities share in such benefit and this is not provided for in the proclamations, etc:

Reimbursement for resettlement of Mekaru, Mawashi-city and Isabana, Ginowan villages;

Cost of transportation and labor hired to move possessions;

Work hours of labor performed by the owner or tenant in accomplishing the move;

Time lost (in days) from employment or means of livelihood by applicant because of physical act of moving;

Damages - uninsured injuries to possessions during the move, such as death or injury of livestock, or other items;

Time actually spent in the search of a new location.

(c) The foregoing statement can be summarized as follows:

<u>Object of compensation</u>	<u>Provided for or not.</u>	<u>Those received the compensation</u>
Rental for Land	Provided (Art. 2, proclamation #26)	All dispossessed owners except those omitted from the list.
Crops	" (Art. 6, Ordinance #109)	"
Trees	"	"
Tomb	"	"
Structures	"	"
Wells	"	"
Shrine	"	"
Expenses for resettlement	Not provided	110 families of Mekaru, Mawashi city. To be applicable also to Isabana case, Ginowan.
Compensation by materials	"	

(d) No compensation has been paid so far for the following:

1. Lost land and the land on which highways have been constructed;

Land area amounting to 96.7 acres in Kakinoana, Naha-shi have been lost as a result of the expansion of Naha military port in the post-war period, but no compensation has been paid so far.

In addition, no compensation has been paid for the land of 1,410 acres on which Highway No. 1 and other military roads has been constructed.

2. Expenses necessary for restoration of released land to its original status;

For example, land area amounting to 73.55 acres in Daido-baru and Kashi-baru, Sumabe, Chatan village was released on 1 April 1954. In this area, the military excavated aggregates for construction; therefore, this area was destroyed beyond recognition. The landowners find that it is impossible to build their own houses and to farm in such released land. Appeals have been made by them for the cost required for its restoration, but still remained unsettled.

(e) The following compensations should be paid, other than those enumerated in (d) above.

<u>Compensations</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
Rent of temporary residence.	When the acquisition of land, etc. necessitates the lease of a temporary residence the rent of such temporary residence should be borne by the military.
Expenses for construction of passage-way or water-way.	When the acquisition of land results in the suspension of traffic or in traffic difficulty, the expenses for the alteration or construction of such passage-ways or water-way should be borne by the Military.
Expenses for religious rites	When a shrine, Buddhist temple, church, grave-yard or any other religious facilities are removed from the land to be acquired, the expenses for performing the religious rites incidental to such transfer or removal should be borne by the military.

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Compensation regarding fishery
The decrease in fish catch for the period during which the fishing ground concerned can not be entered or is restricted, should be compensated.

Compensation for rights.
The loss to a superficies, emphyteusis, lease, hypothec, pledge, right of mining, stone quarrying right, right of common, right of irrigation and drainage, right of utilization of water and goodwill should be compensated.
When the land for business is lost and the continuing of the same business becomes impossible or suspended, the estimated net profit obtainable from the business and subsidiary business for the period of such suspension and holiday or retirement allowances to be paid to the employees should be borne by the military.

Compensation for remaining or adjoining property.
The expenses for the restoration, the construction or the reconstruction of property remaining alongside military requisitioned land or adjoining thereto or the amount of decrease in value thereof should be compensated.

Compensation incidental to survey, investigation, etc.
The damage directly caused by survey, investigation, etc. should be compensated.
Compensation incidental to restitution
The cost for restoration of the land to its original status, or the cost for acquisition of similar land of the same acreage in the vicinity at the time of the 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 should be compensated.

Compensation for abandonment of farming and for change of occupation.

As for farmland, the compensation for abandonment of farming should be paid to the extent of the estimated agricultural incomes obtainable from the utilization of the farmland for 5 years; and, as for land other than farmland and rights, the compensation for change of occupation should be paid to the extent of the estimated income obtainable from the utilization of the land or right for five years.

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(2) Method of appraisal.

(a) Rental for land other than farmland.

The present method of computation is 6% of the estimated land value.

For the following reasons, the present method is inadequate:

1. It is improper to estimate land value on the basis of village registration records.

The actual land value is often several times or more over the registered land value. An investigation indicated that the actual land value exceeded the registered by three times on an average. However, there is no relationship between the registered land value and the actual land value; it is improper to estimate land value on the basis of village registration records.

(Reference: Section 5 Land Value, Chapter 1)

Yet, the registered land value is currently taken by the Military to be the basis of appraisal of land value. In addition, the actual land value was originally estimated to be about 50% above the registered land value.

The military has made a fundamental mistake.

Moreover, no market price of land exists in Okinawa. Even if the lots belong to the same classification and grade established in the same area, the actual value of these lots vary from each other to a considerable extent.

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Accordingly, the actual value in Okinawa is not representative of the values of lots; the mean value merely indicates the median value among different values.

2. It is improper to estimate rental on the basis of 6% of the land value. As stated in 1, the mean value merely shows the median value among different values, and the present rental should not be taken for the "rent" as referred to in political economy; therefore, it is improper to estimate the present rental on the basis of 6% of the estimated land value.

It is improper to estimate rental on the basis of 6% of the land value, especially since the requirements for new residential areas, e.g. water supply, accessibility, wind-break, etc., are difficult to locate. Hence, these areas are higher priced and the dispossessed landowners are obliged to pay higher rental for such a location.

For rent to be equitable, the rental for land other than farmland should be computed in consideration of the rental for the similar land in the vicinity.

In the case where such rental payment data upon which the computation of the present rental can be based are not available rental payment must be based upon the actual land value; the mean value of the actual land values of the similar land in the vicinity properly adjusted in consideration of the conditions peculiar to the land should be the basis.

(b) Rental for farmland ;

It is highly improper in the case of farmland to estimate the rental on the basis of 6% of the estimated land value.

This method would be reasonable if substitute land of the same quality and acreage in another area can be acquired by the dispossessed farmers readily, or if it is easy to obtain stable employment in fields other than agriculture.

However, in Okinawa:

1. It is near impossible to acquire substitute farmland in another area.
- a. As described in Section 7 of Chapter I, scope afforded for reclamation in the Ryukyus is limited, amounting to only 11,300 acre approximately, including wast land in Okinawa which can be cultivated.

Further, the cost of such reclamation is estimated to be considerable. Especially, land reclamation, which requires enormous expense and a long period before cultivation can be expected.

b. Small-holding agriculture remains the mainstay of the farmers; no farmer can share his own land with others. It is difficult for the dispossessed farmers to acquire land of necessary acreage in the desirable area.

- c. Only 1.7% of the total parcel is made available for sale in one year. In addition, the number of parcels per case is, for the most part, is one

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to two parcels, which is so small and scattered that it is not sufficient to sustain a farm family.

d. The resettlement to a new area requires immense expenses and a long period of unproductivity before harvest; therefore, the burden of starting life anew is very difficult for the relocated farmers of Okinawa to endure.

e. The rural communities in the Ryukyus maintain the old system of village life in which the citizens are linked directly to the community. Accordingly, farmers dislike moving away from his native abode and disapprove the acceptance of strangers in their community.

2. It is difficult to obtain employment in fields other than agriculture.

a. Due to the fact that Okinawa is predominantly an agricultural economy, there exists only few job opportunities in fields outside of agriculture.

The Ryukyuan economy is under-developed, hence there are only little opportunities for large non-agricultural industries to thrive except for the U.S. Forces. Small enterprises are plentiful, but employment in these industries are limited. (see Section 2, Chapter I)

Out of total dispossessed farmers who are in employment, only 25% is employed in native enterprises, and 75% in U.S. Forces and foreign enterprises,

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According to the recent survey of employment of dispossessed farmers, the majority of these employees, however, have job experience of less than three years. In addition, about 40% has changed occupation once or more in the last one year.

These facts may be taken as an illustration of instability of employment.

b. The farmers have difficulty finding new jobs.

Most of the subsistence cultivators who do farm work manually have neither experience nor funds to obtain skilled jobs or to start their own business in fields other than in agriculture. Their only recourse is to become an unskilled laborer.

The recent survey indicates that most of the dispossessed farmers are hired as unskilled laborers or house-waifs, etc., occupying 68% of the total dispossessed farmers employed in U.S. Forces.

c. The farmers can not support their families in their new jobs. Small enterprises keep the level of real wages low, therefore, even if a farmer takes up non-agricultural work, he can not support his family with the low wages. The average wage of dispossessed farmers employed is \$21.80 per month, according to a survey of employment of dispossessed farmers.

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d. Labor force population is increasing by 8,000 persons

annually. The possibility of locating jobs will become more difficult in the future. According to the survey of employment status of dispossessed landowners, 28% of the labor force is estimated to be partly or completely unemployed. As much as 41% of labor force in families that have no land to till is partly or completely unemployed.

Therefore, compensation on the basis of 6% of the land value does not fully cover the total loss of a landowner when his land is acquired and he is forced to resettle in other areas. In other words, 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.

(c) Compensations for building, structure and the like.

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, since the present payment plan does not consider other miscellaneous costs such as expenses for dismantling structures, transportation

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fees, cost of new materials, cost of carpenters' work, laying out plots, construction of passage-way, electrical work, plumbing works, etc.

The following alternative expenses must be borne by the U.S. Forces for compensation to be equitable:

1. All the expenses for removal and transfer of the properties, or
2. The estimated cost for reconstruction or reacquisition of the properties of the same substance and scale.

Other than that above stated, the compensations as stated in "(1) Scope of compensation" should be equitably paid. Otherwise, the compensation will not fully cover the landowners total losses and subsequently dissatisfaction and disputes will be inevitable. This is illustrated by the recent issues regarding the resettlement of the people of Iejima and Isahama.

(3) Time of appraisal.

The absolute majority of the total land rental was based on valuation established on 28 April 1952. The land value for the year 1952 should not be used as the basis for all land valuation. The reasons are as follows:

- a. In the year 1952 adequate information was not available to base an objective appraisal of land value. There were no adequate facilities to obtain the true land valuation data due to instability of statistical reporting and

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radic administrative change within the government.

- b. Land value was based on only one years (1952) experience.

The land value of only one year may reflect the value of an unusually good year or an unusually bad year. Such valuations would not be suitable for compensation. Therefore, it should not be used as the basis for compensation.

- c. The year 1952 was an unstable year. Agriculture was not really rehabilitated, therefore production was low and large tracts of unused farmland existed.

Land title was legally determined and certified on 1 April 1951.

In addition, according to the Okinawa Gunto By-Law for the temporary measure regarding allocated land enacted pursuant to Article 2, GA proclamation No. 4, subject "Possessory Rights in Land", persons who held land allocated for cultivation or for any other purpose were protected from action by claimant owners possessing certificates of title to the same land for the period of one year and six months reckoned from 1 April 1951, the right of the legal owner being limited a great deal.

- d. The Okinawan economy undergo changes every year; however, the land value set in 1952 is not reappraised to parallel the economic fluctuation and therefore the landowners are obliged to bear unreasonable burden.

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When the disposed landowners rent land, the rent that he pays, since he is not allowed to make long term contracts, is subject to annual changes to meet the economic fluctuations.

However, rentals that the military is currently paying to the dispossessed landowners are not subject to reappraisal, therefore, the owners are obliged to receive cheaper rental for their own land while they pay higher rental for their leasehold land.

Therefore, the method of computation should not be based on the land value of 28 April 1952, but on a period in which complete data can be obtained; the land value data for 30 December 1954 is considered to be complete.

In addition, the compensation should be reappraised at any proper time to meet the economic fluctuation.

(4) Method of payment.

The new proposal of the Department of Army includes lump-sum-payment. However, the Okinawa landholders are strongly against lump sum payment or similar proposals due to the following reasons:

- a. Since area of cultivated land in Okinawa is small and the area capable of development in Yaeyama is limited, it is near impossible to acquire substitute land.
- b. Due to the backward economy and the lack of skills, the farmers have

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difficulty finding new jobs, even as unskilled laborers.

- c. Therefore, even if they receive lump sum payment, they cannot use this money effectively as productive investments either in buying new farmland in other areas or in starting new businesses.

d. The average requisitioned area per landowner is approximately 0.80 acre. Therefore, since this area is small, even if the landowners receive lump sum payments on the basis of considerably high valuation, they can neither buy new land nor start new businesses with the allotted sum. It is more likely that this money would be wasted rather than be wisely used.

e. As stated in "Time of appraisal", the reappraisal should be made to meet the economic fluctuation. In the case of lump sum payment, however, it is difficult.

f. 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.

g. In Okinawa, there is no precedence for long term, indefinite contract. 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 the interests of their land.

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order to drive away g at apprehension and worry from the ople of Oklawaha caused by the proposed lump sum payment, the continuation of annual rental payments is sincerely requested.

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Section 2
Standards for Computation of Compensations

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 Oklawaha. The following is the standard which the Oklawahas feel is the most equitable.

1. Rent for Land.

a. As for farmland, the rent shall be the estimated agricultural income to be obtained from the farming of the land concerned less the estimated expenditure for farming (the cost of owners 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

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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 reacquition 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.

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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, buddhist temple, church, graveyard 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

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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 incomes 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

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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

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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.

Note: The standards for computation of land compensation was derived upon considering the economic and social peculiarities of the Ryukyu Islands.

Various literatures were analyzed in concluding this study, of which the Japanese Government's Instructions for computation for damage of land, etc. furnished to the Stationary Forces¹ published on July 4 1952, was found to be the most applicable to the Ryukyu situation.

Attached in the Appendix is a copy of the Japanese study.

PROPOSED COMPENSATION AND BASE FOR COMPUTATION

Table 77. Summary of rental and other compensations

Classification	Area (acre)	Rental per acre	Rental or amount compensation (in dollar)
Rental			7,654,207.01
Paddy land	40,063.99		426,666.67
Upland	1,225.91		5,245,516.67
Building lot	16,317.90	526.87	875,300.00
Forest land	14,000.72	34.90	488,583.33
Range land	3,520.32	22.21	92,779.17
Miscellaneous land	83.11	234.86	19,525.00
Land for Public use	146.18	145.75	21,300.00
Salt farm	9.83	2,758.50	27,074.25
Tomb land	369.37	130.82	48,316.67
Pond	17.85	61.22	1,092.75
Reservoir	33.25	61.22	2,035.83
Shrine	23.68	271.33	6,425.00
Protection Forest	189.17	113.91	21,550.00
Others	2,466.32	153.30	378,041.67

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Table 77. (Cont'd)

Classification	Area (acre)	Rental per acre	Rental or amount compensation (in dollar)
Compensation other than rent			15,013,908.95
Crop			220,492.67
Trees, bamboo			1,104,144.46
Fruit, tea, or Mulberry trees.			43,807.12
Compensation regarding fishery			2,105,647.12
Building or improvements			5,825,225.07
Compensation for removal (including religion rite)			62,894.22
Compensation for abandonment of Parring			661,392.37
Land disappeared	98.68		487,387.56
Land converted into roads	1,439.63		4,502,223.13
Remaining and adjoining property.			696.23

A. The Basis for Computation of and Rental

In accordance with the Standard for Computation of Compensation, Section 2, Chapter IV, the rental for the farmland is set to amount the total estimated agricultural income coming from agricultural operation of the farmland less the estimated agricultural operation expenses. The rental for non-farmland is set to be the amount computed in accordance with the rental rate of the neighboring and similar land or 6 percent of the price of the land estimated on the actual selling-price basis.

The detailed explanation for the rental computation for farmland is as follows:

(1) The basis for computation of the Rental for Paddy

Generally paddy produce two crops a year in Okinawa, and the raising period in each crop season is indicated in the following table:

	<u>Bedding Period</u>	<u>Planting Period</u>	<u>Harvest Period</u>
1st Crop	End of December - Middle of February	Middle of February - Middle of March	July
2nd Crop	July (18 - 20 days)	Middle of July - Middle of August	November - Early December

However, the paddy in Okinawa has not been improved so much that it may secure successful harvest in the 2nd crop period. As indicated in Table 87,

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there are many non-irrigated and non-drainage paddies.

Non-irrigated paddy often suffers the shortage of water due to the conditions of the weather, and this brings about the difficulty of plantation. Therefore, in the second crop period, some are converted into dry farm, and the first rice crop occupies much larger areas than the second.

Table 88 shows the rate of utilization of paddy.

As indicated in Table 89, the utilization of paddy has been improved year after year. The improvement of paddy and seeds of better quality are the reasons. Efforts for such improvements have also been continued in the post-war period, and the improvement of paddy is especially remarkable.

The average utilization rate of entire Ryukyus is lower than that either of all Okinawa or of those shi-cho-son where the Military requisitioned lands exist. This is because the paddies in Miyako Island are mostly non-irrigated, and many paddies in Yaeyama Island are not cultivated for the second crop.

The reasons why the average of shi-cho-son where the Military has requisitioned land is higher than that of all Okinawa are that primarily, there are many paddies in Northern Okinawa changed into dry farms during the second crop season, secondary, the paddy in hill crest is incapable of producing two crops, and finally, the irrigation system is relatively well developed in shi-cho-son where the military has requisitioned land.

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As mentioned above, the utilization rate of paddy in the shi-cho-san where the Military has requisitioned land is very high, and due to the improvement of farming techniques and betterment of seeds, it is further increasing year after year. Especially, the utilization rate in the post-war days is remarkably increased exceeding that in the pre-war days due to the improvement of irrigation facilities resulting from better developed land improvement activities and the recognition of the economic superiority of paddy cultivation than any other agricultural operation.

The utilization rate of paddy in Okinawa Gunto (those for the shi-cho-san where the military has requisitioned land could not be adopted due to the lack of enough samples) according to the survey by sampling and the utilization rate in Okinawa Gunto and in the shi-cho-san where the military has requisitioned land according to the survey by observation, are shown in the following Table:

Table 78. Status of Paddy Cultivation in 1954 (in acre)

	Rice			Others	Total Rate (%)		
	Area of Paddy	1st Crop	2nd Crop			Total	
Okinawa Gunto (Survey by sampling)	12,496.07	11,576.99	11,407.94	22,984.93	185.2		
Okinawa Gunto (Survey by observation)	11,409.77	10,320.38	8,881.99	19,202.37	253.84	19,456.21	172
<u>Shi-cho-san</u> affected by military land requisition (Survey by observation)	3,605.91	3,207.54	3,268.06	6,475.60	87.21	6,563.31	182

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The above Table shows that the utilization rate of paddy of all Okinawa is 185.2% according to the sampling survey and 172% according to the observation survey. The rate in the shi-cho-san affected by the military land requisition according to the sampling survey could not be obtained due to the small number of samples, however it is supposed that the rate might be higher than that of all Okinawa. The utilization rate in the shi-cho-san affected by the military requisition according to the observation survey is 182%, but this rate is for the paddy outside the military requisitioned land and the rate for the paddy within the military requisitioned land is 178%.

The production amount per acre is different, decrease or increase by year, locality or crop period. The annual average production per acre of paddy according to the pre-war statistical report is shown in Table 91.

According to Table 91, the average production of 1st crop of the entire Ryukyus is 32.22 bush and average of 2nd crops is 26.00 bush and then the annual average production is 30.35 bush. The production of 1st crop is generally stabilized throughout the years but the 2nd crop varies with the year. It is because that the 2nd crop period falls in typhoon season and is greatly affected by the conditions of the weather.

Further, the production rate of Okinawa Gunto is higher than that of the entire Ryukyus. This is due to the inferior paddy in Miyako and Yaeyama and damages by birds

and beavers in Yaeyama.

The average production per acre in the year of 1954 in military requisitioned lands. The following are based upon the sampling survey:

Table 79. Production per Acre from Paddy in Military Requisitioned Lands in 1954

Production per Acre (bush)	First Crops			Second Crop Average	
	A Class	B Class	C Class		
45.12	38.12	31.00	37.34	24.16	30.74

Note: The average production per acre of 1st crop has been obtained through weighted average of the aggregate of the average production amounts of shi-cho-son obtained by sample harvesting conducted (by the Statistics Bureau) classifying the paddy into three classes. The average production per acre of the 2nd crop is obtained through the weighted average of the estimated total production in the military requisitioned paddy computed by multiplying the average production obtained by sampling, by the acreage of the military requisition paddy.

The annual average production has been obtained by the simple averaging of the production amounts of 2 crops, because the acreages of

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the cultivated areas of both crops are approximately the same.

As mentioned above, the utilization rate of paddy is 178% and the average production per acre is 31.38 bush, and thus the annual average production per acre is: $31.38 \times 1.78 = 55.86$.

The average income per acre of one crop is estimated \$192.21 as indicated in Table 93. Therefore, the average annual income per acre of the paddy is obtained by multiplying 192.21 by the utilization rate 178%: $192.21 \times 1.78 = 342.13$.

When adding thereto \$6.12 the income from livestock breeding as mentioned in the next paragraph (2), "Computation of Rental for the Farmland", the annual average income per acre becomes \$348.25.

Therefore, the total annual rental for the military requisitioned paddy is: $348.25 (\$) \times 1,225.91 (\text{acre}) = 427,000. (\$)$

(2) Computation of Rental for the Farmland

Sweet-potato, sugar-cane, soy-bean and other species of bean, grains, vegetables, fruits, and materials for manures are major products in Okinawa.

These crops are raised by individual farm families, in combination as determined according to the conditions of the areas, and therefore, in computing the rentals for farmland, it is desirable to consider all of these crops raised by

the individual farm families, but it is impossible due to the lack of specific technics of survey and established data. Therefore, four major crops; sweet-potato, sugar-cane, soy-bean and vegetables (represented by cabbage), have been taken as representing these crops. In view that the sweet-potato, sugar-cane, soy-bean and vegetables occupy the most part of the total acreage of the cultivated land in Okinawa as shown in Table 8, the representation by these major crops is considered reasonable.

The raising period of the principal crops are indicated in Table 95, and they are raised, in suitable farmlands, in combination as determined in consideration of different raising periods, labor distribution and rotation of crops and in the economical view-points.

The sweet potatoes are raised all through the year except December and February, however, in general, they are cultivated on the farms of soy-beans and sugar canes after the harvest, and in most case they are planted in May through June.

The soy-beans, in general, are raised after the harvest of summer sugar-cane and sweet-potatoes in or about the middle of February; and the harvest is usually made in June or July. After the harvest of soy-beans the land is used for raising the sweet-potato and sugar-cane.

The sweet-potatoes may be harvested after the lapse of 6 or 7 months from the

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plantation, and sugar-cane, seasonal vegetable, wheat or other types of crop are raised after the harvest of sweet-potatoes.

As mentioned above, the lands have been utilized to full extent without rest, and they can have supported the comparatively larger number of population, despite the fact that it is limited in area and not superior in quality. It is therefore natural that the annual total acreage of harvested areas is much larger than that of actual farm areas. The rate of utilization of the cultivated land in Okinawa, as shown in Table 96, is 137.1 percent, and 146.2 percent for shi-cho-son where the Military has requisitioned land: This is much higher than the average rate of all Okinawa. The reasons are that: (1) The military requisition of a considerable acreage of cultivated land has caused the reduction of acreage of cultivated land and increase of labor forces and (2) due to the small scale of operation, more efforts has been made for the cultivation of sweet-potatoes, soy-beans, vegetables, etc. which directly complied with the food self-support program, than that of sugar-cane which requires comparatively longer raising period, as shown in Table 96.

Table 80. The average income per acre from major crops (in acre)

	Gross income (\$)	Expense (\$)	Net income (\$)
Sweet-potato	239.05	60.85	178.20
Soy-bean	126.16	28.13	98.03
Sugar-cane	371.12	121.30	249.82
Vegetable (cabbage)	568.13	103.61	464.52
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However, these crops are raised and harvested in different methods and combinations as the acreage of individual farmland is not the same. Therefore, it is not easy to compute the income from a unit acreage per individual farm household. The farmer practice such a system in which various crops are raised. And the most common combinations of crops in such a system in shi-cho-son where the military has requisitioned land are two shown below. Based on these combinations, the proportion of each crop in each combination is obtained. The income per acre is estimated on the basis of this proportion.

Combination A: Sweet-potato, sugar-cane and soy-bean
 Combination B: Sweet-potato, soy-bean and vegetables

Table 81. Percentage of Crops in Farmland in shi-cho-son where the Military has requisitioned land, per acre

Percentage of practice	Sweet-potato	Soy-bean	Sugar-cane	Cabbage	Total	
Group A	19	80%	11%	9%	-	100%
Group B	81	76%	10%	-	14%	100%
Average	-	76.76%	10.19%	1.71%	11.34%	100%

Therefore, by multiplying the income amount of each crop per acre by the percentage of the crop in the foregoing Table 89 and adding all the sums, the income per acre from the farmland in shi-cho-son where the Military has requisitioned land

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may be obtained. The results are shown in the following Table:

Table 82.

	Income from crop per acre (in dollar)	Percentage of Crop	Income According to Percentage (in dollar)
Sweet-potato	178.20	76.76	136.79
Soy-bean	98.03	10.19	9.99
Sugar-cane	249.83	1.71	4.27
Cabbage	464.52	<u>11.34</u>	<u>52.68</u>
Total	100.00		203.73

Since the annual total harvested areas are much larger than the actual farm areas and the rate of utilization of farmland in the shi-cho-son where the military has requisitioned land is 146 percent, the annual net income per acre may be obtained by multiplying \$203.73 by 146 percent; \$297.45.

Moreover, in computing the income from farm land, the income from livestock breeding must be added to the income from crops, since by products from the farm-land are necessary for livestock breeding in Okinawa.

According to the report of the Farm Household Economy Survey in Okinawa conducted by the Statistics Bureau, GRI, the average income from livestock breeding per farm households is \$22.55 as indicated in Table 101. This figure is the annual

income per household, and therefore the income per acre must be about \$31.00. It is difficult to determine the ratio between paddy and upland, of income from live-stock breeding, however it is generally depending upon upland, and when the ratio between paddy and upland is estimated 2 against 8, the average income per acre of upland is \$24.80. Then, the total income per acre of farmland may be obtained by adding the income from crop \$297.45 and income from livestock breeding \$24.80; \$322.25.

Therefore, the annual total rental for military requisitioned farmland is:

$$322.25 (\$) \times 16,317.90 (\text{acre}) = 5,258,000 (\$)$$

B. Basis for Computation of Compensation for Damages

(1) Compensation for Damages of Standing Crops:

The compensation must be made for the damages of the crops which were not harvested at the time of land requisition according to the year of requisition, shi-cho-son and type of crops. The amount of compensation must be the amount equivalent to the estimated income from the crops less the expenses which might have occurred after the requisition.

Note: In case where any compensation has already been made for the damages of standing crops, such amount already paid will be deducted.

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(2) Compensation for Damages of Special Plants, such as Fruits, Mulberry trees, Tea-plants, etc

In case where the requisition was made without transplantation, the compensation will be by converting into the current price according to the ages of plants, the net annual income which is equivalent to the estimated annual income less the expenses.

In case where the requisition was made after transplantation, the compensation will be obtained by adding to the estimated annual income the transplantation expenses and estimated decrease of income.

Note: The amount of estimated decrease of income shall, as to those which were in harvest time, be the amount obtained by multiplying the production amount by the length of period from the transplantation to the time of re-production, and as to those which were not in harvest time, multiplying by the length of the period from the transplantation to the time when they start to grow.

(3) Compensation for Damages of Standing Trees and Bamboos:

The actual estimation of the amount of standing trees and bamboos per unit acreage in the military requisitioned land is impossible due to "Off limit" (and some have not trace of its original form), and the average amount in Okinawa is

estimated according to the existing forests (when available).

The unit price of standing trees and bamboos is computed using the following formulas and compensation amount is computed in consideration of the using purposes (as timbers or firewoods).

The value of a tree or bamboo over the felling age:

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

F = Rate of utilization

p = Rate of monthly returns from the gross capital for the lumbering business.

A = Unit price of lumber in the nearest market

r = Rate of profit from the lumbering business

n = Period for recovery of capital

B = Total of business expenses per unit of lumber volume.

The value of a tree or bamboo under the felling age:

$$A_i = (A_u - C) \frac{i}{i^2} + C$$

A_i = Market value of tree as lumber in the year of i.

A_u = Value of tree as lumber in the felling age (u)

C = Cost of reforestation

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Since government-protected forests, e.g. wind-breaks, tide-water controls, etc., possess extreme importance, the compensation for such forests is computed on the basis of the importance, 20 to 50% above that in the case of regular forests.

Note: The utility rate of trees the percentage of the tree which can be used productively as building materials 70 to 90% for conifer tree and 40 to 90% for broad-leaf tree, and as firewood, 90 to 100% for both.

Net profit rate is estimated to be between 5 to 10%
The period required for a complete circulation of invested capital is shown by months and is determined in accordance with the extent and outlook of the business: it will be $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ of the period from planting to cutting. The cost of production will be the sum of lumbering and transportation expenses plus other expenses necessary for the production.

The period of maturity is 30 years for trees used for building material and 15 years for firewood tree:

(4) Compensation for building, other improvements etc.

1. Buildings are graded as A, B and C in accordance with the standard used in Shi-Gho-Son.

Grade A Ferror-concrete or concrete-block building, slab roof.

Ferror-concrete or concrete-block building, tiled roof.

Grade B Ferror concrete or concrete-block building, tin, straw, or wooden roof.

Grade C Wooden frame with stone foundation, roofing-paper, tin, straw, or slate roof.

Non-graded Temporal wooden building, tin, straw, canvass, or roofing-paper roof.

A formula for the computation of compensation is as follows:

Area occupied by a building X
 Cost of construction per tanbo (0.008 acre) Y
 Rate of accumulated depreciation against XY Dr (%)
 Rate of damage caused by different method of removal Z
 Amount of compensation already paid C
 Dr.X.Y.Z - C = Amount of Compensation Requested.

2. The compensation for removed toms will be computed in similar method as applied in the case of building, however, the coefficients derived from Dr and Z will be based on the method applied in the permanent type of building.

3. Compensation for improvements, etc. other than building will be computed in accordance with circumstances and its amount must equal the cost of rebuilding similar structure.

Table 83. Depreciation rate by the number of years elapsed (in the case of wooden building)

Number of years elapsed	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Depreciation rate,	0.99	0.98	0.97	0.96	0.95	0.93	0.91	0.89	0.87	0.85	0.83	0.81	0.79
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	0.77	0.75	0.73	0.71	0.69	0.67	0.65	0.63	0.61	0.59	0.57	0.55	0.52
	27	28	29	30	0.41	0.46	0.43	0.40					

Table 84. Percent of damage by method of removal (wooden building)

Method of removal	Dismantled building (for transfer)	Undismantled building (for transfer)	Destroyed building (for another use)
Percentage	55%	20%	15%

Table 85. Depreciation rate (in the case of building of permanent structure)

Number of years elapsed	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Depreciation rate	1.00	0.99	0.98	0.97	0.96	0.95	0.94	0.93	0.92	0.91

Table 86. Percent of damage by method of removal (permanent structure)

Method of removal	Dismantled building (for transfer)	Destroyed building (for another use)
Percentage	80%	65%

(5) Compensation for the loss of fishing rights and for damage to fishing ground.

The annual amount of compensation will be the difference between income acquired before and after the establishment of the military training ground. The period applied here will be from April, 1952, to December, 1954. The production expenses in the case of computing the income ratio is computed according to the information available based on the investigation of fishing operation in 1954. (The unit price for fish is based on the 1954 price.)

Notes: The fishermen in military requisitioned areas are generally poor.

Number of fishermen 2,613

Number of fishing boat (more than 5 tons) 61

Number of canoes 599

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(6) Expenses for removal.

The compensation is the expenses required for removal of person or household goods other than building and other improvement during the period 28 April 1952 through December 1954.

(7) Expenses for religious rites.

The compensation is equal to the expenses required for performing the religious rites incidental to transfer, removal or worship site, shrine, tomb, etc. during the period 28 April 1952 through December 1954. It includes gift to the priests, expenses for cleaning up, ceremonial expenses, transportation cost, etc.

(8) Compensation for abandonment of farming.

As for farmland taken subsequent to 28 April 1952, the compensation for abandonment of farming is an amount equal to the estimated net income obtainable from the utilization of the same farmland for five years.

(9) Compensation for disappeared land.

The compensation for land disappeared due to military use is the cost required for reacquisition of similar land in the vicinity.

(10) Compensation for remaining and adjoining property.

When the remaining or adjoining land alongside the military area is

reduced in the value thereof, the compensation is the cost required for the reacquisition of similar land.

When the remaining or adjoining building or other improvements alongside military area is decreased in the value thereof, the compensation is computed appropriately in accordance with the extent of loss.

(11) Compensation for land converted into roads by the military.

The compensation for land on which highways have been constructed by the military is the amount equal to the value of the same land computed appropriately in consideration of the rent, or the actual sales prices, of similar land in the vicinity.

Table 87. The comparative table of the paddy farm land on its character
(Statistical report No. 1 Vol. 5)

	Area (acre)			Percentage		
	Area of farm paddy	Dried- paddy	Non-drainage paddy	Dried- paddy	Non-drainage paddy	Non- irrigated
All Ryukyus 1961	14,086.04	4,642.02	5,841.29	32.9%	41.5%	25.6%
All Ryukyus 1952	14,743.37	5,700.42	4,660.88	38.7%	31.6%	29.7%
All Ryukyus 1953	16,198.67	6,418.51	5,098.70	39.6%	31.5%	28.9%
Okinawa Gunto 1953	11,271.73	4,711.60	3,391.05	41.8%	30.1%	28.1%

Note: Non-irrigated paddies occupy about 3%.

Table 88. The pre-war status of all Ryukyuan paddy land. (in acre)
(Statistics by Okinawa Prefecture 1937 - 1940)

Year	Paddy farming production			Total	Other	Total	Utility percentage
	Area of paddy farm	1st period	2nd period				
1937	15,971.80	14,381.75	7,448.49	21,830.24	530.43	22,360.67	140%
1938	15,939.21	14,492.00	6,582.66	21,074.66	509.60	21,584.26	135%
1939	16,040.15	14,107.35	7,280.71	21,398.06	525.04	21,923.10	136.7%
1940	16,281.72	14,985.43	8,209.71	23,195.14	504.70	23,699.84	145.6%
Total	64,232.88	57,966.53	29,531.57	87,498.10	2,069.77	89,567.87	139.4%

Table 89. The use status of paddies; Okinawa (in acre)

Year	Paddy farming production			Total	Other	Total	Utility percentage
	Area of paddy farm	1st period	2nd period				
1937	11,106.10	9,664.03	6,180.37	15,844.40	523.57	16,367.96	147.4%
1938	11,133.05	9,844.35	6,082.39	15,926.72	503.72	16,430.44	147.6%
1939	11,203.36	10,112.87	6,429.54	16,542.41	505.93	17,048.34	152.2%
1940	11,527.25	10,238.80	7,016.56	17,255.36	498.82	17,754.18	154.0%
Total	44,969.76	39,860.05	25,708.84	65,568.89	2,032.04	67,600.93	150.3%

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Table 90. State of utilization of paddy in shi-cho-gou where the military has requisitioned land. (in acre)

Year	Area of paddy farm	Irrigated rice		Total	Other	Grand total	Rate of utilization
		1st Crop	2nd Crop				
1937	2,466.57	1,957.31	1,400.91	3,358.22	131.57	3,489.79	142.6%
1938	4,727.28	3,945.24	2,898.11	6,843.35	302.58	7,145.93	151.2%
1939	4,735.36	4,124.09	2,953.72	7,077.81	330.51	7,408.32	156.5%
1940	4,906.86	4,199.79	3,185.25	7,385.04	310.91	7,695.95	156.8%
Total	16,816.07	14,226.43	10,437.99	24,664.42	1,075.57	25,739.99	153.1%

Note: The figures for 1937 reflect only the Central Okinawa.
Data for other districts is unavailable.

Table 91 Pre-war status of rice production in all Ryukyus.
(Statistics of Okinawa Prefecture)

Year	Area (acre)		Total	Production (bush)		Total	Production per acre (bush.)		
	1st Crop	2nd Crop		1st Crop	2nd Crop		Total	1st Crop	2nd Crop
1933	14,376.60	4,366.41	18,742.01	411,263.49	98,193.31	509,456.80	28.61	22.49	27.18
1934	13,989.26	3,927.35	17,916.61	461,759.84	117,021.33	578,781.17	33.01	29.80	32.50
1935	14,226.17	4,958.80	19,184.97	455,060.77	167,497.20	622,557.97	31.99	33.78	32.45
1936	14,486.85	6,718.15	21,205.00	444,139.59	145,849.33	589,988.92	30.66	21.71	27.82
1937	14,381.75	7,448.49	21,830.24	466,360.65	164,012.05	630,372.70	32.43	22.02	28.88
1938	14,492.00	6,582.66	21,074.66	487,947.11	107,563.82	595,510.93	33.67	16.34	28.26
1939	14,107.35	7,290.71	21,398.06	480,623.68	197,425.51	678,049.19	34.10	27.50	31.69
1940	14,985.43	8,209.71	23,195.14	499,139.52	289,718.11	788,857.63	33.30	35.29	34.01
Total	115,045.41	49,501.28	164,546.69	3,706,294.65	1,287,280.66	4,993,575.31	32.22	26.00	30.35

Table 92 Pre-war status of rice production in Okinawa

Year	Area (acre)		Total	Production (bush)		Total	Production per acre (bush.)		
	1st Crop	2nd Crop		1st Crop	2nd Crop		Total	1st Crop	2nd Crop
1937	9,664.03	6,180.37	15,844.40	305,843.99	157,343.69	463,187.68	31.65	25.46	29.23
1938	9,844.35	6,082.37	15,926.72	328,581.93	99,370.38	427,952.31	33.38	16.34	26.87
1939	10,112.87	6,429.54	16,542.41	355,019.97	177,200.36	532,220.33	35.11	27.56	32.17
1940	10,238.80	7,016.56	17,255.36	333,592.16	251,478.66	585,070.82	32.58	35.84	33.91
Total	39,860.05	25,708.84	65,568.89	1,332,038.05	685,393.09	2,008,431.14	33.19	26.66	30.63

Table 93. The estimated income from irrigated rice raising for one crop period.

Income per acre	Expenses per acre	Net income per acre
\$267.48	\$75.27	\$192.21
Detail		
Income from paddy farm	Planting expense \$6.60	
Quantity of refined rice 29.10 (bush)	Fertilizer expense \$24.49	
Unit price \$9.63	Expense for material \$0.24	
Full amount \$281.14	Expenses for irrigation \$0.10	
Income from rice straw	Expense for prevention of insects \$5.61	
Income per acre 2.48 (ton)	Expense for rice refining \$13.23	
Unit price \$5.44	Building expense \$2.93	
Full amount \$13.75	Expenses for farm implements \$12.69	
Income from rice-bran	Wages to hired worker \$4.86	
Income per acre 3.20 (bush)	Expense for work cattle hired \$1.39	
Unit price \$0.81	Interest \$1.33	
Full amount \$2.59	Tax \$1.80	

Note: The average production, 31.35 bush, is per the raw rice and its manufactured quantity is 93.0 percent.

Table 94. Area Harvested Source: By selected crops Bureau of Statistics, GRI, 1954. (in acre)

	<u>Sweet-potato</u>	<u>Sugar-cane</u>	<u>Soya-bean</u>	<u>Vegetable</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Total</u>
Area Harvested	39,949.70	9,832.17	6,252.65	6,836.55	5,289.55	68,160.62
Percentage	59%	14.6%	9.2%	10.2%	7.0%	100.00%

(93% of the total harvested area is for sweet-potato, sugar-cane, and vegetable.)

Table 95. Crops raising period in Okinawa, by selected crops.

<u>Crops</u>	<u>Planting period</u>	<u>Harvest period</u>
Sweet-potato	March - October (May and June are most suitable)	
Soya-bean	Middle of February	May and June
Sugar-cane	(Spring plantation) Middle of March	Next March and April (About 1 year in farm)
Sugar-cane	(Summer plantation) Middle of August	Next December - February (About one and half in farm)
Wheat	First and Middle of October	End of March - Middle of April
Millet	End of December - Middle January	Middle of June
Peanut	Middle of October-First of November	End and Middle of February
Broad-bean	End of October-Middle of November	End and Middle of March
Cabbage	September - November	End of December - May
Tomato	First of August - First of November First of October - Middle of November	First December-End of February February - April
Carrot	September - October	January - March
Raddish	First September - October	November - February
Lettuce	August - October	September - December

Table 96. Area Harvested for 1954 by selected crops. (Source: Bureau of Statistics, GRL.)

	Okinawa Gwto		Shi-cho-son where the mill- tary has requisitioned land	
	Area planted (in acre)	Percentage	Area planted (in acre)	Percentage
Sweet-potato	39,949.70	59%	26,797.61	62.2%
Sugar-cane	9,832.10	14.6%	3,592.19	8.4%
Soya-bean	6,252.65	9.2%	4,603.55	10.7%
Vegetable	6,836.48	10.2%	4,899.02	11.4%
Others	5,289.55	7%	3,173.49	7.8%
Wheat	1,579.27		774.45	
Miscellaneous	634.80		294.49	
Other type of bean	1,764.49		1,426.64	
Industrial Material	396.90		195.76	
Fruits	650.23		362.85	
Fertilizer material	263.87		119.32	
Total area harvested	68,160.47	100%	43,065.86	100%
Total area of farmland	49,697.03		29,325.28	
Rate of utilization		137.1%		146.2%

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Table 97. Estimated income per acre from sweet-potato raising

Income	Income from major products			Income from by-products					
	Total per acre	Unit price per acre	Total Production in value	Total Production per acre	Unit price per acre	Total production in value			
	\$238.86	9.43 ton	\$2.66	\$209.12	4.72 ton	\$7.56	\$29.74		
Expense	Total	Seeds	Fertilizer	Building	Implement	To hired worker	Hired work cattle	Interests	Tax
	\$ 60.84	16.94	19.80	6.87	8.03	3.84	1.08	1.29	2.99
Net income	\$178.02								

Table 98. Estimated income per acre from soya-bean raising

Income	Income from major products			Income from by-products					
	Total per acre	Unit price per acre	Total Production in value	Total Production per acre	Unit price per acre	Total production in value			
	\$126.02	18.17 bush.	\$6.84	\$124.26	0.35 ton	\$5.04	\$1.76		
Expense	Total	Seeds	Fertilizer	Building	Implement	To hired worker	Hired work cattle	Interests	Tax
	\$ 28.13	8.47	10.07	1.60	6.46	0.61	0.17	0.34	0.41
Net income	\$97.89								

Table 99. Estimated income per acre from sugar-cane raising

Income	Income from major products			Income from by-products			Total production in value		
	Total per acre	Unit price	Total production in value	Total production per acre	Unit price	Total production in value			
	\$370.82	29.83 ton	\$11.97	\$351.68			\$19.14		
Expense	Total	Seeds	Fertilizer	Building	Implement	To hired worker	Hired work cattle	Interests	Tax
	\$120.09	30.94	32.37	6.80	11.76	8.47	21.79	5.00	2.96
Net income	\$250.73								

Table 100. Estimated income per acre from cabbage

Income	Income from major products			Income from by-products			Total production in value		
	Total per acre	Unit price	Total production in value	Total production per acre	Unit price	Total production in value			
	\$567.53	16.44 ton	\$35.62	\$551.07	6.53 ton	\$2.52	\$16.46		
Expense	Total	Seeds	Fertilizer	Building	Implement	To hired worker	Hired work cattle	Unit price	Tax
	\$103.50	53.04	36.31	3.55	6.81	.45	.12	1.51	1.71
Net income	\$464.03								

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Table 101. Average income from livestock breeding per acre in Okinawa.

Income	Income		Expense		Net income
	Item	Amount	Item	Amount	
Income from livestock breeding		\$ 94.00	Purchase of livestock	\$ 44.70	
Production of manure		\$ 16.67	Purchase of feed	\$ 12.70	
			Self-supported feed cost of other material	\$ 19.05	
				\$ 11.87	
Total		\$110.67	Total	\$ 86.12	\$22.55

Source: Farm households economic survey.

Shi-cho-son	Number of Tomb	Number of Building	Number of Crops	Number of Trees	Compensation already paid for properties on military area				
					Number of case	Amount			
Total	74	1,889	272,460.25	473	79,155.35	132	2,369.31	4,429	5,121.20
Yomitan	6	27	1,420.00	168	35,445.98	1		1,282	1,814.00
Chatan	14	332	46,138.50	10	1,439.15			295	110.60
Ginowan	7	310	54,632.90					2,551	3,016.00
Kawashi	10	604	62,475.40	188	22,593.60				
Ie	3	11	502.40	28	1,464.90				
Onna	2	1	82.50			2	26.75		
Kita-nakagushiku	6	222	20,180.25	28	5,475.40				
Orku	8	2	420.00	30	4,508.50				
Urasoe	4	300	74,917.00	1	90.00				
Motobu	2	10	3,097.00	3	851.75	28	240.70	301	180.60
Gushikawa	3	13	1,100.30	8	5,865.00				
Gunigami	1			2	131.65				
Misato	2			5	2,179.50	32	1,101.36		
Goeku	2	6	1,723.00	1	900.00				
Kadena	3	51	5,721.00			9	20.50		
Katsuren	1		-199-	1	207.90	61	980.00		

Table 102. Compensation already paid for properties on military area (Continued)

Shi-cho-son	Number of Tomb	Number of Building	Number of Crops	Number of Trees	Total	
					Number of case	Amount
Total	71	5,207.85	19	1,135.00	7,013	365,446.94
Yomitan					1,477	36,679.98
Chatan	5	145.00	1	90.00	643	47,973.25
Ginowan					2,851	57,648.90
Kawashi	49	3,958.00			841	89,027.00
Ie	1	10.00			40	1,977.30
Onna					3	109.25
Kita-nakagushiku					250	25,665.65
Orku	15	1,064.85	17	1,010.00	64	7,003.35
Urasoe					301	75,007.00
Motobu					342	4,370.05
Gushikawa					21	6,966.30
Gunigami	1	30.00			3	151.65
Misato					37	3,360.86
Goeku				1	8	2,658.00
Kadena					60	5,741.50
Katsuren					62	1,187.90

HAPTER VI

RELEASE AND ADDITIONAL REQUISITION OF MILITARY LAND

1. Agriculture is the major industry in Okinawa, despite of its small land area and high population density, which count ^{1,142}~~1,774~~ persons per square mile. Farming families consist 53.05% of the total family units in Okinawa, while there are only 61,873 acres of farmland (including areas which, although already requisitioned by the military, is still permitted for cultivation). Thus, the military land requisition has created serious problems upon social, economic and political well-beings of the Okinawans.

In spite of the above, there has been an pronouncement that additional land will be requisitioned for the use of the U.S. Marine Corps expected to arrive here. This, if state forest land is included, will double the area of land presently used by the Military. Even today, the Military occupies 12.7% of the total Okinawan land area, and it will be increased to as much as 25.3% when the land area expected to be newly requisitioned is added.

As has been stated, the land problem did not become too serious till recently due to the existence of active employment opportunities offered by rehabilitation works and military construction boom. With the passing of such

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conditions, however, the problem came to be the point of grave concern from every aspect, economic, social and political. Typical examples can be found in the Tejima and Isahama incidents. Both areas have been requisitioned prior to the dislocations. Yet, the deep fear of insecurity created from the necessity of moving out into other lands and communities led them to act as they have.

It is perfectly understandable that there is widespread oppositions against the requisition of additional land. The announcement already mentioned has put the population concerned into dark fear, and appeal for the cancellation of requisition has been initiated. The people are even refusing the survey of land in area not mentioned in the said announcement.

2. It is announced that, in order to lessen the burden for the population, forest land in Northern Okinawa is appointed for new requisition. Yet, its effect is expected to be extremely serious. This area is mountainous and lacks land favorable for cultivation. 80% of the total farming units in this area cultivate less than 1.23 acre of poor land, including that on the slope of mountains. Therefore, for them, the produce from forest land constitute a large portion of their incomes.

In addition, the loss of forest land means the loss of supply of building material and fire wood, which constitute the main source of heat for the

Okinaawa .

The depletion of trees from the possible mismanagement of the forest land may cause floods during Typhoons and the reduction of water supply. Thus, agricultural land down stream will be destroyed.

According to the survey conducted by Forest Section, Economic Department, GRI, the area of forest land expected to be requisitioned constitute 34% of the total forestland area in Okinaawa, and the details are shown in table.

Table Composition of Forest Land to be Requisitioned by Military.

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Government Land</u>	<u>Public Land</u>	<u>Private Land</u>
Area (acre)	32,548	21,570	10,192	786
Ratio(%)	100.00	66.27	31.31	2.42

According to the above table, the government land (owned by state & prefecture) and public land (owned by shi-cho-son) occupy 97.5% of the total forest land expected to be requisitioned. However, these forest lands have been customally administered and utilized by local population. When the private ownership of land was recognized in 1904, for various reasons, these forest lands were classified into state, prefectural, public and private lands. Yet, this division of ownership was considered to be just nominal and was in no way to interfere with the practice of local population to gain living from the

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forest land.

It will be a great mistake if the forest land is requisitioned on assumption that local population will not be affected by this action since such land consists mostly of government and public lands. There are estimated 1,800 families for whom the forest land is the source of income. If they were prevented from entering the forests, there will be 10,000 persons whose living will immediately be endangered. The loss of forest land implies for them the loss of right to live.

3. Average farm acreage in Okinaawa is already too small to maintain even the subsistence level of living for a family by farming alone. Further requisition of new land will inevitably bring worse living conditions for farmers, and it will abolish agriculture as an independent family occupation. That is, farmers will have to depend upon non-agricultural jobs as major sources of income, and farming will only be subsidiary. Then, there will be no future in the island agriculture, which have to feed ever increasing population.

From the fear of above stated consequences, the people of Okinaawa is strongly against an additional military land requisition.

What we can not understand, concerning the problem of additional requisition of land, is that there exists a considerable acreage of land believed to be unused within area already requisitioned. There are places within such areas

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where mining is permitted, yet a desire all the land that is not used by the Military be returned to the owners.

We believe it only brings further burdens upon the Okinawan people to requisition more land when there seems to be a fairly large area of unused military land.

CHAPTER VII
PROBLEMS REMAINED UNSETTLED

Section 1

Alternation or Abolition of Proclamations, etc.

1. Since 1952 various proclamations, ordinances and directives have been promulgated and enforced by USCAR in order to effectuate the possession and occupancy of land needed by the United States Armed Forces in Okinawa.

Of these legislations, however, some provisions are improper viewed from the standpoint of natural law as well as the spirit of the Constitution of the United States. Following statement is to show in what way the present proclamation, etc. are improper.

a. Under GA Ordinance No. 91 of 1952, the Chief Executive of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands is authorized to enter into lease contract with individual landowners in order to sublease land to the United States.

Any contract must be based on the mutual agreement of the parties concerned. According to the provisions of the said ordinance, neither the Chief Executive nor the landowners concerned has voice in the determination of rent, which should be the greatest concern of the parties. What they are permitted by the ordinance is whether or not they accept the rent proposed by the Military.

All the landowners have refused to make contract under the said ordinance because the rent proposed by the military was too low, and because they were against the compulsory requisition of their lands. Therefore, the said ordinance should be revised so as to give the owners chances of offering their conditions. The established private custom law to be followed in making contract should be respected. This is a way to avoid disputes in using the Okinawan land for military purpose.

b. CA Ordinance No. 109 of 1953 provides the procedure of compulsory requisition of land. The Ryukyuan people feel that the military has already requisitioned too extensive an area. Therefore, since 1952 we have been requesting the appropriate authorities not to use more land in Okinawa, but all in vain. Moreover, the ordinance No. 109 is revised by the addition of a provision authorizing the District Engineer to make compulsory survey on any land. This is regarded by the Okinawan people to be a strong indication of further military land requisitions.

As previously stated, military land requisitions have reduced the dispossessed landowners to a state of extreme poverty. The more the military takes land, the more poverty-ridden people are increased.

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It is sincerely requested that the said ordinance be abolished.
c. Under CA Proclamation No. 26 of 1953, the right of the Government of the United States to the use and occupancy of lands taken on the day and date subsequent to 1 July 1950 under an implied lease is confirmed. It also provides that the U.S. Government shall pay rental for such land.

Thus, the confirmation of right of the U.S. Government to the use of the Ryukyuan land as well as the computation of rental are made without any regard to the owners' will. It can be safely said that the Proclamation No. 26 is in substance not only against the custom prevailing in any law-governed country, but also infringing the fundamental human rights which are highly esteemed in any free nation. According to the provisions of Article 17 of the World Declaration of Human Rights, no person shall be robbed of his properties arbitrarily. Moreover, Article 21 of the Modification to the Constitution of the United States provides that any armed forces in peace time is prohibited to be billeted in privately owned houses without consent of owners thereof.

Viewed from the provisions quoted above, CA Proclamation No. 26 is obviously improper. It is sincerely requested that the proclamation be abolished.

d. The present United States Civil Administration Land Acquisition Committee, which is established as an organ for hearing appeals of landowners

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for adjustment of compensation, includes no member who is well acquainted with the conditions peculiar to Okinawa. It is sincerely requested that one or more Ryukyuan members be included, in order to decide appeals equitably.

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Section 2
Compensation for Damage

Some Ryukyuan have sustained damages through the unlawful act of the United States Armed Forces or its personnel.

The Alien Claims Act passed by the Congress of the United States of America is also applicable in Okinawa. Under the Act, the eligible claimants have filed formal claims with the Claims Investigation Office, Ryukyus Command. However, no decision has been announced so far. Therefore, the people feels that their claims are disregarded.

It is sincerely requested that such claims be immediately and appropriately decided by the said Investigation Office, and further that such decisions be reported to the Government of the Ryukyu Islands.

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Section 3

Questions Remained Unsettled

1. Unpaid Rentals of Land

There exist, within military reservations, acres of lands for which rentals have not been paid at all before and after the date of effectuation of the Peace Treaty with Japan. Following are rough classifications of the above mentioned lands:

- a. Lands for GARIOA-constructed facilities (16.30 acres)
- b. Lands used by the agencies of Dept. of State, USA (50,10-tsubo)
- c. Lands used by CALTEX (Overseas) Oil Co., Coca-Cola Co. and other American trading companies (31.05 acres)
- d. Lands used by contractors of U.S. military construction works (45.21 acres)

- e. Lands considered as omitted from the property lists (374.98 acres)
2. Outstanding Compensations due for properties

There has been no compensation for the following properties, which sustained damage or loss through the military construction or firing or bombing exercise:

- a. Dwellings relocated (78 structures)

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- b. tombs (693 structures)
- c. crops (72.34 acres)
- d. wells (20 structures)
- e. trees (236.25 acres)

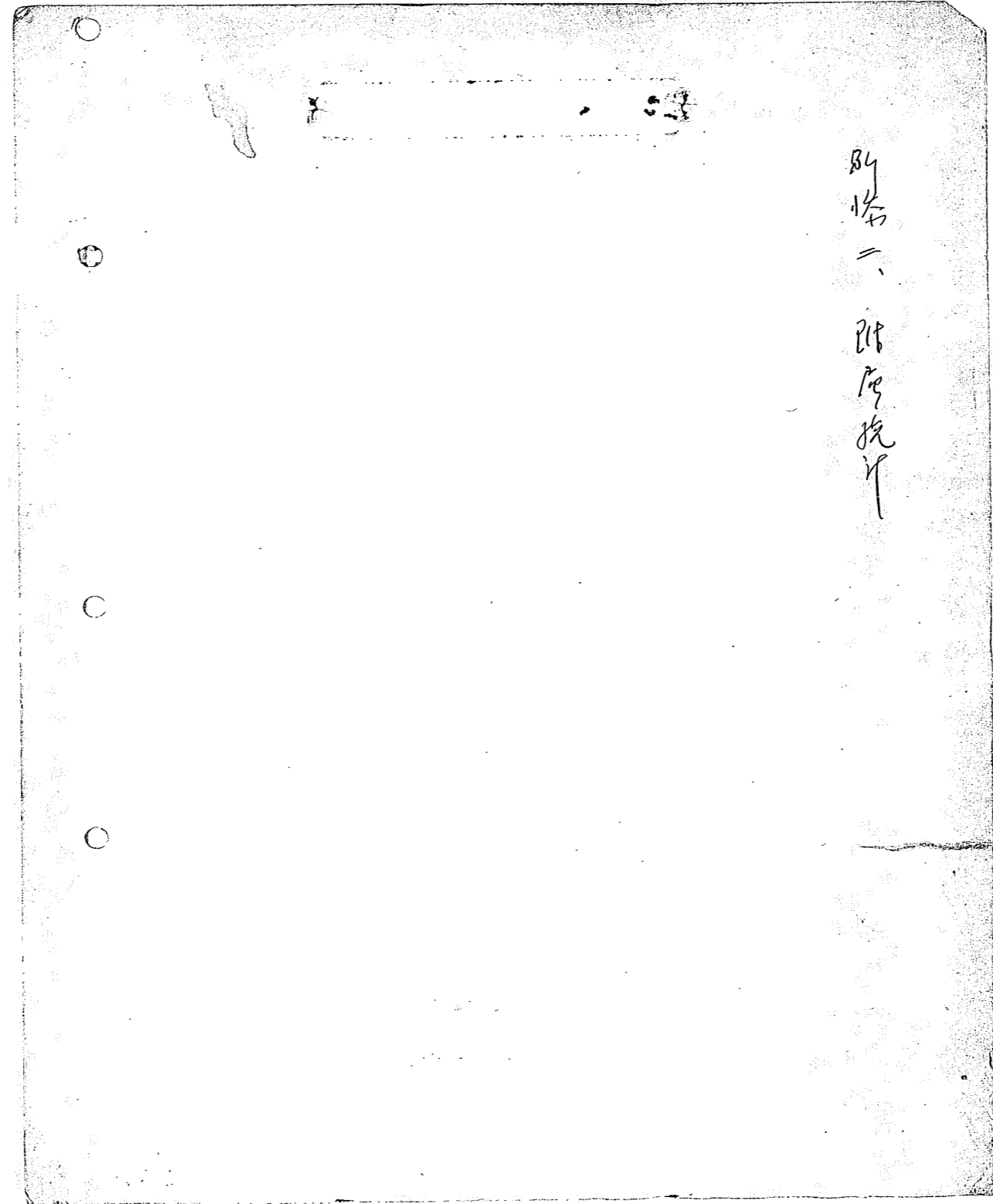
3. Non-fulfillment of Restoration of Released Lands

It is an established principle that all the lands used for and by the armed forces of the Government of the United States should, at the time of their release for indigenous activities, be adequately restored to their original form and condition. But, not a single case has ever been so satisfied by the said restoration or otherwise through substitute compensations despite of ardent requests made by landowners concerned. Among such the released lands there are some 701.29 acres which were formerly used by the military as quarry and accordingly have been damaged, resulting in the loss of utility value after the release to their respective owners.

4. Unpaid Compensations for Such Lands Disappeared and Lost

No compensations have been paid so far for 6.80 acres of lands which have been caused into the sea on account of the dredging and extension works of Naha Port, which is under military reservations. The aforementioned cases have been claimed immediately after the occurrence

of such cases, and some of them have been under more than three years' negotiations for satisfactory settlement, but there has been no result so far.



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1. PROPOSED COMPENSATIONS
(A) RENT FOR LAND (in B Yen and in TAN)

Shi-Cho-Son	Total		Paddy Land		
	Acreage	Rent per <u>TAN</u>	Total Rent	Acreage	
			Rent per <u>TAN</u>	Total Rent	
Total	163,529.23	918,500.468	5,003.71	10,233	51,199,862
Kanigami	489.65	1,531,082			
Kanmotohbu	2,396.44	14,122,044	2.12	9,978	21,153
Motobu	721.50	1,089,628	4.49	9,669	43,414
Yabu	42.03	30,129			
Omna	13,783.28	13,378,528	277.18	7,902	2,190,276
Kin	20,425.53	30,211,887	622.58	7,899	5,233,719
Te	12,876.78	35,602,692			
Ishikawa	3,100.07	12,977,641	101.44	8,832	895,918
Misato	8,187.67	56,966,796	851.95	11,328	9,650,890
Yonagushuku	121.39	574,761			
Katsuren	2,567.00	18,985,083	36.36	8,745	317,968
Gushikawa	5,487.32	33,704,009	94.83	12,651	1,199,694
Goeku	17,137.77	103,145,133	743.90	10,647	7,980,303
Yomitani	22,748.97	113,702,071	1,104.16	10,719	11,835,491

Kadena	12,656.39	70,312,382	175.91	8,895	1,564,719
Chatan	10,465.08	78,211,648	445.50	12,600	5,613,300
Kitanakagusuku	3,949.28	32,637,250	142.04	6,579	934,481
Nakagusuku	962.98	8,251,078	13.22	8,331	110,136
Ginowan	7,918.73	72,912,379	262.86	10,587	2,782,899
Mishihara	1,989.25	20,445,853	7.02	9,960	69,919
Urasoe	3,518.84	37,830,577	9.55	10,155	96,980
Naha	792.54	52,481,056			
Mawashi	1,886.75	17,215,513	10.16	8,910	90,526
Oroku	5,871.33	82,707,001	54.68	10,698	584,967
Tomigusuku	234.34	1,090,140	1.59	9,345	14,859
Kanegusuku	4.20	22,781			
Miwa	71.45	282,708			
Takemine	181.21	147,204			
Kochinda	32.77	18,182			
Tamagusuku	1,898.09	6,036,223	0.49	11,796	5,780
Chinen	9.92	157,662			

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Sashiki	232.18	1,037,293	1.67	13,455	22,470
Ozato	14.00	59,300			
Nakazato	135,80	31,539			
Gushikawa	130.98	23,576			
Tonaki	233.52	232,382			
Faira	35.91	75,774			
Uono	173.05	198,899			
Gusukuba	45.25	10,584			

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1- PROPOSED COMPENSATIONS
(A) RENT FOR LAND (in B Yen and in Tanabe)

Shi-Cho-Son	Upland			Building Lot		
	Acres	Rent per Tanabe	Total Rent	Acres	Rent per Tanabe	Total Rent
Total	66,603.67	9,450	629,461,422	6,777.06	15,490	105,035,931
Kanigami	213.37	5,832	1,244,374	1.92	5,400	10,368
Kamimotobu	1,386.12	8,583	11,897,068	420.16	3,600	1,512,576
Motobu	91.97	5,928	545,198	6.37	3,600	22,932
Yabu						
Onna	473.74	7,254	3,436,510	10.45	2,700	28,215
Kin	1,464.47	7,209	10,557,364	55.29	6,300	348,327
Ie	5,455.49	5,700	31,096,293	172.52	3,600	621,072
Ishikawa	562.45	11,718	6,590,789	109.11	9,540	1,040,909
Misato	3,452.86	11,544	39,859,816	279.59	8,640	2,415,658
Yonagusuku	54.23	7,272	394,361			
Katsuren	1,609.04	10,008	16,103,272	93.83	8,640	853,891
Gushikawa	3,465.79	7,785	26,981,175	324.88	8,640	2,866,963
Goeku	6,381.51	9,747	62,200,578	658.50	7,740	5,096,790
Yomitan	9,597.58	7,515	72,125,814	851.14	8,640	7,353,850

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Kadon	7,005.40	7,659	53,654,359	624.67	7,200	4,497,624
Chatan	6,198.74	9,945	61,646,469	751.94	7,740	5,820,016
Kitanakagusuku	2,521.34	11,307	28,508,791	130.49	7,740	1,009,993
Nakagusuku	676.13	10,848	7,334,658	149.47	4,320	645,710
Ginowan	4,918.75	11,937	58,715,119	636.79	8,640	5,501,866
Mishihara	1,812.08	10,731	19,445,430	95.40	6,300	601,020
Urasoe	2,516.61	13,335	33,558,994	204.59	9,000	1,841,310
Naha	86.18	14,646	1,262,192	556.94	81,000	45,112,140
Kawashi	1,350.09	7,845	10,591,456	149.30	30,600	4,568,580
Oroku	4,406.58	14,646	64,533,771	418.65	30,600	12,810,690
Tomigusuku	98.38	8,982	883,649	9.14	5,400	49,356
Kanagusuku	4.20	5,424	22,781			
Miwa	42.64	5,907	251,874	4.00	2,700	10,800
Takamin	0.82	7,161	5,872	3.92	4,500	17,640
Kochinda						
Tomigusuku	636.47	7,947	5,058,027	18.93	5,400	102,222
Chinen	0.08	9,534	763			

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Seshiki	94.54	7,389	698,556	33.99	8,100	275,319
Ozato	5.06	10,395	52,599			
Makazato						
Gushikawa						
Tomaki	20.48	9,468	193,905	0.08	1,800	144
Taira	0.48	9,468	4,545			
Uono						
Gusukubo						

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1. PROPOSED COMPENSATIONS
(A) RENT FOR LAND (in B yon and in Tanabe)

	Forest Land			Range Land		
	Acreage	Rent per <u>Tanabe</u>	Total Rent	Acreage	Rent per <u>Tanabe</u>	Total Rent
<u>Shi-cho-Son</u>						
Total	57,145.78	1,026	58,626,019	14,368.62	774	11,133,484
Kunigami				173.50	720	124,920
Kaminotoba	19.95	450	8,978	392.82	540	212,123
Notoba	124.90	414	51,709	419.67	540	226,622
Yabu	35.74	180	6,433	6.28	540	3,391
Onna	11,068.49	414	4,582,355	1,568.44	540	846,958
Kin	14,065.32	486	6,835,746	1,860.59	540	1,004,719
Te	3,080.97	450	1,386,437	3,935.78	540	2,125,321
Ishikawa	1,934.49	1,620	3,133,874	110.74	900	99,666
Misato	2,262.97	900	2,036,673	731.91	900	658,719
Yonagusuku				35.62	1,080	38,470
Katsuren	75.53	900	67,977	420.33	1,080	453,956
Gushikawa	947.84	720	682,445	259.52	720	186,544
Goeku	7,932.63	2,700	21,418,236	200.88	1,440	289,267
Yomitani	7,649.46	1,152	8,812,178	878.52	900	790,668
Kadena	3,584.70	1,440	5,161,968	241.68	900	217,512

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Chatan	2,256.80	900	2,031,120	197.45	900	177,050
Kitanakagusuku	435.01	540	234,905	261.03	900	234,927
Nakagusuku	48.88	540	26,395	38.08	540	20,563
Ginowan	712.28	1,440	1,025,683	425.30	1,080	459,324
Nishihara				1.26	540	680
Urasoe	116.70	900	105,030	246.54	1,080	266,263
Naha	38.40	12,888	494,899	18.20	18,540	337,428
Mawashi	8.08	2,700	21,816	195.94	3,420	670,115
Orolan	130.41	2,700	352,107	344.06	3,420	1,176,685
Tomigusuku	32.64	414	13,513	72.75	540	39,285
Kanagusuku						
Miwa	3.35	270	905	12.59	270	3,399
Takemine	40.40	360	14,544	110.54	360	39,794
Kochinda				30.03	360	10,811
Tamagusuku	33.50	360	12,060	1,033.53	360	372,071
Chinen	6.28	360	2,261	3.55	360	1,278
Sashiki	21.38	540	11,545	14.89	540	8,041

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Ozato	6.61	540	3,569	1.35	360	486
Nakazato	96.38	180	17,348	39.42	360	14,191
Gushikawa	130.98	180	23,576			
Tomaki	212.96	180	38,333			
Taira				7.73	360	2,783
Ueno	31.67	360	11,401	32.85	270	8,870
Gusukabe				45.23	234	10,584

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1. PROPOSED COMPENSATIONS
 (A) RENT FOR LAND (in B yon and in Yen)

	Miscellaneous Land			Salt Farm	
	Acreage	Rent per Tsubo	Total Rent	Acreage	Rent per Tsubo
Shi-Cho-Son					
Total	339.23	6,905	2,342,673	40.11	81,000
Kuri-gami					
Kamimotobu					
Motobu	0.78	2,340	1,825		
Yabu					
Onna					
Kin	0.20	2,340	468		
Io	23.91	2,340	55,949		
Ishikawa	1.43	3,600	5,148		
Misato	54.07	3,600	194,652		
Katsuren	4.33	3,600	15,588		
Gushikawa	25.46	3,600	91,656		
Gooku	17.38	3,600	62,568		
Yomitani	58.92	3,600	212,112		
Kadana	29.01	3,600	104,436		

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Chatan	21.67	3,600	78,012		
Kitanekagusuku	10.00	3,600	36,000		
Nekagusuku	4.69	3,600	16,884		
Ginowan	25.09	3,600	90,324		
Nishihara	1.63	3,600	5,868		
Urasoo	0.90	600	3,240		
Naha	3.59	81,000	290,790	40.11	81,000
Mawashi	3.51	30,600	107,406		
Oroki	29.83	30,600	912,799		
Tomigusuku					
Kanogusuku					
Miya					
Takamine	1.35	3,600	4,860		
Kochinda					
Tamagusuku	0.61	3,600	2,196		
Chinen					

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Sashiki	0.83	3,600	2,952
Ozato			
Nakazato			
Gushikawa			
Tonaki			
Taira	20.06	2,340	46,940
Tono			
Gusukubo			

1. PROPOSED COMPENSATIONS

(A) RENT FOR LAND (in B yen and in Tanabe)

Shi-Cho-Son	Temp Land		Ponds, etc.		Total Rent	
	Acreage	Rent per Tanabe	Acreage	Rent per Tanabe		
Total	1,507.64	3,846	5,798,435	72.85	1,800	131,130
Kunigami						
Kaminotobu	19.42	2,160	41,947			
Motobu				0.04	1,800	72
Yabu	2.61	2,160	5,638			
Onna				1.31	1,800	2,358
Kin	18.93	2,160	40,889			
Ie	0.49	2,160	1,058	1.26	1,800	2,268
Ishikawa	23.46	3,600	84,456			
Misato	142.61	3,600	513,396	5.18	1,800	9,324
Yonagusuku						
Katsuren	20.36	3,600	73,296	0.73	1,800	1,314
Gushikawa	59.57	3,600	214,452	0.82	1,800	1,476

Goeku	46.60	3,600	167,760	14.69	1,800	26,442
Yomitani	160.89	3,600	179,204	2.61	1,800	4,698
Kadena	82.87	3,600	298,332	4.00	1,800	7,200
Chatan	119.92	3,600	431,712	4.24	1,800	7,632
Kitanakaigusuku	143.39	3,600	516,204	0.82	1,800	1,476
Nakagusuku	1.39	3,600	5,004			
Ginowan	325.37	3,600	1,171,332	23.95	1,800	43,110
Nishihara						
Urasoe	168.40	3,600	606,240	1.02	1,800	1,836
Naha	23.67	17,700	418,959	0.53	1,800	954
Mawashi	89.77	7,200	646,344	4.41	1,800	7,938
Oroku	48.27	7,200	347,544	0.61	1,800	1,098
Tomigusuku	6.57	3,600	23,652			
Kareigusuku						
Miwa						

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Takamine				0.94	1,800	1,692
Kochinda						
Tamagusuku	0.98	3,600	3,528	0.41	1,800	738
Chinen						
Sashiki	2.08	3,600	7,488	4.90	1,800	8,820
Ozato						
Nakasato						
Gushikawa						
Tonaki						
Taira				0.38	1,800	684
Ueno						
Gusukabe						

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1. PROPOSED COMPENSATIONS

(A) RENT FOR LAND (In Yen and in $\text{M}\text{M}\text{b}\text{a}$)

	Reservoir			Sacred Land		
	Shi-cho-son Acreage	Rent per $\text{M}\text{M}\text{b}\text{a}$	Total rent	Acreage	Rent per $\text{M}\text{M}\text{b}\text{a}$	Total rent
Total	135.72	1,800	244,296	96.64	7,977	771,023
Kunigami						
Kaminotobu						
Motoou						
Yabu						
Onna	0.08	1,800	144			
Kin	1.06	1,800	1,908			
Te	46.72	1,800	84,096	0.16	3,600	576
Ishikawa-	0.45	1,800	810	3.59	3,600	3,600
Misato	0.24	1,800	432	5.67	3,240	3,240
Yonagusuuku						18,371
Katsuren	1.14	1,800	2,052	2.69	3,420	3,420
						9,200

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Gushikawa				0.12	3,780	454
Goeke	8.57	1,800	15,426	5.14	4,680	24,055
Yomitani	28.69	1,800	51,642	25.38	4,860	123,347
Kadena	16.81	1,800	30,258	2.29	3,420	7,832
Chatan	3.18	1,800	5,724	3.26	7,020	22,885
Kitonakagusuku	1.65	1,800	2,970	2.41	4,860	11,713
Nakagusuku						
Ginowan	8.24	1,800	14,832	11.83	3,330	39,394
Nishihara	0.16	1,800	288	0.08	5,040	403
Urasoe	1.18	1,800	2,124	0.45	4,680	2,106
Naha				1.39	81,000	112,590
Mawashi	3.82	1,800	1,476	2.33	25,200	58,716
Oroku	13.75	1,800	24,750	8.98	24,300	213,214
Tomigusuku	1.92	1,800	3,456	1.47	24,300	35,721
Miwa						
Takanibe						

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Kochinda						
Tamagusuku			4.45	5,400		24,030
Chinen						
Sashiki	1.06	1,800	1,308	0.04	4,860	194
Ozato						
Nakazato						
Gushikawa						
Tonaki						
Taira						
Ueno			14.91	3,240		48,308
Gusukabe						

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1. PROPOSED COMPENSATIONS

(A) RENT FOR LAND (in B Yen and in TAMB0)

	Land for Public Use			Protection forest		
	Shi-cho-son Acreage	Rent per TAMB0	Total rent	Protection forest Acreage	Rent per TAMB0	Total rent
Total	596.65	4,285	2,586,515	772.14	3,349	2,585,884
Kuniyami				65.65	1,620	106,552
Kaminotobu	11.30	3,360	37,968			
Kotobu						
Yabu	3.79	3,870	14,667			
Omna				38.11	3,600	1,376,196
Kin				10.61	1,440	15,278
Ie				159.46	1,440	229,622
Ishikawa				7.92	1,350	10,692
Misato	11.38	2,700	30,726	56.68	1,440	81,619
Yonagusuku						
Katsuren	1.14	2,700	3,078	103.23	2,070	213,686
Gushikawa	23.70	2,700	90,990			
Goeku	10.49	2,700	28,323	4.12	2,160	8,899

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Yomi tan	14.57	3,360	48,955	175.25	1,440	252,360
Kadena	22.03	2,880	63,446	4.86	1,800	8,748
Chatan						
Kita-naka gus uku				13.42	1,800	24,156
Naka gus uku				17.91	1,800	32,238
Ginowan						
Nishihara						
Uras oe				5.35	1,800	9,630
Naha	2.69	48,000	129,120	2.20	29,988	65,974
Mawashi	68.80	6,000	412,800			
Oroku	396.45	4,140	1,641,303	11.18	1,160	12,969
Tomi gus uku						
Kane gus uku						
Miwa				5.67	1,260	7,144
Takamine						
Koohinda						

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Tamagus uku	19.75	2,700	53,325			
Chinen						
Sashiki						
Ozato						
Nakazato						
Gushikawa						
Tonaki						
Taira	0.54	3,360	1,814			
Ueno				90.50	1,440	130,320
Gus ukabe						

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1. PROPOSED COMPENSATIONS

(A) RENT FOR LAND (in B yen and in Tamba)

Shi-Oh-Son	Others		Total Rent
	Acreage	Rent per Tamba	
Total	10,066.61	4,507	45,364,824
Kanigami	35.21	2,700	95,067
Kaminotobu	144.53	2,700	390,231
Motobu	73.28	2,700	197,856
Yabu			
Onna	339.08	2,700	915,516
Kin	2,286.47	2,700	6,173,469
Ie			
Ishikawa	244.99	4,500	1,102,455
Masato	332.56	4,500	1,496,520
Yonegusuku	31.54	4,500	141,930
Katsuren	193.29	4,500	869,805
Gushikawa	308.48	4,500	1,388,160

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Goeku	1,090.09	5,400	5,886,486
Yomitan	2,205.88	5,400	11,911,752
Kadena	869.62	5,400	4,695,948
Chatan	440.32	5,400	2,377,728
Kitanakagusuku	207.71	5,400	1,121,634
Nakagusuku	13.22	4,500	59,490
Ginowan	568.24	5,400	3,068,496
Nishihara	71.61	4,500	322,245
Urasoe	247.56	5,400	1,336,824
Naha	18.65	54,000	1,007,100
Mawashi	3.55	10,800	38,340
Oroku	7.88	10,800	85,104
Tomigusuku	9.87	2,700	26,649
Kanagusuku			
Miwa	3.18	2,700	8,586
Takamine	23.26	2,700	62,802

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Kochinda	2,73	2,700	7,371
Tamagusuka	148,98	2,700	402,246
Chinen	56,80	2,700	153,360
Sashiki			
Ozato	0,98	2,700	2,646
Nakazato			
Gushikawa			
Tonaki			
Taira	7,04	2,700	19,008
Ueno			
Gusukabe			

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Name of Shi- Cho-Son	B Compensation for Properties and Rights other than Land (in B yen)			
	(1) Crops	(2) Trees & Bamboos	(3) Fruit-trees, Mulberry trees & Tea-plants	(4) Compensation regarding fishery
				(5) Building, Structures
-Total	26,459,120	132,497,335	5,256,854	252,677,655
Kunigami		217,361	376,057	
Ogimi				
Haneji				
Nakijin				
Kaminobou		4,727,483		18,666,757
Mitobou		2,841,165	15,634,364	268,942
Yabu		36,135		
Nago			3,494,540	
Onna	93,270	17,438,880	762,156	41,335
Kushi				
Ginoza				
Kin		3,338,680		
Ie	2,611,714	936,393	17,072	4,680,164
Ishikawa		1,824,890		958,976
Misato		2,675,579		10,065,230

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Name of Shi- Cho-Son	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Yonegusuku				8,654,688	9,603
Katsuren		1,025,170		7,988,544	17,499,816
Gushikawa	302,456	394,690	155,680		71,276,280
Goeiku		34,755,736	3,357,670		136,826,618
Yomitan	17,108,879	37,360,291	1,344,165	2,305,004	73,943,225
Kadena	35,155	12,378,600	6,200		17,368,368
Chatan		9,271,372		1,765,400	166,702,707
Kitanaka gusuku		563,720			16,391,362
Nakagusuku		85,300			191,760
Ginowan	688,699	1,032,233			47,819,854
Nishihara					
Urasoe				168,480	18,438,111
Naha		379,418		7,848,360	49,828,870
Shuri					
Oroku	5,367,466			4,115,293	
Mawashi		146,331		30,404,541	47,216,876
Tomigusuku				1,079,020	
Itoman					

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Name of Shi- Cho-Son	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Kanegusuku					68,159
Miwa		21,768			
Takamine	6,120	387,050			
Kochinda					
Gushichan					
Tamegusuku	245,461	635,080			3,890,272
Chinen					
Sashiki		24,010			
Yonabaru					
Ozato					
Hegbaru				14,100,515	
Nakazato				12,416,744	
Gushikawa				33,281,026	
Tokashiki				46,844,339	
Zemami				56,175,501	
Tonaki					

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Name of Shi- Cho-Son	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total	7,547,307	79,367,085	58,486,507	540,266,776	83,428	1,801,669,076
Kunigami	3,452			155,300		752,170
Ogimi				716,180		716,180
Heneji				1,891,330		1,891,330
Naki jin				1,754,030		1,754,030
Kamimotobu				4,773,050		28,167,290
Motobu	10,587	82,820		4,411,961		23,189,839
Yabu				1,917,550		1,953,685
Nago				3,832,770		7,327,310
Onna	1,548	12,070,630		9,371,035		39,778,854
Kushi				37,500		37,500
Ginoza		781,385		2,771,800		3,553,185
Kin		11,028,660		7,949,800		22,317,142
Ie	21,740			19,698,885		28,684,322
Ishikawa		904,580		13,287,385		18,825,341
Miseto	99,832	728,955	22,070,280	43,679,840		79,319,716
Yonagusuku		352,110		5,578,400		14,595,001
Katsuren	8,252	3,316,590		9,285,380		39,123,752
Gushikawa	15,314			31,057,530		103,201,850
Goeku	470,490	248,915		23,667,180		199,326,609
Yomitani	1,597,440	20,115,350		43,820,072		197,594,426
Kadena	107,508	931,995		9,617,950		40,445,776
Chatan	507,348	6,419,700	707,040	20,633,830		206,007,392
Kitanaka gusuku	216,538	122,050		6,926,819	53,113	24,273,593
Naka gusuku		109,930		13,511,460		13,892,450
Ginowan	652,848	14,527,490		51,209,950		115,931,074
Nishihara			1,951,000	7,215,450		9,166,450
Urasoe	722,484	537,770	645,960	16,551,250		37,064,055
Naha	479,184		33,112,227	75,810,550		167,458,609
Shuri				10,487,980		10,487,980
Oroku	150,734			4,556,500		14,191,993
Wawashi	2,478,032	735,625		45,056,164		126,097,569
Tomigusuku				6,205,482		7,284,502
Itoman				3,559,540		3,559,540

Name of Shi- Cho-Son	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Kenagutsuku				1,598,000		1,666,159
Miya 5		456,520		72,065		550,353
Takamine		13,435		1,176,060		1,582,665
Kochinda				1,007,520		1,007,520
Gushihnan				2,259,700		2,259,700
Temagutsuku	3,976	5,127,810		2,971,080	30,315	12,909,994
Chinen				5,095,880		5,095,880
Seshiki		451,830		9,262,650		9,738,990
Yonabaru				10,710,415		10,710,415
Ozato				135,160		135,160
Haebaru				4,417,830		4,417,830
Nakazato						14,100,515
Gushikawa		308,935		528,320		13,253,999
Tokashiki						33,281,026
Zememi						46,844,399
Tomaki						56,175,501

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2. Compensation for Land Converted into road (In B Yen and in Tsubo)

Classification	Acreage	Compensation
Total	1,762,812.75	540,266,776
Paddy Land	56,722.00	16,030,200
Up land	1,151,922.75	308,886,355
Building lot	264,631.44	102,477,080
Forest land	87,058.92	3,579,995
Range land	166,985.36	6,369,644
Miscellaneous land	12,038.26	3,348,000
Tomb land	11,504.42	2,674,804
Ponds, etc.	1,447.00	144,700
Sacred land	1,616.00	329,040
Protection forest	4,329.98	796,508
Land for public use	2,160.50	435,790
Salt farm	912.76	4,107,420
Reservoir	916.00	91,600
Bank	38	7,600
Reclaimed land	529.36	1,588,080

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3. Land Value

A. How to Estimate the Mean Value of Sales Prices of Land as the Median Value (Reference: Section 5, Chapter 1)

The sales prices of land in Okinawa vary from each other to a considerable extent, according to the different circumstances of the individual transaction, even if such lots belong to the same type and quality on the same location. Consequently, the mean value of these prices can not be taken for the ruling price of the same land, but merely indicate the median value. This was fully explained in "A of Section 5, Chapter I, the difficulties of land value computation".

Based upon the investigation of sales prices, let's here consider how to estimate the mean value as the median value. After all this is a question as to which classification of land can be the basis of the estimate of the mean value.

The following three classification can be considered tentatively:

- A..... Classification by year, aza, classification, and grade.
- B..... Classification by year, aza, and classification (not by grade)
- C..... Classification by year, son, classification, and grade (not by aza)

For the comparative investigation of the merits of these three methods of classification, the analysis was made on six townships (Hanoji, Nakiijin, Goeku, Nakagusuku, Tomigusuku and Tamagusuku) which are selected at random on the basis of two for each district.

These six townships include 108 azas altogether.

Upland and paddy is graded to five classes respectively, and building lot, forest land, and range land are graded to two classes respectively. Other type of land is excluded from this investigation since the case of sale of such land is very few.

The analysis is made on the cases of sales occurred during the period from January 1952 to June 1955.

	A method	B method	C method
Total Number of groups	6,912	2,160	384
Percentage of groups which include no cases of sales against total groups	76.3%	56.9%	14.2%
Percentage of groups which include cases of sale of one parcel against total groups	11.4%	14.7%	10.0%
Percentage of groups which include cases of sales of two to four parcels	9.7%	16.0%	20.3%
Percentage of groups which include cases of sales of more than five groups	2.6%	12.4%	55.5%
Percentage of $\frac{1}{2}$ of groups which include cases of sales of more than two parcels	$\frac{1}{2} > 0.3$ 64%	52%	71%
Percentage of $\frac{1}{2}$ of groups which include cases of sales of more than two parcels	$\frac{1}{2} \leq 0.3$ 64%	48%	29%

The percentage of availability of sales cases upon which the estimate of the mean value can be based are greater in order of A, B, C. But the percentage of variance of values are lesser in order of A, B, C.

As to the dispersion detailed study was made in Section 4 of Chapter I. According to this, even if A method of classification is adopted, the values therein vary too widely to estimate the representative value. The mean value is not the representative value, but merely indicates the medium value. If the mean value is thus definitely understood, it is rather advisable to adopt such method that makes available the sales cases to the most extent, even if the dispersion is worse.

In both A and B, a few portion of groups makes available the mean value. Accordingly, C method is adopted as the basis of estimate. In this case, however, it should be especially noted that the mean value to be obtained is not representative of sales prices of the land, but merely indicate a medium value among prices which range so wide.

B. Average Purchase Price and Land Value Notes 1. Excluding Naha and Te-son appraised by the District Engineer (In B Yen) 2. ()Number of cases

Classification	Paddy Land				
	DE	$\frac{1}{52}$	$\frac{1}{53}$	$\frac{1}{54}$	$\frac{1}{55}$
Shi-Oho-Son					
Okinawa Gunto	(41)	(64)	(84)	(42)	(84)
Northern Okinawa	(14)	(21)	(17)	(5)	(42)
Kunigami	(1)	(5)	(3)	(3)	(2)
Ogimi	40	170	125	88	30
Hirashi	-	144	30	-	125
Haneji	(6)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(7)
Yagaji	101	135	100	110	88
Nakijin	(3)	(2)	-	125	(1)
Kaminotobu	55	100	-	40	170
Motobu	85	-	(2)	(3)	65
Yabu	-	125	170	-	327
Nago	-	(2)	(4)	-	100
Onna	50	200	223	-	88
Kushi	-	(1)	(1)	(2)	179
Ginosa	180	190	95	120	100
Kin	40	700	-	150	300

Classification	Paddy Land												
	DE	<u>4</u>	54	55	DE	<u>5</u>	53	54	55				
Grade	52	53	54	55	52	53	54	55	52	53	54	55	
Year													
Name of Shi-Cho-Son													
Okinawa Gunto	(85) (134) (201) (91)											(88) (119) (414) (191)	(95) (55)
Northern Okinawa	(52) (79) (116) (47)											(149) (171) (318) (142)	
Kunigami	(5) (2) (11) (7)											(8) (10) (17) (10)	(91) (74) (91) (101)
Ogimi	16 124 93 91 137											7 (6) (5) (8) (1)	75 108 76 35
Higashi	120 102 126											(1)	(1) (5)
Hanejiri	- 108 (1)											25 18	(18) (22) (55) (23)
Yagaji	(11) (18) (26) (9)											68	73 74 72
Naki Jin	93 (2)											(8)	58 (4) (2) (2)
Kaminotobu	- 125 (8)											-	(14) (12) (15) (8)
Motobu	(8) (20) (18) (9)											81 67 89	74 74 (1)
Yabu	91 88 88 88											(1)	(1) (1)
Nago	20 (2) (1) (1)											190	(8) (6) (12)
Onna	(1) (1) (4) (7)											(14)	(109) (146) (121) (97)
Kushi	37 130 136 184 210											25 (15) (8) (27) (15)	(59) (59)
Ginoza	- 180 (1)											42 42 90 40	(71) (144) (53)
Kin	96 104 65 107 15											64 75 67 70	(1) (1) (17) (8)
												180 (19) (11) (8) (4)	(4) (4) (6) (2)
												107 107 36	(16) (10) (14) (7)
												60	55 55

Classification	Paddy Land															
	DE	<u>1</u>	54	55	DE	<u>2</u>	53	54	55	DE	<u>3</u>	54	55			
Grade	52	53	54	55	52	53	54	55	52	53	54	55	52	53	54	55
Year																
Name of Shi-Cho-Son																
Central Okinawa	(22) (35) (59) (37)											(20) (33) (70) (47)	(16) (43) (82) (24)			
Ishikawa	75 (1) (4)											(5) (5) (6)	(3) (9) (26) (11)			
Miyato	(6) (10) (9) (6)											57 (2) (5) (3)	45 320 149 158 155			
Yonagusuku	70 140 121 289 120											55 47 75 144 87	45 50 93 113			
Katsuren	- 230 260 158											(1)	- 114 151	- 13 126		
Gushikawa	65 (10) (11) (23) (8)											45 (4) (7) (21) (18)	36 (5) (11) (18) (6)			
Goeku	75 128 89 129 144											60 109 101 123 98	50 76 93 82 107			
Yomitan	(4) (2) (1) (1)											(3) (3) (8) (14)	(1) (1) (5) (2) (3)			
Kadena	55 323 100 120 150											40 91 92 158 100	32 100 86 135 380			
Chatan	70 (1) (4) (3) (2)											50 (2) (2)	40 (2) (2)			
Kitanakagusuku	45 150 96 90 150											35 135 (5)	29 (3) (3)			
Nakagusuku	50 (2) (1) (5)											41 60 (1) (1) (6)	34 (1) (2) (7)			
Ginowan	75 - 178 200 167											55 90 100 194	45 150 60 147			
Nishihara	60 (1) (4) (4) (8)											40 (2) (7) (17) (3)	33 (1) (4) (2) (1)			
Urasoe	80 230 130 188 147											63 55 165 182 200	49 70 89 163 175			

Classification	Paddy Land									
	Grade	Year	52	53	54	55				
Central Okinawa			52	53	54	55				
Ishikawa	(1)	(2)	(14)	(4)	(2)	(5)	(9)	(5)		
Misato	35	60	115	89	133	25	50	63	74	52
Yonegusuku	35	-	92	92	83	25	63	-	66	-
Katsuren	28	80	111	125	121	20	70	106	180	180
Gushikawa	40	88	100	73	76	30	45	45	62	93
Goeku	24	80	82	200	(1)	15	65	47	80	83
Yomitan	30	7	85	98	(3)	20	-	-	-	180
Kadena	30	-	-	(1)	48	20	-	-	-	-
Chatan	30	-	-	400	-	20	-	-	-	-
Kitanakagusuku	22	-	-	-	15	-	(1)	-	-	(2)
Nakagusuku	27	80	-	-	60	20	-	35	-	65
Ginowan	35	-	80	160	-	25	81	150	-	150
Nishihara	26	-	-	-	20	(1)	-	-	-	-
Urasoe	35	70	-	70	200	20	100	-	-	-

Classification	Paddy Land									
	Grade	Year	52	53	54	55				
Southern Okinawa			52	53	54	55				
Shuri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Oroku	75	-	-	-	60	-	50	(1)	(1)	
Tomigusuku	75	-	-	-	58	-	90	100	47	65
Itoman	-	105	(1)	-	-	(6)	(6)	(12)	(1)	100
Kanagusuku	70	-	250	-	52	200	160	200	100	40
Wawa	50	-	120	-	35	25	-	(2)	-	26
Takarine	55	-	-	150	40	58	-	193	-	30
Kochinda	-	180	(1)	-	-	(4)	(10)	(3)	(9)	142
Gushichan	275	233	250	500	315	(4)	(2)	-	500	250
Tamagusuku	80	150	-	135	243	63	240	-	500	250
Chinen	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	(3)	(2)	49
Sashiki	85	-	100	168	90	65	170	115	163	187
Yonabaru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ozato	220	100	167	250	57	(3)	(1)	(3)	(1)	188
Haebaru	-	50	100	55	-	-	-	-	-	320

Classification	Paddy Land				
	Grade	Year	53	54	55
Southern Okinawa					
Shi-Oho-Son	(20)	(32)	(33)	(17)	(18)
Shuri	-	-	-	-	-
Oroku	40	80	(1)	28	(1)
		(7)	(7)	(2)	170
Tomigusuku	35	-	62	4	33
			(7)	(2)	(7)
			4	33	(1)
			20	-	73
			80	54	(8)
Itoman	(4)	(8)	(2)	(1)	-
Kanogusuku	30	174	175	133	100
		(4)	(8)	(2)	(1)
Mawa	18	-	-	-	-
Takamine	20	(1)	(4)	(2)	(5)
		(1)	(4)	(2)	(5)
Kochinda	180	171	175	190	160
		(3)	(2)	(3)	(1)
Gushichen	186	200	173	70	200
		(6)	(3)	(7)	(6)
Tanagusuku	35	195	208	131	227
		(4)	(5)	(3)	(15)
Chinen	240	222	237	-	51
		(1)	(5)	(3)	198
Sashiki	35	-	90	120	-
			(1)	(5)	148
					265
					(5)
					(3)
					117
Yonabaru	(1)	(2)	(4)	(2)	-
Ozato	185	180	159	183	-
					(1)
					(6)
					50
					172
Haebaru	-	-	-	-	-

Classification	Up Land				
	Grade	Year	53	54	55
Okinawa Gunto	(178)	(273)	(373)	(208)	(365)
Northern Okinawa	(10)	(23)	(34)	(13)	(41)
Kunigami	30	-	120	40	24
		(2)	(4)	(2)	(1)
Ogimi	165	75	155	-	1
					103
					40
					(1)
Higashi	(4)	(8)	(11)	(9)	(25)
					(7)
Haneji	54	81	88	98	68
					87
					64
					65
Yagaji	-	-	(2)	(1)	-
			(2)	(1)	(7)
Nakijin	-	-	116	20	184
			(1)	(1)	153
Kaminotobu	50	-	111	-	85
			(1)	-	(1)
Motobu	50	-	50	0	40
			(2)	(7)	(6)
Yabu	-	-	200	70	73
			(7)	(3)	80
Nago	280	339	1133	-	220
			(6)	(1)	207
					283
					100
Onna	45	-	91	100	35
			(1)	(1)	115
					(3)
Kushi	50	-	-	-	47
					(2)
					(2)
Ginoza	115	-	-	-	95
					(5)
					(3)
					(4)
					(4)
					(1)
					(1)
					99
					100
					(2)
					(2)
Kin	37	-	20	-	30
			(1)	-	195
					80
					86
					109
					25
					158
					78
					(2)
					(6)
					80
					(2)
					75

Classification	Top Land							
	DE	52	53	54	55			
Okinawa Gunto	(457)	(654)	(1181)	(651)	(513)	(649)	(1204)	(719)
	(79)	(84)	(162)	(65)	(205)	(239)	(437)	(239)
Northern Okinawa	(3)	(7)	(4)	(5)	(4)	(5)	(14)	(8)
	12	44	110	80	48	7	34	78
Kunigami	(2)	(7)	(8)	-	(4)	(4)	(31)	44
Ogimi	15	20	46	-	21	22	34	-
Higashi	(12)	(10)	(21)	(6)	(20)	(28)	(53)	(19)
	59	65	39	70	38	33	43	42
Haneji	(3)	(6)	(1)	(1)	(13)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Yagaji	-	83	43	18	-	46	12	34
	(29)	(20)	(35)	(14)	(25)	(48)	(52)	(32)
Nakijin	64	53	77	30	71	41	48	35
	(6)	(8)	(42)	(10)	(9)	(18)	(14)	(16)
Kamimotobu	25	58	69	52	20	45	33	44
	(8)	(4)	(7)	(4)	(31)	(21)	(47)	(57)
Motobu	25	76	75	46	20	46	59	45
	(8)	(8)	(6)	(9)	(12)	(14)	(28)	(24)
Yabu	136	53	70	38	38	68	63	43
	(3)	(5)	(10)	(4)	(64)	(59)	(171)	(47)
Nago	25	83	51	68	20	80	94	104
	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(8)	(14)	(24)	(19)
Onna	20	20	48	31	-	35	55	62
	(2)	(2)	(9)	(5)	(8)	48	-	(9)
Kushi	20	30	30	31	(8)	(8)	(9)	(2)
	(2)	(2)	(9)	(5)	76	-	51	45
Ginoza	85	64	73	(5)	(20)	(13)	(22)	(13)
	(5)	(11)	(8)	(5)	39	43	28	45
Kin	20	54	57	43	15	39	43	28

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Classification	Top Land											
	DE	52	53	54	55							
Central Okinawa	(111)	(177)	(264)	(138)	(167)	(250)	(398)	(191)	(211)	(424)	(700)	(351)
	55	(2)	42	(5)	45	(2)	(6)	(9)	(5)	(16)	(25)	(26)
Ishikawa	70	150	65	92	96	(2)	(3)	(12)	(10)	(8)	(21)	(41)
	(4)	(30)	(84)	(14)	55	37	38	119	118	80	54	58
Yonagusuku	187	292	140	136	136	(1)	(40)	(62)	(8)	(8)	(16)	(69)
	(5)	(17)	(16)	(25)	45	85	114	121	-	105	94	87
Katsuren	55	103	142	136	100	(15)	(18)	(16)	(8)	(10)	(13)	(24)
	(43)	(35)	(36)	(38)	45	(23)	(36)	(48)	38	92	99	98
Gushikawa	60	136	85	185	76	66	65	50	49	40	51	80
	(1)	(4)	(2)	(8)	48	(6)	(9)	(11)	(4)	(15)	(24)	(32)
Goeku	60	40	145	130	2544	80	99	139	160	35	147	453
	(5)	(8)	(16)	(4)	45	(8)	(12)	(24)	(16)	(18)	(30)	(113)
Yomitan	55	5	6	29	48	12	161	68	66	35	43	45
	(5)	(3)	(2)	(2)	45	(2)	(6)	(9)	(2)	35	43	45
Kadena	65	-	210	168	50	35	398	597	1150	35	200	99
	(3)	(7)	(6)	(1)	43	(2)	(150)	(2)	(1150)	(4)	(1)	(1)
Chatan	55	103	67	88	70	86	70	85	139	40	65	44
	(16)	(28)	(20)	(7)	52	(16)	(15)	(31)	(8)	(23)	(29)	(46)
Kitanakagusuku	60	56	49	78	62	38	42	48	71	35	23	44
	(6)	(6)	(5)	(3)	45	(22)	(24)	(43)	(20)	40	(26)	(63)
Nakagusuku	60	103	55	298	29	111	68	126	121	40	102	139
	(23)	(19)	(25)	(15)	48	(27)	(52)	(23)	(23)	102	(15)	138
Ginowan	70	38	52	52	64	31	32	48	61	35	33	32
	(3)	(17)	(19)	(16)	50	(24)	(51)	(69)	(40)	35	(37)	(103)
Mishihara	75	65	224	125	139	120	145	125	151	50	121	115
	(3)	(17)	(19)	(16)	60	(24)	(51)	(69)	(40)	50	(37)	(103)
Urasoe	75	65	224	125	139	120	145	125	151	50	121	115
	(3)	(17)	(19)	(16)	60	(24)	(51)	(69)	(40)	50	(37)	(103)

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Classification	Ib Land									
	DE	52	53	54	55					
Central Okinawa	(133)	(286)	(520)	(289)	(107)	(168)	(395)	(217)		
Ishikawa	31	(2)	(4)	(19)	(8)	(3)	(7)	(9)	(5)	
Misato	35	40	49	50	45	25	120	50	46	42
Yonagusuku		(2)	(13)	(35)	(14)	(2)	(1)	(29)	(12)	
Katsuren	25	43	48	62	71	20	45	70	51	41
Gushikawa		(2)	(30)	(40)	(8)	(3)	(20)	(64)	(12)	
Goeku	29	80	71	115	108	53	84	65	897	
Yomitan	25	(4)	(17)	(20)	(12)	(27)	(16)	(19)	(16)	
Kadena	25	78	73	70	98	15	41	43	35	43
Chatan	30	(23)	(28)	(51)	(49)	(15)	(10)	(28)	(20)	
Kitanakagusuku	28	47	67	41	45	25	34	39	29	37
Nakagusuku	29	(6)	(10)	(13)	(14)	(3)	(3)	(2)	(2)	
Ginowan	32	153	95	263	184	22	104	333	45	175
Nishihara	30	(6)	(17)	(34)	(21)	(10)	(2)	(2)	(9)	(10)
Urasoe	40	27	24	31	18	25	7	60	19	22
		(26)	(93)	(136)	(66)	(22)	(77)	(162)	(83)	
		72	150	95	119	35	85	111	98	102

Classification	Ib Land											
	DE	52	53	54	55							
Southern Okinawa	(57)	(73)	(75)	(57)	(155)	(223)	(247)	(168)	(232)	(314)	(434)	(292)
Shuri	(1)	(6)	(1)	(1)	(25)	(15)	(25)	(9)	(11)	(8)	(19)	(10)
Oroku	80	20	31	25	100	47	41	51	48	79	34	37
Tomigusuku	70	(1)	(6)	(4)	(9)	(5)	(11)	(9)	(44)	(7)	(15)	(13)
Itoman		400	197	230	298	60	179	303	274	232	309	218
Kanagusuku	55	(18)	(9)	(16)	(5)	(25)	(61)	(52)	(25)	(33)	(85)	(74)
Mawa	45	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Takamine	50	84	96	80	127	85	76	90	118	75	84	83
Kochinda		-	715	-	30	40	88	-	160	(1)	(6)	(2)
Gushichen		(6)	(3)	(6)	(9)	(5)	(15)	(19)	(5)	(41)	(35)	(57)
Tamagusuku	60	(3)	(3)	(5)	(5)	(8)	(18)	(18)	(14)	(19)	(23)	(21)
China		218	383	238	314	184	145	192	253	152	130	154
Sashiki	70	(2)	(2)	(3)	(3)	(1)	(10)	(13)	(11)	(13)	(14)	(26)
Yonabaru		15	-	25	103	45	100	100	71	36	68	66
Ozato		(5)	(4)	(10)	(4)	(4)	(2)	(8)	(1)	49	49	36
Haebaru		(5)	(4)	(10)	(4)	(4)	(2)	(8)	(1)	175	52	67
		96	69	100	155	55	185	122	78	64	75	87
		(4)	(4)	(2)	(2)	(20)	(6)	(8)	(20)	(14)	(4)	(30)
		769	105	43	92	58	123	87	81	59	70	65
		(7)	(24)	(20)	(13)	(24)	(37)	(38)	(21)	(37)	(49)	(62)
		68	103	104	117	64	66	94	134	48	70	92
		(3)	(11)	(8)	(2)	(21)	(25)	(15)	(5)	(21)	(27)	(29)
		57	43	44	85	70	79	109	181	76	54	83
		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(4)	(21)	(16)	(11)	(8)	(10)
		20	31	25	100	47	41	51	48	79	34	37
		(1)	(6)	(4)	(9)	(5)	(11)	(9)	(44)	(7)	(15)	(13)
		400	197	230	298	60	179	303	274	232	309	218
		(18)	(9)	(16)	(5)	(25)	(61)	(52)	(25)	(33)	(85)	(74)
		84	96	80	127	85	76	90	118	75	84	83
		(2)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
		-	715	-	30	40	88	-	160	(1)	(6)	(2)
		(5)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(4)	(21)	(16)	(11)	(8)	(10)
		49	90	40	100	41	100	100	71	36	68	66
		(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(4)	(21)	(16)	(11)	(8)	(10)
		50	45	-	90	41	100	100	71	36	68	66
		(6)	(3)	(6)	(9)	(5)	(15)	(19)	(5)	(41)	(35)	(57)
		73	71	93	109	126	123	122	170	(18)	(20)	(44)
		(3)	(3)	(5)	(5)	(8)	(8)	(18)	(14)	(19)	(23)	(21)
		218	383	238	314	184	145	192	253	152	130	154
		(2)	(2)	(3)	(3)	(1)	(10)	(13)	(11)	(13)	(14)	(26)
		15	-	25	103	45	100	100	71	36	68	66
		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(8)	(5)	(2)	(2)	(8)	(12)
		-	-	140	-	85	87	72	100	175	52	67
		(5)	(4)	(10)	(4)	(4)	(2)	(17)	(9)	(6)	(5)	(26)
		96	69	100	155	55	185	122	78	64	75	87
		(4)	(4)	(2)	(2)	(20)	(6)	(8)	(20)	(14)	(4)	(30)
		769	105	43	92	58	123	87	81	59	70	65
		(7)	(24)	(20)	(13)	(24)	(37)	(38)	(21)	(37)	(49)	(62)
		68	103	104	117	64	66	94	134	48	70	92
		(3)	(11)	(8)	(2)	(21)	(25)	(15)	(5)	(21)	(27)	(29)
		57	43	44	85	70	79	109	181	76	54	83
		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(4)	(21)	(16)	(11)	(8)	(10)

	DE	1952	1953	1954	1955	DE	1952	1953	1954	1955
Nago				6,937	4,000		1952	1953	1954	1955
				(3)	(3)		(33)	(26)	(36)	(12)
Orma	80					55	452	719	804	809
							(2)		(2)	(1)
							125		85	90
Kushi		(1)	(1)				(3)	(1)	(2)	(1)
		51	2				57	100	45	200
Ginoza		(2)							(1)	(3)
		100							100	90
Kin	50	(2)	(1)	(2)		30	(12)	(4)	(13)	(4)
		175	566	110			61	116	118	130
Central Okinawa		(59)	(90)	(138)	(72)		(99)	(140)	(217)	(124)
Ishikawa	150		(7)	(10)	(1)	110	(6)	(12)	(6)	
			566	185	25		141	145	208	
Misato	140	(4)	(2)	(10)	(2)	95	(2)	(10)	(13)	(5)
		130	103	108	155		47	91	92	390
Yonegusuku		(2)	(5)	(12)			(10)	(36)	(4)	
		120	455	411			432	415	103	
Katsuren	100	(3)	(12)	(3)	(3)	70	(1)	(9)	(5)	
		156	247	223	267		80	237	340	
Gushikawa	130	(10)	(13)	(18)	(13)	90	(23)	(17)	(30)	(27)
		293	277	412	333		176	184	81	97

	DE	1952	1953	1954	1955	DE	1952	1953	1954	1955
Shi-Oho-Son										
Goeku	100	(2)	(2)	(1)	(2)	70	(4)	(8)	(11)	(4)
		1,050	193	580	1,000		225	390	122	361
Yomitan	65	(7)	(13)	(18)	(10)	45	(15)	(13)	(16)	(14)
		75	86	148	138		190	118	122	79
Kadena	300	(3)	(5)	(8)	(4)	150				(1)
		1,377	1,620	794	896					200
Chatan	140					90				
Kitanakagusuku	100	(12)	(7)	(7)	(5)	65	(4)	(3)	(3)	(4)
		112	116	154	183		81	82	118	118
Nakagusuku	95	(6)	(7)	(6)	(5)	60	(10)	(13)	(13)	(4)
		102	73	93	89		76	61	77	41
Ginowan	135	(4)	(8)	(10)	(7)	85	(14)	(23)	(33)	(13)
		145	435	440	449		212	232	305	332
Nishihara	130	(1)	(5)	(13)	(8)	90	(10)	(5)	(17)	(8)
		56	63	61	57		37	37	43	36
Urasoe	175	(5)	(4)	(22)	(12)	115	(16)	(23)	(28)	(34)
		116	93	391	201		100	98	186	169
Southern Okinawa		(49)	(73)	(72)	(27)		(138)	(202)	(244)	(138)
Shuri		(2)			(1)		(51)	(33)	(61)	(32)
		540			725		197	157	212	174

	DE	1952	1953	1954	1955	DE	1952	1953	1954	1955
<u>Shi-Oho-Son</u>										
Oroku	170	(16) 478	(14) 379	(15) 746	(4) 738	110	(3) 220	(14) 327	(3) 344	(7) 297
Tomigusuku	140	(6) 101	(4) 114	(9) 170	(6) 197	90	(4) 98	(13) 98	(21) 89	(9) 135
Itomen		(1) 550	(2) 2,500		(1) 230		(11) 1,530	(26) 956	(4) 1,488	(15) 957
Kenegusuku	135					85	(19) 162	(22) 134	(15) 170	(5) 131
Miwa	100	(2) 143	(5) 147	(2) 207	(1) 222	55	(1) 135	(7) 90	(9) 123	(6) 108
Takamine	100	(2) 70	(2) 90	(4) 171	(1) 130	60	(4) 132	(7) 108	(4) 148	(3) 160
Kochinda		(3) 71	(3) 153	(3) 128	(1) 250		(8) 101	(14) 131	(29) 107	(18) 145
Gushichan		(4) 233	(6) 386	(6) 276	(2) 350		(12) 191	(15) 265	(20) 153	(16) 226
Tomagusuku	130		(1) 300	(1) 200	(2) 280	85	(2) 98	(7) 141	(13) 70	(7) 160
Chinen			(6) 102	(1) 100			(1) 100	(4) 100	(8) 132	

	DE	1952	1953	1954	1955	DE	1952	1953	1954	1955
<u>Shi-Oho-Son</u>										
Sashiki	145		(1) 800	(1) 500		90	(11) 102	(16) 47	(14) 93	(11) 91
Yonabaru		(2) 810	(3) 72	(1) 100	(2) 1,050		(4) 850	(15) 290	(15) 199	
Ozato		(6) 78	(6) 160	(8) 120	(2) 143		(7) 103	(9) 55	(28) 128	(9) 121
Heebaru		(5) 124	(20) 105	(21) 105	(4) 70					

	1st Grade					2nd Grade				
	DE	1952	1953	1954	1955	DE	1952	1953	1954	1955
<u>Shi-Oho-Son</u>										
Okinawa Gunto		(20)	(23)	(46)	(35)		(80)	(129)	(271)	(166)
Northern Okinawa		(6)	(3)	(9)	(5)		(27)	(59)	(75)	(33)
Kunigami	8	(1)				4				
Ogimi							(2)	(3)	(1)	
Higashi							1	1	18	
Haneji		(4)	(1)	(1)	(1)		(7)	(12)	(12)	(1)
	15	20	25	5		9	4	6	80	
Yagaji								(6)	(7)	
							12	5		
Nakijin		(1)	(2)	(3)	(2)		(8)	(6)	(8)	(5)
	3	3	16	6		8	5	28	9	
Kaminotoba								(3)	(7)	(5)
	9		32			6	12	28	18	
Motobu							(6)	(14)	(16)	(14)
	9					5	8	10	8	8
Yabu				(2)	(1)		(3)	(11)	(19)	(7)
				5	10		2	3	3	7
Nago				(1)	(1)		(1)	(1)		(1)
				3	3		1	4		1

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	1st Grade					2nd Grade				
	DE	1952	1953	1954	1955	DE	1952	1953	1954	1955
<u>Shi-Oho-Son</u>										
Onna	10					55	(1)	20		
Kushi							(2)	5	(3)	
Ginoza									3	
Kin	10					5				
Central Okinawa		(7)	(11)	(16)	(17)		(32)	(50)	(161)	(111)
Ishikawa	16	(1)	25			6	(1)	30	(5)	(2)
Masato	15			(3)	(5)	12	(11)	(2)	(33)	(17)
				36	51	34	35	19	21	
Yonagusuku										
Katsuren	11	(1)	(1)	200		5	(1)	35	(9)	26
Gushikawa	10	(1)				10	(6)	(3)	(16)	(14)
		50				39	27	16	19	
Goebu	15	(3)	(2)	(2)	(2)	8	(4)	(4)	(8)	(37)
		77	90	68	40	30	699	59	96	
Yomitan	18	(2)	(1)	(2)	(2)	13		(4)	(4)	(2)
		10	15	18				30		15

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	DE	1952	1953	1954	1955	DE	1952	1953	1954	1955
<u>Shi-Cho-Son</u>										
Kadena	20			(5)	(3)	10			(3)	(2)
Chatan	20					10		(7)	(9)	(6)
Kitanakagusuku	18	(2)	(1)			10	(1)	(8)	(4)	(3)
Nakagusuku	15					12	(3)			(4)
Ginowan	20	(1)	(2)	(1)	(4)	10	(4)	(7)	(32)	(10)
Nishihara	20	70	12	30	77	8	73	84	81	73
Urasoe	25	(2)	(3)	(1)		14	(3)	(12)	(46)	(5)
Southern Okinawa		(7)	(9)	(21)	(13)		(21)	(20)	(35)	(22)
Shuri							(1)		(3)	
Oroku	35	(4)			(3)	15		(1)		(5)
Tomigusuku	15	68			90	6	(1)	(6)	(8)	(3)
							15	15	33	33

	DE	1952	1953	1954	1955	DE	1952	1953	1954	1955
<u>Shi-Cho-Son</u>										
Itoman										
Kanagusuku	11			(6)	42	5	(7)	(7)	(12)	(3)
Miwa	10	(1)	(3)	(2)	(3)	5	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
Takamine	10	6	5	14	30	5	5	10	7	7
Kochinda		(4)	(1)	(5)		5	(6)	(3)	(2)	(3)
Gushichon		19	100	85			16	10	38	23
Tamagusuku	15	(1)		(1)	(1)	6			(1)	(3)
Chinen				13	13				12	31
Sashiki	15	(1)	(1)	(6)	(4)	5				(1)
Yonabaru		10	40	16	15					5
Ozato							(4)	(1)	(2)	(2)
Haebaru							8	20	25	13

	1st Grade					2nd Grade				
	DE	1952	1953	1954	1955	DE	1952	1953	1954	1955
<u>Shi-Cho-Son</u>										
Okinawa Gunto		(69)	(95)	(179)	(118)		(248)	(393)	(601)	(418)
Northern Okinawa		(25)	(17)	(32)	(27)		(106)	(98)	(171)	(91)
Kunigami	3		(1)	(3)	(3)	1		(5)	(18)	(5)
Ogimi			(3)		(1)		(6)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Higashi			6		1		5	5	11	4
Haneji		(2)	(4)	(2)	(3)		(9)	(2)	(6)	(7)
Yageji		11	25	7	12		13	10	22	52
Nakijin		(9)	(5)	(10)	(3)		(10)	(16)	(14)	(17)
Kaminotobu	7		15	27	14		28	15	32	28
Motobu	7			(2)		3	(7)	(10)	(12)	(12)
Yabu		(4)	(1)	(9)	(3)		(8)	(12)	(25)	(9)
		9	2	13	7		9	10	8	4

	1st Grade					2nd Grade				
	DE	1952	1953	1954	1955	DE	1952	1953	1954	1955
<u>Shi-Cho-Son</u>										
Nago		(7)	(2)	(3)	(7)		(10)	(3)	(28)	(8)
Onna	10		3	18	22		28	104	16	22
Kushi						5	(2)	(3)	(8)	(2)
Ghnoza		(2)					(11)	(4)	(4)	(1)
Kin	6	(1)	(2)	(2)			(5)	(1)	(6)	(6)
Central Okinawa		(5)	(12)	(31)	(22)		(7)	(4)	(5)	(4)
Ishikawa	12				(1)		(16)	(4)	(5)	(3)
Misato	10	(2)	(7)	(3)	67	5	(5)	(1)	(18)	(9)
Yonagusuku		42	47	67			(1)	(1)	(5)	
Katsuren	9				(1)		(1)	(1)	(5)	
Gushikawa					220		20	272		
		(1)	41				(3)	(7)	(12)	(12)
						5	68	22	50	58
		(3)					(15)	(14)	(35)	(26)
			45				20	26	30	32

	DE	1952	1953	1954	1955	DE	1952	1953	1954	1955
<u>Shi-Cho-Son</u>										
Goeiku	15	(1) 100	(1) 30	(1) 80		5	(3) 688	(7) 126	(1) 20	(3) 83
Yomitan	17		(1) 6	(1) 25	(2) 23	5	(3) 10	(7) 26	(3) 57	(4) 23
Kadena	20		(1) 35	(2) 60		5				(1) 25
Ohutan	15					5				
Kitanakagusuku	10			(2) 60		5	(1) 20	(2) 40	(4) 58	(4) 38
Nakagusuku	10					5	(4) 20	(13) 26	(5) 14	(4) 18
Ginowan	10	(1) 50	(2) 22	(2) 33	(3) 70	5	(1) 40	(4) 33	(13) 65	(15) 45
Mishihara	9		(2) 10	(2) 14		5	(1) 7	(1) 20	(9) 16	(8) 17
Urasoe	15	(1) 40	(8) 234	(10) 59	(10) 76	10	(3) 88	(44) 55	(31) 84	(8) 99
Southern Okinawa		(39)	(66)	(116)	(69)		(111)	(192)	(291)	(206)
Shuri			(1) 20	(2) 20			(1) 20		(4) 150	(2) 150

	DE	1952	1953	1954	1955	DE	1952	1953	1954	1955
<u>Shi-Cho-Son</u>										
Oroku	30	(1) 300	(2) 65	(1) 70	(12) 88	10		(6) 98	(4) 103	(20) 101
Tomigusuku	10	(5) 23	(2) 50	(3) 85	(5) 47	5	(14) 33	(21) 35	(37) 33	(37) 33
Itoman										
Kanagusuku	6					2	(4) 23	(21) 31	(12) 30	(11) 40
Miwa	6	(5) 29	(11) 28	(1) 25		2	(2) 9	(20) 16	(23) 19	(5) 30
Takamine	9	(2) 68	(1) 60	(2) 25	(1) 40	5	(13) 19	(10) 11	(11) 23	(5) 30
Kochinda		(3) 33	(15) 44	(23) 54	(19) 59		(11) 33	(21) 34	(54) 42	(41) 50
Gushichan		(1) 60	(3) 126	(13) 37	(14) 72		(26) 67	(20) 59	(37) 43	(50) 68
Tamagusuku	10		(1) 20	(1) 10		5	(16) 19	(13) 37	(24) 23	(8) 33
Chinen								(12) 11	(11) 26	
Sashiki	10	(3) 100	(2) 18			5	(9) 13	(7) 16	(14) 15	(11) 9

	Miscellaneous Land					Land for Public Use				
	1952	1953	1954	1955		1952	1953	1954	1955	
Shi-Cho-Son										
Yonabaru		(1)				(3)	(9)	(6)	(3)	
		35				13	20	23	18	
Ozato	(17)	(22)	(42)	(10)		(11)	(32)	(51)	(13)	
	17	26	18	40		20	30	31	35	
Hobaru	(10)	(11)	(17)	(5)		(1)		(3)		
	30	21	46	25		23		15		

	Miscellaneous Land					Land for Public Use				
	1952	1953	1954	1955		1952	1953	1954	1955	
Shi-Cho-Son										
Okinawa Gunto	(4)	(7)	(12)	(5)		(8)	(5)	(162)	(9)	
Northern Okinawa	(1)		(1)			(3)		(7)	(2)	
Kunigami										
Ogimi										
Higashi										
Hanoji										
Yagaji										
Nakijin	(1)									
	130									
Kaminotobu						(1)	(2)			
						30	55			
Motobu						(1)	(1)			
						100	31			
Yabu						(1)	(1)	(1)		
						1	2	4		
Nago						(1)	(2)			
						350	197			
Onna							(1)			
							50			

Shi-Cho-Son	DE	52	53	54	55	DE	52	53	54	55	DE	52	53	54	55
Kushi															
Ginoza															
Kin			(1)												
			500												
Central Okinawa		(1)	(8)	(5)		(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)						
Ishikawa															
Masato		(3)						(2)							
		57						56							
Yonagusuku															
Katsuren															
Gushikawa															
Gooku		(2)				(1)									
		1,775				220									
Yomitan							(1)								
							20								
Kadena		(1)													
		800													
Chatan															
Kitanakagusuku															
Nakagusuku		(2)				(1)									
		80				10									

Shi-Cho-Son	DE	52	53	54	55	DE	52	53	54	55	DE	52	53	54	55
Ginowan		(1)	(1)	(1)					(1)	(1)					
		20			25				35						
Nishihara															
Urasoo		(4)						(1)							
		138						100							
Southern Okinawa	(3)	(6)	(3)			(4)	(3)	(153)	(5)						
Shuri															
Oroki															
Tomigusuku								(3)	(1)						
								117	136						
Itoman															
Kaiegusuku	(3)														
	267														
Miwa		(1)						(1)							
	151							12							
Takamine	(2)							(140)							
	100							101							
Kochinda															
Gushichan	(2)							(3)							
	150							297							
Famagusuku								(2)							
								85							

<u>Shi-Oho-Son</u>	<u>DE</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>DE</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>DE</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>DE</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>55</u>	
Ohimen																					
Sashiki										(4)											
Tonbarru										(2)	(1)	(3)									
										150	200	230									
Ozato			(2)							(2)	(2)	(1)									
			100							85	97										
Hoebarru			(2)	(2)																	
			20	225																	

			<u>Salt Farm</u>					<u>Tomb Land</u>					<u>Ponds, etc.</u>								
<u>Shi-Oho-Son</u>	<u>DE</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>DE</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>DE</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>DE</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>55</u>	
Okinawa Gunto		(2)	(5)	(7)	(1)		(10)	(30)	(24)	(15)		(2)		(7)	(1)						
Northern Okinawa		(2)	(2)	(1)			(2)	(15)	(3)	(4)		(1)		(3)	(1)						
Kunigami								(4)		113											
Ogimi		(2)																			
		12																			
Higashi																					
Haneji									(1)	(1)											
									95	22											(1)
Yagaji		(2)	(1)				(2)														
		95	82				117														
Nakijin							(1)														
							30														
Kaminotobu																					
Motobu																					
Yabu																					
Nago							(1)	(7)		(2)											
							50	104		125											
Onna																					(1)
																					50

Shi-Cho-Son Kushi	DE 52 53 54 55	DE 52 53 54 55	DE 52 53 54 55	DE 52 53 54 55	DE 52 53 54 55
Ginoza	(1)	80	(1)	100	
Kin	(1)	35	(1)	90	
Central Okinawa	(3) (6) (1)	(7) (11) (17) (10)			(3)
Ishikawa					
Masato	(3) (5) (1)	(2) (1)	(1)	40	
Yonagusuku	25 34 30	48 50			
	(1)	30			
Katsuren		(1)	100		
Gushikawa	(1)	59			(1)
	6				30
Gooku	(1)	100	(5)	111	
Yomitan		(1)	20		
Kadena	(1) (1)	200 100			
Chatan					

Shi-Cho-Son Kitanakegusuku	DE 52 53 54 55	DE 52 53 54 55	DE 52 53 54 55	DE 52 53 54 55
Nekagusuku	(3) (3) (1) (1)	59 100 5 64	(1) (1) (1)	40 15 56
Girowan	(1) (4) (3) (1)	101 30 80 100		
Wishihara				
Urasoe	(7)	280	(1)	550
Southern Okinawa	(1) (4) (4) (1)	(1) (1)		
Shuri	(1)	300		
Oroku				
Tomigusuku	(1)	60		
Itoman			(1)	35
Kanogusuku				
Miwa				
Takemine	(1) (2)	250 70		

	DE 32	53	54	55	DE 52	53	54	55	DE 52	53	54	55	
Shi-Oho-Son													
Kochinda													
Gushichan										(1)	(1)		
										30	150		
Tamagusuku													
Chinen													
Sashiki													
Yonbaru									(1)	(1)			
									10	30			
Ozato													
Haebaru									(1)			(1)	
									72			20	

	DE 52	53	54	55	DE 52	53	54	55	DE 52	53	54	55	DE 52	53	54	55
Shi-Oho-Son																
Reservior																
Okinawa Gunto	(3)	(6)	(8)	(3)					(7)	(4)			(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)
Northern Okinawa																(4)
Kunigami																(4)
Ogimi																(1)
																200
Higashi																
Hanoji																
Yagaji																
Naki jin																
Kaminotobu																
Motobu																
Yabu																(1)
																3
Nago																
Onna																
Kushi																
Ginoza																

Shi-Cho-Son Kin DE 52 53 54 55 DE 52 53 54 55 DE 52 53 54 55 DE 52 53 54 55
 Central Okinawa (1) (3) (4) (1) (7) (4) (1) (2) (2)
 Ishikawa
 Misato (1) 23
 Yonagusuku (3) 20 (2) 115
 Katsuren (4) 41
 Gushikawa (2) 210
 Goeku (1) 50 (1) 1,000
 Yomitan
 Kadena
 Chatan
 Kitanakagusuku
 Nakagusuku
 Ginowan (1) (2) 81 80
 Nishihara

Shi-Cho-Son DE 52 53 54 55 DE 52 53 54 55 DE 52 53 54 55 DE 52 53 54 55
 Urasoe (1) 300 (7) 214
 Southern Okinawa (2) (3) (2) (2) (1)
 Shuri
 Oroku (1) 200 (2) 225
 Tomigusuku (1) 50
 Itoyan
 Kanegusuku (1) 70
 Miwa
 Takamine
 Kochinda
 Gushichan (1) 115 (1) 10
 Tamagusuku
 Chinen
 Seshiki
 Yonabaru

<u>Shi-Cho-Son</u>	<u>DE</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>DE</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>DE</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>55</u>
Ozato			(2)	60											
Haebaru			(1)	40											

4. CONVERSION TABLE

(1) Square Measure (for Land)

<u>Tsubo</u>	<u>Tan</u>	<u>Cho</u>	<u>Sq. Ft.</u>	<u>Acre</u>
1.	0.003	0.0003	35.584	0.0008
300,000	1.	0.1000	30,675.300	0.2250
3,000,000	10,000	1.	106,753,000	2.4500
1,224,000	4,080	0.4080	43,560,000	1.

(2) Capacity

<u>Go</u>	<u>Sho</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Koku</u>	<u>Bushel</u>
1.	0.100	0.010	0.001	0.005
10,000	1.	0.100	0.010	0.051
100,000	10,000	1.	0.100	0.511
1,000,000	100,000	10,000	1.	5.117
195,400	19,540	1.954	0.1954	1.

(3) Weight

<u>Kin</u>	<u>Pound</u>	<u>Short Ton</u>
1.	1.322	0.0006
0.755	1.	0.0005
1,511.970	2,000.000	1.

(4) Exchange Rate of Currency

1 U.S. dollar = 120 B Yen

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

Findings of the Cabinet Conference
Met on July 4, 1952

C O N T E N T S

page

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

Findings of the Cabinet Conference
met on July 4, 1952

CHAPTER I
GENERAL PROVISIONS

(Purpose)

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

(Definitions)

Article 2. The term "land" used in the present Instructions shall mean the property provided for in Article 2 of the Law for Special Measures regarding Use of Land, Etc., effectuated as a result of the enforce-

ment of the Administration Agreements under Article 3 of the United States-Japan Security Treaty.

2. The term "use" herein used shall mean the leasing by the Japanese Government of land, etc. for the purpose of furnishing them to the Stationary Forces.
3. The term "use, etc." shall mean the leasing or purchasing by the Government of land, etc. for the purpose of furnishing them to the Stationary Forces.
(Time of Appraisal and Value)

- Article 3. The computation of rents, purchase prices and compensations incidental to the use of land, etc. provided in the present Instructions shall be made based on the value of the land, etc. at the time of the commencement of use or the renewal of contract, in the case of lease; at the time of purchase, in the case of purchase; and at the time of the occurrence of damage, in the case of intermediate compensation while in use, and the termination or alteration of survey, investigation or use.
2. The computation of compensations incidental to the alteration in quality or in form of land, etc. in use, and profits to be paid by the owners of the property for such alteration of buildings shall be made based on the value of the land, etc. at the time of restitution.
 3. Where the value of land, etc. is under control in accordance with the

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provisions of the Ordinance for Control of Land Rents and House Rents and other laws and ordinances, such computation shall be made based on the value determined within the limitation set forth in the same laws and ordinances.

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

(Deliberation with the Procurement Agency)

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

CHAPTER II
RENTS FOR USE OF LAND, ETC. AND COMPENSATIONS

Section 1
Rents

(Standards for Computation)

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

(Land)

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

2. In the case of land on which no fixed assets tax is charged, the rent shall

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be the value of the land computed in consideration of the value per tsubo of similar land in the vicinity, multiplied by the annual yield on the land capital.

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

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

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

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

(a) The income from farming shall be the total amount of income obtainable from farming, being the aggregate of the prices of

the farming products sold, the incomes from silk-raising, and other miscellaneous agricultural incomes.

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

- (1) Expenses for seedling
- (2) Cost of fertilizer
- (3) Cost of hired labor
- (4) Expenses for exterminating vermin and weed
- (5) Depreciation for agricultural tools
- (6) Expenses for irrigation
- (7) Cost of cattle labor
- (8) Power rate
- (9) Depreciation for buildings and structures for farming

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

(Buildings)

Article 8. Where no control amount is established, the rent of building (in-

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cluding the attached equipment, hereinafter the same) shall be the aggregate of the net house rent of the building computed in accordance with the following provisions and the land rent.

1. The net house rent shall be the aggregate of the registered value multiplied by the annual yield on the building capital, the fixed assets tax, the depreciation, and the fire insurance premium rate.
2. The net rent of building on which no fixed assets tax is charged shall be the aggregate of the value of the building computed in consideration of the value per tanbo of similar buildings in the vicinity multiplied by the annual yield on the building capital, the depreciation cost and the amount corresponding to the fire insurance premium.
3. The net rent of a building the registered value of which is specially reduced in order to furnish the same to the Stationary Forces shall be the aggregate of the amount computed out as provided in the preceding paragraph and the fixed assets tax.
4. The amount corresponding to the rent shall be computed as provided in

Article 6.

(Part of Building)

Article 9. The rent of a part of a building shall be the rent of the entire

building computed out in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Article multiplied by the ratio of the floor space of the leased part against that of the entire building.

(Structures and Equipment)

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

(Movable Property)

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

2. The necessary expenditure shall be the aggregate of the actual value of the property multiplied by the annual yield on the movable property capital.
(Land for Business, Etc.)

Article 12. Where the use of land for business, etc. makes it objectively impossible to use the same property for any other business purpose, the rent of such land, etc. shall be the amount computed in accordance with the provisions of Article 6 and Article 8 to 11 inclusive plus the part of the net profit attributable to the farming of the same land, etc. In the case

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of private business, the estimated annual net profit shall include an amount corresponding to 80% of the cost of the owner's labor.

Section 2.

COMPENSATION INCIDENTAL TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF USE

(Standing Crops)

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

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

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shall be the income roughly estimated on the basis of the average yield of the pasturage for the past three (3) years less the operating expenses normally expended before the commencement of use.

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

(Standing Trees, Bamboos, and Other Perennial Plants)

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

1. Standing Trees for Lumber

- (1) The value of a standing tree in a forest over the felling age (the lowest age fit for felling current with the locality, hereinafter the same) shall be the aggregate of the unit price established

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shed for the kind of tree multiplied by the lumber volume and the prices of twigs, bark and other residual products.

(NOTE)

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

X - Assessed unit price

A - Unit Price of lumber in the nearest market

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

n - Period for recovery of capital

B - Total of business expenses per unit of lumber volume

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

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

- (1) In the case of a standing tree in a forest over the felling age,

the value of its trunk and twigs shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of sub-paragraph (1) of the preceding paragraph.

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

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

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

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

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

(2) The value of bamboo root-stocks shall be the annual average net

profit obtainable from the bamboo grove divided by the annual yield.

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

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

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

(Transplanting of Standing Troos of Bamboos)

Article 15. Where standing trees or bamboos growing on the land to be used are transplanted, the compensation shall cover the expenses for transplantation (including the expenses for rooting, transportation, and replantation).

The amount, however, shall not exceed the value of the standing troos or bamboos.

(Moving or Transfer of Buildings, Structures or Equipment)

Article 16. Where buildings, structures or equipment on the land to be used are

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

(Removal of Buildings, Structures or Equipment)

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

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

(Transfer of Movable Property)

Article 18. Where movable property on the land to be used in transferred, the compensation shall be the aggregate of the expenses for packing and trans-

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portation and other necessary expenses for the transfer thereof. The expenses for transfer, however, shall not exceed the cost of reacquisition of the same property depreciated in accordance with the number of years lapsed before the commencement of use and the condition of maintenance and preservation thereof.

(Travel expenses for Removal of Persons)

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

(Compensation regarding Fishery)

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

1. For fishery under the fishing right or the fishing ground right, the compensation shall be 80% of the amount obtained by reducing the estimated fishery income from the average annual fishery income for the years during with the fishing right or the fishing ground right is placed under restriction.
- (1) The average annual fishery income shall be obtained by first determining the average quantity of fish caught, or haul, for the years during which the fishing right or the fishing ground right is placed under restriction, on the basis of the average haul for

any three years or more before the commencement of use; then multiplying the average haul thus obtained by the price of fish at the time of the commencement of use; and finally deducting from the product the operating expenses computed based on the cost at the time of the commencement of use.

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

(3) The operating expenses shall include:

1. Depreciation for fishing vessels.
2. Expenses for the repair of fishing vessels.
3. Expenses for fishing vessels' fittings.
4. Expenses for cotton fishing nets and ropes, manilla hemp products, and other fishing implements.
5. Expenses for fuel oil.
6. Labor cost.

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7. Depreciation for buildings and structures.

8. Selling commission

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

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

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

4. Where it is required to transplant the fishes or shells cultivated in a restricted water area to another water area, the compensation shall be

the aggregate of the expenses required for transplantation and the estimated decrease in the income.
(Other Rights)

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

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

Article 23. Where land, etc., are utilized for any subsidiary business or side business and the use thereof inevitably results in the temporary suspension of such business, the compensation shall be the estimated net profit

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obtainable from the same subsidiary or side business during the period required for the transfer thereof. (In the case of a private business, the provisions of the proviso to Article 12 shall apply.)
(Holiday Allowances)

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

Article 25. Where the use of land, etc., renders it inevitable to reduce or discontinue business, and the enterprizer is forced to discharge his employees, the compensation shall be equal to the amount of the discharge notice allowances to be paid by the enterprizer to each of such employees.
2. The date of discharge notice provided for in the preceding paragraph shall be the day one week after the day the Chief of Procurement Bureau or his agent issued the notice of use to the enterprizer or any other person responsible for the same enterprize.

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(Retirement Allowances)

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

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

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(Fixed Expenses)

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

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

Section 3

Intermediate Compensation during
the Period of Use
(Intermediate Compensation)

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

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

2. For the destruction of movable property, the compensation shall be the cost of reacquisition of the same property depreciated in consideration of the number of years elapsed before the time of destruction.
3. For the destruction of standing trees and bamboos, the compensation shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of the following sub-items:
 - (1) Where the destroyed tree or bamboo can be carried out, the compensation shall be the value of the same tree or bamboo computed in accordance with the provisions of Article 14, less the value of the portion of the tree or bamboo that can be carried out.
 - (2) Where the destruction of a standing tree or bamboo is perfect and leaves no remainder at all, or where the destroyed tree or bamboo can not be carried out, the compensation shall be the value of the tree or bamboo computed in accordance with the provisions of Article 14. Where, however, compensation is made by the Government for the destruction of a standing tree or bamboo, the remaining part thereof covered by the compensation shall belong to the Government.
 - (2) Where damage has been caused to standing crops or perennial products growing on the land in use, the compensation shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of Article 13.

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

(Expenses for Repair of Structures)

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

Section 4

Compensations and Profits to be
Returned Incidental to Restitution

(Land)

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

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

(Buildings, Structures and Equipment)

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

1. Where it is deemed necessary to restore the property to be restituted to its original status at the time of the commencement of use.
 - (1) The amount required for such restoration --- Cost of Restoration, and
 - (2) The value of the remaining materials produced in such event that stand further utilization --- Value of Remaining Materials.
2. Where it is deemed rational from the viewpoint of social economy to deliver the property as it is at present,
 - (1) The value of the property at the time of restitution in its original status at the time of the commencement of use --- Value at the Time of the Commencement of Use,
 - (2) The value of the property to be restituted --- Value at the time of Restitution,
 - (3) Expenses required for repairing cracks, if any --- Repair Cost, and the value of the remaining materials produced in such event --- Value of Remaining Materials.

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- (2) Where the total of the cost of restoration, the value at the time of the commencement of use, and the repair cost mentioned above exceeds the total of the value at the time of restitution and the value of the remaining materials, the balance between the two shall be granted as compensation; and where the total of the value at the time of restitution and the value of the remaining materials exceeds the total of the cost of restoration and the repair cost, the balance between the two shall be returned to the Government as profits.

(Movable Property)

Article 34. The compensation incidental to the restitution of used movable property shall be computed out, based on the conditions thereof at the time of restitution, in accordance with the provisions of the following items:

1. For destroyed or lost movable property, the compensation shall be computed out in accordance with the provisions of Article 30 item 2.

For damaged movable property, the compensation shall be the amount equal to the value of the property at the time of restitution multiplied by the rate of damage determined based on the conditions at the time of restitution.

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(Standing Trees or Bamboos, and Perennial Agricultural Products)

Article 35. Where standing trees or bamboos, or other perennial agricultural products growing on the land to be restituted have been removed, destroyed or blighted during the period of use, the compensation shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of Article 14.

2. For damages of standing trees or bamboos or other perennial agricultural products caused by shells or bullets, the compensation shall be computed out appropriately in accordance with the extent of the damages thus caused.
(Return of Persons or Goods)

Article 36. Where, in restituting land, etc. that have been in use, it is deemed necessary to return persons or goods to the same land, etc., the compensation shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of the following items:

1. In returning goods, the compensation shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of Articles 16 and 18.
2. In returning persons, the compensation shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of Article 19.

(Expenses for Administration)

Article 37. Where, in restituting land, etc. that have been in use, excepting movable property, it is deemed impossible to utilize the property for the purpose for

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which it has formerly been designed unless it is restored to its original status, or repaired or rehabilitated, the compensation shall be an amount not exceeding the rent of the same land, etc. for three months in proportion to the extent of the restoration or repair thereof.

CHAPTER III

PURCHASE PRICES AND COMPENSATIONS

INCIDENTAL TO

PURCHASE OR DESTRUCTION OF LAND, ETC.

Section 1

Land

(Land Other than Farmland, Pasture Land, and Cattle Farm)

Article 38. In the purchase of land other than farmland, pasture land and cattle farm, the compensation shall be computed out in accordance with the provisions of the following

1. The computation shall be made on the basis of the registered value of the land to be purchased.
2. Where there is a great difference between the purchase price of similar land in the neighborhood and the registered value of the same, or where there is

no registered value at all, the compensation shall be computed out in accordance with the price per tsubo of such land, etc.

3. In the purchase of land which has been in use, the compensation shall be computed out in consideration of the price per tsubo of such land in the neighborhood as belongs to the same category at the time of purchase, in its original status at the time of the commencement of use. For those properties requisitioned by the Allied Forces, the compensation shall be the price per tsubo of such properties in their original status at the time of requisition.
4. In the case of the purchase of residential ground in a clearing, the compensation shall be the amount computed out in accordance with the provisions of item 1 above plus the expenses required for the forming of the residential ground.

(Farmland, Pasture Land, and Cattle Farm)

Article 39. In purchasing farmland, pasture land, or cattle farm, the purchase price shall be computed out in accordance with the provisions of the following items:

1. In the case of farmland, the purchase price shall be computed out in accordance with the method of appraisal used in assessing the wealth tax, for owner-cultivated land, tenant-land, and the right of cultivation respectively.

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2. In the case of a clearing sold in accordance with the Law for Special Measures for the Establishment of Landed Farmers, the purchase price shall be the selling price determined in the same Law plus the cost of the improvement of the clearing (excluding the Government subsidy).
3. In the case of pasture land or cattle farm, the purchase price shall be the amount computed out in accordance with the method of appraisal used in assessing the wealth tax, for owner-cultivated pasture land, tenant pasture land, owner-cultivated cattle farm, and tenant cattle farm respectively, plus the amount obtained by dividing the annual income from the utilization of such land by the annual rate of yield.

(Compensation for the Abandonment of Farming)

Article 40. In the case of the purchase of farmland, an amount equal to the compensation for the abandonment of farming shall be added to the purchase price computed in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph Article.

The compensation for the abandonment of farming shall be an amount equal to the estimated agricultural income obtainable from the utilization of the farmland for 4 to 6 years, determined in consideration of similar cases of compensations for destruction of farmland in the neighborhood.

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2. Where, in the case of the preceding paragraph, compensation has been made for the abandonment of farming in the form of the initial cost at the time of requisition, the amount for the purchased land shall be deducted therefrom.
(Perennial Agricultural Products)

Article 41. Where, on the land to be purchased, there are perennial agricultural products which are intransplantable (e. g. fruit-trees, mulberry trees, tea-plants, etc.), the purchase price shall be computed out in accordance with the provisions of Article 14 item 5.
(Special Agricultural Products)

Article 42. For intransplantable special agricultural products growing on the land to be purchased, the purchase price shall be the amount obtained by dividing the annual income for that year by the annual rate of yield.

Section 2

Buildings, Structures,
Equipment, and Movable
Properties

(Buildings)

Article 43. The purchase price of a building shall be the estimated cost of reconstruction of the same building depreciated in accordance with the

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number of years elapsed before the purchase and the conditions of maintenance and preservation.
(Structures)

Article 44. The purchase price of a structure or equipment shall be the estimated cost of reconstruction of the same structure or equipment depreciated in accordance with the number of years elapsed before the purchase and the conditions of maintenance and preservation.
(Movable Properties)

Article 45. The purchase price of movable property shall be the estimated cost of reconstruction of the same property depreciated in accordance with the number of years elapsed before the purchase and the condition of maintenance and preservation.
(Buildings, Structures, Equipment and Movable Property in Use)

Article 46. The purchase price of a buildings, structure, equipment or movable property in use shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing three Articles, in consideration of the original status at the time of the commencement of use (or at the time of requisition in the case of such property requisitioned by the Allied Forces).

Section 3
Others

(Goodwill)

Article 47. The purchase price of land for business shall be the aggregate of the value of the land computed out in accordance with the provisions of Article 30, 43 and 44, and the amount computed out based on the excess net profit for one year, reduced in accordance with the terminable annuity formula for the estimated number of years required for gaining the appropriate excess net profit.

(NOTE)

$$G \quad P \quad \frac{1}{(1 - i)^n}$$

G Compensation for the loss of the goodwill

P Excess net profit for one year

n Estimated number of years required for gaining the excess net profit

i Interest rate for conversion

Article 48. Where the land is being utilized for the operation of subsidiary or side business, and the purchase thereof renders the conducting of such business objectively impossible, the compensation shall be an amount equal to the estimated annual income for one year.

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(Other Rights)

Article 49. In the case of the termination of the rights provided for in Article 5 of the Law for Requisition of Land, excepting the right of cultivation, the compensation shall be computed out appropriately in accordance with the contents of the right.

(Application of Provisions)

Article 50. The provisions of Articles 13 to 29 inclusive shall apply mutatis mutandis to compensations incidental to requisition.

CHAPTER IV

OTHER COMPENSATIONS

(Rent of Temporary Residence)

Article 51. Where the use of land, etc. necessitates the lease of a temporary residence or a temporary school-house, the compensation shall be computed out in accordance with the provisions of the following terms:

1. In the case of a temporary residence, the compensation shall be an amount not exceeding the rent of the same building for three months.
2. In the case of a school-house, the compensation shall be an amount equal to the monthly rent of the school-house multiplied by the number of months required.

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(Removal of Passage-ways and Waterways)

Article 52. Where the use of land results in the suspension of traffic or in the traffic difficulty, or where it produces a blind alley, or again where it prevents the utilization of waterways, the compensation shall be equal to the amount required for the alteration or construction of such passage-ways or waterways, within an extent that certain areas lying therealong might derive as much benefit as before.

(Expenses for Religious Rites)

Article 53. Where a shrine, budhist temple, church, grave-yard or any other religious facilities are removed from the land to be used, the expenses required for performing the religious rites incidental to such transfer or removal (e. g. mass for the repose of the soul of the dead, religious service, etc.) shall be added to the amount of compensation provided for

In Articles 16 and 17.

(Remaining Property)

Article 54. Where the use of a part of land or a part of a building belonging to the same owner results in the reduction of the value of the remaining part of such property, the compensation shall be equal to the amount of decrease.

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2. Where the construction, alteration, extension, or repair of passages, drains, fences, railings or other structures, or earthen walls or levees on the remaining part of such property is necessary, the compensation shall be the amount of expenses required for such construction, extension, repair, etc.

(Adjoining Property)

Article 55. Where, as a result of the use of land, etc., it becomes necessary to construct, alter, extend, or repair passages, drains fences, railings, or other structures, or earthen walls or levees on any piece of land other than the property in use and the adjoining property provided for in the preceding Article, the compensation shall be equal to the construction expenses required therefor.

(Survey, Investigation, Etc.)

Article 56. Where, prior to the use of land, survey or investigation thereof was carried out, or obstacles were removed or felled, the compensation shall be appropriately computed out, based on the extent of the damage or inconvenience directly suffered by the owner or occupant thereof.

(Termination of Use)

Article 57. The compensation for the loss resulting from the termination of the

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use-of land or the alternation thereof shall be computed out appropriately in accordance with the provisions of any applicable Article or item in Chapters II and III, based on the actual situation of the individual case.

(Rights on National Property)

Article 58. Where national property is being used by an individual or a juridical person or a public corporation under a lease contract or a permission for temporary use, the compensation for the termination of such right shall be computed out in accordance with the provisions of the following items:

1. For any property which the leases has established in the national property and which he is compelled to leave there, the compensation shall be the cost of reacquisition thereof depreciated in consideration of the number of years that have elapsed before the termination of the right and the condition of maintenance and preservation.