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(1) 米国下院軍事委員会分科委員会調査団の公聴会記録

昭和 年 月 日

第 号

軍用土地調査団公聴会に於ける証人の証言原稿(英文)
及び外玉人の帰化に関する民政省書翰原文送付
いたします

南方連絡事務所長

外務省アジア局第五課長殿

總理府

- C O P Y -

UNITED STATES CIVIL ADMINISTRATION OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS
Office of The Deputy Governor
APO 331

RCCA-GL 014.33

11 Oct. 1955

SUBJECT: Naturalization of a Foreigner in
the Ryukyus

TO : Chief Executive
Government of The Ryukyu Islands

1. Reference is made to your letter, GRI-LA-216, dated 22 August 1955, subject: "Naturalization of a Foreigner in the Ryukyus".

2. This office does not desire at this time to enter into a discussion of residual sovereignty as mentioned in your letter nor into residual nationality which is an adjunct thereto since the term has never been, to our knowledge, authoritatively described or delimited. It is further not considered pertinent to the question raised in reference letter.

3. Article III, paragraph 1 of CA Ordinance No. 69 prescribes the qualifications of those who are entitled to all the privileges and obligations of a Ryukyuan in the Ryukyu Islands. At the present time these consist of those whose names are entered in the family registers of the Ryukyu Islands through:

- a. Birth in a household already registered in the Ryukyu Islands;
- b. Approval of transfer of a family register from Japan;
- c. Provisions of other laws.

Qualifications under 3.b. above requires no action or approval of a government outside the Ryukyu Islands. Qualification under 3. c. is not considered at this time since no other laws concerning naturalization have been promulgated.

4. Because of the serious overpopulation and economic problems of the Ryukyu Islands, it is considered that transfers of family registers into the Ryukyus be kept to a minimum. On the other hand, because of wartime family dislocations some provisions are necessary for return of Ryukyuan who had formerly transferred family registers to Japan and for admission

of those persons in Japan whose supporting relatives are in the Ryukyus. The present provisions are not established as a procedure for nationals of any other country than as specified by the Ordinance to become a Ryukyuan.

5. If a case arises requiring the creation or transfer of a family in the Ryukyu Islands of a person other than as presently provided, suitable legislation may be considered.

FOR THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR:

G. P. BURCHETT
Capt. AGC
Chief of Admin



Schedule of Briefings by Ryukyuan Representatives
Monday, 24 October 1955

1. Shuhei HIGA, Chief Executive, Government of the Ryukyu Islands, subject: Opening Statement, 10 minutes in English
2. Hiroshi SENAGA, Chief of the Statistics Bureau, Government of the Ryukyu Islands, subject: Background of the Land Problem and Methods of Compensation, 40 minutes in English
3. Saneo MAKIYA, Director of Legal Affairs Department, Government of the Ryukyu Islands, subject: Changes and Abolition of Certain Ordinances Pertaining to Land, 10 minutes in Japanese
4. Choko KUWAE, Chairman of the Federation of Shi-Cho-Son (City-Town-Village) Military Land Committees, subject: Inadequacy of Present Payments and Undesirability of Lump-Sum Payment, 10 minutes in Japanese
5. Chojoyo OYAMA, Chairman, Special Land Committee of the Legislature, Government of the Ryukyu Islands, subject: Objection to Additional Land Requirements by U.S. Forces in the Ryukyu Islands, 10 minutes in Japanese
6. Shusei HIGA, Chairman of the Mayors Council Land Committee, subject: Miscellaneous Problems concerning Compensation i.e., Restoration to Original State of that Land Released by U.S. Forces to the Ryukyuans, 10 minutes in Japanese
7. Kunihiro OHAMA, Speaker of the Legislature, Government of the Ryukyu Islands, subject: Closing Remarks, 5 minutes in Japanese

Statement by Mr. Shuhei Higa
Chief Executive of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands
24 October 1955

Honorable Chairman Price and Members of Armed Services
Committee of the House of Representatives:

Representing the people of the Ryukyu Islands, I hereby wish to express our hearty welcome and appreciation for your kind visit to Okinawa for the purpose of making a first-hand investigation of the military land problem which now urgently confronts us.

I again wish to thank you for the special and favorable consideration given to this problem when the Ryukyus Land Delegation requested satisfactory solution of this problem before your Committee last June.

We, the Ryukyuans, sincerely expect that your reports and recommendations to the Congress based upon your fair judgment of the special economic and social conditions of Okinawa, will result in solving this pressing problem and consequently, contribute greatly toward the establishment of a firm basis of mutual cooperation of our two peoples for the common cause of peace and security of free nations.

The island of Okinawa is small and its population density is extremely high. Approximately 1,142 persons live on one square mile of land. Agriculture is the basic industry of our economy; over 50 per cent (72,600 families) of the total family units are engaged in farming and an average farmer cultivates only eighttenths of an acre.

However, despite the poorness of the economy, more than 40,000 acres of land have been acquired by the U.S. Forces. This area consists of 13 per cent of the total land area and included in this is 17 per cent of the total farm area of Okinawa. 50,000 families are involved in the land acquisition.

These farmers are not only deprived of such valuable land, but they are also deprived of equitable compensation for its use. Hence, the livelihood of the people who have been affected has been reduced to one of extreme poverty. For this reason, we, the people of Okinawa are urgently requesting for an early solution to the land acquisition problem. We believe that when private properties are expropriated by virtue of the right of eminent domain, the loss resulting from such action must be equitably compensated with due respect to the rights of private property, according to the spirit of democracy.

We firmly believe that the compensation which the United States has paid the landowner so far is not equitable. As the result of inequitable compensation, most of the dispossessed landowners are renting land in their present location at a much higher rate than what the U.S. Forces are paying them as rent for their old sites which they own. Also, the sums allotted as compensation for buildings and improvements are too small to permit reconstructing of similar structures which were lost. Especially in the case of farmland, in spite of the fact that

through normal cultivation farmland produces a net annual income of \$348.25 per acre of paddy land and \$322.25 per acre of dry farm, the people receive rent from the U.S. Forces only in the amount of \$42.84 and \$33.66 per acre per year respectively.

The U.S. Forces District Engineer has made fundamental mistakes in computing land values, therefore, compensation is extremely unreasonable. The present rental rate of 6 per cent of the estimated land value is based on the assumption that farmland is capital and that compensation for it is the rental obtainable from leasing the land. This value was originally estimated by District Engineer to be 10 to 50 per cent above the land value registered at the district registration office. However, in Okinawa there is no real relationship between the registered land value and the actual land sales value. In an investigation conducted by our Statistics Bureau it was found that the actual land sales value, on the average, is three times higher than the registered land value.

However, farmland should not be compensated according to the sales value of land. The real value to the farmer of his farmland is not the rent that can be obtained from it; rather, it is the income that can be derived from the land. Farming is the only means that provides both income and employment for the members of a family. It absorbs the surplus and unemployed population, as well as unemployables, such as the old people and the women, whose help is

necessary for a farm family to make a living. Therefore, compensation for farmland should be based on the net agricultural income obtainable from the farm.

The United States Army's proposal of establishing long term easements and making lump sum payments to the extent of the land value appraised by the U.S. Forces has caused much complaint from the landowners. The landowners consider lump sum payment of rental unfavorably because there is no distinct difference, it seems to them, between such payment and the sale of their land. Furthermore, it is believed that the lump sum payment received will not be utilized or invested wisely. The dispossessed farmers who lack experience in non-agricultural fields will face difficulties in starting new businesses among keen competition. Consequently, even if have a large amount of money they cannot use the money effectively as an investment either for buying new land or for starting a new business. In fact, it is more than likely that it would be wasted in every day living.

It is also believed that, lump sum payment will not assist the landowners in any considerable way in relocating themselves in undeveloped or unused areas in the Ryukyu Islands. The reason is that areas in Yaeyama and Okinawa are limited and are not capable of absorbing a huge number of dispossessed landowners.

Thus, the proposed lump sum payment is regarded by the farmers to be an economically unsound plan.

Annual rental is more beneficial for the general run

of landowners than a lump sum payment because under the annual rental 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 a lump sum payment.

Also, there are a considerable number of dispossessed landowners who are either partially or completely unemployed. With the decrease in Military construction work and with the anticipated annual increase in the labor force, they are confronted with difficulties in locating new positions of employment. Therefore, in order to sustain their daily livelihood, what they need is not a large sum at one time, but a steady flow of cash income over the years.

It is sincerely requested that the United States Government give serious consideration to equitable compensation and continue the annual payment of such compensation.

The economic potential of the Ryukyu Islands was reduced considerably due to the acquisition of land by the U.S. Forces. Agricultural production is far below the pre-war level. Yet, despite the existence of economic hardships brought about by previous land acquisition it appears that the U.S. Forces are planning to aggravate this situation by requisitioning additional areas amounting to approximately 40,000 acres of land in Okinawa. This announcement has caused much distress among the people not only because they feel that they may be involved in the next relocation movement, but also because they feel that a considerable area of requisitioned land is

not currently being used, or is being used very inefficiently by the U.S. Forces.

Any additional requisition will further aggravate the misery which the landowners have undergone by spreading this feeling over a wider area. Up to the current time the land acquisition by the United States has taken over 13% of the total land area of Okinawa; therefore, additional land acquisition will increase the total to as much as of 25% of the total area of Okinawa.

The area to be newly requisitioned will for the most part be located in northern Okinawa where the population is less concentrated. However, many peoples' livelihood, will nevertheless be seriously effected. This area includes state or community forest land, which for years has been collectively utilized by the people. Hence a considerable number of people who presently obtain livelihood from this forest land will be deprived of a direct source of income. Farmland, too, will be seriously reduced by the additional acquisition.

Land acquisition has reduced the farmers area of cultivation and the peoples' area of freedom considerably. Any further shrinkage of our territory will result in added economic hardships to the families of the landowners' concerned. Therefore, in order to avoid such an imminent crisis we request the immediate release of all unused land which has been requisitioned and the cessation of any proposed acquisition of additional land.

In this short talk I have summarized to you the defects

of the present land policies which have been practised 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 our land requests be given serious consideration and that equitable land policies be enacted in our native land at the earliest possible date.

It is also requested that the earliest and most equitable compensation be made with greatest speed in accordance with applicable laws for damages to the land, property, and persons caused by the U.S. Forces and/or its personnel in Okinawa.

Statement by Mr. Hiroshi Senaga
Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, Government of the Ryukyu Islands
24 October 1955

Honorable Chairman Price and members of the Armed Services Committee:

To understand our claim for equitable compensation is to understand our economic status. Please allow me to explain our economic position and our views for the solution to the land problem.

Our economy is basically agricultural. It is agricultural because no other industry can produce as much security and as much happiness to our people. Even after the devastation of the last war and the installation of a new and large industry, the "U.S. Forces", our economy still remains agricultural.

Currently more than 50 per cent (72,600 households) out of a total of 136,845 households on Okinawa are agricultural despite the fact that only 61,900 acres of the total area of 314,000 acres in Okinawa is arable.

Farm cultivation is intensive with high utilization of the farm area as well as high utilization of farm products and by-products.

The existence of a large number of farm laborers has forced cultivation to be done intensively by hand. Crops are harvested all year round due to the favorable climate and farm soil is utilized intensively, about 1.41 times annually. No agricultural by-product is wasted. Leaves of

sugar cane and sweet potatoes are utilized for livestock feed. Therefore, despite the small land holding of a farmer, which on an average amounts to only 0.85 of an acre, an acre of farm land in Okinawa produces 16.8 times more than an acre of land in the United States and supports 190 times more population than an acre of farm land in the United States.

Farming is the only occupation which provides stable employment and income for all members of the family, irrespective of their age or sex, and therefore it is a highly prized possession, both economically as well as traditionally.

A farmer will encounter great difficulties in seeking employment other than in agriculture. This is due to the fact that the farmers in Okinawa are predominantly unskilled workers and that population pressure limits the employment of these unskilled laborers in other than agricultural endeavors. Another factor which an ex-farmer will encounter is that of the growing labor force. Each year it is estimated that 8,000 additional young people enter into the working age. Such competition makes his job even more insecure because the non-agricultural world prefers the strong and the enterprising.

The question therefore arises as to how such a condition influences the livelihood of the dispossessed landowners and his family.

In a survey of 4,781 dispossessed households it was determined that 28% of the labor force was partly or completely unemployed and 38% of the employed labor force changed occupation one or more times within the period of one year. Such

a result indicates that the dispossessed persons are encountering serious difficulty in seeking employment and that employment, if obtained, is not secure or that working conditions are not good. This survey further indicated that 69% of those employed were employed by the U.S. Forces for the most part as unskilled laborers or as housemaids, non-agricultural and non-U.S. Forces employment appears to very scarce.

Hence, it can be concluded that the dispossessed landowners, in general, are not doing very well and that his current employment status is very bad and his future employment status appears even dimmer. His standard of living is below the pre-relocation level and his income is very low. The average monthly salary which these 4,781 dispossessed families received was \$34.11 per month. This amount is very low when it is compared with the average monthly income of \$67.00 of an average agricultural household in Okinawa.

Future employment possibilities with the U.S. Forces also appear to be dismal. In 1952 the U.S. Forces employed as many as 70,000 persons. Since then the military labor force has been continuously reduced to as low as 51,000 in May 1955. Thus, the U.S. Forces as a source of future employment possibilities is not very bright.

Hence the only recourse for the dispossessed landowners appears to be the continuation of farming in other areas. However, it is practically impossible to acquire substitute

land, and even if such land is available it is available only in small and isolated plots, the acreage of which will not bring in enough income to warrant its cultivation. Possibility for continuing farming lies in the isolated localities of Yaeyama or northern Okinawa. But, much to our dismay, these areas are capable of absorbing only 2,000 families, whereas, the total dispossessed landowners number 50,000.

The U.S. land requisition has forced many landowners into tenant farming. These landowners chose to become tenant farmers because they felt they could not survive as a non-agricultural worker. They have also encountered much difficulty even in this type of work, for, they are allowed to farm only on small tracts of land in which they can barely eke out a living. Also, their period of stay on the farm is not protected by any written contract. Hence, the position of the tenants is not secure.

Therefore, the dispossessed landowners are currently undergoing extreme economic hardships with no hope of being relieved in the future. Rent currently being received for land that has been acquired is not sufficient to provide them with a livelihood equivalent to that of the pre-relocation level, nor is it adequate to cover the added expenses of relocation. Let us now examine the current U.S. Forces land compensation method.

The present rental is 6% of the estimated land value. This value was originally estimated to be 10 to 50% above the land values registered at the registration office. However,

on Okinawa the people recognize that there is no real relationship between the registered land value and the actual land value. On the average, the actual land value is three times above the registered land value and only 17% of the total sales cases which were surveyed agreed with the District Engineer's computation.

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 accepted as the standard for computation.

Compensation for the actual economic loss would be more equitable than the current District Engineer's method. The actual economic loss is the net agricultural income obtainable from the farmland. Therefore, it is highly improper in the case of farmland to estimate the rental on the basis of 6% of the estimated land value. In computing the farmland compensation, it must be brought in mind that farming in Okinawa is not a profit-making enterprise. Farming is the occupation which provides employment to all members of the family and which guarantees the subsistence of the family. Consequently, the cost of which guarantees the subsistence of the family. Consequently, the cost of the owner's labor is identical to the net agricultural income, and therefore, it should not be omitted when computing the net agricultural income.

Rental for non-agricultural land should be computed by considering the rental for similar land in the vicinity. In the case where such rental payment data is not available,

rental payment must be based upon the actual land value.

In the compensation for properties other than land, such as for buildings and structures, the Armed Forces are currently paying the owners 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 fees, cost of new materials, cost for carpenters, laying out of plots, construction of passage-way, electrical work, plumbing work, etc.

Compensation for land acquisition should cover all the losses resulting from the Military land requisition. The present policy of compensation considers only a part of the losses resulting from land requisition. They are as follows:

1. Rental for land or real property
2. The value of improvements acquired
3. Compensation for crops, tombs, structures, and/or other improvements on the lands acquired.

The scope of compensation and the U.S. Forces method of computation is not completely clarified at the present stage. It is known, however, that the compensation is not equitable, and the application of compensation method in each village is not uniform. Therefore, in order to arrive at an equitable solution, the current compensation should also include the following:

- a. Payment for expenses incurred in rebuilding structures; those expenses which were, over and above, the

amount previously received from the U.S. Forces for those properties, such as, expenses for 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 a despossessed 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 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, such as, expenses for transportation, religious rites, loss of employment due to relocation, etc.

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

STANDARD OF LIVING OF THE RELOCATED LANDOWNERS

Former site : Yomitan Son, Sobe
 Present site : Yomitan Son, Sobe, 6 han
 Date of relocation : 1952
 Date of survey : March 1955
 Number of households involved in relocation: 61 households
 Average number of family involved : 5 persons

Relocation influenced the farmers livelihood in the following manner:

1. The average acreage farmed was reduced from 0.42 acres to 0.07 acres.
2. Total employment was reduced 67%; from 93 employed persons to 64 persons.
3. The average family's annual income was reduced 63.4% from \$523.20 to \$331.73.
4. The average family's ability to spend was reduced 73.5%; from \$461.37 to \$339.00.
5. About 10% of the total income was derived from sales of properties.

The following is a table of annual income and expenditure of an average relocated household prior to and after relocation.

<u>Income</u>	<u>Prior to Relocation</u>	<u>After Relocation</u>	<u>Difference in percentage (prior-10%)</u>
<u>Total</u>	\$523.20	\$331.73	63.40%
Agricultural	210.72	45.99	21.83%
Non-agricultural Business	31.37	15.88	50.62%
Salary and Wages	274.37	243.37	88.07%
Sale of Prperties	6.74	26.49	516.66%

<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>Prior to Relocation</u>	<u>After Relocation</u>	<u>Difference in percentage (prior-100%)</u>
<u>Total</u>	\$461.37	\$339.00	73.47%
Agricultural	55.20	14.63	26.50%
Non-agricultural Business	0.82	5.64	687.80%
Salary and Wage	12.63	13.18	104.35%
Household Expenses	390.10	298.28	76.46%
Purchase of Properties	2.62	7.27	277.48%

PROPOSED METHODS FOR COMPUTING RENT

A. The rent for farmland is the total estimated agricultural income minus the total estimated agricultural expenditure.

1. The method for computing rental for paddy land.

a. Production:

(1) Paddy land produces 2 crops per year. The first rice crop occupies a greater area than the second crop. The utilization rate of an acre of paddy land averages approximately 1.78 times per year.

(2) The average production per crop of an acre of paddy land is 31.38 bushels.

(3) Therefore, the average annual production of an acre of paddy land is 55.86 bushels (31.38 bu. x 1.78).

b. Income:

(1) The average net income per acre of rice per crop is equal to \$192.21. The estimated income from raising rice for one crop period.

<u>Income per acre</u>	<u>Expenses per acre</u>	<u>Net income per acre</u>
\$267.48	\$75.27	\$192.21

Breakdown

<u>Income</u>	<u>Expenses</u>
<u>Income from polished rice</u>	Planting expense \$6.60
Amount of polished rice produced 29.10 bushels	Fertilizer expense \$24.49
Unit price \$8.63	Expense for materials \$0.24
Full amount <u>\$251.14</u>	Expenses for irrigation \$0.10

<u>Income from rice straw</u>	Expense for insect prevention \$5.61
Income per acre 2.48 (ton)	Expense for rice polishing \$13.23
Unit price \$5.44	Building expense \$2.93
Full amount \$13.75	Expense for farm implements \$12.69

<u>Income from rice bran</u>	Wages for hired worker \$4.86
Income per acre 3.20 (bushels)	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 bushels is for the raw rice and its manufactured quantity is 93.0 percent thereof

(2) The average annual income of an acre of rice is therefor \$342.13 (\$192.21 x 1.73).

c. Subsidiary income:

(1) The by-product of rice contributes approximately \$6.12 per acre per annum to livestock production. (Experience indicates that the by-products of paddy land contributed to 20% of the total production of livestock, whereas the by-products of dry farm land contributed about 80%).

d. Total income:

(1) Total paddy acreage requisitioned is 1,225.91 acres.

(2) Production income plus subsidiary income multiplied by the total acreage of paddy land is equal to the total income from paddy land or \$427,000 $(\$342.13 + \$6.12) \times 1,225.91$ acres.

2. The method of computing rental for dry farms.

a. In general, sweet potato farming occupies 76.76% of all dry land farming, soybean 10.19%, sugar cane 1.71% and vege-

tables 11.34%.

(1) Sweet potatoes, sugar cane, soybeans, and vegetables occupy, approximately, 93% of the total acreage of cultivated land in Okinawa.

(2) Crops are usually planted in the following combinations:

Sweet potato	76.76%
Soybean	10.19%
Sugar cane	1.71%
Vegetables (cabbage)	11.34%
<u>Total</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

b. The average income obtained from the 4 major crops is listed as follows:

	<u>Gross income (\$)</u>	<u>Expenses (\$)</u>	<u>Net income (\$)</u>
Sweet potato	239.05	60.85	178.20
Soybean	126.16	28.13	98.03
Sugar cane	371.12	121.30	249.82
Vegetable (cabbage)	568.13	103.61	464.52

c. The income obtained from an acre of average dry land farming is \$203.73. Income derived from an acre of dry farm land computed on the basis of the growing habits of the Okinawan farmers and the net income derived from those crops is presented below with appropriate calculations.

	<u>Income from crop per acre (in dollars)</u>	<u>Percentage of Crop</u>	<u>Income According to Percentage (in dollars)</u>
Sweet potato	178.20	76.76	136.79
Soybean	98.03	10.19	9.99
Sugar cane	249.83	1.71	4.27
Cabbage	464.52	11.34	52.68
Total		100.00	203.73

d. The utilization rate of an acre of dry farm land is

approximately 1.46 times per year on the average. The annual net income obtained from an acre of dry farm land is therefore \$297.45 ($\203.73×1.46).

e. Subsidiary income.

(1) The by-products of dry land farming contribute approximately \$24.80 per acre per annum to livestock production. (Experience indicates that the by-products of dry farm land contribute to 80% of the total production of livestock, whereas the by-products of paddy land contribute about 20%).

f. Total income.

(1) Total dry farm land acreage is 16,317.90 acres.

(2) Production income plus subsidiary income multiplied by the total acreage of dry farm land is equal to the total income obtainable from dry farm land or \$5,258,000 $(\$297.45 + \$24.00) \times 16,317.90 \text{ acres}$.

B. The rent for non-farming land is equal to the amount computed in accordance with the rental rate of neighboring similar land, or 6% of the estimated sales price of similar land.

1. The total compensation requested for 22,520.18 acres of non-agricultural land is \$1,982,023.67.

COMPENSATION REQUESTED

A. Annual Rental Compensation for Land

<u>Land Use Classification</u>	<u>Area (acre)</u>	<u>Rental per acre</u>	<u>Rental or amount of compensation (in dollars)</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>40,063.99</u>		<u>7,654,207.01</u>
<u>Agricultural Land total</u>	<u>17,543.81</u>		<u>5,672,183.34</u>
paddy Land	1,225.91		426,666.67
Upland	16,317.90		5,245,516.67
<u>Non-agricultural Land total</u>	<u>22,520.18</u>		<u>1,982,023.67</u>
Building lot	1,660.38	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	4,032	153.30	378,041.67

B. One-time Compensation for Properties other than Land and Expenses incurred as the result of Relocation

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Area (acre)</u>	<u>Rental or amount of compensation (in dollars)</u>
<u>Total</u>		<u>15,013,908.95</u>
Crops		220,492.67
Trees, bomboo		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 rites)		62,894.22
Compensation for abandonment of Farming		
Land disappeared (lost)	98.68	487,387.56
Land converted into roads	1,439.63	4,502,223.13
Remaining and adjoining property		695.23

Statement by Mr. Saneo Makiya
Director of the Department of Legal Affairs
Government of the Ryukyu Islands

Honorable Chairman Price and Members of the Armed Services
Committee of the House of Representatives:

Since the landing on Okinawa in April 1945, the Armed
Forces of the United States have requisitioned and taken
possession of certain real estate needed by the Army of Oc-
cupation.

It was legally recognized before the effective date of
the Japanese Peace Treaty that the United States could take
possession of real estate in Okinawa under the rules of Land
Warfare, and the provisions of the Regulations Respecting
the Laws and Customs of War on Land of the Hague Convention.

However, concurrently with the conclusion of the Japa-
nese Peace Treaty, the right of this possession to land became
annulled; therefore, it has become necessary to execute a
lease between individual land owners and the United States
Government. Consequently, Civil Administration Ordinance
number 91, dated 1 November 1952, was promulgated.

By this Ordinance, the Chief Executive of the Government
of the Ryukyu Islands is authorized to execute a lease with
the land owners under a Service Agreement concluded between
the U.S. Government and the Government of the Ryukyu Islands.
The lease contract shall be concluded between both parties
based on mutual agreement. Regarding this contract, the
opinions of both parties shall be satisfactorily presented.

However, in practice, under this Ordinance, land owners
have not been given a chance to discuss the lease contract
and were merely requested to answer either yes or no regard-
ing the acceptance of the rental appraisal of the District
Engineers. Therefore, most of the land owners refused to
execute a lease contract under this Ordinance, and this is
considered reasonable.

Moreover, the rejection in the execution of this con-
tract meant the application of Land Acquisition Ordinance
number 109.

Land acquisition by virtue of eminent domain is a final
and last means and should only be exercised after any and
all efforts have failed to accomplish the purposes in a free
nation where private property is respected.

CA Ordinance number 91, lacking such an effort of good
will, seems to be an easy way for land acquisition by virtue
of the right of eminent domain. For this reason, we request
a change to Civil Administration Ordinance number 91 in order
to give an opportunity to the land owners to express suffi-
cient opinions.

Civil Administration Ordinance number 109 was promulgat-
ed on 3 April 1953. This Ordinance is called the "Land Acqui-
sition Ordinance," and is applied against compulsory acquisi-
tion of private land when landowners refuse to execute a
lease contract.

We are against additional land acquisition; therefore,
we request immediate abolition of this Ordinance which we
believe to be no longer necessary.

Civil Administration Proclamation number 26 was promulgated on 5 December 1953. This Proclamation has confirmed an implied lease for such lands occupied by the United States on or before the effective date of the Proclamation.

This Proclamation, namely, has confirmed the right of the United States to occupy the lands without the consent of the land owners concerned after the effective date of the Japanese Peace Treaty.

In view of the respect for private properties in peacetime, it is a violation of laws to occupy real estate without the legal consent of the land owner concerned.

Of course, according to the Japanese Civil Code, the user shall return the profit earned to the owner, in case, the former used the land of the latter without his legal consent. Nevertheless, the right of use of land is not thus given to the user, and the land should be returned to the owner. I believe this is a fact in any country throughout the world.

Therefore, it is proper that equitable compensation should be made to the land owner whose land was used by the United States Government without legal consent although this does not entail the right of use.

It is difficult for us to understand that such an illegal law exists. Moreover, in carrying out this Proclamation, there are some illegal points; namely, this Proclamation confirmed the right of use for that land already acquired by the United States and further included the right of use for

the land which had not been in use by the United States Forces.

For example, in the cases of Isahama and Ie Shima, which have left many problems unsettled and which resulted from land acquisition, these lands were not used by the United States Forces just prior to the date of displacement since they had been used by the land owners concerned.

An example of misuse of this Proclamation is when the United States started requisitioning land being used by the land owners but which it had not actually used, insisting that the United States had the right to the use of the land without the legal consent of the owner.

Also, some people might insist that this Proclamation was promulgated by inevitable and/or imminent military necessity. If this is true, land acquisition should be limited to the minimum, and it is illegal to confirm the right of use of land which was not being used by the United States.

Furthermore, it is hard for us to understand that such land which has been acquired for use by the United States Forces, is being utilized by private business concerns.

We earnestly request the abolition of such a Proclamation at the earliest possible date and the immediate release of such land which is not used by the United States Forces.

Now, I would like to mention about Japanese State and Prefectural properties. Japanese State and Prefectural properties are at present under custody of the United States Government in accordance with the provisions of United States

Navy Military Government Proclamation number 7; but the United States Government has not confirmed the traditional customary right of the people in these lands.

It is clear, due to this fact, that the United States Government does not take the right of the people into consideration when such additional acquisition of land is exercised. This means the violation of the rights of the people which has been recognized by law in Okinawa. This traditional right is called "Right of Common" in the Japanese Civil Code. By this right, people in a certain area are authorized to control and profit collectively from a certain forestry area; that is, the interest derived from any other people's land is collectively enjoyed by a certain community.

These rights can be used against a third party without legal registration in the appropriate ledger, and such a right has been recognized in the general forests of Okinawa. The reason for the establishment of this right was due to the difficulty of transporting necessary lumber from other locations because our Okinawa is an isolated island in the ocean. Therefore, in order to secure a supply of lumber, the king of the Ryukyus permitted the local people to utilize the forests and mountains which belonged to the Kingdom and also encouraged reforestation and protection of forests by the people. This system has been followed by the Japanese Government, and the right of utilization has been preserved even though the ownership was transferred from King of the Ryukyus to the Japanese Government. This system is called

"An Organization of Kinchi-Minboku" (The Ownership belongs to the Government, but the right of utilization of vegetation benefitted the people).

The United States Government promulgated a Military Government Proclamation regarding respect for the rights of property at the time of the landing on Okinawa, and we viewed this Proclamation with great admiration at the beginning of the occupation.

At this time, after more than three years have elapsed since the effective date of the Japanese Peace Treaty, it is regretful to say that the United States Government is planning to deny the right possessed by the people which we have been enjoying since time immemorial. Some people might call this right an antiquated one, but it is impossible to maintain the social order when the right recognized by law is denied because of its antiquity. Also, the right is legally recognized as an indispensable one for the farmers who depend upon the natural economy which is not adaptable to the development of a commercial economy.

We earnestly expect that the United States Government will respect this right with sincerity.

The present United States Civil Administration Land Acquisition Commission, which was established as an organ for hearing appeals of land owners for adjustment of compensation, has included no member who is well acquainted with conditions which are peculiar to Okinawa. It is sincerely requested that one or more Ryukyuan members be included in order to decide the appeals equitably.

I have previously mentioned many things, but my point is that the United States Government should show its sincerity by respecting private property.

Therefore, I would like to request that your Government make clear its position concerning respect of private property, not only verbally but legally.

And also, I request that your Government show its respect for private property as a fundamental right of free nations and give us an opportunity to enjoy our livelihood.

I am going to close my explanation anticipating your sincere cooperation and sympathetic consideration. Thank you.

Statement by Choko Kuwae
Chairman of the Federation of SHI-CHO-SON
(City-Town-Village) Military Land Committees
24 October 1955

Honorable Chairman Price and Members of the Armed Service Committee, I wish to give you an explanation of the unreasonable and inequitable values at which the District Engineer has appraised the land requisitioned by the military by furnishing you with some information of actual cases.

1. The 500 relocated households in Goeku-Son are paying an annual rental of ¥55.03 per tsubo whereas they receive only ¥5.41 per year for land requisitioned by the military. In other words, with the land rentals received from an acre of military requisitioned land, the landowners can only secure 0.114 of an acre from other landowners.

2. The rental paid for the land which is being used by the Okinawa Housing Corporation for providing housing for military personnel at Ginowan-Son, Oyama, is ¥73,450 (\$612.08) per acre per year; however, the rental received for adjacent land on which the Ryukkyus Army Hospital is located is ¥6,243.26 (\$52.03) per acre, which is only one twelfth of that paid by the Okinawa Housing Corporation.

3. Similar to this, based upon free private contracts established between Americans and the landowners, the Americans who live in this same area are paying from ¥73,450 (\$612) to ¥146,900 (\$1,224.17) per acre per year, however, the annual rental for neighboring military requisitioned land is only between ¥6,243.26 (\$52.03) to ¥9,915.78 (\$82.63).

4. The lands at Futenma, which the USCAR Property Custodian Office is administering, are rented to the Okinawans in the name of United States Government. The annual rental is ¥73,450 (\$612) per acre, however, for the military requisitioned land which is just adjacent to this same land, the rental paid by the United States Government is only ¥9,915.78 (\$82.63).

I believe that it is quite unjust for the American Government to charge high rental to the Okinawans and at the same time pay them lower rentals.

5. When compared with other land rentals, the much lower rentals of the military requisitioned lands have decreased the income of the landowners considerably, and moreover, these landowners are facing a double hardship owing to the much higher rentals which they must pay between the Okinawans themselves. This is driving the dispossessed landowners to a destitute living status. Thus, social failures among the dispossessed landowners are created, which can be seen in the crim rate. The rate of crime among the people who have been dispossessed from their lands is 5.35%, which is twice as much as that of 2.27% for the people who have not had their lands requisitioned.

6. For ten years since the termination of the war, the U.S. Forces have requisitioned the lands and have provided no substitute land for the dispossessed landowners. No effort has been made to guarantee employment of these people nor have any provisions been made for resettlement of the dispossessed

by the extensive application of such provisions as Public Law 203 - 83d Congress, "For the relief of certain refugees, and orphans and the other purposes". Thus, they are not only without their ownlands in which they can dwell at ease, but they also are not able to secure credit from banks because lands which have been requisitioned are not accepted as security for loans. We now have many farmers who used to be more than average farmers before the war, but who now have fallen into the category of being unemployed or who cannot even get a job as a day laborer.

7. The current rentals for the military lands have been determined one-sidedly by the District Engineer without any negotiation with either the Government of the Ryukyu Islands or the landowners. Since the existing Proclamations and Ordinances provide for only the powers and procedures of land requisitioning for the United States Military Forces and make no substantial provisions regarding the rights of the landowners, there has been no opportunity given for adjustment between both sides prior to the compulsory acquisition, and landowners have been forced to leave their lands which are requisitioned no matter how disagreeable it is to accept the cheap rentals, and they are only allowed a chance for an appeal.

Now I will mention the reasons why we object to the proposed lump-sum payment of rentals through a long-term easement which absolutely can not be accepted in Okinawa;

1. One of the reasons stated by the United States Army for the proposed lump-sum payment is that it is to help

the dispossessed landowners raise the funds needed to resettle in other lands and to rebuild their means of livelihood. However, while there are 50,000 households of dispossessed landowners, the room for further resettlement located in Yaeyama and Okinawa is so small that it will only accommodate 2,000 households. Furthermore, there is very little arable land for sale, and even if there is some, it is scattered in small parcels far apart from each other. Therefore, it is impossible to obtain complete substitute land. The farmers, who are generally lacking in ability and experience in non-agricultural fields, will as a matter of course, face difficulties in starting new businesses among keen competition. In addition, in Okinawa with an underdeveloped economy there are few business enterprises in which to invest or to be employed. Therefore, it is more than likely that money obtained by a lump-sum payment will be wasted in everyday subsistence rather than being used as capital for resettlement or starting substitute businesses.

2. The second reason mentioned by the United States Army is that the lump-sum payment is less expensive than the annual rental payment. What is less expensive for the payer means also less payment for the payee. This is nothing but a unilateral and one-sided way of thinking without any respect being shown for landowners.

3. The third reason is that annual payment will cause repetition of the discussion on the equitability of the rental and the continued doubts therein. However, the complaints

resulting from the difficult living of the landowners who would waste the allotted sum will be stronger than that under annual payment, and it is rather to avoid the social uneasiness which is expected to be caused by the lump-sum payment.

4. The proposed amount of rental by U.S. Army is unreasonably low because it was based on the District Engineer appraisal which has made a fundamental mistake so that the proposed rental is not favorably considered by landowners.

5. In Okinawa, land truly represents family inheritance -- the benefit of which should be equally enjoyed by the descendants. Its loss in one generation in return for cash is considered to be practically a gross betrayal of trust to the family line. In Okinawa, there is no precedent for such lump-sum payment, and it is considered to be similar to the purchase of land. If the easement is purchased, the ownership of land becomes meaningless.

6. For Okinawans, land is the resting place of the soul and reflects a man's character. Even those who have migrated to North America and Hawaii, do not want to sell their land but keep it for their families.

7. Originally, Okinawan landowners on an average possessed approximately one acre of land has been acquired. What has been left for them is little and even if an equitable appraisal is made and the landowners are given a lump-sum payment, this amount of cash will not be sufficient to start a new enterprise nor to purchase land. Thus, the proposed lump-sum payment cannot be accepted by the people from the point of

either the economic-social status in Okinawa or the feeling of the landowners. It is, therefore, strongly requested that equitable rental be paid year by year.

8. The U.S. Government states that it is not in the position to compensate the losses inflicted upon the lands and other properties prior to the Japanese Peace Treaty which took effect starting April 28 of 1952, even though such losses were caused by Military base construction. In fact, however, the losses which were inflicted upon personal property by the work of base construction during the period of seven years 1945 to 1952 are great. In Japan all personal losses after the cease fire have been sufficiently compensated. Since the U.S. Government exercises the judicial, legislative and administrative powers over the Ryukyus, including diplomatic authority, and if the U.S. Government is not going to compensate for such damage, we believe the Japanese Government should be held responsible for compensation of such losses. Therefore, we request that the U.S. Government would request the Japanese Government to take appropriate action in this matter.

Statement by Chojo Oyama
Chairman, Special Land Committee of the Legislature,
Government of the Ryukyu Islands
24 October 1955

Honorable Chairman Price and members of the House Armed Services Committee:

Among the four principles concerning the land problem, I wish to express the requests of the people as to "the problem, I wish to express the requests of the people as to "the problem of land acquisition" as well as "the release of unused lands" which has an especial great effect upon the lives of the people.

At present, 12.7 per cent of the total area of Okinawa or 40,000 acres is now used for military purposes. Out of this 44% is arable land. Over 50,000 farmers have lost their lands and are obliged to find their jobs in other places. Farmers at the present time are securing less rental from the Military while they are paying more in the area to which they have been displaced and such a contradictory status is torturing the farmers. However, a matter which is more important is that these farmers, who have throughout their lives only been farmers, are now forced into a competitive world where they cannot meet the situation, this is much more of a torture to them.

For you who have come to Okinawa for the first time, it may be that you have no idea how many farmers have been forced away from their occupation of farming and have been distressed by instability in living up to this date. But later when

you take a look at the evacuated villages, especially Ie Shima and Isahama and inspect in detail what type of house they live in and what kind of food they eat, you may be able to have some idea about their situation as a whole.

Year after year, these evacuated villages are getting more impoverished. This indicates nothing but how great the acquisition of land has affected the future lives of the people.

Nevertheless, according to plans at this time, it is said that the land of 12,000 acres will be additionally requisitioned for the use of the Marine Corps and a survey covering an area of about 40,000 acres has taken place since the end of July. The people are too anxious to sleep enough at night after they have heard of the requisition of their farm land and forests, the only places which they can rely upon.

The farmers who have little opportunity for employment, little knowledge and little skill for changing their occupation to that of another, can hardly imagine how in the future they can make a living after having been deprived of their land. It is no wonder that the people who have observed what a miserable life those evacuated farmers have live nourish a fathomless fear about land acquisition.

Since we have been observing the Military it seems that they are insisting mainly upon strategic purposes and are not giving much concern for the Okinawan's livelihood. The Military emphasizes not only the land used for military purposes but also includes such things as barracks and entertainment facilities such as golf courses for servicemen and civilians.

Hence, the Military has not yet accepted the minimum and modest request of the people who want to maintain their lives. The ground the military always stands on is that there is no law for it and no budget for it. It is, however, considered that there is no reasoning that the lives of the people may be ignored because of the lack of a budget. The people have never proposed improper requests. Their requests have been so reserved that they cannot bear comparison with those of Japan.

The people make these minimum requests that they can maintain their lives for days to come.

However, if they do not do as they are told, the Military attacks them by saying that they are not cooperative, that they appeal improperly, or that they are agitated by communists. This is a matter of sincere regret for the people who have shown their cooperative attitude to the military bearing much sacrifice up to date. In the long run, they may either obey the military with tears, or they may refuse the demands of the military unless they are guaranteed in their living. In this latter event, compulsory expropriation is exercised by the force of arms. I will cite a few examples: The first is the issue of Isahama.

Isahama, Ginowan-son is a small village located in the middle part of Okinawa. In July, 1954, an order prohibiting the planting of aquatic rice was given which affected the 110 acres of the paddy fields around this settlement. The reason was that mosquitos would appear carrying enceph-

alitis. But, this land is the granary as well as the staff of life not only of Isahama but of neighboring Kiyuna, Aragusuku and Aniya the total population of which is more than 2,300 with 500 households. If they lose their land they will lose their means of living, too. So they petitioned for the revocation of the order, insisting that they would prevent such mosquitos from appearing. However, the Military then gave another order asking them to evacuate from the site. Presuming that this well-cultivated paddy fields would be turned into land covered with sand and stone, the people never felt they could leave their land at any risk. Therefore, the people have desperately petitioned that some measure be taken. Yet, the military would not listen to them. Instead, the Military hotly urged them to leave there whether they were willing or not, for the military plan could not be modified. At last, the people said they could move if they were compensated. After several negotiations, they were able to receive it but the amount was too small for necessary reconstruction. Well, they can live somehow, because they have received 50% of the current price for compensation for their houses and old lumber supplied by the Military. It is also said that the military will furnish them with provisions for 200 days. But, how will they maintain their living thereafter? Now, they have neither paddy field nor farm to till. And yet there is no room for other vocations to be substituted for farming. They have no choice but to be bewildered after they have consumed their provisions on hand.

Such being the case, the people have firmly appealed for security of subsistence.

But the military rejected their appeal saying that there was neither budget nor law covering the matter. Thus, compulsory land acquisition came into practice. The sight of the compulsory acquisition was a fearful one, which did not appear democratic. Bulldozers and cranes destroyed fields being guarded by armed soldiers. In such a stormy atmosphere, the villagers were compelled to remove themselves. Having witnessed such a pathetic scene, we cannot help falling into sorrowful emotion. We believed that after the Peace Treaty, the state of occupation should be over and human rights as well as the personalities of the people should be highly respected. However, it is our deep impression that the state of occupation is still going on in Okinawa. There are some officers who say, "You were defeated, so it is up to us to keep you alive or to kill you." Of course, we do not think this is the general idea of the U.S. Government. However, we feel regretful to hear similar words from time to time. A

As for the issue of Ie Shima, the situation was worse. Houses were plowed up by bulldozers or set afire. The people were disappointed and accommodated in tents temporarily built. From March up to this date, they have lived miserably in those tents. Villagers whose water tanks were destroyed are so hard up for clean drinking water that they have to find and use roadside puddles. So their petitioning party built up a hut near the Government Building to appeal their hard situation.

There are some flags and placards there.

At various times and places, they have reported their actual status and they are looking to the people for assistance. Whenever Okinawan farmers face such disastrous instances, they are keenly touched by the fearfulness of the compulsory acquisition. If they remove themselves as ordered by the Military, they meet the same destiny sooner or later. Therefore, once their land is judged to be the expected site for expropriation, they feel more dead than alive.

Thus, we doubt whether it is a well-advised action or not for America to carry out her policy forcibly. Now that America is a leader of the free nations at least, we think it natural that she should leave the last freedom to the Okinawan people.

Even those lands for which the notice of acquisition has been given lately are the last lands upon which the people can depend. If these lands are taken, the people will be unable to keep their pots boiling. We wish that you will deliberate on this matter, in recognition of the actual state of the people, so as not to cause them additional sacrifice.

Even one tsubo of land is precious enough for Okinawa because her land is limited. At present, there are not a few parcels in the area occupied by the military which are not actually used. Probably, you will see these parcels when you make an inspection trip. We also wish that the military would release these unused parcels to the villagers who want the land rather than holding the same parcels of land

for no other purpose. It is desired that the military build high-storied buildings, in order to minimize the requirement of lands, instead of one-storied buildings now used and that it then release those lands thus reduced.

The above-mentioned are the requests of the people. However, there is nothing more threatening than the additional acquisition of new lands, which greatly affects the lives of the people. So it is the strongest request of the people that the plan to acquire new lands be suspended. I desire that this request be fully considered in Congress so that the same may be realized.

I hereby express my hearty appreciation to you who have come all the way to make a close inspection of the actual state of the people on this land. Having made some requests on behalf of the people, I want to close my speech. Thank you very much.

Statement by Shusei Higa
Chairman of the Mayors Council Land Committee
24 October 1955

Honorable Chairman Price and Members of the Armed Services
Committees:

I have been dealing with the land problem since its inception. Whenever a problem has occurred immediate action was taken to seek a solution, and we have asked for what should be requested. Some of the problems for which we made requests have already existed for three years and still remain unsolved. I would like to take this opportunity to present for your consideration some of these cases for earliest solution.

1. There exists land which was acquired by the Military before the Peace Treaty with Japan and which has been used without rental payment. Such land is itemized as follows:

a. Land for GARIOA facilities (20,378 tsubo).

The Machinato Power Plant in Urasoe-Son was erected by the Military and the rental for the land must be paid but it is not.

b. Land for U.S. State Department facilities (62,622 tsubo).

The area acquired for the radio station located in Kunigami and Onna-Son comes under this category and there exists also a similar area in Hamakawa, Chatan-Son. The landowners of these areas have several times made requests

for payment of rental, but no payment has been made.

c. Land for American private companies.

The areas, which are presently used by the Coca-Cola Plant in Urasoe-Son, American commercial firms in Shimabuku, Urasoe-Son and Caltex Oil Company in Oroku-Son, all of which seem to have no direct relationship with the Military, are classified as Military land. The rental for these areas has not been paid.

d. Land for District Engineer Contractors (56,511 tsubo).

The areas, which are presently used by Military construction contractors located in Kadena and Urasoe-son, are situated within Military acquired land, however no rental for such areas has been paid.

e. Land for GARIOA roads.

The rental for the area used for GARIOA roads within the Military requisitioned area has been paid, but the rental for the land where the roads run through released areas has not been paid.

2. Now I want to discuss claims for restoration to original status or compensation for expenses for restoration.

It must be the principle to restore land which has been used to its original status when the Military land is released to the landowners. However, even though landowners of released land have requested restoration of their land to its original status or compensation for the expenses of restoration, no payment of compensation has been made. For

instance, land which was used as quarries by the Military has been completely destroyed and ruined; areas from which the Military excavated sand to be used for Military construction have become ponds; and lands upon which sand and/or gravel has been placed have become unfit for cultivation. The compensation for restoration for these lands must be paid, however no compensation has been paid. This type of destroyed or ruined land amounts to 876,613 tsubo and is located in Sunabe, Chatan-Son; Taba, Gushikawa-Son; Sobe, Yomitan-Son; and in four other sons.

3. I would like now to mention briefly about compensation for land which has disappeared.

No compensation has been made for that land which was located at Naha Port, which is being used by the Military and which lost its original status because of dredging and expansion of the Port.

4. Next I have an item regarding compensation for claims which should be paid and compensation for improvements to land.

a. No rental has been paid for lands which were not listed; such as in Kadena-Son and in other nine sons, amounting to 468,730 tsubo.

The following is listed:

Displaced houses	- 78 houses (Kadena-son, Naha City, Motobu-cho and Goeku-son)
Tombs	- 693 tombs (located in Ginowan-son, Naha City, Chatan-son, Yomitan-son and Oroku-son)
Crops	- 90,426 tsubo (Ginowan-son and Oroku-son)

Wells	- 20 wells (Chatan-son)
Trees	- 295,315 tsubo (kin-son)

b. The foregoing improvements on land have been damaged by Military construction or maneuvers. However, no compensation has been granted.

Here are matters requested:

a. Since the land used by American private companies within the Military acquired land and the Military construction contractors, including a Japanese contractor at Awase, Misato-son, have no direct connection with the Military, it is earnestly requested that this land will be released as soon as possible and that it will be rented on a direct lease contract basis with the landowners.

b. The rental for land in such an area as Mizugama, Kadena-son where sand and stone has been excavated by the Military thereby changing entirely the area into ponds or sea are being paid on the basis of the classification and grades existing before the Military acquisition. However, since it is the principle of land lease not to destroy the original status, such land in Mizugama, Kadena-son and Awase, Misato-son which was destroyed completely and lost its original status must be compensated on the basis of the amount of sand and stone removed together with the rental payment.

c. Since drainage ditches were cut off by the construction of the Military roads, villages and farm land are suffering serious damage through floods. It is requested that substitute drainage ditches be opened. There exist many

areas like this along Highway No. 13 between Yonabaru and Awase.

d. We request that recreation grounds such as golf links be moved to grazing land which is not suitable for cultivation. Since the golf links which are established near RYCOM and in Sunabe, Chatan-son are on the most productive farm land, we request their being move to another place.

5. Finally I wish to take up the request for compensation. In this statement "damage" means that which is related to military requisitioned land.

a. Since the source of water was stopped by the Military, paddy land has become unfit for its nature and the people have suffered from lack of drinking water, we request compensation for these damages be paid.

b. The seawall was destroyed because of excavation of sand by the Military and farm crops are suffering damages from sea water, we request compensation for these damages be paid.

c. On some released land in the vicinity of a military installation it is prohibited to build houses and install electric facilities, we request compensation for damages caused by this restraint of the right of use. The following are examples; Electric facilities in Ginowan-son and building prohibition in the traffic circle, Kadena-son.

d. It is requested that compensation for damage caused by acquisition of fishing ground at Omine Oroku-son by the Military be paid.

Statement by Mr. Kunihiro Ohama
Speaker of the Legislature, Government of the Ryukyu Islands
24 October 1955

Honorable Chairman Price and Members of Armed Services
Committee:

Thank you very much for your having listened today to the wishes and petitions of the people for many hours, irrespective of your being fatigued after a long journey.

The land problem in Okinawa has been adding its seriousness to itself in various ways for the last ten years since the end of the war, or four years since the conclusion of the Peace Treaty.

Although we have been striving to solve the problem by seizing appropriate opportunities available by expressing the request of the people, the problem still remains unsettled for this long period. There may be varied reasons for it. But, I think that the greatest cause may be that the actual state of the people has not been fully comprehended by the American side. It seems that, even when this is comprehended by the military stationed here, sometimes the military is unable to sufficiently protect the rights of the people after it is bound by the limit of the law and budget which have already been decided by Congress. To overcome these difficulties, we once sent our delegates to Congress. Fortunately, Congress then sent an inspection party here to be well acquainted with the condition of the people and today we could participate in this public hearing held by the party. We are glad to have had this golden opportunity from which we expect

the problem of military requisitioned land will be basically settled which is the hardest problem we have ever confronted on this island.

It is my sincere request that each of your honorable members give full consideration to the hearty petitions of the people so that they may be materialized. I also wish that you strive to solve many other problems in Congress concerning the budget and others, for the Okinawan people.

I again thank you for your having listened enthusiastically to the voices of the people. Thank you very much!

一九五五年十月二十四日・三五

米国下院軍事委員会分科
委員会調査団の沖繩土地
問題についての公聴会記録

(一九五五年十月二十四日午後三時十分開会)

○ 興儀副主席 次郎では只今分の公聴会を開きます
築用地問題につきヨシと七名の者が説明を申し上げます。説
明が終りよした場合に質問がアキシたならばその都度御
質問を願います。本日の予定時間は大体二時間を
予定しております。本日中午に終らなれば更に明白に
続行いたしたいと思います。

敬初に築用地問題の概観説明を行政主席から御説明を
願います。

○ フランス議員 我々議員一行は米國の軍事関係委
員会の小委員会でありませう。私達が当地に参つた理由は
沖繩にどういふ風に民主主義が實行されてゐるか。沖繩に於
て軍がどういふことを必要としておるか。年の必要の結果
に於て沖繩にどういふ風が問題が惹起してゐるかどう
か。ことを實地に視察するために來島したのであります。

私は皆さん方の代表がワシントンにいらして参つた時の公聴会
の委員でありませう。関係上皆さんの問題に対しては全然無
関知の事でありませう。私達二の委員会は沖繩に
参つて沖繩の軍事関係及び琉球側の諸問題を公聴会
に於て聽くなり又は現地に於て之れを視察することに

よく知識を得てその結果も私達の委員会——私達は
小委員会でありませう——に報告するといふ目的で私達
は参つたのであります。御承知の通り私達小委員会は
限られた権限しか與へられておりました。然しなから私達
は事實を収集して私達の調べた結果も全面的に報告す

るといふのが私達の意思であり私達は現在直ぐ結果とい
ふものは解決策はもつておりましたけれども私達隊が
やる権限というものは公平な立場で自由な立場であるとい

ふことは私達は皆さんに確言いたします。

○ 地裁行政主席

行政主席挨拶

本會蒙閣下院軍事委員會公科委員會ヲシテ委員長並に

委員各位

軍用地問題の解決は我々の熊眉の急務であり、この度

この問題を現地でつゞきに調査され、皆様が遠路御来

島下ニ、ましたことは誠に喜ばに堪えず、私は茲に琉球全住

民を代表して衷心より厚く御礼申し上げる次第であります。

○ 今年六月、この問題の解決を促進するため琉球土地代表間が

貴委員會に出席し、この節は特別なる配慮を賜り、誠に

感謝に堪えりせん。ここに重ねて御礼申し上げます。

我々琉球住民は皆様が公正な判断を下され、この重要問題

を円満に解決し得るより貴議會に報告し、勧告されることを

期待致します。

○ この軍用地問題の解決によつて米琉間の相互協力の基盤は

確立され、自由諸國の協同の目的である平和と安全保障に寄

与し得ると信じて、まことに次第であります。

沖繩は土地狭少で人口密度は極めて高く、凡そ一平方マイル

当り千百四十二名の住民が住んでおります。また沖繩の経済は

農業を基本としておりますが、農地は僅かに六八七三エーカーに

過ぎません。

○ 総戸数の過半数を占める七六〇戸が農家であり、農家一

戸当り平均耕地面積は、八一エーカーであります。

然し現在、斯かる逼迫した状態にある沖繩において、僅に四方

エーカーの大地が米國軍隊にもく接収されてゐるものであります。

○ この軍用地面積は全陸地面積の十三％に相当し、この中には

沖繩の耕地面積の十七％が含まれてゐるものであります。また

土地を接収された地主は五割以上に及んでおります。

これらの土地は貴重な地を接収された時でなく、これに

対する適正な補償が得られず生活は實に困窮を極めて

るのであります。

○ このような状態を一日も早く改善するため我々住民は土地問題

の早期解決を希つておられます。

我々は公権力により私有地を没用するに際しては、これから

生ずる損失はすべて民主主義の理念に基づいて適正に補償さ

れるべきであるを信じます。

○ 然し残念なことに、從來アメリカ合衆國が支拂つてきた補

償は適正を欠き、不当に安い額になつております。

○ この不適正な補償の結果、多くの兼用地主はアメリカ

合衆國が支拂つてゐるよりも遙かに高い地料を現存地

の地主に支拂わざるを得ない状態に陥つております。

○ また、建物や工作物の補償額は類似の工作物を再建す

るに足る金額ではあります。

○ 時に農地の場合には通常一エーカー当り年間、田が三四八五

ポンド、畑が三二、二五ポンドの所得が得られるにも拘らず使用料

として軍から受ける額は田が四二、八四ポンド、畑が三三、六六ポンドに

は過ぎず所得の大部分が失はれております。

○ 軍用地使用料の基礎となる地価の評価方法において、D.E.は

誤謬を犯して、これが補償額を極めて不適正になつた

原因となつております。

○ D.E.の評価した土地価格は地価登記所における登記価格

を十％乃至五十％増額した額であり、沖繩に於いては土地の

買入価格と登記価格との間には何れも一定の関

係がなく、政府統計部の調査によれば平均的には買入買

価格は登記価格の三倍であるが、中には数倍又はそれ以上に

なることもあるといふのが実状であります。

しかしながら、農地に対する補償は農地の買買価格を基礎として定められているのであり、

農家にとって農地の実際の価格は地代で低く、その土地が

の生ずる所得であり、

更に農地は農家にとって安定した職業と収入を得る唯一の生

育手段であり、

即ち農地は老幼男女の別なく、また教育技能の有無にか

かわらず、家族員の誰もが何時でもこれによって仕事と收

入を得、一家の生活を保障し得る根拠であり、

従って農地の補償はその農地が生ずる農業純所得を

基礎にすべきであり、

米合衆国陸軍が長期地上権を設定し、D.E.が評価し

た土地使用料に基いて一握拂をするという提案に対して地

所有者は絶対反対の意を表しています。

軍用地主は斯かる支拂い方法は土地買上げと同様だと

考え、また、土地材料の一握拂いに依って得られる資金を

活用し得るといふ確信はもてないであります。

農業以外に技能も経験もない農氏にとって他の事業に

轉じて激しい競争に打ち勝つ能力も才覚もないのであ

り、また、代償地を求めるとは極めて困難で一握拂いの金額

を受取つてもこれによつておたらしく土地を購入したり、ある

日農業以外の事業を始めると將來の更正のため効果的に

活用することは望めないであります。

むしろ逆に日常の生活費に浪費される可能性が大きいのであり、

また一握拂いによる金額は地主が琉球の地の地域に新聞

紙地へ移住地を求めるとは何らやむを得ないと思ひます。

その理由は八重山及び沖縄における開拓可能地には限度

があり、斯かる歴大な数にのぼる軍用地地主世帯を吸収

し得る余地がなからであり、

従つて提案として一握拂は地主にとって危険を伴う計画と

あると見做されるのであります。

年次拂いは大多数の地主に對つて一握拂いよりも有利であり、

地主は年次拂いを受けるとして生ずる資金浪費の危険

又は資金枯渴への不満に悩まされることがないであります。

また現在軍用地地主世帯には相当数の潜在失業者

又は完全失業者があるのであります。

軍工事の縮小と労働力人口の増加によつてその雇用が今

後益々危がまされていくとき、失つた土地に対する使用料はそ

の生活費を補うために一圓きりで打切られるのではなく、年

々支拂いを受けざる必要があるのであります。

米國が土地使用料の適正化を眞剣に考慮し、二水を手を

支拂うよう要請する次第であります。

米國軍隊の土地接收により琉球の生産力は相当低下し

ており、農業生産高は戦前より遙かに減少していき、

既接收土地により経済的に相当の打撃をうけているに

拘らず、更に米軍は沖縄に於て約四萬エーカーの土地の

新規接收計画を發表して経済事情も益々悪化させようと

してゐるのであります。また、現在軍用地として接收し

ながら未使用の儘放置された面積が相当あると考へ

られるに拘らず、新に広大な面積を接收するといふことの從

表は従前に住民を困惑せしめるばかりであり、

現在ヨで既に沖繩の陸地総面積の約十三%が接収され、新接収予定地を合算すると實に総面積の二十五%に達する。新接収地の大部分は人口稀薄な北部沖繩に予定されているが、それにしては住民の生活に与える影響は極めて重大であります。

該地域には住民が共同利用している官公有林が合算され、この新規接収のため山林収入によって生計を維持して多くの住民がその収入源を失うのであります。

また農耕地の減少も著しく、その影響は深刻であります。土地接収は農家を耕作者として耕地を失わしめ、住民をして自給を失わしめております。

これ以上の土地を接収することは関係地主の家族を益々経済的苦境に追いやる結果にしかがりません。

故にこのような通過せる事態を避けるため、吾々は軍使用地内の未使用地の解放と新規接収の中止を強く要請します。

沖繩に於て米軍の執つてきた土地政策の穴陥と軍使用地を特に悉細農家に与えた影響について、か

よんで申し上げた次第であります。

將來の福祉向上のために土地接収に対しては慎重な考慮を拂われ最も適正なる土地政策を早急に樹立されるよう望んでおります。

更に米國軍隊及びその要員が土地財産及び住民に与えた損害については逆められた法規に従つて迅速にして適正なる補償が一日も早く実施されるよう要請するものであります。

○コル議員 主席の説明の中に國有地が住民の生活に重大な関係をもつて、この語でありましたけれどもそれは具体的にどういふ風に生活を脅して来たのですか。

○比嘉行政主席 元々沖繩に於きヨしては國有地はこればかりで、自分分の生活のために之水に木を植えたり、草木を採つたり薪を切出したり、そのハ、これは公認せられたものであります。

○コル議員 現地の政府がそのいふ風に木を伐採する時に許可のいふものは必要ですか。

○比嘉行政主席 許可されております。

○コル議員 この新しく接収された場合に又は現在に於てそのいふ風に材木といふものを今後伐出していかないと、この情報が入るに於ては伐つていかないと、情報があるの耳に入りますか。

○比嘉行政主席 入っております。全然分らない。

○コル議員 今後公有地國有地といふものは米軍による接収されたか、その生活に支障を来たすようなことはしないか、つまり今まで通り木を伐つて、また木を伐つて貰う、そのいふことには全然関係はありますか。

○ケイラ顧問 現在計画している新接収地においては目的が演習又は訓練といふ関係に新しき取り木を伐出すといふことに対しては、ちつとも差支えないと思ひます。

○比嘉行政主席 山だつたら山が演習場に指定されたら何ら水まで変わらないうらするといふ意味ですか。

○コル議員 その解釈は正しいです。

として犠牲になりなければならぬことはその目的が重大なために犠牲というものが決して無駄でないということをおぼろげに指摘したと思っております。

○比嘉行政主席 軍事基地を造る必要性は従々も認められております、然し自由諸国を護るために一部の、五万家族の住民を立ち行けないような犠牲を払わして然るべきかというかということは十分考へるべきではなからうか。

○ベック議員 私は質問が三つありましたけれども國有地に対する質問及び軍用地の未使用に対する質問は既に回答されました、第三番目の質問は農業から転業する人は比嘉主席の陳述には五十％となつておりましたけれども具体的にこの五十％というものは何時のことを稱してゐるのですか例えれば一九四五年に於けるパーセントイジというものはどの位だつたのですか。

○パターソン議員 主席の説明の中に米國の補償は適正を欠くということがありましたけれどもこれは只今の私の陳述を記録係に記録して欲しいというのはアメリカに於ては他の國他の土地に於て土地のすべての交渉をする時に於てアメリカといふものは他の國の住民の權利といふものを最大に尊重するといふことを私に申し上げたいと思つております、時々適正以上に金額を払つてゐるという事業もありました、一つは主席の陳述の中に神繩の將來は明るいものではないと申されましてけれども私の視察した印象に於ると神繩の將來は明るいものである神繩の落ちるドルの類といふものは厄大であつてそれが住民のためになる、つまり神繩の將來は明るく將來であること、私は確信してゐます、もう一度附言しますとアメリカは神繩の住民の利益福祉に対して一大興味をもつておるということを私に附加して申します。

○比嘉行政主席 なる程色々アメリカ合衆國が我々に対して援助下さつたことに対しては常に感謝を以てしてゐるものであります、然しながら今私が問題にしておりますのは軍用地に土地を取上げられて非常に困惑してゐる地主のこと、いふに土地を取上げられた地域と云つてない地域をいふので、二れから實地検分をなされば五分分るてあります、尤うが少くとも軍用地に取られた地域と云つてない地域をいふので、心細いながらも納得が行かれると思つて、何かの軍用地に關係のあるところに対して正當な、一何れも無理を申し上げてゐるのではありません、当然彼等に補償すべきものを我々が要望いたしておるのであります、今議員さんがお話になりましたように、この地主達に当然の土地の補償を与えて下るならばこの神繩はとも明るゝ立派な戦前と同じ程或はそれ以上の立派な社会を作るのであります。

○クラム議員 私は主席の説明の中に一つの質問がございます、主席は適正補償というものについて言及しましたけれども主席の申す適正補償というものは、つまり土地を取られた百姓達に対しては、この取り戻した土地から出来る作物の金額に相当する金額といふものを毎年払うといふことですが、つまりその土地を取られた百姓達は其の全部を貰ふことによつて將來の不安なこともいふようなことを適正補償と申すのです。○比嘉行政主席 非常に抽象的な質問に考へておられますが、今神繩の農家には極く懇細な農家でありまして、アメリカのような大地主なんていふものはないのです、それによつて年々農作物の補償を貰つても二れは三の農家の最低生活を維持するの間にかならない、それではこの人達はさう補償をいふてもなをあたつてこちらに色々苦悶を以てして小さい島を作つたりそれからの日傭をやらたり、現に

運用地に取り戻たところの実情を調べてみたので分り
ます。

○ケナシ顧問 この百姓が土地を取り戻る前にその百姓と
そのは百姓としての生活を続けさせて来てはありせんか。

○比嘉行政主席 ミつてすまは先申しました最底の生活
です。

○コル議員 七名以外に証人台に上る予定をしている
のがありますか。

○兵儀行政副主席 おりません

○コル議員 若し七名の陳述を今日済むことが出来
たりすれば以上証言を聴く必要はありませんか。

○兵儀行政副主席 今日暮に七名終りましたから余裕が
ありませんか。

○通訳 あつたリストを出して欲しいというのですよ。

○兵儀行政副主席 準備しました。

○コル議員 七名のリストの人達は沖繩に滞在の中ので
証言を代表しておりますか、その他にありますか。

○兵儀行政副主席 七名はこの問題を担当している各行政
府立法院土地選定会市町村長。

○コル議員 理由はたゞ公聴会を短くするといつてはな
くて人数によつて公聴会時間を含せて行きたいから質問し
たのです。

○瀬長経済全通室長

我々の適正補償要求を理解するには、先ず我々の経済状態
から理解しなければならぬ。こゝに我々の立場を説明申し上
げた。

我々の経済は農業が主体である。我々にとって他の如何なる
産業より農業ほど生活の安定と幸福をもたらすものは
ない。過去の戦争による潰滅にかられず、又米軍基地の建
設に力がかからず、我々の経済は依然として農業が主体である。

沖繩の総面積三四〇〇エーカーの中で農耕地に過しているのは
僅か六、九〇〇エーカーしかありません。総戸数三六〇五
の半分以上(二六〇〇戸)が現在農業に従事しているのである。

農業は集約的に行われ、農地の利用度が高い。
農業人口が多いため、農業は集約的に行われ、手労働で行
われるを得ない。適当な温度と土地が集約的に利用されて
いる。作物は年中みどり、年により一四回生産される。副産物
もまた、糖や甘藷の葉は畜産飼料として

よく利用される。
よく農業の経営面積は少なく、わずかに、五エーカーにしか
なっていないが、沖繩のエーカー当りの産出量は米国の六
倍に上り、又一九倍もの人口を養つてゐる。

農業は家族全員に老若男女を問はずに定した取次文
を興える唯一の取次であり、農地は経済的にも伝統的にも貴重
な所有物である。

農民にとって農業以外の取次は、非常に困難なこ
とである。これは沖繩の農区はもとより単純肉体的労働者である
という事、又人口が多いため農業以外の単純肉体的労働者雇用
の機会が少いという事によるものである。

更に又農地を失つた農民が農業以外の部門において取
次

コ一 議員、議長さん、あのあたりの説明の中に農地及び非農地の年額、いくら

であつて、うらことを計算してあります。

瀬長浩君、はい、あります。

(補償要求)

コ二 ニエトヨク、リノエトの中にあります。

コ一 議員、あの農地の金額、尺さ、補償額書、であります。

瀬長浩君、農地は水回、割合せまして一万七千五百四十三、八一エーカーになつ

てあります。補償額は年間五百六十万二千八百八十三ポンド三十四ポンド二トでありま

○

コ一 久議員、平均して一エーカーにフマ、くらと書いてあります。

瀬長浩君、これは農地、水回、島を合した平均を出しては二が、いせん。

しかしながら水回と島についてはいりません。

コ一 議員、私の説明書を読んで見ると、一エーカーにつき農耕地は平均して

二百ポンドに使用去素が、非農耕地は平均して百ポンド、というものが私の計算であります。

瀬長浩君、尺林さんのものでございまして。

コ一 議員、もう少し土地登記法という法規について具体的に説明して下さい。

瀬長浩君、沖繩勸業登記所が十一あります。

コ一 議員、土地登記法は、いつ制定して、いつまで効能がありますか。

瀬長浩君、これは二に法務局長さんが出席しておられ、それから法務局長さんに

調べて頂いておとてお答え致します。

法務局長(眞喜屋実男君)、「明制度」には、きりひには覚えておりませ

んが、戦前に作られてその当時から現在までずっと有効です。

コ一 議員、つまりその土地登記法というものは沖繩においては一千八百九十七

年以来有効ですね。

法務局長(眞喜屋実男君) 明治二十九年だと思つて。

コ一 議員、もう一べつくり返すと、土地登記法というものは過去五十年以上

にわたって有効に使用されて、る故ですね。土地登記法というものがどういふ

うに適用して、い方がを説明して下さい。

瀬長浩君、私の知っている限りもお答え致します。

土地を買つたり、或いは相続したり、或いは譲渡したりする場合は、その人はそれを

証明するたりに登記所に登録、いたしますね。

コ一 議員、もしもあなが良かったらどうせ眞喜屋実男が、あつて各年になりま

か、待つても良いですけれども、どうですか。

瀬長浩君、その方がもう二が、いまして。

コ一 ツ、いや議員、先づ最初に瀬長さんに、こゝに、いかに詳しく、説明書を用意して

長謝いたします。というのには、小委員会として役に立つと思つております。

これから質問が一ツございまして、説明書の二頁から三頁にかけて、そこに條

給という言葉を使つておりましたけれども、その條給の中には、米粟からとつた補償

というものは含まれて、いますか。

瀬長浩君、それは含まれております。

コ一 ツ、いや議員、というのにはそれに対して補償というものは、なかつた款です

か、

瀬長浩君、補償はあります、あります、が、正確な数字は、ありません、但し平均的に

上、そうと思ふは、今、いふ、補償額、総額、百方ポンドでありますから、これを五分

の地主の数の割れば、出ます、年二十ポンドであります。

コ一 議員、現在の農耕地の総面積と、これから戦後の農耕地について教えて下さ

い、

瀬長浩君、戦前一九三八年には、十万三千三百二十二エーカーで、現在の耕地面積、九

五四年に、行ける耕地面積は、六万一千八百九十八エーカーであります。

コ一 議員、こゝに、いふ、二とは、一九三八年の耕地全面積と、昨年の農耕地総面積の差

つまり、四万、いふ、と、いふ、その農耕地が、現在、農耕地に使用されて、いふ、ことを

意味しますか。

瀬長浩君、いや、それは、そう、では、ない、ま、せん、運用面積は、四万エーカー、い

て、あります、が、その中、で、農耕地、だ、と、いふ、ところは、一万七千五百エーカー、あり、ま

す。

一九五五年十月二十四日・五日

米国下院軍事委員会分科
委員会議調査団の沖繩土地
問題についての公聴会記録

一九五五年十月二十五日午前一時陸軍省

○黎江朝平君 私は口上りの軍用地評價額が如何に
否台理であり不適正であるかを如何に中心に上
の説明致します。

○オウ久議員 早速は英文の款がありまうから黎江
之が地文を讀んで然る尤もで結構であります。

但し英文に書いたものがあたらどうだ不適切

○黎江朝平君 (1) 請求料に於て五百坪に亘る並應
然る調査の現在の居住地料を坪当り年間平均五十

坪三錢(四十六仙)を支払ふべきなり軍用地に軍用地

五坪四十坪が徴収之なり、つまり坪に二坪

(十坪三加坪)の土地を貸し大地主が徴収する軍用地

軍用地に居住民地区で〇・二四坪以上の土地を借地す

事かできたり。

(2) 軍用地に軍人軍屋、家庭宿を同様江島の便用

を以てする住家公社の甲斐は宜野魯村に於ては

一坪に當り七三四坪(六十三那の仙)を支払ふべき

隣地の大山軍病院敷地は二坪に當り六三四三三三

(五三〇三那)で住家公社の二坪に當り五三〇三三

(3) 同じ米国人が大木附近に於て自由契約による借地

料は一坪に當り七三四五坪(六三那)から二四六三

(三四那の仙)を支払ふべき隣地の軍用地に二坪に

當り六三四三坪三三(五三那三仙)から九六三三坪(三三三三)

の宜野魯村普天間に於ては政府財産管理課が管理

する土地を米國政府の如く於ては沖繩人以賃貸と認

めずが一坪に當り七三四五坪(六三那)を支払ふべき

となつてゐるが沖繩地主から借りの土地を軍用地と

次に昨日の演習地の問題に触れることには、たいへん、演習場として、軍使用土地となった場合、現に金武の方は陸軍の演習地であり、併しながらそこは一年のうち三百二十七日間演習をするからという、その演習の都度、度々通知をこの区長は受けております、その通知を受けた日はその山に立入ることその住民の危険を避ける意味から禁止して入ぬ方がいたるからというにしております、それから年に四回から七回位、陸、海、空軍の合同大演習が行われ、そのときは演習地の近くの部落の方は避難をさせられております、そして道路は交通止にされます、そして山射撃を行つたためにその形を変へてあります、そしてその木は破片が入つて材木として使用するに過ぎません、結局普段そこに兵隊が常駐してないから余り関係がない、文などかと思われれるかも知れませんが演習の度に立入りを禁止する場面に付その人たちはその日の砂を失います、そして軍艦からの或は飛行機からの爆弾の破片による材木の損害は、その材木の価値を全く失つてしまふ、そして大演習の場合に避難をせられたところの部落の人達に対して非常に迷惑を受けさせます、今までの避難をせられた人たちが砂を場所から、つまり、取場から離れた人たちが幾ら休んでも休んだところの補償は与へられず、官地民木、土地は政府のものであり木は住民が育て住民が取得しているこの法律と習慣からその人たちが非常に生活のやり場がなくなります、以上申し上げました通りに全く今度の演習予定地が接収された場合国領北部の山に依存してゐる生活者の生活の前途を失わしめる最も気の毒な立場に住民を逐はします、以上昨日の演習地の兵に關しまして申し上げます、

○フライズ議員、桑江さんの陳述に対して感謝いたします、只今桑江さんが提出した問題は現地の軍部が処理できるような問題であり軍部も処理することを可能であるといつております、桑江朝幸君、それには適正金額の案に対してですが、それとも演習場の問題に対してですか、

○フライズ議員、私のいふことはあなたの最後の陳述つまり公有地の使用に關してであります、桑江さんがワシントンにいつたとき、桑江さんの陳述は公有地を軍が接収するのには反対はしない、但し条件として適正な補償をなされたらよいといふことを陳述下さしましたけれどもその陳述はあなたは今も主張いたしますが、

○桑江朝幸君、それは四万エーカーに対する陳述でありました、ワシントン議員、一九四四年において日本軍が使つた土地の総面積、それからの貸貸料が幾らであったかといふことを説明して下さい、

○桑江朝幸君、一九四四年に日本軍が使つた総面積と貸貸料に対しては戦争によりその書類が喪失したため、その直接の、嘉寺納並公に西原、その他使つた人たちの、地主の戦死と、それからの係累が何したのと書類を失つたのとで、つまり書類を整えておられます、その兵に対しては、はつきりしたことは申し上げることはできません、

○ワシントン議員、それに対して貸貸料を払いましたか、軍が使用している土地に対して貸貸料は払いましたか、

○桑江朝幸君、私はその当時神繩におりませんでした、傍聴席の方から買上げたのだといふことをいつております、

○ワシントン議員、その買上げの値段は幾らであったのですか、それからというに値段を決めたのですか、

わんてんです。たゞ、この資料が扱はばさうした資料も差上げるんですよ。

○コル議員大山さんが訓練地におく婿帯女子が入った場合には發せ取まらう二七を合陳述しました。

「かゝる以外……」

○大山朝常君危険であるというのです。

○コル議員 それ以外に対して立証する書類情報を持ってありません。日本軍が平纏にいた時は強姦姦といふものは全然！なかつたんですか。沖繩の女子が沖繩の男子に強姦されるという事も事実ありませんか。

○大山朝常君 それでは日本軍が強姦したからといってアメリカが強姦して良いという事が認められますか。

○コル議員 アメリカの人がゴロンゴラスとして沖繩の土地を使用している地域はどこにありますか。

○大山朝常君 これは中城村にありますか。それから砂辺、北谷村です。

○コル議員 ゴロンゴラスは全部耕作地ですか。それとも非耕作地ですか。

○大山朝常君 耕作地です。北中城に十二万坪、それは数字を以て調べます。

○コル議員 大山氏の陳述の中に住民は去って不当な要求を呈しているのはありません。むしろ日本当局の例に比べると問題になりない場合で、控之目や要求を出している、それはもう少し説明して下さい。

○大山朝常君 それは補償の事……

○大山朝常君 それはお手元に差上げてあります。補償要求の年があります。それと比較させればよくお分りだと思えますので……

○コル議員 二枚に干渉するまでもなく簡単に説明して下さい。

○大山朝常君 それでは我々が要求してありますのは、昨日の續長企重室長がいまいた通りであります。

○大山朝常君 それ以外……

○大山朝常君 それ以外……

○大山朝常君 それ以外……

とも未だ使用料が支拂れていない。

D. 軍工事請負業者使用地 四六、二エーカー 嘉加手納村、浦添村にある軍工事請負業者使用地が軍用地内において使用料が支拂れていない。
以上 A、B、C、D の使用地計一四五、六八エーカーがそれらありませぬ。この分が支拂いになつていないので早期支拂つて貰いたい。

E. ガリオア道路用地で軍用地内を通過する分は対しては未解決のまま支拂いをしていない以上 A、B、C、D の分に対する使用料を早期支拂つて貰いたい。

土地の原状回復又はその人に代るべき復元補償費の請求
軍使用地を開放する場合原状に回復するの原則である。然るに地主原状回復又はその人に代るべき補償費を請求しても未補償のままになつてゐる。

その実例は軍が採石場として使用したため潰地となり又は耕地から土砂を取去つて池田様になつたり、或は軍施設のため耕地だに土地に小石が持込まれ耕作不能になつた土地等に対しては復元補償がなされるべきであるが未補償になつてゐる。その土地は七、六、八エーカーあり、ふららの土地は北谷村砂辺、真志川村字真志川麓谷村楚辺外四ヶ村にある。

三 滅失地に対する補償費の請求

軍使用の那覇港拡張のため没収せられた完全に原形を失つた土地に対しては補償費を支拂ふて下さい。

○ ベイ議員 現在軍側とあなたとの契約はどの通りですか。軍の方は

何とておられますか。条件はどの通りですか。

○ 証人(沢崎女良居) 条件といふ事は我々の地代条件でありませぬが賃借料はどの通り風は百五十度といふように示されておられますが、受取つておられません。

○ ベイ議員 どの位の価格ですか。あなたの種類はどの通りですか。

○ 証人(沢崎女良居) 六千五百円でありませぬ、これは三千坪でありませぬ。

○ ベイ議員 年におよびませぬか。

○ 証人(沢崎女良居) はい、年でありませぬ、これでは余り我々の生活の足らなかりませぬので受取つておられないのでありませぬ。

○ ベイ議員 その価格といふものは前年あるいは年の総収入と比較してはなりませぬか。

○ 証人(沢崎女良居) 私収入が十五万八千四百円あります。

○ ベイ議員 あなたの提出した数字は概算なり、或いは地方の官庁において之証でありますか。

○ 証人(沢崎女良居) これは自分の田圃からの収入畜産に比較したもので、その二つの面を合せてのものであります。あとから二つを出して、この二つのものであります。

○ ベイ議員 経費はいくらですか。

○ 証人(沢崎女良居) これは約五万円の必要経費が出ます。証人

○ ベイ議員 どの範囲に對して

○ 証人(沢崎女良居) ありがたい、比嘉主席の要望に基づいて

今日午後一時半から現地視察に参ります。

午の懇談、散会

之小でこの表にD Eの査定は土地価と私共が一九五三年以来一九五五年
 六月三十日までが三ヶ年間にわたつて取引された地価の平均地価料が
 比較して二割低く、すなわち二割五厘の申審議頂きしてその地価が争
 が高いか見て頂き、この結果D Eのやつた方法或いは勸業
 銀行のやつた方法が正しくないか、之れを御判断頂くようおね
 がい願ひます。

要望事項

① 交渉C、Dの軍用地内の米人商社使用地及び軍工事請
 負業者使用地又は美里村泡瀬にあるような日本人商社用
 地等の如きは直接軍事上荷物の関係もないと思われ、の
 で之等の土地は早期解放の上地主と直接貸借借契約
 を締結せざるべき事を要望する。

以上は軍工事又は演習のために被害を受けた地上物
 件であるが、これに対する補償費が支拂はれていない。

- 立木 二四、二エーカー(金武村り分)
- 井戸 二。堀(北谷村り分)
- 農作物 七三、八エーカー(直野灣村、小森り分)
- 墓 六九三基(直野灣村、那覇市、北谷村、読谷村、
小森り分)
- 立退家屋 七八棟(嘉寺納村、那覇市、本部町、越来村り分)

② 嘉寺納村外九ヶ村に三、三、北六エーカーの土地に対する使
 用料がリスト渡小のため未抽せぬ。
 ③ 当然支拂はば、は、は、は、未補償のままになつて
 くる土地使用料及び地上物件に対する補償費

場前に変更せらる事を要望する。

五 損害賠償の要求

ここで私が云う損害とは軍用地に關係して生じた損害をいふ。

水源地に軍に使用せられたためその下流の水田稲作不能にほつた損害居住民の飲料水欠乏による損害の賠償をいふ。高嶺村、宜野湾、伊江島にも被害がある。

六 軍施設に使用するため砂を取り護岸が欠壞し農作物に及ぼす損害による損害を要求する。

七 解放地ではあるが軍施設に近いため電気工事又は建築工事その他の施設が土表す所有者の使用権を抑制せ

られてゐるため損害賠償を要求する。

宜野湾村解放地内の電気工事禁止嘉手納村コナリ内の建築禁止等がある。

八 演場を軍に使用せられた事による損害賠償をいふ。

(小塚 大峰)

以上であります。

○フライング議員ゴルフ場のことに言及しておりまことにゴルフ場の総面積はいくらですか。

○比嘉秀盛君 一は軍用地であります。北谷村砂辺面積は調べてあります。北中城の分は解っております。

十三万坪あります。

○フライング議員 もう二カゴルフコースの面積も同じ位だと思つております。

○比嘉秀盛君 是非もう少しだらうと思つて。他方よりには……

○コナリ議員 私は今七カ村等ぬしたときにそのゴルフコースは四十二コースがはいてあります。ただけ水ども水はどなたが間違つておりますか。

○比嘉秀盛君 四十二コース以上です。

○フライング議員 私は質問は二つせんけ水ども、あつた

の陳述の中にいふことを申されております。水ども、若しもその陳述の中に不満な点があるならば、若しもその陳述の中に不満な点があるならば、私たちが軍部の方から説明して貰つて、この例として

一は接収地の開放になったときに不能耕地にほつた

このことはその一例であります。私としてはそういう土地

は元通りに回復するのは政府の責任であり、そういうことのできなけ水ども、それに相当する補償をすべきであると思つております。この例を提呈して下さつてくれた

めにあります。

○フライング議員 あつたの陳述はすつと要求又は不満な

点を提呈してあります。その点は一々私たちが慎重に

検討してそれから説明して貰うべき点は軍部の方から

説明いたします。

○コナリ議員 日本の勸業銀行が沖繩に長い間日本政

府の代表として滞在したというのは正しいです。

○比嘉秀盛君 各々は分りませんが、長岡滞在したと

いのは正しいです。勸業銀行は日本政府を代表して
評議におく戦争中又はそれ以前におく土地を接収し
たという事は事実では有りません。勸業銀行は接収した
という事は正しいです。

○エール議員 勸業銀行で日本人たりの評価してそ
小によつて接収されたらどうですか。
○比嘉谷盛君 それは面接にはあつたと思ふ事です。今先夫
もさういふ説明があつた通り、この戦争中飛行場等に土地
を取らぬ場合、地主と村長からその小、その三者が
合議して決りまゝです。小の代表者は勸業銀行
にさせたかも知れません。

○ラニエ議員 北中城のゴルフコースは八六エーカー
でそのうち耕地は七五%であります。オ二番目のゴ
ルフコースは空軍の軍用地総合計画の中に入つており
ます。地域で総面積はゴルフ場はその中の施設を加えて
四十五エーカーであります。オ三番目にもあります。は
○河の保養地にちよつとゴルフ場があつてゴルフ地域が
みならずその施設の全部の総面積は百二十エーカー
あります。併しなからそのゴルフ場全部とも軍用地の
地域であります。

○ミラー議員 質問はこの北中城にあるゴルフコースとい
ものは軍用地の中にあります。八はとも軍用地内に
あるのです。ゴルフコースといふものは軍用地に付
随してゐるのです。又は軍用地施設内にあつては
という質問に対して答へは切當とできるやうな地域に
あるといふことではありません。

○フレイス議員 この北中城のゴルフコースといふものがそ
二以外の軍事施設内に移すこととできる可能性があつ

た軍用地内で砂がとりさらされて海とすし、石や土から小
り池同様になつた嘉手納村水洞美里村泡瀬の如き
土地に対する使用料は、軍使用料の地目等級による使
用料を支払ふてない。

○終一土地の貸借は土地の原形を損傷しないの原
則である。以上、嘉手納村水洞の如き美里村泡瀬の如
き、砂んじ原形を残さない程砂や土石が軍施設用に取
去られてゐる。此の砂や土石の代償も土地使用料とし
てに支拂はるべき事を要望する。

○軍用道路の爲に従来あつた排水施設が遮断され、部
落や農耕地の浸水による損害が甚大である。
これらの箇所には排水施設を設けて貰ふ事を要望する。
○嘉手原から泡瀬に通する十二号道路に、この施設箇所
が多い。

○ゴルフ場のような娯楽施設は農耕地に適當でない原野
地帯の如き所に設置して貰ふたい。
北中城のほかにゴルフ場はこの地域住民の住宅地の百バ
ーセント及び耕地の百パーセントをゴルフ場に使用せられ
し。この地域は肥沃な土地であり、耕地として最適の場
所である。

住宅地耕地の百パーセントをとり、所有地一坪ももたな
い住民の生活を考え、貫いて貰ふたい。
北谷村砂辺ゴルフ場は全面積の九〇%以上も軍用地に
使用せられてゐる。北谷村にとつて最も重要な肥沃な農
耕地である。故に我々は軍用地内の未使用地の解放を
要望するとともに、自らゴルフ場を農耕地として不適の

たの單部はその北中城のゴルフコースというものを再検討して、きたら直ちに開放すべきであります。

○比嘉秀盛君 この勸業銀行がここに土地の賃借料を査定した場合にはその勸業銀行の人は日本人であつたのか、日本におる沖繩人であつたかという質問でありました。これは日本人であつたことは間違ひありません。日本におる日本人であつた。

○ノグランド議員 それ以前に来たことはないか

○比嘉秀盛君 それ以前に来たかどうかは分りませんが、それは沖繩中の市町村長が戻つてDEとそれからUSCARのものは賃借料を査定するために勸業銀行の人も連れて来て査定させたかというのを市町村長会長の席上で質問したのとあります。そのときに日本におる日本人は沖繩人とも直接関係がない。アメリカ人とも直接関係がない。第三者であるかのそれは査定させることが適當であるといふことをいつておりました。そのときの新聞にもその旨が書いてあります。

○コーン議員 どういふふうにして、その人たちが誰であつたか分りますか。

○比嘉秀盛君 DEとUSCARの会合の中で、ここで質問したときに、いわゆる日本人は沖繩人とも関係がない。アメリカ人とも関係がないといふことで向うから咄んで査定させられていることであつた。

○コーン議員 大山さんが証人台に上つたとき、その人たちは誰であつたかと質問した場合、大山さんは分らなかつたといふ回答しております。

○比嘉秀盛君 大山さんの返答のできなかつた問題ですが、私は單から任命された土地委員をやつたことあります。

そのときに、このDEがこの勸業銀行の人たちが査定したのを参考にして、DEがこの賃借料を評価した。この勸業銀行が査定したものを我々に見せてくれと要求しましたが、DEは見せない。單から任命された我々にも見せなかつた。だから大山さんがご質問でもさかひが、本当ではないかと思つた。幸い本目の議長が、クワイエんだから適正なるプログラムを貰えるものと思つた。

○コールド議員 沖繩における登記に於て債権に於ては

○眞喜屋實男君 沖繩における登記は売買が成立するだけの要件

ではなしにAがBが土地を買った場合にはお互に誰かが誰かを売買は

成立する。Aが自分土地を買ったとしても他の人に主張するために登

記が必要となります。Aに登記があるからといってそれがAの所有

と証明はならず、例之はBの土地をAが登記許せざりて自ら

の名義に登記して起つた場合は所有権を獲得しない

○コールド議員 二の登記するときA、B又はCの方が価格を何時決

めますか

○眞喜屋實男君 登記の価格は賦前は税務署に償債価格

のつがります。それは場所によつて違つて来ますが四

倍から十七倍と云う価格を登記価格として申請しております。

○コールド議員 価格を何に登記する目的は何ですか

○眞喜屋實男君 売買の場合には財産を得たと云う登録のため

税金であり、登記の価格は登録する人が決めるものと

○コールド議員 その価格は登録する人が決めるものと

決めておきます

○身儀行政副主席 伊佐氏の地主代表を証人に附加せよと云

ふ

○コールド議員 大英氏は証人台に於て賈を云ふことは、けせしが

○大決之院議長 連日三回、旅の痕跡も拘りませす長時間に

亘り住民の希望を聴いて、この三回、心から厚く御礼申上

げます。沖繩に於ける軍用地問題は終戦以來十年、講和協定の弁

効から算えましても四年の間に色々との相親を致さばかり而も深

刻の度を加えて参り、このたびは、この都度住民の

要望を表明し、その解決に努めて参つたのであります。それが、この

年月をかけた今尚解決の速むに至らぬことは色々原因は、この

ところが、就中下り方側々に民の事情が十分理解されて、この

最も大きな原因は、この上、思ひます、又、その理解が、表として、

一、この議会の決めた法律では、沖繩の、現地運として十分住民

の権利を保護してやれば、この上、あると、あります。二、

の根本的の隘路を打開するために、故々住民の代表を議会に送ら

てあります。が、幸、議会の方では、調査団を派らして、親しく事情を視

察させることになり、本日、この調査団の公聴会を南が、

のであります。このことは、沖繩に於て難航を極めて、

根本的の解決に導く絶好のチャンスであり、この上、

、この上、あります。何と云う各位に於て、

迷つて、この上、住民の心から、希望を十分御考慮下さい、

この上、

に、この上、

の意を、表する次第であります。次に一言附加して、

言葉は重複するかも知れませんが、この度の調査団の御好意と同情

の、真意を十分私に知らせることを、

この報告をして貰ふ、この上、

延長を、お願ひして、

この希望であります。勿論、この上、

金を、

査は、

の、

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の、

○フミア議員 今回午後から明日午前中にかけて色々見せていただく私達は心構をもっております。私達は算

に二か終ったからといって任務が終るのでなくて更にその他色々検討し或は見加はならぬ問題が山積してありましてかなりおかしな身でございます。それのみならず私達は二、三週間以内には是非とも片づけなければならぬ問題も多々あります。私達は現場視察を

ただけのことを行くといふ思っております。大沢立法院議長 最後の調査が最後の断を下すところの重大使命があられることを私は予想するからで

その重大希望を申し上げる談であります。御誠意よく分りました。○フミア議員 今日の午後土地を立退いた人々の証言を聴いて更に現地視察を具しやり明日の朝にかけてお

ります。○フミア博士(英語にて) 〇總儀副表席 東人は越来の土地を収用された方でありませう。地主の要望も直接訴えます。

○フミア議員 最初に貴方は個人代表ですが又は地主代表ですが、それをはつきり言って下さい。○東清栄君 個人です。私は越来村の現在中野町一

班東清栄というものでございます。私の財産は全部で四千坪余りでありましてが全部飛行場になっております。そして戦前は大変交通の便利なところにて土地を持っております。地質も大変よくて普通の島の二倍以上の収入を上げておりました。そして土地には果樹、みかんとかその他からパイプとかバナナとかそのほかいろいろを植えてお

四十坪の池に養魚をしております。そして牛二頭

と馬一頭と大いなる豚二頭と乳用羊二頭、鶏十羽か

たりました。そして建物には炊事場とか畜舎とか新小屋

とか肥料小屋とか全部で六十坪持っております。私

としては皆之の土地柄がよいと思っております。越来村の金持同様な生活で隣りの方も非常に羨

ましいと思っております。併しなから戦争に違われれば人の土地を北坪借りてトクノ哥の九坪に住っております。

その二の戦争のために大息子も戦争の儀

性になつて私は二十四才妻は五十九才で老体で職につ

くこともできません。二ふる困難な生活をしており

ます。そして親戚から割を四十坪年額

