

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 760050

894.014/1-145 -- 12-3145-47-48-49

In reply refer to Initials and No.

Serial No. 00160813
(SC) A17-10

NAVY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON

Office of
FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS
JAN 11 1945
DIRECTOR
Department of State

~~HEM~~
EAD

6 JAN 1945

OFFICE OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS
DIRECTOR
JAN 9 1945
MR. DUNN
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SECRET
SECRET

My dear Mr. Secretary:

Acknowledgment is made of your letters (SP, FE) of December 23 and December 28, 1944, addressed to Captain L. S. Sabin, Officer in Charge, Military Government Section, Central Division, with reference to directives for the Japanese Outlying Islands.

The suggestion in paragraph 2 of your letter of December 28 has been incorporated in paragraph 11 of the Political Directive.

I appreciate your prompt attention in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

L. A. Davidson

L. A. Davidson,
Rear Admiral, U.S.N.

RM/R
Anal.
Re *AK*
Cat

Hon. James Clement Dunn,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

SECRET

SECRET

AK

894.0141-645
1/10/45

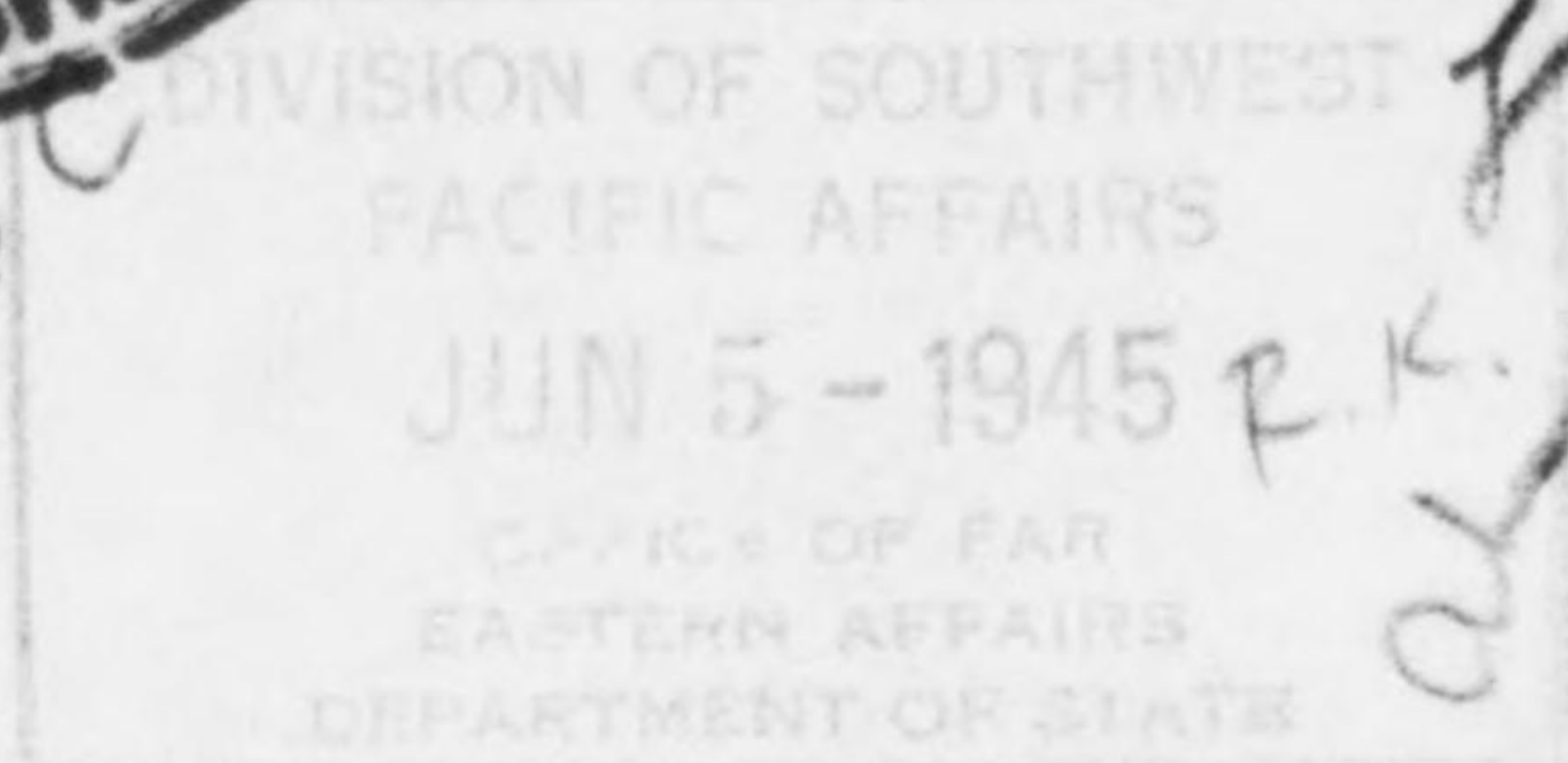
No. 65.



AMERICAN CONSULATE

Birmingham, England, January 30, 1945.

CONFIDENTIAL



Handwritten notes: FA, 1/31, 1/31, 1/31, DC/R

SUBJECT: Questions of International Law and of American Policy Raised by Dr. George H. Blakeslee's Article "Japan's Mandated Islands" in Department of State BULLETIN.

THE HONORABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE, WASHINGTON.



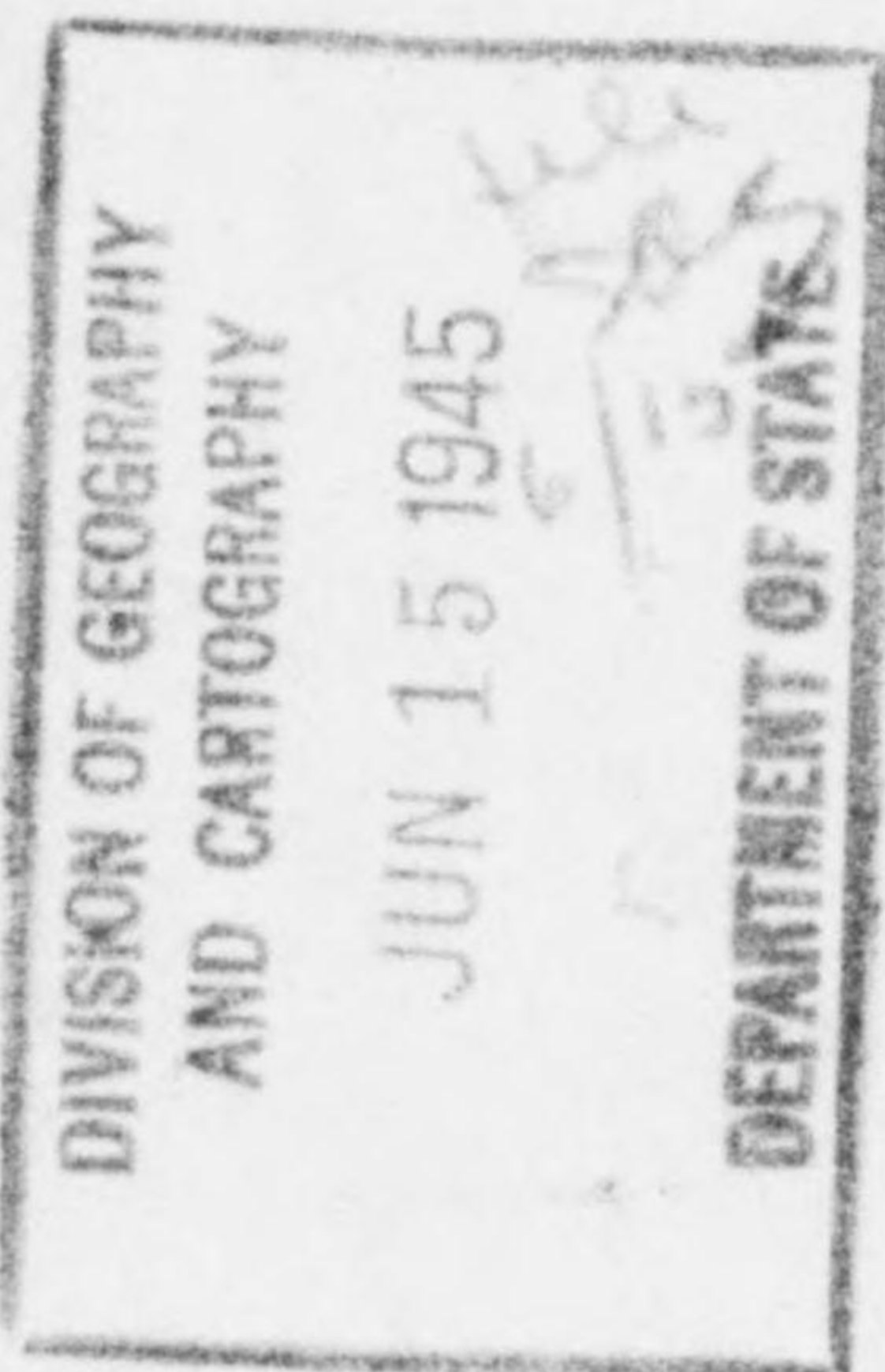
RECEIVED DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SIR:

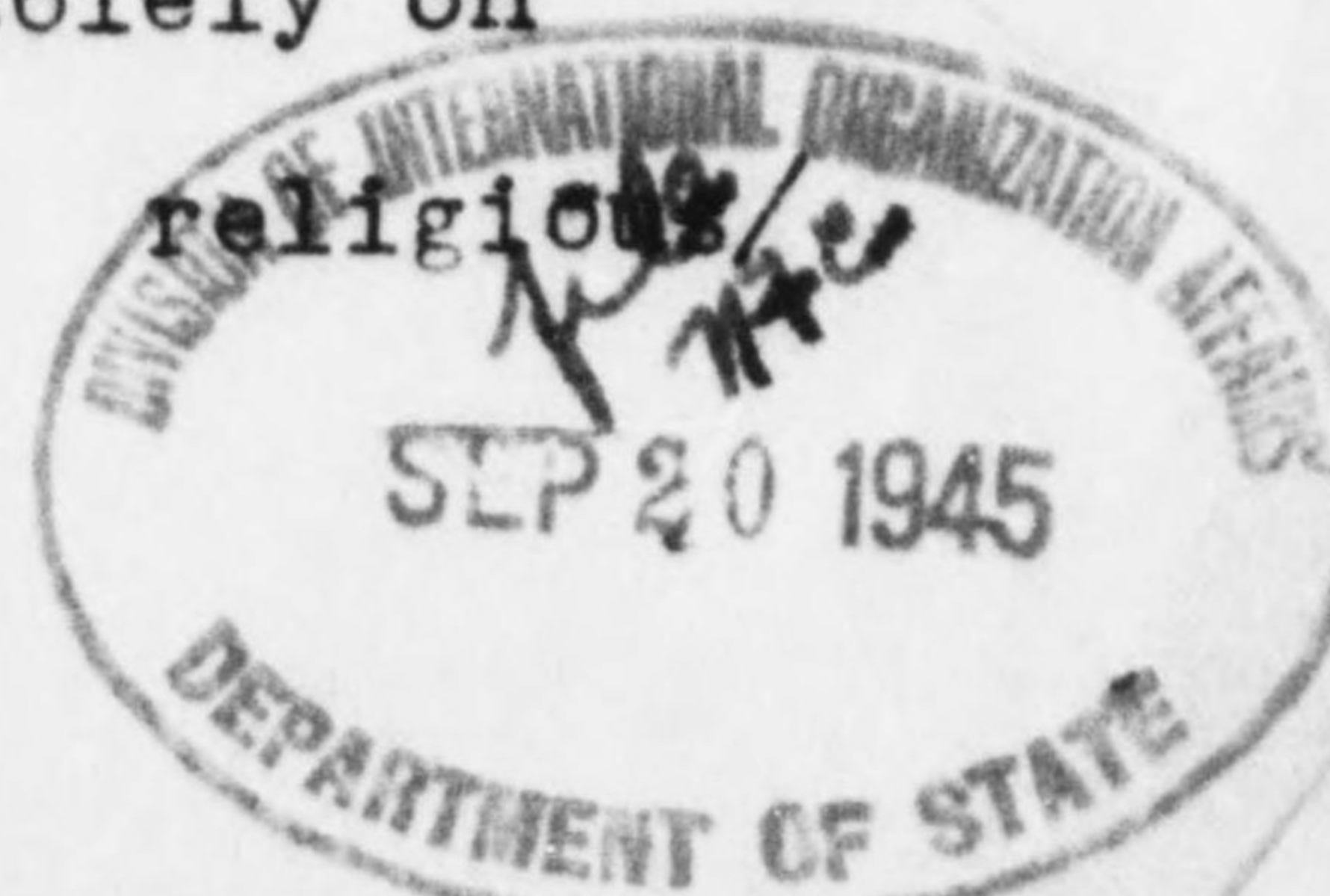
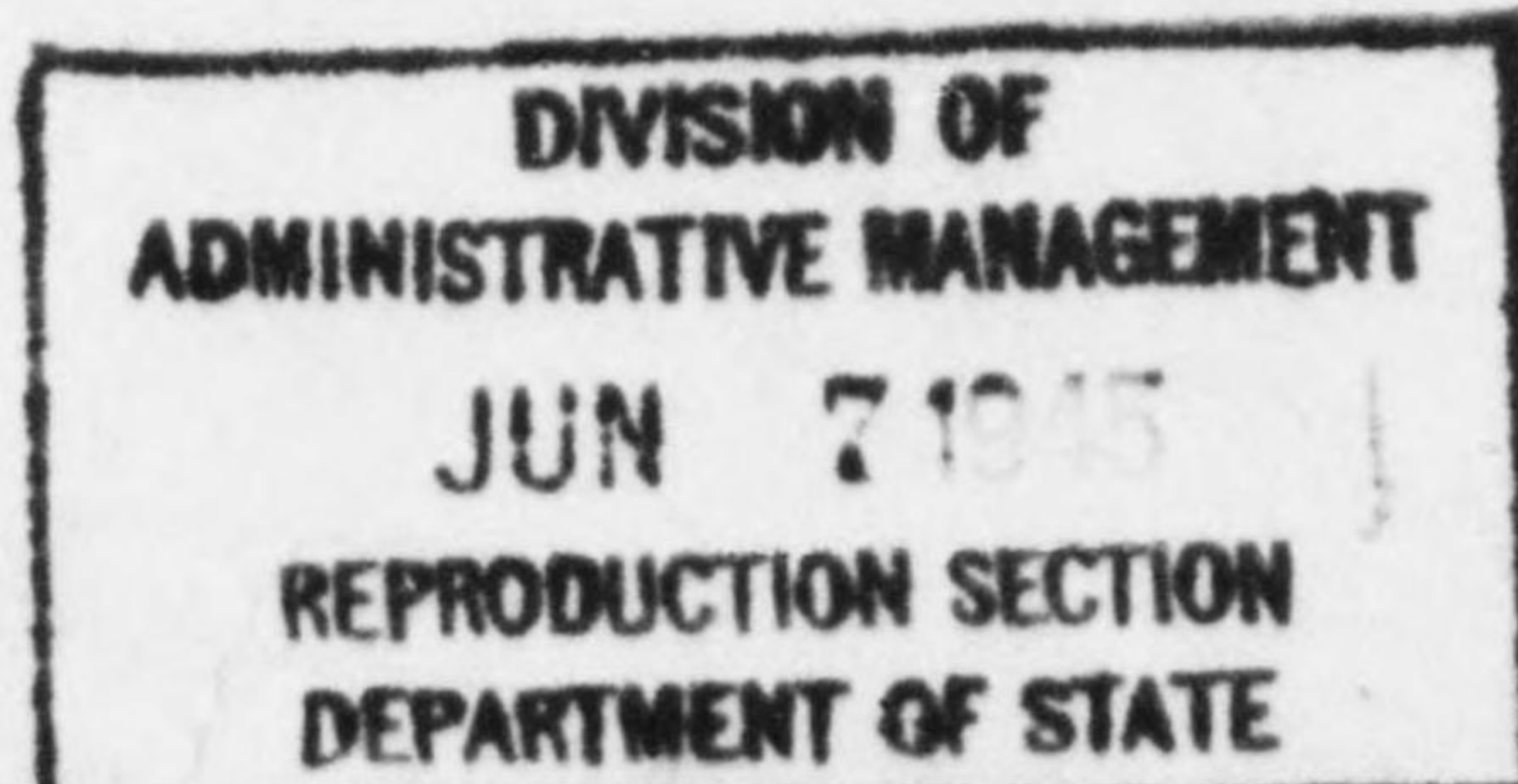
I have the honor to refer to the article "Japan's Mandated Islands" by Dr. George H. Blakeslee which appears in the Department of State BULLETIN of December 17, 1944, Vol. XI, No.286, and particularly to the sentence on page 765 which opens the section "United States Interests to 1919" and which reads as follows:

"Missions from the United States. United States missionary influence became so strong throughout the Marshalls and the eastern Carolines that the claims of the missions alone would probably have been ample to justify the United States in extending its political control over all the archipelagoes in this part of the Pacific."

The implication that there is or can be a nexus between missionary work and political control is so challenging that a request for further information on Doctor Blakeslee's statement is respectfully ventured. Perhaps it may be a superficial observation on my part, but if any one thing did impress me during a career in China it was that the Chinese in fact did challenge Christian missionary work not on its religious or ethical content but on its political character - as something altogether too intimately connected with the political motives of foreign powers. And on the other hand the missionaries of all nationalities went through many trying experiences, including martyrdom, to refute the Chinese contention and to persuade the Chinese that missionary work was based solely on



Form with fields: D'R - EUR Unit, Ann, Rev, Dist. Includes handwritten initials 'ai' and 'AS'.



894.014/1-3045

CS/D

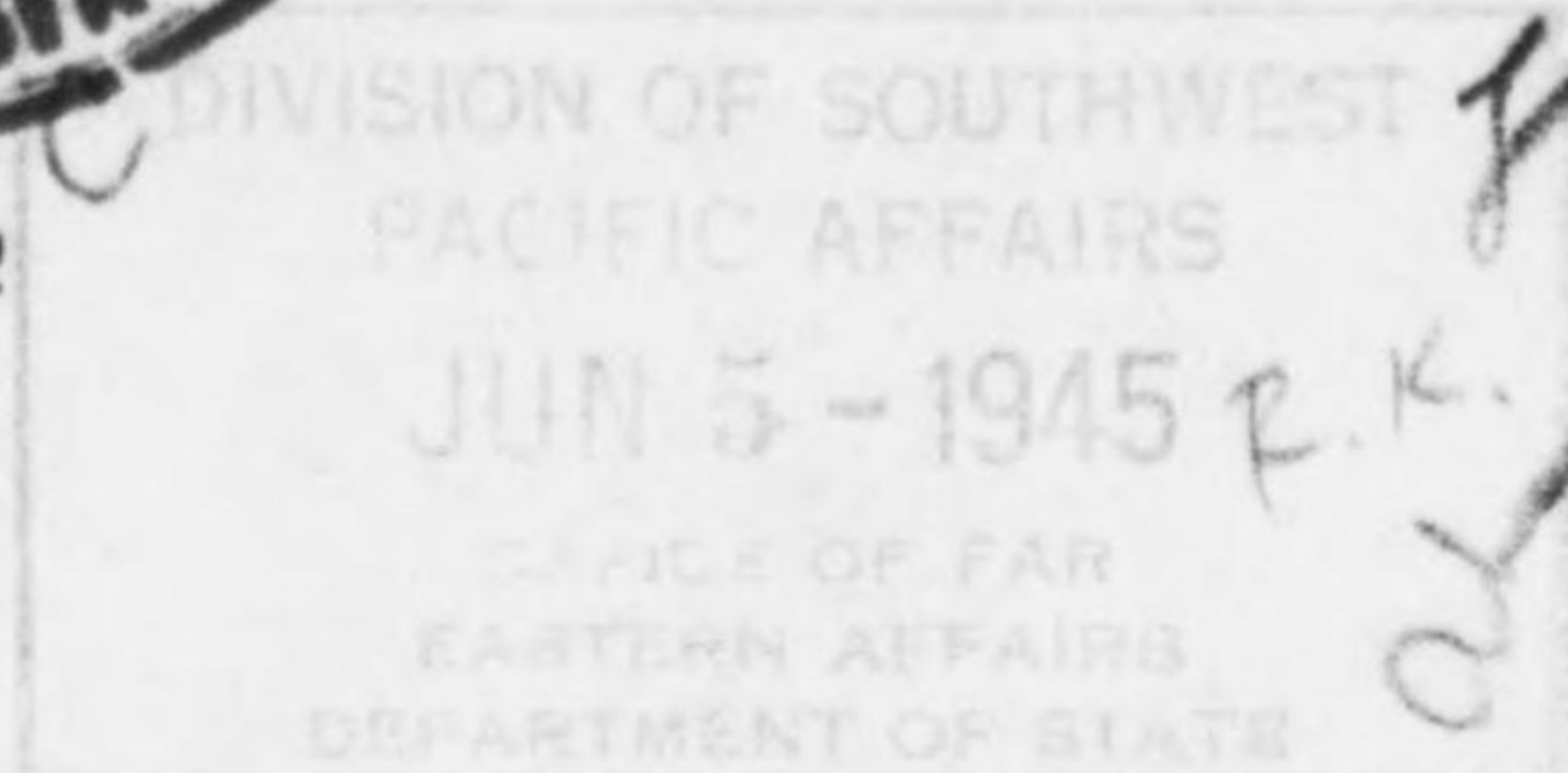
894.014/1-

No. 65.



AMERICAN CONSULATE

Birmingham, England, January 30, 1945.



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 1/31/45
 84
 DC/R

SUBJECT: Questions of International Law and of American Policy Raised by Dr. George H. Blakeslee's Article "Japan's Mandated Islands" in Department of State BULLETIN.
 1-1055

THE HONORABLE
 THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
 WASHINGTON.



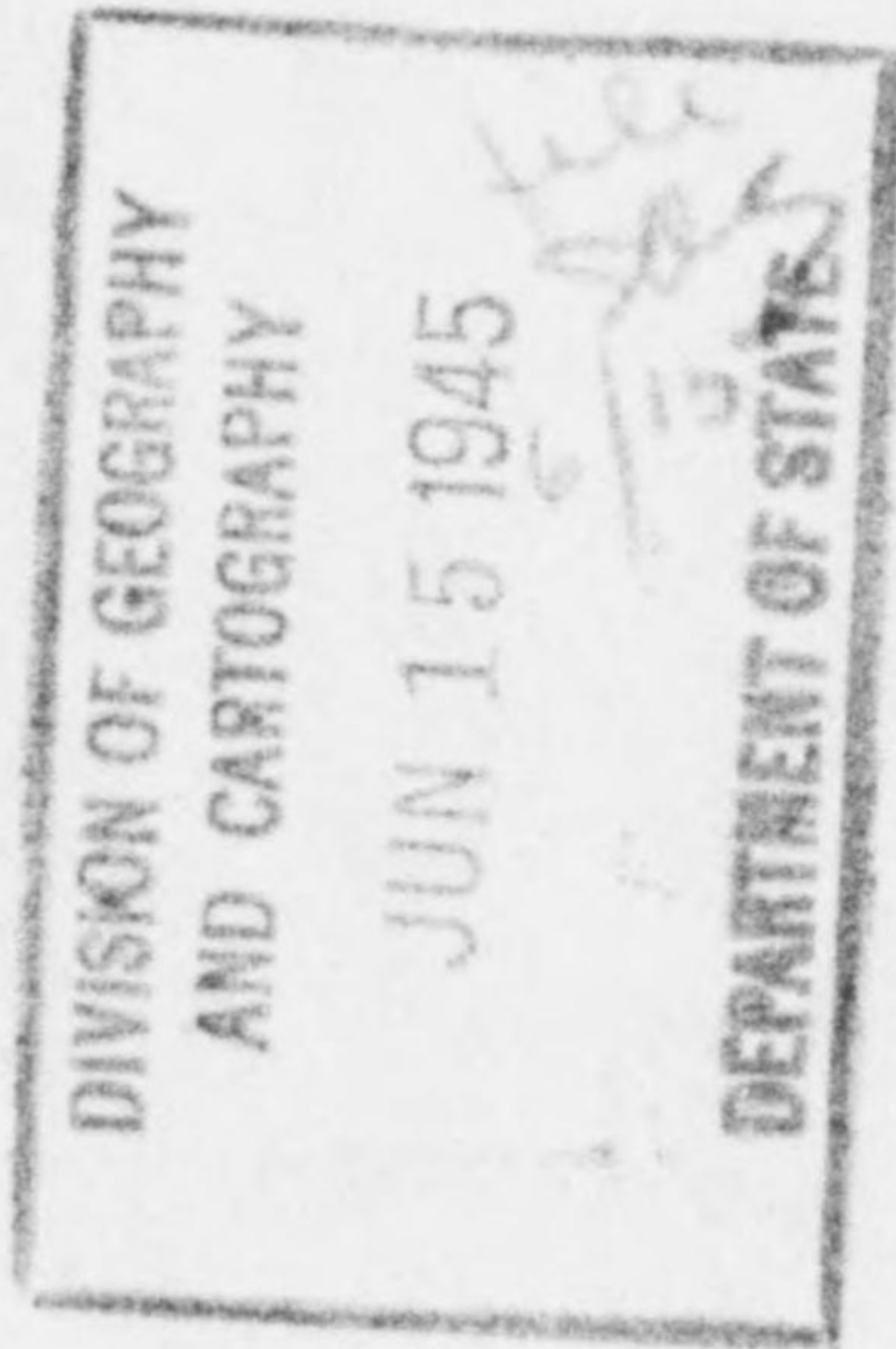
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 DEPARTMENT OF STATE
 JUN 13 59

SIR:

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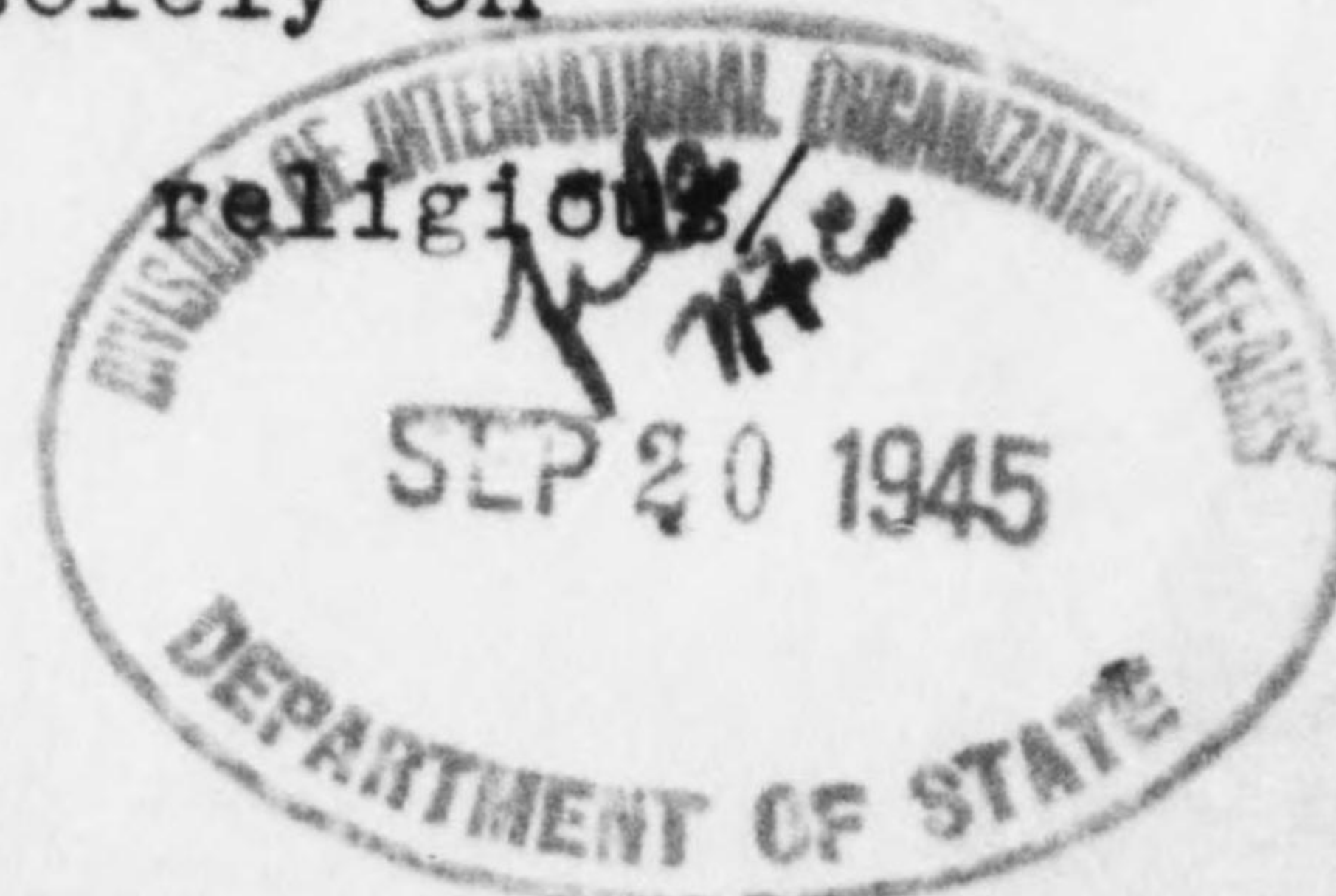
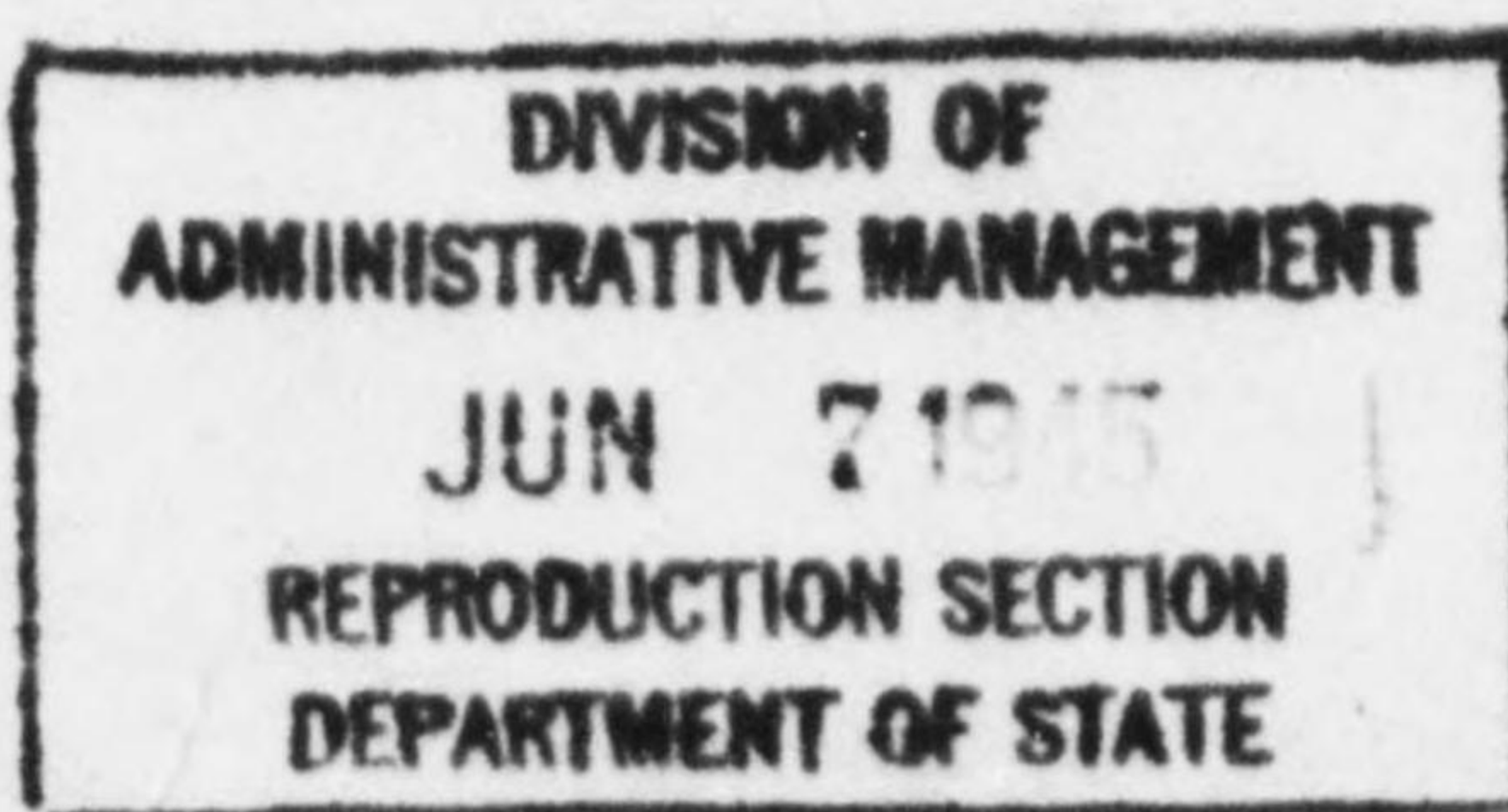
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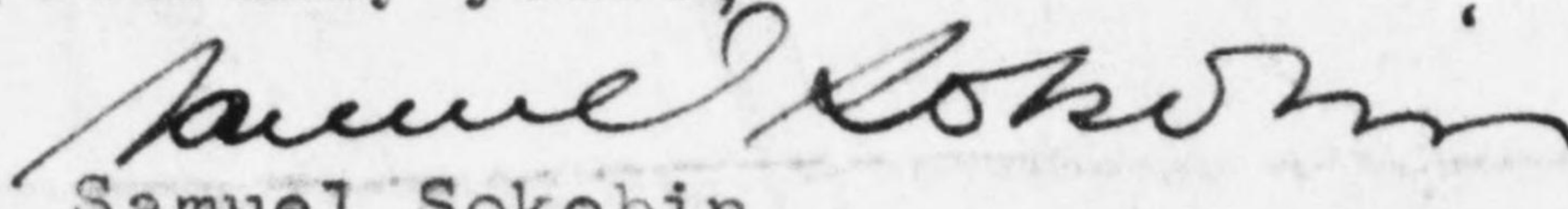
-2-

religious motives and had no political significance. So much so, that in the American-Chinese treaty of 1903 it was deemed necessary to state in the opening sentence of Article XIV what the principles of the Christian religion were, what the Chinese were intended to understand what American missionary effort meant. One recalls the cynicism with which was met the Japanese demand in 1915 for the right to ownership of land for the building of Japanese "hospitals, churches and schools." In my own experience similar cynicism was directed by some Chinese toward Christian hospitals, churches and schools.

Neither in the such standard works as Moore's International Digest under the subject "Sovereignty; Its Acquisition and Loss"; nor in Hyde's International Law - Chiefly as Interpreted and Applied by the United States under the subject "General Rights of Property and Control"; nor in Hackworth's Digest of International Law under the heading "Territory and Sovereignty of States" do I find material which supports Doctor Blakeslee's proposition that the claims (presence ? residence ? property ?) of American missions might be the basis for the extension of American political control (sovereignty ?).

I do not wish to be understood as challenging the wisdom of a policy which might have resulted in the acquisition by the United States of the territory referred to by Doctor Blakeslee, but in the light of the opposition of the Chinese (and perhaps other non-Christian peoples) for many years to missionary work precisely because of the political character they attached thereto (and strenuously denied by the occidental) it appears proper to raise the question whether Doctor Blakeslee's statement is tenable in international law or has ever received recognition by the United States Government in any pronouncements of national policy. As a subject for research, Doctor Blakeslee's proposition might well be worth pursuing in American "Foreign Relations" and in works on international law.

Respectfully yours,


Samuel Sokobin
American Consul

801.3
SS:mec

X

In single ozalid only to Department.
Copy to Embassy, London.

CHARLES M. LA FOLLETTE
8TH DISTRICT INDIANA

COMMITTEES:
CIVIL SERVICE
INVALID PENSIONS
CENSUS
EXPENDITURES IN EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

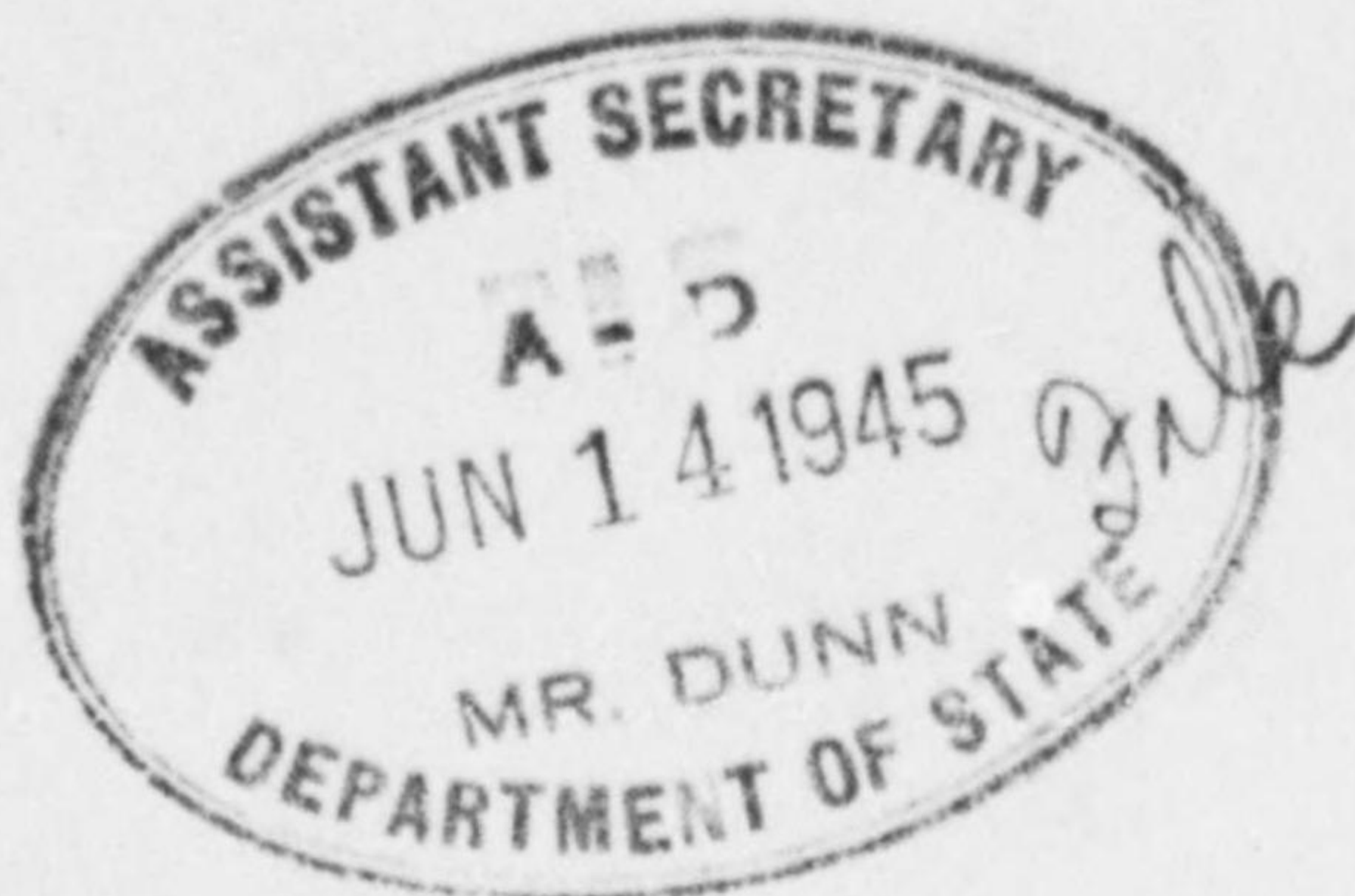
SECRETARIES:
MISS GRACE A. SLOAN
MISS EMMALINE RUSCHE

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

Washington, D. C.

June 13, 1945

DCR



Hon. James C. Dunn
Assistant Secretary of State
State Department
Washington, D. C.

894.014/6-1345

Dear Sir:

A constituent of mine has written me asking:

"What is the area of Japan and all its holdings? And its population?"

YR
894.5011

I will appreciate it if you will furnish me such information as you may have available in order that I can reply to this inquiry.

Yours truly,

Charles M. LaFollette
E.R.

Charles M. LaFollette, M.C.

CS IV

er

Unit	DE
Cal	PR
Dist.	

894.014/6-1345

D.C.P.
file

June 18, 1945

My dear Mr. LaFollette:

In response to your letter of June 13, 1945, addressed to Mr. Dunn, Assistant Secretary of State, requesting information as to the area and population of Japan and all its holdings, I annex the information desired.

Sincerely yours,

Special Assistant to
Secretary of State

Enclosure:

(2) Memo of area and
population of JapanThe Honorable,
Charles M. LaFollette,
House of Representatives

Total Area of the Japanese Empire - 681,214.75 square kilometers

Japan Proper	382,545.42
Houshi	230,532.32
Shikoku	18,772.83
Kyushu	42,078.99
Hokkaido	88,775.99
Loohoo	2,386.24
Korea	220,768.65
Formosa	35,834.35
Pescadores	126.86
Karafuto	36,090.30
Kwantung Leased Territory	3,462.45
Mandated Islands	2,148.80
SMR Zone	297.92

Estimated Population of the Japanese Empire as of December 1, 1937

Japan Proper	71,372,400
Korea	23,640,800
Formosa	5,445,700
Karafuto	338,500
Kwantung Leased Territory	194,400
Mandated Islands	78,600

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS
TELEGRAPH BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
INCOMING TELEGRAM

ACTION COPY

Office of
FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS
JUN 20 1946
12:30 PM
Department of State

ck

ACTION: ~~FE~~
INFO:
LE
ESP
A-H
OCD
SPD
FC
DC/R

Action	CA
Information	
FE	✓
CA	✓
JA	✓
SEA	
RI	✓
	✓

CORRECTED COPY 6/20/46
9:00 a.m.
CORRECTED PORTION
UNDERScoreD

ECW-P
Paraphrase before communicating to anyone

5538
Ranking via Army

CONFIDENTIAL

Dated June 17, 1946

Rec'd 2:52

CHINESE
Tokyo
Repeated Moscow
6-20-46 (EER) to
RDW to DGR 6-20
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SECSTATE

992, June 17, 10 a.m.

New measure shortly to be promulgated provided according to Foreign Office, that Chinese nationality shall be restored as of October 25, 1945, to Taiwanese. Taiwanese registering at Chinese agencies abroad shall be provided with certificate of nationality. Those not desiring to regain Chinese nationality may file declaration of intention not to regain same before December 31st, 1946. Chinese agencies shall approve such declarations and inform Government. (In Japan SCAP HQS) where declarant resides, (DEPTEL 193, May 24).

Foreign Office official states Chinese Government regards all Taiwanese as Chinese except those making above mentioned declaration of expatriation. Gen Chu, Chinese Liaison Officer at HQS SCAP is said by Foreign Office to have been apprised of details of matter.

SMYTH

ECB

CONFIDENTIAL

fw. 894.012 / 6-17-46

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OFFICE
DIVISION OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

Division of British Commonwealth Affairs

July 16, 1945

FC - Mr. [✓]Neal

In going over some ^{old} papers I found the attached packet of post cards of views of the Japanese coast near Atami. If they will be of any use to G-2 or ONI will you kindly pass them along.

TCA

Theodore C. Achilles

Attachment:

Packet of
20 post cards.

BC:TCA:mrh

In case to DNI with cards
DIVISION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
7-23-45
FC:RDL:LP
JUL 20 1945
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
[Signature]

DGR - NF Unit	
Anal.	<i>[Signature]</i>
Rev.	<i>[Signature]</i>
Out.	<i>[Signature]</i>
Dist.	

JUL 25 1945

FILED

894.014/7-1645

CS/LE

894.014/7-1645

In reply refer to
FC

July 23, 1945

MEMORANDUM

UNRESTRICTED

TO: Director,
Division of Naval Intelligence,
Navy Department.

FROM: Frederick B. Lyon, Chief, Division of Foreign
Activity Correlation

SUBJECT: Post Cards of Views of the Japanese Coast
near Atami

The enclosed packet of post cards has been transmitted to this office by Mr. Theodore C. Achilles, Chief of the Division of British Commonwealth Affairs as a possible use to the Intelligence Services of the armed forces.

Enclosure:
Packet of 20
post cards.

FC:RDLongyear:LP

A true copy of
the signed original.
LP

	DOE - NR 1111
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894.014/7-2345

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NC 226

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Document D

TOP SECRET

PRESIDENT TRUMAN TO GENERALISSIMO STALIN
AUGUST 27, 1945 *
(Files of the Executive Secretariat)

Rmk
file
Central
Files

In response to your message of August 22nd, 1945, as far as the base on the Kurile Islands is concerned, my idea was that use of landing rights in the central Kuriles during the occupation of Japan would be an important contribution to the cooperative action we will be taking in connection with the carrying out of the Japanese surrender terms as it would afford another route for air connection with the United States for emergency use during the period of occupation of Japan.

I also felt no hesitancy in bringing up the matter of landing facilities for commercial use. You evidently misunderstood my message because you refer to it as a demand usually laid before a conquered state or an allied state unable to defend parts of its territory. I was not speaking about any territory of the Soviet Republic. I was speaking of the Kurile Islands, Japanese territory, disposition of which must be made at a Peace settlement. I was advised that my predecessor agreed to support in the peace settlement the Soviet acquisition of those Islands. I did not consider it offensive when you asked me to confirm that agreement. When you expect our support for your desire for permanent possession of all the Kurile Islands, I cannot see why you consider it offensive if I ask for consideration of a request for landing rights on only one of those Islands. I consider the request for discussion all the more reasonable because of the close and cordial relations existing between our two governments and between us personally. While I believe early discussion of these matters would be helpful, I will not press it if you do not wish to discuss them now.

This Document Must Be Returned to
894.014/8-2745

M

*Drafted in the Department

TOP SECRET

FILED
SEP 13 1956

894.014/8-2745
TOP SECRET FILE

Office of
FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS
MAY 14 1946
DIRECTOR
Department of State

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RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
The New York Times
Times Square
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OFFICE OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS
MAY 9 1946
MAY 25 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MAY 10 1946
DIVISION OF
RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 29 1946
DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS

My dear Mr. Acheson:

As the New York correspondent of the London News of the World, I have been directed to ask you several questions. These questions were previously presented to General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters in Tokyo, where it was said the answers would be given only in Washington. Then the questions were presented to the War Department.

Mr. Howard Petersen, Assistant Secretary of War, has advised me to go to the State Department and has told me in a letter: "The War Department has confirmed that your letter will receive prompt attention in the Department of State and that your questions will be answered as fully as possible under the circumstances."

The questions follow:

Has there been any agreement by which Russian troops may legitimately patrol the islands just off the coast of Hokkaido and ostensibly outside the Russian-controlled zones? If so, when was it made and what are the terms?

If there has not been any such agreement why have American troops been instructed to avoid these places which (this is common knowledge on the north Japanese coast) the Russians regularly visit?

Is it admitted that the islands in the strait between Russian-occupied Sakhalin and United States-occupied Hokkaido have been taken over peremptorily by Russian forces in the absence of United States troops?

Has an agreement been made with the Russians which alters the Potsdam definition of Japan and hands over certain islands south of Sakhalin to the Russians for safekeeping? If so, when was the agreement reached and why was it not announced?

I should be grateful to you for a reply.

Yours truly,

Herman H. Dinsmore
Herman H. Dinsmore

DCR - NE Unit
m
Dist

The Hon. Dean Acheson
Under Secretary of State
Department of State
United States of America
Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
To FE for action 5/13/46
MAY 10 1946
RF
TREATY SECTION

JUN 3 1946

894.014/5-646
FILED

894.014/5-646

CS/A

file

DCR

25

MAY 23 1946

In reply refer to
JA

My dear Mr. Dinsmore:

The Department is in receipt of your letter of May 6, 1946, posing certain inquiries regarding the boundary between the northern Japanese island of Hokkaido and Soviet-controlled territory.

You have no doubt by now received the Department's reply to an identical letter which you addressed to the War Department on April 19, 1946.

Sincerely yours,

For the Acting Secretary of State:

Francis H. Russell
Chief
Division of Public Liaison

Mr. Herman H. Dinsmore,
The New York Times,
Times Square,
New York, New York.

ORV ✓ 507
MAY 23 1946 P.M.

JA: JKEmmerson:mp

5-17-46

FE

DCR NE Unit
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A stamp with a signature and some illegible text.

894.014/5-646

CS/A 894.014/5-646



UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER
FOR JAPAN

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
NOV 19 1946
GENERAL HILLDRING
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1946 NOV 1 PM 9 26

Tokyo, October 21, 1946

RESTRICTED
NOV - 4 1946
DIVISION OF FOREIGN
REPORTING SERVICES
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Restricted
b. 660

DC/M
FAR EASTERN BRANCH
NOV 26 1946
Department of State

SUBJECT: Transmitting petition of certain Okinawans
Requesting that Okinawa be returned to Japan

XR 740.00119
Control (Japan)

The United States Political Adviser has the honor to enclose herewith a copy of a petition Baron Chosuke Iye and Ryoko Nakayoshi, who allege that they are acting on behalf of a group of Okinawans now residing in Japan, requesting that Okinawa be placed under the administrative care of the Japanese Government.

The petition claims that the Okinawans are a Japanese race and assert that union with Japan is the best assurance for the economic stability of Okinawa.

This paper is forwarded merely for the Department's information as indicative of the attitude of certain former residents of Okinawa.

1 JA
1 FE
6 OED
1 ED
1 DA
2 SPD

DIVISION OF INVESTMENT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
DEC 9 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
RECEIVED
DEC 3 1946
DIVISION OF BIOGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE REFERENCE DIVISION
RECEIVED
NOV 25 1946

Enclosure: Copy of petition, as stated.
(1 copy only)

4

Original and hectograph to Department

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GAAbbey:cbk

DIVISION OF DEPENDENT AREA AFFAIRS
DEC 12 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
RECEIVED
NOV 21 1946
OFFICE OF INTELLIGENCE
COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION

894.014/10-2146

CS/A

DEC 31 1946

FILED

894.014/10-2146

Enclosure No. 1 to Tokyo's No. 660, October 21, 1946,
subject: "Transmitting petition of certain Okinawans
Requesting that Okinawa be returned to Japan"

632 Karagasaki,
Meguro-ku, Tokyo
October 2, 1946

General of the Army Douglas MacArthur,
Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers,
Tokyo.

Your Excellency:

In behalf of the leading Okinawan signatories now residing in Japan, we have the honor of submitting this Petition to Your Excellency for your sympathetic consideration.

When the Military Administration was promulgated in Okinawa immediately after the occupation by the American Forces last summer, the Military Government lost no time in establishing hospitals and infirmaries at strategic points to give medical care to the afflicted, in distributing food and clothings to all the people and in supplying lumber and building materials for the rebuilding of homes. For these acts of human kindness, the people of Okinawa have felt most grateful to the Military Government and the people of the United States. The inhabitants of the islands with a few exceptions have now returned to their towns and villages as though oblivious of the horrors of the past war and are busily engaged in the rebuilding of their homes and in the cultivation of their lands while collaborating whole heartedly with the authorities there in the rehabilitation of the varied

peace time industries and institutions.

While manifesting a deep sense of gratitude and fully appreciating the generosity of the United States, the Okinawans connected as they are in blood with the people of Japan, are earnestly craving to be again placed under the administrative care of the Japanese Government and their homeland to be returned to Japan as and when conditions would warrant such changes. It is said that blood is thicker than water and our people fully cognizant of the fact that they are of the Japanese race and willing to brave whatever conditions destiny may thrust upon the vanquished nation, stand ever ready to share in the fate of their consanguineous brothers of Japan.

In certain quarters of America and Europe, there seems to exist a fallacious view that the people of Japan have in the past looked down upon the Okinawans as their poor cousins and have not, therefore, accorded them fair and sympathetic treatment. In this connection it could be said with impunity that neither the Government nor the people have ever accorded the Okinawans any discriminatory treatment whatsoever. Okinawa has always been given exactly the same treatment as the other prefectures of Japan. For seventy years, since she came within the administrative fold of the Meiji Government. Okinawa has continued her existence and

development as a territory of Japan and it is presently the fervent hope and prayer of all Okinawans that their homeland be permitted to remain as an integral part of Japan as heretofore.

Some people in Europe and in America are discussing the question of awarding Okinawa like Formosa and Manchuria to China. This, in our humble opinion, is not founded on good substantial reasons. It is true that Okinawa as a Ryukyu Kingdom had maintained friendly relations with China for more than five hundred years until the dawn of the Meiji Era, and that sweet potatoes, the staple food of the Okinawans and sugar manufacturing, the only important industry of the islands, had been introduced to the Okinawans by the Chinese. Okinawa owed much to China for these things and because of this fact, the people of the islands had at one time in their history entertained a desire to keep up lasting cordial relations with her benefactor neighbors. However, the Government of China had never had a direct hand in the administration of the Ryukyu islands. The only affair worthy of political significance in Okinawa's relations with China might be mentioned the dispatch of an envoy by the successive Chinese Emperors once every forty or fifty years to confer a crown on the Kings of the Ryukyus. Although limited in area and meager in natural resources, Okinawa had never sought China's patronage. Her object in maintaining

friendship with China lay in her desire to imbibe latter's culture and to benefit herself by trade. The relationship, therefore, was strictly cultural and economic in nature. When the Satsuma clan began to rule the islands, some three hundred years ago, the Okinawans were then obliged by circumstances to maintain relations with both Japan and China. However, several hundred years prior to Satsuma's rule, the Japanese began to come to the islands and amongst them was a famous warrior Tametomo Minamoto whose son Shun-ten became the first ruler of Okinawa to be recorded in her history. Buddhism was also introduced to the people of Okinawa by the Japanese priests who migrated to the islands at about that time. Thus, the intercourse between Japan and Okinawa had become increasingly more frequent until the time of the appearance of the notorious band of pirates known as Wako who roved the China Sea and the waters around Korea. In order to avoid becoming the prey of these marauders, the Okinawan ships from that time began to sail to China and the South Seas, temporarily interrupting communications with Japan. However, the Okinawans being one in race, language and in manners and customs with the Japanese, it was only natural for them to again bind themselves in amicable relationship with the people of Japan by coming under the rule of the Satsuma clan. At that time when Hideyoshi Toyotomi was about to dispatch expeditionary forces to Korea, he urged the Okinawans through the Lord of Satsuma to join the

expedition in exactly the same manner as the other clans of Japan, a fact which clearly showed that the Japanese even in those days regarded the people of Okinawa as their fellow countrymen.

Yushyu Haneji, an Okinawan statesman and a historian, some three hundred years ago stated that from the philological standpoint, the Japanese and the people of Okinawa are descendents from the same stock. Since then, the Okinawans have always believed with immovable faith in the truth of this assertion. It was with this belief that Tai Sho, the last Lord of Okinawa, at the behest of the Government during the Meiji Restoration gladly and willingly gave up his feudal lordship of the islands and submitted himself and his possessions to the authority of the Emperor with a feeling of a son coming home to his parents. All this was brought about most naturally with no coercion from the government and without yielding to the might of the military. Particularly at this juncture we would like to point out that in no way was this political transition comparable with the way Formosa was ceded to Japan by China or with the manner Korea was annexed to this country.

Since Okinawa came under the administration of the Meiji Government, she saw remarkable diffusion of education and great development of industries while communications with Japan were efficiently maintained by regular lines of steamers. The people of the islands enjoyed the

same rights and privileges, politically and administratively, as the peoples of the other prefectures without an iota of difference. Okinawa was undeniably an integral part of Japan. In view of this fact it is but natural that the people of Okinawa should crave to see at this time the return of their islands to the mother country. These pleas and entreaties for the realization of their fervent hopes are but natural manifestation of their deep sincere human feelings without any ulterior motive.

We firmly believe that Okinawa because of her geographical propinquity to Japan will be best able to sustain her economic life through her commercial intercourse with Japan and the people of Okinawa will be best able to secure their happiness by being Japanese as in the past. Your great country, now assuming the most active role in the effort towards the establishment of world peace and always solicitous of the welfare and happiness of mankind, will, we pray, not fail to lend a listening ear to the plea of the people from Okinawa and give full consideration to their entreaties. At the present juncture with the Peace Conference in not too distant a future, we take the liberty of submitting this humble Petition to Your Excellency hoping that it will be given full consideration.

We remain,

Yours respectfully.

Chosuke Iye
(Baron) Chosuke Iye

Ryoko Nakayoshi
Ryoko Nakayoshi

We, the undersigned, respectfully petition Your
Excellency for the return of our homeland Okinawa to Japan.

We, the undersigned, respectfully petition Your Excellency for the return of our homeland Okinawa to Japan.

翁	長	良	保	仔	禮	肇	漢	那	憲	和
全	城	靖	松	東	恩	寬	神	山	政	良
仲	原	善	忠	高	嶺	明	瀨	長	良	直
森	田	孟	睦	上	里	朝	島	袋	威	敏
恒	田	安	雄	宮	里	興	德	田	安	溫
上	京	直	博	儀	百	志	德	田	安	貞
具	志	清	松	仲	村	事	德	村	政	一
浦	崎	永	錫	舩	越	義	仲	村	千	代
宮	城	新	昌	萬	原	安	森	田	博	之
國	吉	良	一	興	儀	甚	久	高	博	吉
新	垣	恒	政	德	村	義	寄	川	孝	和
船	越	廿	工	石	嘉	元	嘉	味	田	教
屋	嘉	宗	曉	波	久	地	名	城	和	福
外	石	以	恒	玉	那	霸	桑	江	常	善
嘉	千	川	重	邊	家	全	大	浩	信	泉
伊	代	真	英	仲	尾	次	吉	田	嗣	延
				安	次	隆	照	屋	林	仁

友寄隆徳
下地惠策

照屋利夫 宮里長太郎
中村政忠

Romanized List of Names of Petitioners

Ryoho Onaga	Kanjun Higaona	Kenwa Kanna
Kiyomatsu Kinjo	Meitatsu Takamine	Masayoshi Kamiyama
Zenchu Nakahara	Tomchide Uesato	Yoshinao Senaga
Moboku Morita	Koho Miyasato	Moritoshi Shimabukuro
Yasuo Tokuda	Shinkin Gima	Anon Tokuda
Naokatsu Uehara	Sengi Nakamura	Antei Tokuda
Kiyomatsu Gushi	Giei Funakoshi	Masaichi Tokumura
Yeishaku Urasaki	Antoku Takehara	Chiyoko Nakamura
Shinsho Miyagi	Kiryo Yogi	Hiroyuki Morita
Ryoichi Kuniyoshi	Yoshio Tokumura	Shokichi Kudaka
Tsunemasa Aragaki	Iwataro Nakamoto	Kowa Yorikawa
Sanae Funakoshi	Seiho Toguchi	Keifuku Kamita
Sogyo Yaga	Yusho Tamanaha	Hoei Miyagi
Masatsune Sotoma	Zensho Shimabukuro	Tsuneyoshi Kuwae
Jyuri Kategawa	Shizen Nakaoshi	Shinsen Ohama
Shinei Isa	Koei Ashimine	Shien Yoshida
		Rinjin Teruya

Ryutoku Tomoyoshi

Toshio Teruya

Chotaro Miyasato

Keiei Shimoji

Seichu Nakamura



UNITED STATES POLITICAL
FOR JAPAN

UNCLASSIFIED

Tokyo, February 26, 1947

No. 884



SPA
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RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MAR 12 4 15

DC/INT
FACILITIES BRANCH

SUBJECT: Study by Foreign Office, Japanese Government, Entitled "Minor Islands Adjacent to Japan Proper".

The Counselor of Mission has the honor to refer to this Mission's despatch No. 844, dated January 30, 1947, subject, "Forwarding Draft of Study by Foreign Office, Japanese Government, on Minor Islands Adjacent to Japan Proper".

894.014/1-30

Part I of a study based upon the draft enclosed with the above-mentioned despatch has now been issued in pamphlet form. Five copies of the study, dated November 1946, entitled "Minor Islands Adjacent to Japan Proper", are enclosed.

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1 copy retained in IAD 4/10/47 E.S.

Enclosures: att. (handwritten)

Five copies of "Minor Islands Adjacent to Japan Proper".

1 copy att. (handwritten)

Original and hectograph to Department.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
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MAR 17 1947
OFFICE OF INTELLIGENCE
COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
RECEIVED
MAR 25 1947
OFFICE OF INTELLIGENCE
COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION

DIVISION OF DEPENDENT AREA AFFAIRS
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 28 1947

TO: Mr. Jmt
BY: [handwritten initials]

FILED
MAY 28 1947

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 19 1947
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RECORD COPY

FILE NO.

894.014/3-447

THE ATTACHED COPY OF A DESPATCH HAS BEEN DESIGNATED THE RECORD COPY TO REPLACE THE ORIGINAL ACTION COPY WHICH WAS NOT RETURNED TO THE CENTRAL RECORDS BY THE ACTION OFFICE.

THIS COPY MUST BE RETURNED TO DC/R FOR FILING.

---oOo---

OCT 8 - 1947

FILED

FE

UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISOR

FOR JAPAN

Tokyo, March 4, 1947

UNCLASSIFIED**MAR 28 1947**

001136 Co. 891
 Rec'd DC/L
 Mar. 20
 11:05 a.m.

ACTION:

FE SUBJECT: Forwarding Copy of petition for restoration of
 Islands Belonging to Hokkaido.

INFO:

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POL
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The Counselor of Mission has the honor to forward a copy of
 a petition dated January 10, 1947 which was filed at General Head-
 quarters, Supreme Commander, for the Allied Powers, on behalf of
 "The Committee of Petition for the Restoration of Islands Belonging
 to Hokkaido".

A copy of this petition was presented informally to one of the
 officers of this Mission by Mr. K. Asakai, Director of General
 Affairs, Central Liaison Office of the Japanese Government. In view
 of Mr. Asakai's interest in this subject, as indicated in this
 Mission's despatches no. 344, January 30, 1947, and no. 384,
 February 26, 1947, it is probable that the above-mentioned committee
 is an officially inspired organization, and suggests an endeavor on
 the part of the Japanese Foreign Office to stimulate interest in the
 return to Japan of the islands mentioned in the petition.

Enclosure:

Copy of Petition.

Original and hectograph to Department.
 Copy to: American Embassy, Moscow.

801.45
 JJSebald:lh

894.014/3-447

Enclosure to Despatch No. 891 dated March 4, 1947 from the United States Political Adviser for Japan, Tokyo, on the subject "Forwarding Copy of Petition for Restoration of Islands Belonging to Hokkaido".

COPY

General of the Army MacArthur,

Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

Jan. 15, 1947.

Your Excellency:

I have the honor of renewing the petition which on Aug. 6, 1946 I presented to you in behalf of the Committee of petition for the restoration of islands belonging to Hokkaido, to get those islands restored from Soviet's occupation.

1. In the petition we presented to you under the date of Aug. 6, 1946, we entreated you for your efforts to release Itorofu, Kunashiri, and the Nemoro Islands (Shikotan, Paraka, Oshiro, Suisho, Yuri, and Akiyuri) from Soviet's occupation, so that they may be brought under that of the U.S. Occupation Forces, for those islands properly belong to Hokkaido. Refugees from those islands who are now in Nemuro are anxiously desirous of the release of the islands which are their old home from Soviet's occupation and of an early opportunity for their return there, but contrary to their expectation they learn Soviet's authorities are furthering her occupation policy only the more strenuously.

2. This is known by the fact that, on April 12, 1946, the people's Communist there issued a circular (as on the attached sheet) announcing to those Japanese who remained on Kunashiri and the Nemoro Islands that a Soviet's administrative office had been newly established at Furukanappu and the Japanese offices in the district under its jurisdiction had been dissolved and that all administration would henceforth be managed in accordance with the Soviet's laws. (The state of things in Itorofu is unknown, but it is presumed to be the same as in Kunashiri.) A strict watch has been kept on any attempt to escape from these islands, so that those Japanese who remain there are despairing of making good their escape, nor have they any hope of their islands being restored to the Japanese sovereignty.

3. We have surrendered to the Allied Powers by accepting the conditions of the Potsdam Declaration, and are faithfully living up to every clause of it. In the 8th clause of the Declaration it is provided for that "Japanese sovereignty shall be limited to the islands of Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu, Shikoku and such minor islands as we determine." Itorofu, Kunashiri and the Nemoro Islands constituting parts of Hokkaido, historically as well as geographically, ought to remain Japanese territory no less than other islands belonging to Hokkaido, and as such they should properly be placed under the occupation of the Allied Powers Forces under your command. Therefore it must be against the Potsdam Declaration that Soviet

should

enclosure to
Tokyo's Despatch No. 891,
March 4, 1947.

should occupy these islands and administer the affairs there.

4. These islands evidently belong to Hokkaido, viewed not only from the racial and the geographical angles but also from the standpoints of history and of international laws, and ought to be Japanese territory, even though the Japanese sovereignty is limited to the extent as stated in the preceding paragraph. Therefore it is the earnest desire, not only of those who are kept on those islands, but of the refugees from them, that the Soviet's occupation may be lifted from them, and that these people may be enabled to work for increased production for the sake of their country under the protection and guidance of the U.S. Occupation Forces who stand for democracy, liberalism, love and justice. I am truly sorry to trouble your Excellency by renewing the petition we submitted before, but I hope you will kindly bestow a special consideration on the matter.

3. The inshore fishery centering round the Port of Nemuro was formerly carried on in the marine area including Morofu, Kamajiri, and the Rabetsu Islands, but now it is confined in the narrow southern area which lies between the Nossayama Promontory about 145°30'E and 146°30'E and along 43° North Latitude, and the least unintentional infringement of the boundary by our fishing men invites their arrest by the Soviet's Forces as trespassers upon their territorial sea. The result is our fishing men are quite afraid to go out fishing. To cite two instances out of many more:

On June 26, 1946, a fishing boat with a crew of four on board, which belonged to Suketaro Mezuka, Nemuro, Nemuro-gun, Nemuro-ku, and on November 7, 1946, another fishing boat carrying a crew of nine, which belonged to Yousatsuo, Shinokura, Nemuro-machi, Nemuro-ku, were captured. These crews have not yet come back.

As stated in our previous petition, owing to the Soviet's occupation of these islands, our area for fishing has become extremely restricted, and the fishery centering round Nemuro is as good as suspended.

Fishing along the coasts of islands in the misty waters or in the lake-like inland sea which is divided by the boundary line, fishing-men are very apt unwittingly to take a wrong course or to be carried away by currents and thus to trespass on the Soviet's waters. After all the occupation of these islands by the Soviet's Forces instead of the U.S. Forces is the cause of all these trespasses.

I wish you would graciously bestow a sympathetic consideration on the matter for the sake of the citizens of Nemuro and the refugees from these islands as well as those who are kept on them, that they may be enabled to re-unite and to contribute, under the protection of the U. S. Occupation Forces, something to increased production for our country, which is urgently required.

We avail of this opportunity to reassure our devotion to Your Excellency, and pray for your health and happiness.

SHIKIJI AMIO
Chairman,
The Committee of petition for
the Restoration of Islands
belonging to Hokkaido.



UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER FOR JAPAN

Tokyo, April 3, 1947

UNCLASSIFIED

No. 957

DIVISION OF NORTHEAST ASIAN AFFAIRS

APR 16 1947

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DC/
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SUBJECT: Forwarding Copy of Petition for Restoration of Islands Belonging to Hokkaido.

RECEIVED DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1947 APR 10 PM 51

DC/M

894.014

The United States Political Adviser has the honor to refer to this Mission's despatch no. 891 dated March 4, 1947, and to previous correspondence regarding the return from Russian jurisdiction to Japanese jurisdiction of certain islands adjacent to Hokkaido, and to forward a copy of the English text of a petition dated March 24, 1947, filed at this Headquarters by HONNA Takeshi, representing the members of the House of Representatives from Hokkaido.

1R 861.014

894.014/4-347

The petition requests the return of the following named islands of the Kurile Archipelago to Japanese jurisdiction:

The Shikotan Group (including Shikotan, Taraku, Shibatsu, Suisho, Yuri, and Akiyuro), constituting a part of Nemuro Province on the main island of Hokkaido; and The Islands of Southern Kuriles, i.e., Etorofu and Kunashiri.

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Enclosure:

Copy of petition dated March 24, 1947.

Original and hectograph to Department. Copy to: American Embassy, Moscow.

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894.014/4-347

Enclosure to Despatch No. 957 dated April 3, 1947 from the United States Political Adviser for Japan, Tokyo, on the subject "Forwarding Copy of Petition for Restoration of Islands Belonging to Hokkaido".

COPY

To His Excellency General of the Army
Douglas MacArthur,

P E T I T I O N

We, the undersigned members of the House of Representatives elected from Hokkaido, have the honor to present to Your Excellency this petition concerning certain islands of the Kurile Archipelago now under Soviet military occupation, -- to wit:

The Shikotan Group (including Shikotan, Taraku, Shibatsu, Suisho, Yuri, and Akiyuri), constituting a part of Nemuro Province on the main island of Hokkaido.
The Islands of Southern Kuriles, i.e. Etorofu and Kunashiri.

These islands, which are an integral part of Japan, are now occupied by the armed forces of the Soviet Union. Since all the communications with Hokkaido have been cut off, the local populace is subjected to great difficulties and hardships. We beg to submit a statement of our case as follows:

Statement

1. The Shikotan group which is now under Soviet Occupation belonged administratively to the Province of Nemuro on the main island of Hokkaido even under the regime of the Tokugawa Shogunate. Geographically, the group lies outside the Kurile Archipelago.

The islands of Etorofu and Kunashiri, situated close to the Shikotans, were definitely recognized as Japanese territory by the Russo-Japanese Treaty of Commerce of 1854. The Sagahlien-Kuriles Exchange Treaty concluded between Japan and Russia in 1875, does not mention these two islands, but provides only for the exchange of Uruppu and the islands to the north for Sagahlien.

It will give indisputably a proof that these two islands as well as the Shikotan islands were always under Japanese possessions. Certainly not a territory taken from Russia by "violence or greed" to borrow the words of the Cairo Declaration. It only so happened that following the above-mentioned exchange, the Japanese have used the name "Chishima" as a generic term to cover the whole Kurile Archipelago.

2. Etorofu and Kunashiri as well as Shikotans have been for the past 200 years the home of Japanese fishermen. Their inhabitants are closely bound with the people of Hokkaido economically as well as in blood.

Now the complete severance of communication between these islands and the main island of Hokkaido have given rise to the following situation:

(a) The fishermen in northern Hokkaido have lost their most important fishing grounds for crabs, salmon, and cod, and also rich Kombu (edible sea weed) fields. The loss of these areas also created considerable difficulties to the Japanese fishermen operating in adjacent waters. For, if they should stray into waters adjacent to these Russian-occupied islands, as they are liable to do, in foggy weather, they are at once subject to

capture

- 2 -

Enclosure to
Tokyo's Despatch No. 957,
April 3, 1947.

capture and detention.

(b) In case these islands are placed permanently under Soviet rule, the proximity of the Japanese and Soviet possessions is likely to lead to endless troubles and the Japanese fishermen will be subjected to constant fear.

(c) The 17,000 Japanese settlers on these islands will be deprived of their livelihood as well as their homesteads. The settlers if forcibly repatriated to Hokkaido may cause a new burden to the island that is already suffering from the shortage of foodstuffs.

(d) One-third of Japan's fishery products used to come from Hokkaido; and one-third of the Hokkaido fishery products from the Nemuro and Chishima area. The loss of these islands will cause acute shortage in the protein food supply for the Japanese people.

Under the sympathetic guidance of the U.S. Occupation Army the people of Hokkaido have made a rapid progress toward democracy. We, who have been elected to the Diet as their representatives according to their freely expressed will, cannot but have deep concern over the possible plight of that part of our homeland and that section of our people, who are shut off behind an "iron curtain."

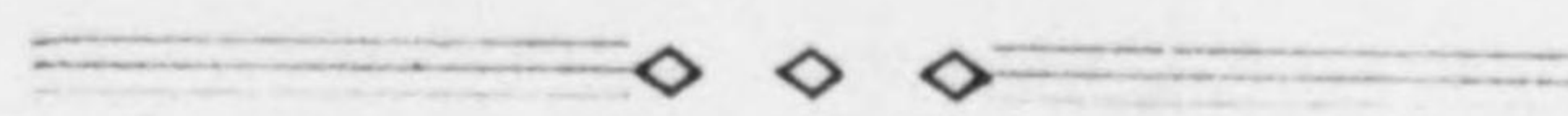
It is reported that the Soviet government has decided to make all the Soviet occupied territories permanent Soviet possessions. Such a decision, unilateral as it may well be, cannot but fill us with grave apprehensions. The undersigned on behalf of our fellow citizens of Hokkaido do hereby most respectfully appeal to Your Excellency for your good offices in order that these little islands which have been always Japanese may remain Japanese, and free intercourse may be re-established between these islands and the main island of Hokkaido.

24th March 1947

Members of the House of
Representatives from Hokkaido.

Enclosure to Dec 11/66 from Tokyo

**MINOR ISLANDS
ADJACENT TO
JAPAN PROPER**



**PART II.
RYUKYU AND OTHER NANSEI ISLANDS**

**FOREIGN OFFICE
JAPANESE GOVERNMENT**

MARCH 1947

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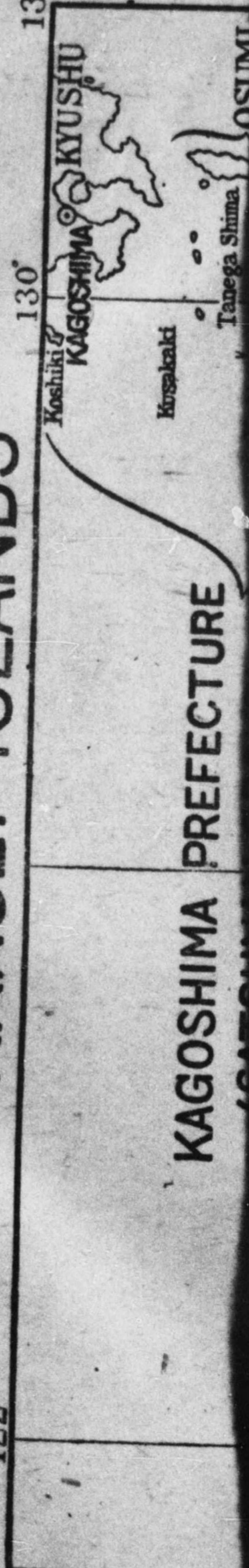
For information of the Allied authorities

NANSEI ISLANDS

122°

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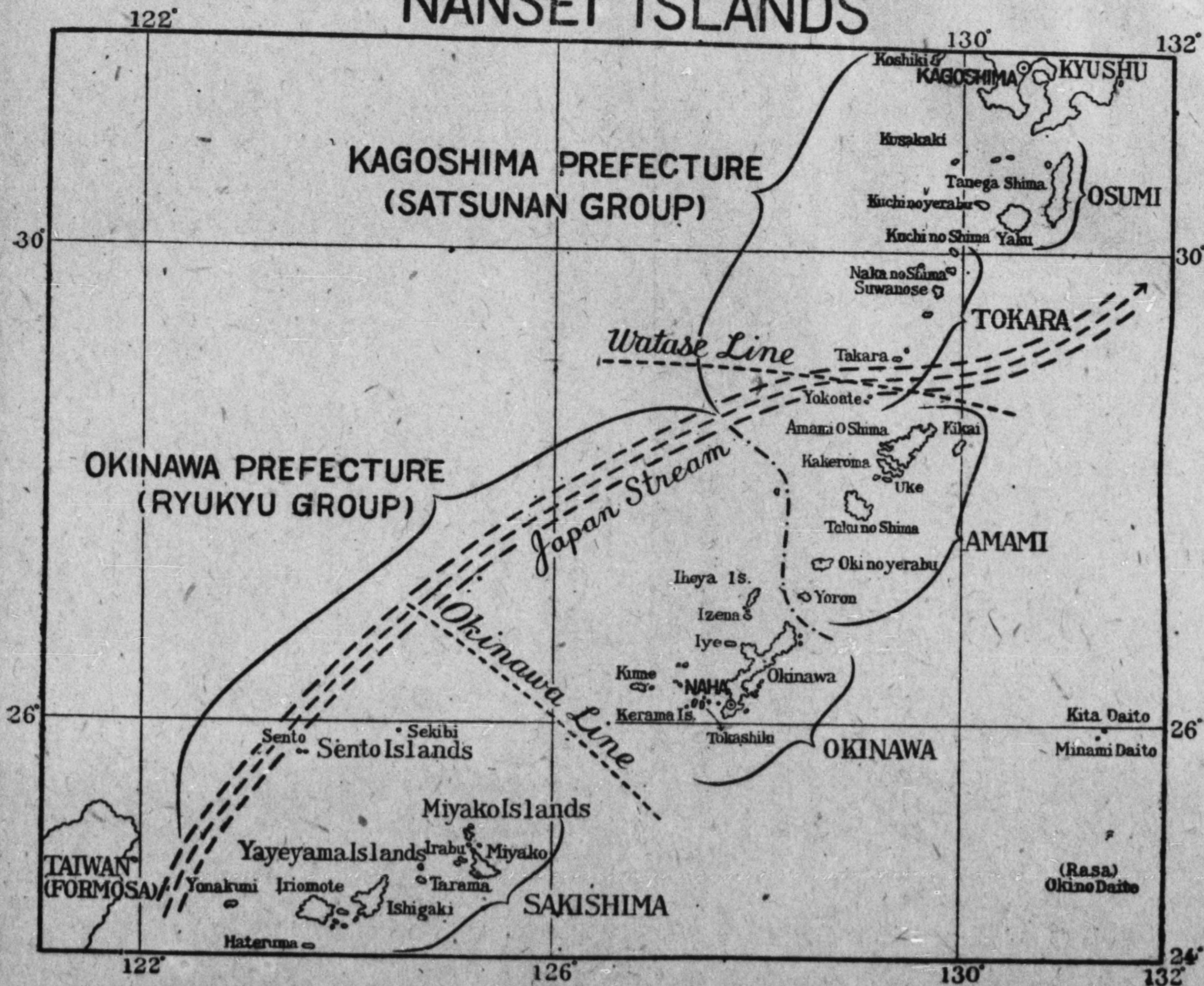
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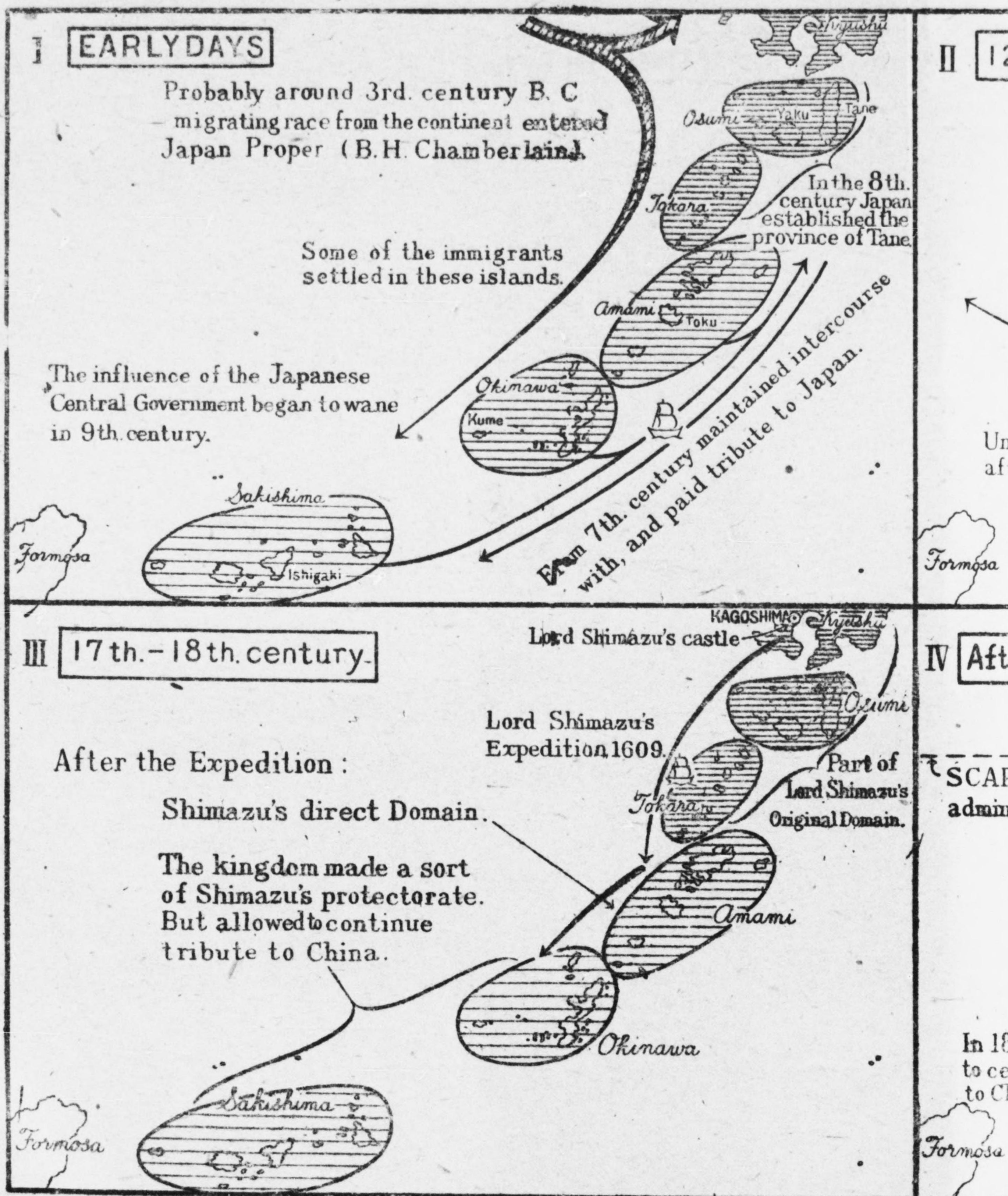


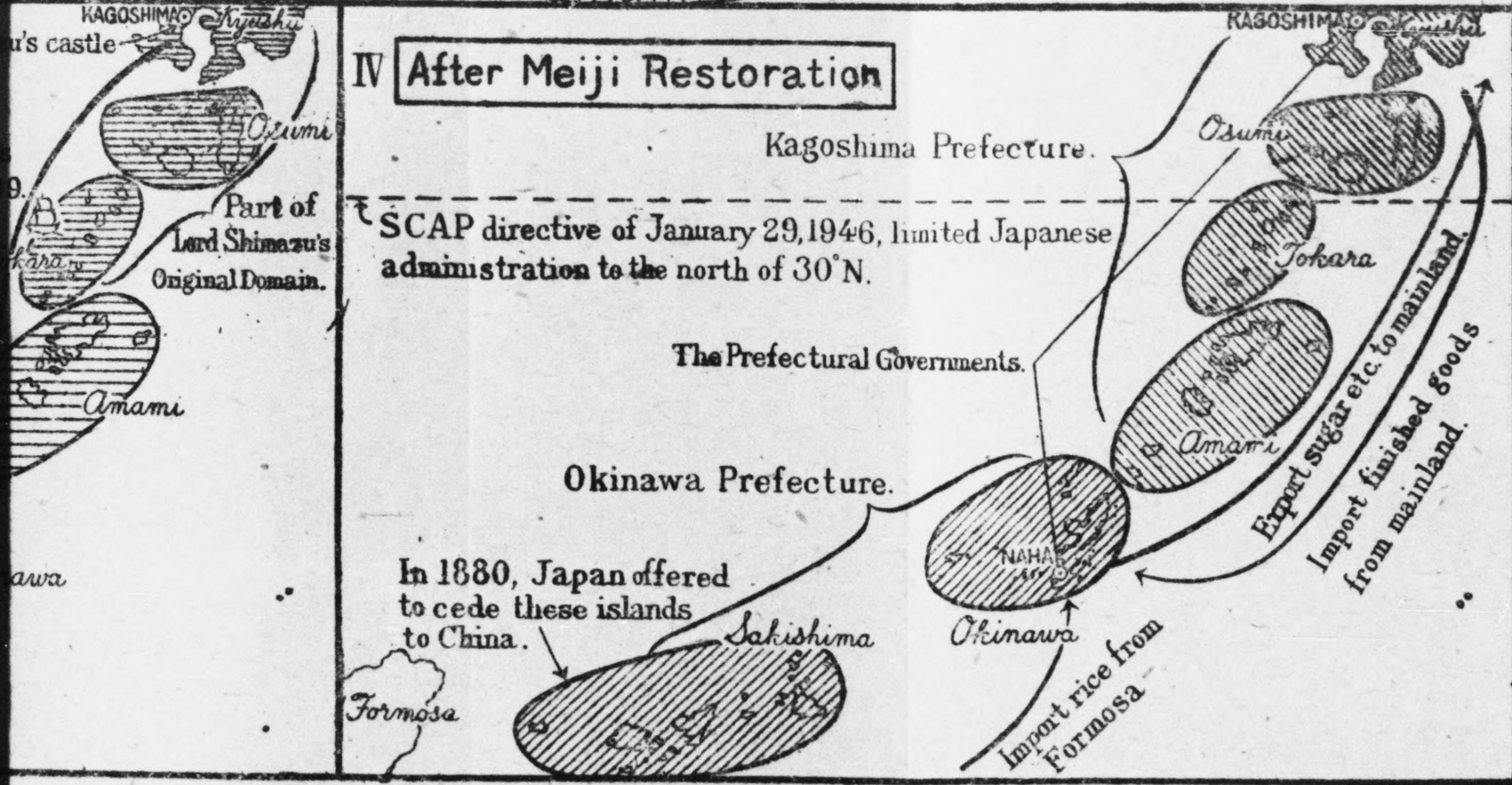
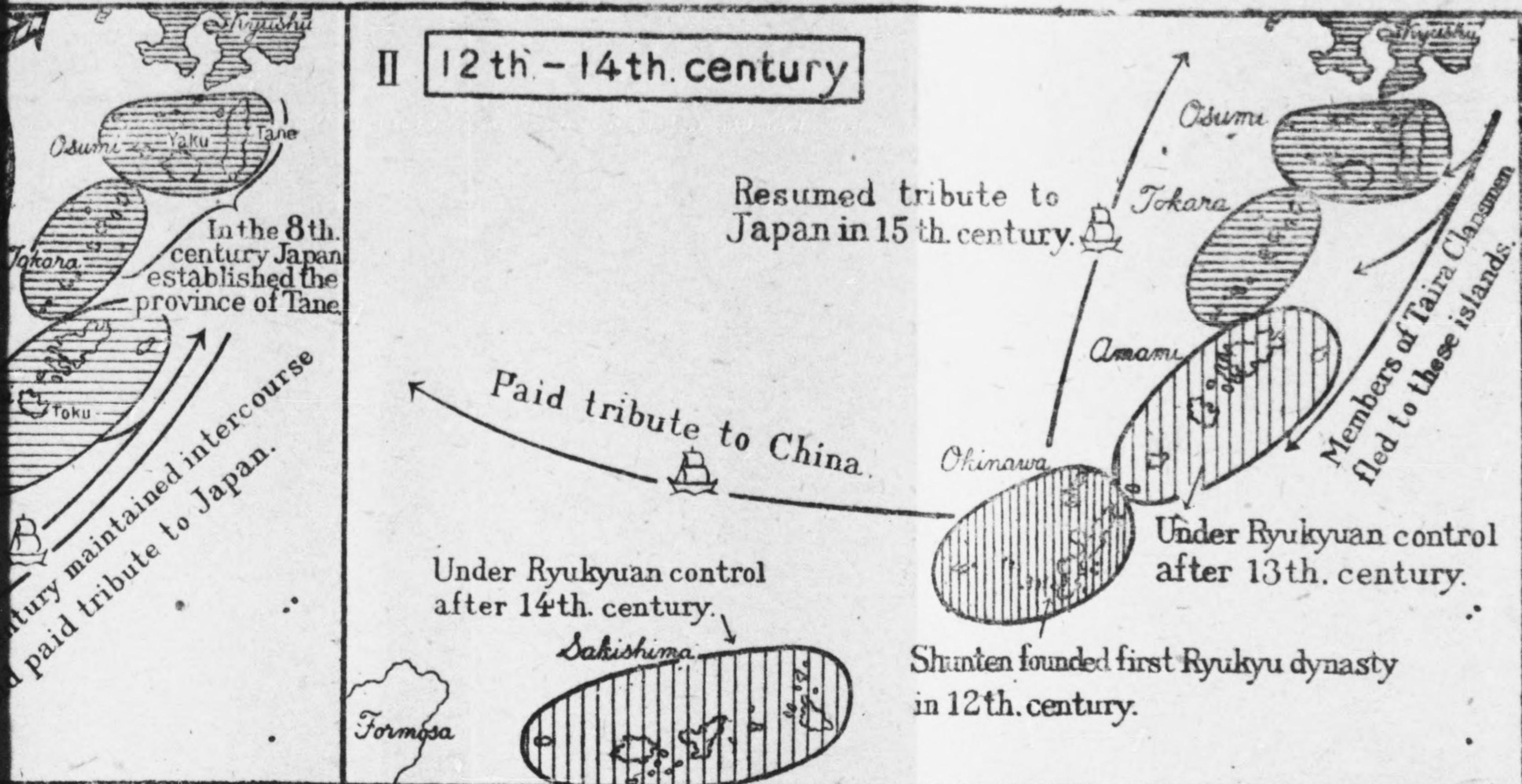
KAGOSHIMA PREFECTURE

For information of the Allied authorities

NANSEI ISLANDS







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I. Physical Geography.

Japan's southwestern islands, which form a chain stretching 570 miles long between Kyushu and Formosa and along the eastern fringe of the East China Sea, are called collectively the Nansai Islands (Note 1).

The archipelago comprises two principal island groups: the Satsunan group which is a part of Kagoshima Prefecture and the Ryukyu group which constitutes the main part of Okinawa Prefecture. These groups are further divided into five sub-groups, as shown in the table below, there being 60 odd islands in all, of which 25 have areas of 4 square miles or more (Note 2).

THE SATSUNAN GROUP (total area 922 sq.m.) (KAGOSHIMA PREFECTURE)

Osumi Sub-group (total area 406 sq.m.):	Tanega shima (173 sq.m.)* Yaku (208 sq.m.) Kuchino-Yerabu
Tokara Sub-group (total area 35 sq.m.):	Kuchino shima Nakano shima Suwanose
Amami Sub-group (total area 481 sq.m.):	Amami-Oshima (274 sq.m.) Kikai Kakeroma Uke Tokuno shima (98 sq.m.) Okino-Yerabu Yoron

THE RYUKYU GROUP (total area 810 sq.m.) (OKINAWA PREFECTURE)

Okinawa Sub-group (total area 518 sq.m.):	Okinawa (471 sq.m.) Iye Iheya Izena Tokashiki
--	---

- Note 1. "Nansai" is adopted in *Japanese, British and American Hydrographies*.
Note 2. The number will be more than 180 if named rocks are included.

Sakishima Sub-group

(total area 292 sq.m.):

Miyako Islands: Miyako

Irabu

Tarama

Yaeyama Islands: Ishigaki (85 sq.m.)

Iriomote (110 sq.m.)

Yonaguni

Hateruma

* (The areas of islands smaller than 40 square miles are not given).

There are two other isolated groups, Daito and Sento, which are administratively included also in Okinawa Prefecture. Of these, the Daito group will be dealt with in another chapter, while the Sento Islands (total area 2 sq. m.) lying north of Sakishima sub-group are uninhabited and of little importance.

The "Nansei" is a geographic term of recent date. On the other hand, the southern portion of the archipelago, with Okinawa as the center, which constituted formerly a semi-independent country, has been known as Ryukyu (also spelled Riu-Kiu), or more widely among Occidentals, as Luchu (spelled variously, Lew Chew, Loochoo, Liu Chiu, etc.). Sometimes, "Ryukyu" is applied as a generic name to the entire archipelago (Directive of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, 29 January 1946). Here, however, the term is used in the original restricted sense to designate what was formerly the so called "Kingdom" of Ryukyu (Note 3).

Most of the islands are ragged and barren. A few in the south, having comparatively large areas of level ground, are mostly composed of elevated coral reefs. Water supply is generally inadequate. Fierce typhoons are frequent in summer and autumn, while in winter there blows a strong monsoon.

The Kuroshio (Japan Stream), which flows northward along the eastern coast of Formosa to the west of the Nansei Islands, cuts across the island chain between the Osumi and Amami sub-groups passing out again to the eastern side.

- Note 3. (1) *The Encyclopedia Britannica* (14th edition) places Ryukyu to the south of 30° N. including the Tokara and the Amamis.
(2) According to Lippincott's *Gazetteer of the World* and Commodore Perry's *Narrative of the Expedition of an American Squadron to the China Seas and Japan*, Ryukyu lies to the south of 28°40' N. including the Amamis.
(3) *Japanese and British hydrographies* designate as Ryukyu group the main island of Okinawa and the islands to the south, excluding both the Tokara and the Amamis.

The path of this current corresponds to the boundary line which divides the archipelago into the northern and southern parts climatically as well as in the distribution of fauna and flora (Note 4).

Another dividing line further to the south is suggested by M. Hachisuka who from the view point of birds would include the Sakishima sub-group in the same region with Formosa. This is called the "Okinawa Line" (Note 5).

II. The Origin of the Nansei Islanders.

According to anthropometrical researches made thus far, the present inhabitants of the Amami sub-group and islands to the north bear greater resemblance to the inhabitants of Kyushu than those of the Okinawa sub-group and islands to the south (Note 6).

However even the latter, generally called Ryukyans, can be regarded from the view point of the physical characteristics, as a local type of the Japanese race (Note 7).

Note 4. (1) According to Alexander Supan, German geographer, the isothermal line of the annual average of 20° C, which divides the tropical zone and the temperate zone, also runs between the Osumi Islands and the Amami Islands. This line has been adopted in Japan as a climatical boundary line.

Alexander Supan: *Grundzüge der physischen Erdkunde*, 1896.

FUKUI, Eichiro: *Climate in Japan*, 1941.

(2) The above mentioned line is regarded as the demarcation line in the distribution of vegetation, separating the southern temperate zone from the sub-tropical zone.

(3) With regard to the distribution of fauna, the late Professor WATASE, Shozaburo, recognized a boundary line between the Osumi sub-group and the Amami sub-group, which divides the Palaearctic region and the Oriental region. This line was named the "Watase Line" by Dr. OKADA, Yaichiro in 1924.

OKADA, Yaichiro: *A study on the Distribution of Tailless Batrachians of Japan*, 1924.

Note 5. Hachisuka, M.: *Avifauna of Riu Kiu Islands*, 1926.

Note 6. OSHIMA (later, SUDA), Akiyoshi: "Anthropological Researches on the Amami-Oshima" (*Jinruigaku Zasshi*=The Journal of the Anthropological Society of Tokyo, Vol. 43, 1928).

Note 7.

	Japanese	Ryukyuan
Height	157 — 164 c. m.	157 — 159 c. m.
Head length	183 — 193 m. m.	187 — 191 m. m.
Head breadth	147 — 154 m. m.	149 — 153 m. m.
Bizygomatic breadth	140 — 146 m. m.	141 — 143 m. m.
Morphological face height	115 — 127 m. m.	116 — 117 m. m.
Ear height of head	120 — 132 m. m.	128 — 131 m. m.
Cephalic breadth index	76 — 83	78 — 81
Cephalic length index	63 — 72	65 — 69

(Research made by Assistant Professor Suzuki, Seminar of Anthropology, Tokyo Imperial University).

This can be confirmed by the archeological researches which suggest that the ancestors of the present Ryukyans had common ethnological origin with Japanese.

For instance:

1. Small domesticated dogs of the stone age unearthed in the main island of Okinawa closely resemble the dogs of the stone age of southern Kyushu and Honshu of Japan (*Canis familiaris nipponensis primus*). Those dogs are believed to have migrated to these islands together with their masters (Note 8, Illustration I).

2. Bones of ancient man unearthed in the main island of Okinawa also resemble those of the stone age of Japan (Note 9, Illustration II).

3. Old stone implements and earthenwares, in spite of their considerable local peculiarities, also reveal features in common with those of Japan proper, especially southern Kyushu (Note 10).

4. Linguistically, both the Ryukyuan language and the Japanese language belong to the same system. Sho Sho-ken, a native scholar and statesman of Ryukyu in the 17th century, noted such linguistic connections and propounded the identity of the origin of the Japanese and Ryukyans (Note 11).

Commodore Perry who visited Ryukyu in May, 1853 says in his *Narrative of the Expedition of an American Squadron to the China Seas and Japan* (Chap. XVII, p. 365) as follows:

The island seems to be peopled by two distinct races, the Japanese and the Lew Chewan, properly so called. They both have originally sprung, however, from the same stock.....

The Japanese and the Lew Chewans differ slightly from each other, the latter being more effeminate and somewhat less intelligent, but this may be owing to their simple, retired life, upon a remote island, where their wants are few, and nature is generous. They have, however, such strong resemblances that it is almost impossible to resist the conviction of their sameness of origin.

Concerning the origin of the Nansei islanders, Basil Hall Chamberlain,

Note 8. Dr. MIYAKE, Soetsu: "Domesticated Dogs of the Shell-mound of Sakihi-Gawa" (*Jinruigaku Zasshi*, Vol. 47, 1932).

Note 9. Dr. KANESEKI, Takeo: "On the Human Bones unearthed from the Shell-mound at Gusukudake of Naha City, Okinawa" (*Jinruigaku Zasshi*, Vol. 44, 1929).

Note 10. Various archaeological treatises of Dr. MIYAKE, Soetsu, on southern islands (*Dolmen*, Vols. 3 & 4, 1934-5).

Note 11. Sho Sho-ken states in his "Shioki" of 1673 to the following effect: There is no doubt that the Ryukyans originally migrated from Japan. Japanese and Ryukyuan languages still have many identical or similar words. Differences in their parlance are due to the fact that their lands are remote from each other and communication was obstructed for a long period.

English philologist, who visited Ryukyu at the end of the 19th century, states in his book *The Grammar and Dictionary of the Luchuan Language*, 1895. p. 8:

A glance at the map shows Kyushu to be the portion of Japan nearest to the mainland of Asia,—Kyushu, with little Tsushima as a convenient stepping-stone. By this easy route we may imagine the conquering race to have entered the country at a date previous to the third century of the Christian era;—for the geographical and other name mentioned by the Chinese historians of that century have an unmistakably Japanese ring. From Kyushu the invaders would have pressed forward East and North,

Now is it not intrinsically probable that, while the main body moved northeast in the general direction of the land, a few stragglers, laggards, or weaklings should have wandered south,—driven perhaps by defeat in internecine strife to take refuge in the little archipelago, whose islets stretch like the rungs of a ladder the whole way from the gulf of Kagoshima in southern Kyushu to what is now known as Great Luchu? Racial and linguistic affinities would thus find a very simple explanation, while the distance in time and space amply accounts for the existing differences.

The names of many islands and also certain old legends indicate the close affiliation between ancient Japan and the Nansei Islands (Note 12, Note 13).

III. History of the Ryukyu Group.

1. The Ryukyu Dynasties.

According to Ryukyu historical literature as well as common belief the foundation of the Ryukyu monarchy was laid in the main island of Okinawa about the close of the 12th century by Shunten, said to be a scion of the famous Japanese warrior clan of Minamoto (Note 14). He is still enshrined at the Sugenji temple as the founder of the first historical dynasty which lasted for three generations. In the middle of the 13th century, the country under

Note 12. It is interesting to note that the names of the islands nearer to Kyushu have a prefix *kuchi* which means "nearer" while those of the islands further south are prefixed by *oku* or *oki* meaning "beyond" or "offshore", while the southernmost island is called Hateruma (extreme end). They indicate the idea that Japan proper is the base, or homeland. That the Ryukyans used to say "noboru" (go up to) when they came over to Japan is shown in the *Omorozoshi*, a Ryukyu epic of early 16th century.

Note 13. The myth of the genesis of the Ryukyans closely resembles that of the Japanese. Moreover, Ryukyu has the legend of the "Yonabaru seashore" which is similar to that of "Urashima" of Japan; and also the legend of "Mikarushi" which bears likeness to the Japanese legend of "Hagoromo".

Note 14. Legend has it that the Ryukyu monarchy was founded by Tensonshi (Tinsonshi, Teen-sun shi), or "Grandson of Heaven," who descended on the island of Okinawa, or Great Lew Chew, and the island was governed for 17,802 years by his descendants over twenty-five generations.

the succeeding dynasty of Eiso grew in power so that tributes were sent by such western islands as Kume, Kerama and Iheya. It was also in those days that even Amami-Oshima was put under the control of Ryukyu.

After the beginning of the 14th century, however, the island was thrown into chaos, and was divided into three so-called "Hills", each Hill having its own leader.

About that time, Satto, the leader of the central Hill, paid tribute to China for the first time at the latter's demand. Eventually the house of Satto gained ascendance over the two other Hills and extended its sway as far south as the islands of Miyako and Yaeyama.

At the beginning of the 15th century, Sho-Hashi establishing his control over the southern and northern Hills achieved the unification of the kingdom (1429). Prosperity was brought to the country through trade with Japan, China and south sea regions. This dynasty, after having lasted for six generations, was replaced by the Sho-En dynasty which continued under 19 rulers for 410 years up to the days of Meiji. The power of the Ryukyu monarchy was at its zenith in the days of Sho-Shin, the third ruler of the dynasty, his influence being extended as far as Amami-Oshima in the north and Sakishima in the south. In 1609 Ryukyu was conquered by SHIMAZU, Iehisa, feudal Lord of Satsuma, and the country was definitely placed under Japanese suzerainty.

2. Relations with Japan.

According to the *Nihon Shoki* (Chronicle of Japan) written in 720 A.D. (the reign of Empress Gensho) and the *Shoku Nihongi* (Supplementary Chronicle of Japan) written in 797 A.D. (the reign of Emperor Kammu), Japan's relations with Nansei Islands date back as early as 616 A.D. (the reign of Empress Suiko). It is recorded that tribute bearers from Kume and Ishigaki islands arrived in Japan in the year 714 A.D. (the reign of Empress Genmyo). The people coming from these islands were cordially received, granted court ranks and family names. Some of them settled down in Japan and were naturalized. The imperial court also despatched missions to these far off islands.

Towards the end of the 9th century these relations gradually began to weaken. Especially from the middle of the 14th century, owing to political disturbances prevailing in Japan proper as well as in Ryukyu, the official intercourse between Japan and Ryukyu was greatly curtailed. It seems, however, that cultural and commercial relations continued to be maintained even during that period. Ancient tiles considered to be those of the Heian and Kamakura eras of Japan (the 11th—12th centuries) have been unearthed in Ryukyu, and many other facts have come to light, showing the influence of old Japanese culture upon religion, architecture and painting. The official documents in

Ryukyu in those days were written in Japanese (Illustration III). Its standard written language has until recently employed the classical Japanese epistolary style.

The official tribute of Ryukyu to Japan, which had long ceased to be paid, was resumed in the beginning of the 15th century (Note 15). Later, however, the tribute was often neglected which led to the Shimazu expedition of 1609, which was undertaken by order of the Shogun. As a result of this expedition the main island of Okinawa and the islands to the south were granted self-governing status under the existing dynasty. A magistrate appointed by Lord Shimazu was stationed at Naha (principal city on the island of Okinawa) to supervise domestic and external affairs of the local government (Note 16).

Commodore Perry quotes in his *Narrative* (Chap. XI, p. 254) from Dr. Bettelheim who lived some years in Ryukyu and who believed "for several good reasons", that "the country, though independent to a certain extent, (its ruler being permitted, for a good contribution to Peking, to assume the high-sounding title of king), yet is, to all ends and purposes, an integral part of Japan".

One of the important objects of Lord Shimazu's control of Ryukyu was to supervise its trade with China, which had been carried in the form of tributes. Lord Shimazu not only allowed Ryukyu to remain nominally a tributary state of China but loaned money to encourage the trade and shared in the profits (Note 17, Illustration IV).

The Shimazu expedition enhanced the influence of Japanese culture in Ryukyu. Buddhism and medical science were introduced from Japan proper;

Note 15. It is recorded that, under the date of November 25, 1415, ASHIKAGA, Yoshimochi, who was the then Shogun of Japan, sent a reply to the Lord of Ryukyu acknowledging the receipt of the latter's tributes. Historians regard this as the beginning of the resumption of tributes by Ryukyu.
Dr. SHIDEHARA, Taira: *Studies on the History of the Southern Islands*, 1900.

Note 16. (1) Lord Shimazu, sent functionaire in 1610, and several times thereafter, to fix the amount of taxes, to specify the expenditure of the Ryukyu government and to determine the amount of annual tribute.
(2) Lord Shimazu issued in 1611 an ordinance of 15 articles, and all legislative acts of Ryukyu thereafter were made subject to his approval.
(3) A resident magistrate, to be relieved every three years, was stationed in Ryukyu to supervise domestic and external affairs of the local government.
(4) It was customary for Ryukyu to despatch an official mission to the Shogunate on such occasions as the accession of a new Shogun, or the birth of an heir to the Shogun, as well as the accession of a new ruler in Ryukyu itself. Between 1634 and 1850, 18 missions were sent to the Shogunate from Ryukyu.

Note 17. According to the *Sappan Kyuki* (ancient record of the Shimazu clan), the first loan by lord Shimazu to Ryukyu dates as far back as 1613, after which funds were regularly advanced to Ryukyu for its trade with China. (After 1686, 804 *kan* of silver was given to the regular tribute ship and 402 *kan* of silver to other ship).

the *tanha* Japanese poems of thirty-one syllables, the tea ceremony and the *noh drama* became popular as they are even to-day.

Ryukyu which had remained a sort of protectorate of Lord Shimazu for 260 years was incorporated in 1872 as an integral part of Japan under the direct control of the newly established Meiji Government. In 1879, Okinawa Prefecture was instituted with governor appointed by the central government, and the former ruling house of Ryukyu was granted peerage with the title of Marquis.

3. Relations with China.

It is generally believed that China's relations with Ryukyu began in 1372 when Tai-Tzu, founder of the Ming dynasty dispatched a mission to demand the Ryukyans to pay tribute to his court (Note 18). The clan of the Central Hill complied and secured China's assistance, unified the country and set up the Ryukyu dynasty. Thereafter missions bearing gifts were regularly sent from Ryukyu to China.

China sent a mission whenever a new ruler was installed in Ryukyu to grant him recognition. No Chinese functionaries were stationed in Ryukyu (Note 19).

B.H. Chamberlain says in his essay "The Luchu Islands and their inhabitants" published in *The Geographical Journal*, Vol. V, April, 1895, p. 344:

The Chinese over-lordship, on the other hand, was rather nominal than real, and the so-called tribute-ships despatched annually to Fuchan did such good strokes of business under the rose, that the Luchuans actually requested to be allowed to send *more* tribute to China than the amount originally stipulated!

Further, in the same page he writes "tribute ships—in other words, trading-ships".

When a Ryukyu mission brought tributes to China and paid its respects

Note 18. (1) In protest against the 1875 Japanese disposition of Ryukyu, the then Chinese Government mentioned the year 1372 as marking the beginning of tributary relations of Ryukyu to China.

(2) In the *Sui-Shu* (History of Sui dynasty) it is recorded that in the third year of Ta-Yeh (607 A.D.) in the reign of Emperor Yang-Ti of the Sui dynasty, a mission visited a country called "Lu Chu" by imperial order.

The identity of this "Lu Chu" is a moot question. Some scholars, including Dr. Gustave Schlegel, believe that it was the island of Formosa.

WADA, Kiyoshi: "On the Names of Ryukyu and Formosa" *Toyo Gaku-Ho*, 1924.

Dr. Gustave Schlegel: "Le Pays de Lieou-Kieou," *Toung Pao*, VI, 1895, pp. 165-215.

Note 19. (1) From China missions were sent at long intervals—only 15 times in 230 years.

(2) The official documents of Ryukyu used the Chinese calendar. One of these is dated "5th day of the 2nd month, the 8th year of Lungwu" (Illustration V), the Ryukyans being evidently unaware of the fact that in China the Lungwu era lasted only one year.

to her court, China would give in return far more than what was received. And the commodities which were brought to China together with official tributes were all purchased by the Chinese government agencies at ten or twenty times the current prices. Such being the case, Ryukyu could conduct a lucrative trade with China in the name of tribute.

Ryukyu naturally wanted to pay tributes as frequently as possible and sent a mission almost every year. China, on the contrary, desired to limit the tribute mission to once every two years, and later to once every three or five years.

After Lord Shimazu's expedition, China tightened the limitation to once every ten years. However, at the insistence of Ryukyu, a tribute mission was actually sent every three years, beside numerous other missions under various pretexts.

The above-mentioned intercourse served to introduce Chinese religion, literature, arts and crafts into Ryukyu. At the end of the 14th century 36 Chinese families came to the main island of Okinawa and founded the village of Kume, which later became the center of Chinese culture in Ryukyu.

Even after the resumption of tribute to Japan early in the 15th century Ryukyu continued its tributary relations with China until 1875.

IV. History of the Satsunan Group.

The northern half of the Nansei Islands which constitutes a part of Kagoshima Prefecture, was historically bound with closer ties with Japan proper than the Ryukyu group. The fact that the inhabitants of these islands together with Ryukyans maintained contact with the Imperial Court of Yamato in the 7th century is recorded in early Japanese chronicles (see page 6). In the 8th century Japan established the Province of Tane, comprising Tanegashima and adjacent islands, which was placed under a governor despatched by the central government. When Tane Province was abolished in 824, the island group was incorporated into the Province of Osumi, Kyushu, and continued to remain a Japanese possession, being used sometimes as a penal colony.

In 1185 when the Tairas, which had dominated Japan, were driven out of power by the rival clan of Minamoto, a number of the defeated clansmen fled to Kyushu—thence to these islands as far south as Tokara and Amami, where they settled permanently. Today there are on these islands many families who trace their ancestry to the ancient clan of Taira (Note 20).

In 1188, SHIMAZU, Tadahisa, the first feudal lord of Satsuma in southern Kyushu, was appointed overlord of the "Twelve Islands on the Southern Sea", which are presumably to be identified with the islands of the present Satsunan group between Osumi and Tokara. These islands were held there-

Note 20. Dr. SHIDEHARA, Taira: *Studies on the History of the Southern Islands*, 1900.

after by the Shimazu clan (Note 21) until the Meiji Restoration. Japanese sovereignty over these two sub-groups was never contested either by Chinese or Ryukyans (Note 22).

As for the Amami sub-group, when the influence of Japan's central government began to wane from the close of the 9th century, it was split up among powerful families, who are believed to have moved in from Ryukyu, and who plunged the islands into the turmoil of petty warfare. In 1266 the islands passed under the control of the Ryukyu Kingdom, to which they paid tribute. However, with the decline of Ryukyu in the 16th century the islands rose in rebellion, necessitating the kingdom to carry out three punitive expeditions in succession.

This sub-group was the first to be occupied by the conquering army of Lord Shimazu in 1609, and it was put under the direct administration of the Shimazu clan, while Ryukyu itself was made a sort of protectorate (see page 7).

The Shimazus stationed magistrates and numerous administrative officials in the islands, and encouraged the sugar industry which came to be an important source of the clan revenue.

Like the Tokaras, the Amami Islands also provided refuge for the Taira clansmen, whose settlement on the islands together with the later influx of Shimazu officials undoubtedly served to infuse the blood of the islanders with a fresh Japanese strain. This group was with the rest of the Shimazu domain incorporated into Kagoshima Prefecture after the Meiji Restoration.

V. The Ryukyu Problem after the Meiji Restoration.

1. Sino-Japanese Negotiations concerning Ryukyu.

When the Japanese Government prohibited Ryukyu to pay tribute to

Note 21. It was the Amami sub-group that Lord Shimazu first landed in the expedition in 1609, the Osumi and the Tokara sub-groups having had been territory of his clan.

Note 22. (1) The *Chusan Seifu* (Chronology of the Ryukyu dynasties) written in 1724 by Sai On, known as one of the most important historical works by Ryukyans, contains a map which excludes from Ryukyu the Osumi and the Tokara sub-groups.

A Chinese book published in the 18th century, the *Chung Shan Chuan Hsin Lu* (Historical Records of the Rykyu dynasties) by Hsu Pao-kuang, and also the *Liu Chiu Kuo Chih Lu* (History of Ryukyu) by Chow Huang, describe the islands down to Tokara as being under Japanese control.

(2) In the "Travel Instructions" compiled by the Ryukyu Government for the captain and crew each time a tribute ship was despatched to China, there is a passage "merchants of Takarajima, one of the islands belonging to Japan". "Takarajima", as understood in Ryukyu, covered the Tokara Island Group and Satsuma Province of Kyushu.

(3) Perry in his *Narrative* (Chap. VII, p. 174) defines Ryukyu as being between 24°10' and 28°40' N., thus excluding Tokara and the islands to the north.

China in 1875, the Chinese Government protested against it, whereupon Sino-Japanese negotiations were opened.

The Chinese argument was in substance as follows (Note 23):

Ryukyu had been a tributary state of China from 1372. From the political point of view, however, it was an independent country. It was because China had recognized Ryukyu as an independent country that China, though well aware of the fact that Ryukyu was also a vassal to Japan, tolerated Ryukyu's relations with Japan. Japan by incorporating Ryukyu into her territory, in disregard of the above-mentioned status of Ryukyu, violated Article 1 of the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Amity providing for mutual respect of territorial sovereignty.

The Japanese argument was (Note 24):

1. Ryukyu was not an independent country. Ryukyans had owned allegiance to Japan from ancient times, and Japan had actually administered the country from 1609.

2. China did not file any protest against Lord Shimazu's expedition of 1609. China had lost her claims, if any, over Ryukyu since that time.

3. The payment of tribute to China by Ryukyu did not imply vassalage to China. Did not China consider even English and Italian missions as tribute bearers?

4. When Ryukyans were massacred in Formosa in 1871, the Japanese Government despatched a punitive expedition. As the result of the subsequent Sino-Japanese negotiations between OKUBO, Toshimitsu, and the Tsungli-Yamen, China recognized Japanese nationality of the Ryukyans and the justifiableness of the Japanese expedition (Note 25).

Note 23. Chinese contention is set forth in detail in the notes of Chinese Minister Ho Lu Chang to Foreign Minister M. Terashima of Japan, dated respectively October 7, 1878 and June 10, 1879 and also in the note addressed to Japanese Minister Shishido under date of May 10, 1879.

Note 24. Japanese argument is set forth in the "Memorandum on Japan's Sovereign Right on Ryukyu" of July, 1879, and the "Memorandum in reply to the Representation of the Chinese Government" of September, 1879.

Note 25. The agreement concluded on October 31, 1874, reads in part as follows: ". . . . Certain Japanese subjects having been wantonly murdered by the unreclaimed savages of Formosa,

Article I. The present proceedings having been undertaken by the Government of Japan for the humane object of affording security to its own subjects, the Government of China will not therefore impute blame to it.

Article II. The Government of China will give a certain sum to compensate the families of the ship-wrecked Japanese who were murdered. . . ."

5. It was inconsistent to object to Japan's annexation of Ryukyu as a violation of Chinese sovereignty while asserting Ryukyu was an independent state.

In 1879, when General U.S. Grant, the retired President of U.S.A., visited Japan, he exercised good offices between the two governments in their controversy over the Ryukyu question and advised China to seek an amicable settlement through direct negotiation with Japan (Note 26).

The negotiation was thus resumed between the Japanese Minister Shishido, and the Chinese Tsungli-Yamen. On October 21, 1880, both parties agreed upon the draft of treaties to the effect that Japan would cede to China a part of her territory, namely the two southernmost island groups of Ryukyu: Miyako and Yaeyama (Note 27), and that China would permit Japanese subjects to carry on commerce in the interior of China. It was also agreed that the ceremony of signing the treaties would take place within ten days and the exchange of ratifications in about three months. However, the Chinese Government deferred signing, and replied finally on November 17 that the treaties could not be signed as prior authorisation of the Southern and Northern Commercial Ministers had not been secured. Thus the negotiation was dropped, and Japan continued to hold as before all the Ryukyu Islands.

It was British Minister Sir Thomas Wade who used his good offices in this incident.

Note 26. Letter from General Grant to Prince Kund & Viceroy Li dated, Tokio, August 13th, 1879:

Since my arrival in Japan I have been favored with several interviews with the Cabinet of His Majesty the Emperor on the subject which His Highness Prince Kung and His Excellency Viceroy Li-Hung Chang have so much at heart,—to wit an honorable and satisfactory settlement of the Liew Chiew question, a settlement which will be alike honorable to both nations. While the statement of facts relating to this question, as stated by the Japanese side differ in many material points from the statements made to me both in Peking and Tientsin, yet I feel that what I have heard here will justify me in saying that the Japanese are most anxious to preserve the most amicable relations with China, and to this end would magnanimously make sacrifices of what she believes to be her just rights, if China would meet her in that same spirit. But in the heated controversy which has already taken place between the two Governments on the Liew Chiew question, there has been one or more communications on the part of China so threatening in tone, or if not threatening so offensive, that I do not believe that the Japanese would consent to treat with any commissioner from the other side until China consented to withdraw such despatch or despatches.

This being done, I believe Japan would gladly appoint a commissioner, or commissioners, from among her able citizens to meet a like commissioner or commissioners, appointed in like manner by China from among her own representative citizens. . . .

Note 27. The boundary line tentatively agreed upon as a result of this negotiation coincides with the so-called "Okinawa Line" in zoogeography (See page 3).

2. Attitude of the Powers toward the Ryukyu Problem.

Commodore Perry concluded on July 11, 1854 a compact with Ryukyu which he regarded as a dependency of Japan (Note 28). When the Japanese Government informed the U.S. Government in September 1872 of the incorporation of Ryukyu in Japan proper (See page 8), the U.S. Minister to Japan, C.E. De Long, in his reply dated October 20 of the same year, raised no objection to the incorporation, only asking the Japanese Government to observe the provisions of the compact of 1854 between the United States and Ryukyu (Illustration VI).

The Japanese envoy in Washington was informed to similar effect by the U.S. Secretary of State (Note 29).

France and the Netherlands had also concluded treaties with Ryukyu respectively on November 24, 1855 and on July 6, 1859. However, neither of the two countries made representations to Japan in connection with her disposition of Ryukyu of 1872. When the Prefecture of Okinawa was established in Ryukyu in 1879, the Japanese Minister to France was instructed to explain the historical background of the event to the French Government. He reported to his government in his letter of November 14, 1879, that he saw no need of demarche since the treaty between Ryukyu and France was not contained in the treaty series compiled by the French Government and moreover the European newspapers mostly justified the steps of the Japanese Government.

The Italian charge d'affaires in Tokio expressed in a letter dated August 27, 1880, the desire of his government to share the rights enjoyed by the other Powers in Ryukyu.

No exchange took place with other countries concerning this problem.

Note 28. Dennett, T.: *Americans in Eastern Asia*, 1922, p. 274:

On his first visit to Japan, Perry made Great Lew Chew the rendezvous for his squadron and successfully negotiated for a coal depot at Napat which had the best harbor. During the following autumn he kept one or more of the vessels of the fleet stationed there constantly, and just before his return to Japan he wrote to the Secretary of the Navy (January 25, 1854), reaffirming his intention of placing Great Lew Chew under the American flag. He wrote: "It is my intention, should the Japanese Government refuse to negotiate, or to assign a port of resort for our merchant and whaling ships, to take under surveillance of the American flag, upon the ground of reclamation for insults and injuries committed upon American citizens, this island of Great Lew Chew, a dependency of the Empire, to be held under restraint, until the decision of my Government shall be known, whether to avow or disavow my acts".

Note 29. A. Mori, Japanese envoy to the United States, reported in his letter to Foreign Minister T. Soejima dated November 20, 1872, that it was intimated that there was no objection on the part of the U.S. Secretary of State so long as the articles of the compact between the United States and Ryukyu were observed by Japan.

VI. Conditions of the Nansei Islands prior to Japanese Surrender.

1. Government.

Following the establishment of Okinawa Prefecture in 1879, the Ryukyu group was governed in the same manner as any other prefecture. It differed in this respect from Japan's other possessions such as Korea and Formosa where not all the articles of the Constitution were applicable. The people of Okinawa Prefecture had their representatives in both Houses; laws enacted by the Diet were ipso facto applicable in Okinawa; in the sphere of judicature, there was no difference from other prefectures while in Korea and Formosa the organization of the courts was different from that of Japan proper.

The Amami Island Group and other islands to the north constituted a part of Kagoshima Prefecture.

2. Education.

Education in Okinawa Prefecture was carried out in the same way as in any other prefecture. In 1931 there existed 141 primary schools, 10 middle-grade schools, 5 vocational schools and 2 normal schools. Those who wanted to receive higher education came to the mainland of Japan. It is estimated that the number of the people of Okinawa Prefecture who have graduated from universities, technical schools and army and navy schools reaches some 43 thousands. Many of those who have received higher education are now occupying important posts in the government and business circles of Japan.

3. Economy.

Owing to its meagre resources Okinawa Prefecture can hardly sustain self sufficient economy.

Okinawa lives on agriculture with some manufacturing industries, agricultural families comprising about 76 per cent of the total number of households. The chief products are sugar-canes (13,322,167 Yen in 1940) and sweet potatos (27,140,423 Yen in 1940), the plantation for both occupying in area 75 per cent of the total cultivated land. Being mountaneous, there are not much land suitable for rice-field and much damage is caused annually by typhoons. Rice planting therefore gradually decreased so that its pre-war annual crop could meet only 16 per cent of the local consumption.

As much as 20,424,974 yen worth of sugar was produced in 1940. It comprises 56 per cent of the industrial production and 54 per cent of the total export of the Prefecture.

Okinawa Prefecture had to import a large quantity of rice, foodstuffs, miscellaneous goods for daily use. It exported, in addition to sugar, hand-craft products—fibre hats, mats, hand woolen textiles and also processed fishery products such as dried bonito, and shell buttons; but in no year was

Okinawa able to do away with the excess of import over export (Note 30).

In recent years vegetables and fruits were cultivated increasingly, by taking advantage of the local climatic conditions, and shipped as pre-season produce to the mainland. Okinawa is of vital importance to Japan's sericulture. The longer leafing season of mulberry trees and other favorable climatic conditions in the prefecture render possible the rapid breeding of excellent silkworm species to be supplied to other regions of Japan.

Furthermore, the improvement of the sweet potatoes by cross fertilization is only possible in Okinawa since the plant does not effloresce and fructify under natural conditions in other parts of Japan. The unprecedented rich crop of the sweet potato of these years in Japan is to a great extent attributable to the new species originated in Okinawa.

Rice, which is the most important item of import, used to be supplied largely by Formosa in the pre-war days. On the other hand, sugar, Okinawa's major product, was exported exclusively to the mainland as Japan needed sugar but not Formosa. At the same time characteristic native products of Okinawa, such as textiles, hats, porcelain, etc. were all marketed in the mainland while the raw materials for textiles, except banana-fibre fabric, were imported therefrom. Thus the economy of Okinawa Prefecture was maintained principally only in relation to the mainland of Japan.

In the Amami Island Group which constitutes a part of Kagoshima Prefecture, there prevailed economic conditions somewhat similar to those of Okinawa, their main products being the sweet potato and sugar cane. However the relative importance of sugar cultivation was greater in these islands than in Okinawa, owing to the fact that its cultivation had been specially encouraged under the Shimazu regime. Not only rice but also materials for clothing and housing as well as daily necessities had also to be imported from the mainland.

Note 30. (1) Excess of import over export is very high, as shown in the inter-prefectural trade statistics through Naha, practically the only port of Okinawa.

Year	Export	Import	Excess of Import (Yen)
1931	12,279,053	19,164,219	6,885,166
1932	12,908,386	19,721,810	6,813,424
1933	17,252,948	21,967,999	4,715,051
1934	17,332,297	25,434,019	8,101,722
1935	18,048,118	26,435,590	8,387,472
1936	19,463,318	27,425,820	7,962,502
1937	21,452,541	28,407,407	6,954,924
1938	24,665,375	29,322,160	4,656,785
1939	31,950,049	34,602,183	2,652,135
1940	37,650,070	40,036,087	2,386,017

4. Population.

According to the census of 1940, the population of Okinawa Prefecture stood at 574,368. Its increase has recently come to a standstill, not because of a decrease in the birth-rate or an increase in the death-rate, but because of the increase of emigration to the mainland and overseas. The comparatively high excess of the number of females over that of males (females, 303,816; males, 270,552) is attributable to the fact that more males emigrate.

The number of the natives of Okinawa who lived in the mainland of Japan at the time of surrender was estimated at 268,400, of whom 180,000 had long been settled in the mainland and engaged in activities in various circles and 53,000 had moved in during the war (Note 31). About 90,000 men are married to women of other prefecture. On the other hand, in 1930 there were 7,512 people from other prefectures settled in Okinawa. Some of them are married to native women. The number of immigrants from Formosa or China proper is negligible.

As for the total population of the Satsunan group, it stood in 1940, at 244,055, of which males numbered 114,391 and females 129,664. The proportion of males to females indicates that here again more males emigrate.

(2) Principal commodities imported and exported through the port of Naha were as follows in 1940, in 1,000 yen:

Principal Import		Principal Export	
Rice	8,856	Vegetables	1,316
Barley	1,011	Other agricultural products	1,791
Other agricultural products	2,208		
Noodle	1,622	Sugar	23,879
Flour	1,087	Liquor (awamori)	3,240
Tissues of cotton	1,016	Hats	1,235
Machinery	1,071	Other industrial products	1,744
Drugs and chemicals	1,261	Dried bonito	1,186
Fertilizer	2,386	Cattle	1,947
Lubricating oils	1,287		
Other industrial products	11,202		
Wood	1,626		
Other forestry products	1,038		

Note 31. According to the *Summation of United States Army Military Government Activities in the Ryukyu Islands No. 1 July-November, 1946*, 142,713 people were repatriated from Japan and 12,154 from Formosa to the islands south of 30° N. i.e. including Tokara and Amami sub-groups.

The increase in population caused by repatriation is as follows:

June, 1946	690,160
July, 1946	692,407
August, 1946	700,086
September, 1946	727,695
October, 1946	769,367
November, 1946	817,160

5. Culture.

Language

As has already been stated, the native Ryukyu language may be considered a dialect of Japanese with the same grammatical structure and much of its vocabulary derived from Japanese (Note 32).

This dialect is still spoken by the Ryukyans in their daily conversation, whereas the standard Japanese is exclusively used in writing as well as in conversation at schools and offices.

While the Amami sub-group has its own dialect akin to the Ryukyu vernacular, the people of the Tokara sub-group and the islands to the north speak the dialect of southern Kyushu.

Religion

Buddhism and Shintoism are ingrained in the daily life of the people in Okinawa Prefecture. The first Shinto shrine was established about the middle of the 15th century, while Buddhist temples were introduced by Japanese priests in still earlier days. Before the war there were 8 shrines and 32 temples.

There still exists a very popular aboriginal religion. It bears a close likeness to the original Shintoism of Japan.

There are also influences of Taoism and Confucianism. Some Dokwan (Taoist temple) and Bunbyo (Confucian shrine) are traceable directly to Chinese origin, but most of the customs in Ryukyu which retain the influence of these cult have been transplanted through Japan.

Christianity was first introduced when a European ship came to the Yaeyama Island Group in the beginning of the 17th century. Around the middle of 19th century Dr. Bernard Jean Bettelheim, an English missionary, worked zealously to spread the Gospel. However, the free propagation of Christianity became possible after the Meiji Era when the anti-Christian policy of the Tokugawa Shogunate was discarded and the freedom of religion was established. Before the war there were 18 churches and missions, representing various denominations.

Mode of Life

The principal staple food in Ryukyu is rice. The sweet potato was

Note 32. Aston, W.G.: *A grammar of the Japanese written language*, 1877, London, Yokohama.

The number of vocables common to Japanese with its kindred languages is much smaller than might have been expected. The only dialect which contains any considerable proportion of words which are also found in Japanese is that spoken in the Loo-choo islands. Loochooan differs sufficiently from Japanese to render necessary, or at any rate convenient, the services of interpreters, but it is only a dialect of Japanese, and resembles it almost as much as Lowland Scotch does English.

introduced in the beginning of 17th century. Like the people of the mainland, the Ryukyans take bean curd and fish and use miso, soy and vinegar for seasoning.

The local costume is quite similar to Japanese kimono, the only difference being that the *obi* (sash) is not worn, probably because of the climate. Some maintain, however, that the ancient custom of Japan not to use the *obi* happened to have been preserved in Okinawa. Their houses are built much like the Japanese. They lay out straw mats on the floor and go about bare-footed inside the house.

Many Japanese manners and customs of ancient times are retained in Okinawa in connection with birth, marriage and other functions.

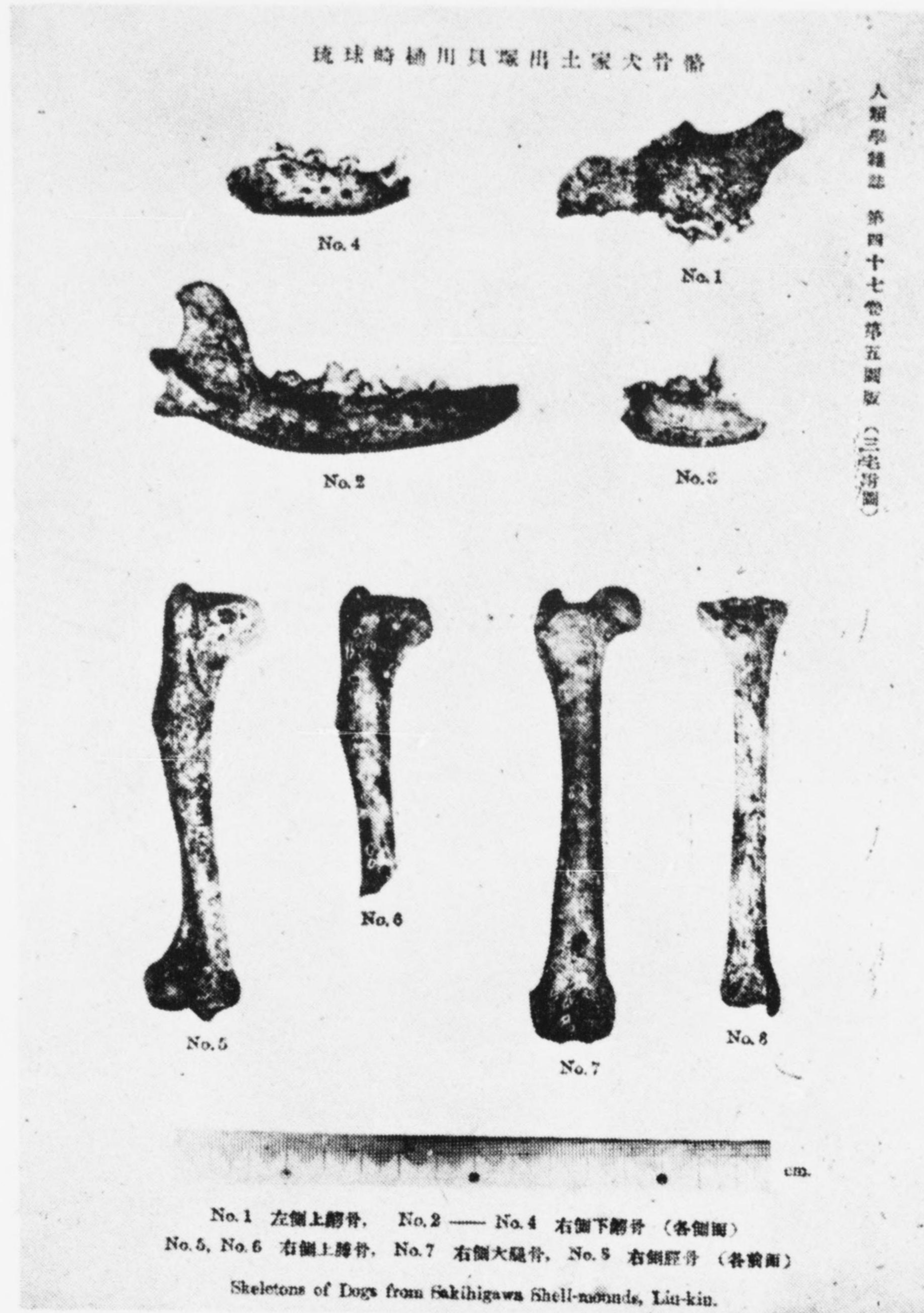
6. Meteorological Observatories.

There are several important meteorological observatories—namely, on Amami-Oshima, the main island of Okinawa, Ishigaki and at other places.

The Nansei Islands lie in the path of the typhoon which frequently visits Japan from summer to autumn, and which generally changes its course when it reaches the islands, namely around 27° N. The typhoon forecast is not possible in Japan without meteorological observation in the Nansei Islands. In winter too, the observation of the cyclons moving over these islands is needed for forecasting the atmospheric changes in Japan.

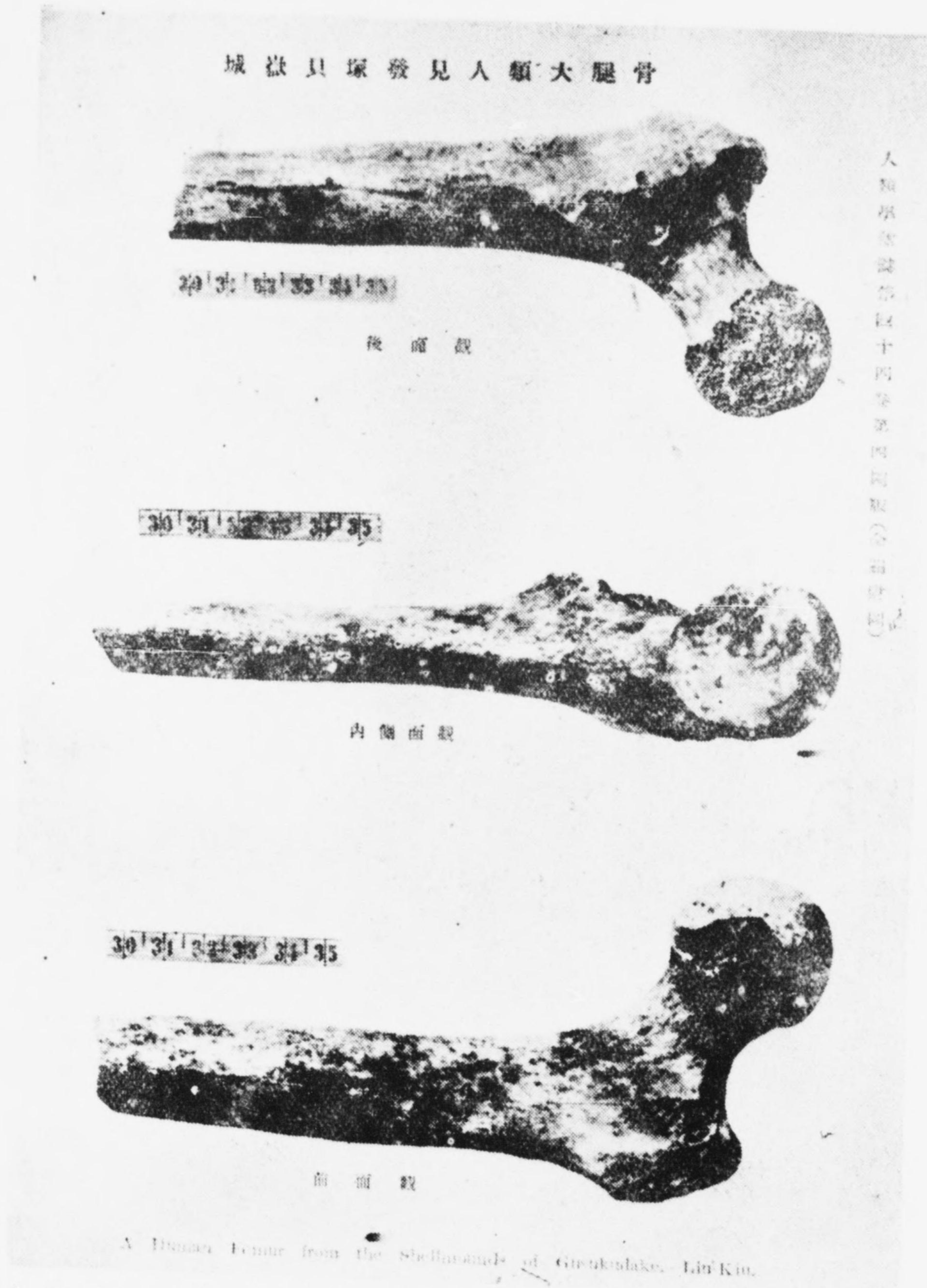
ILLUSTRATION

Illustration I



Bones of the domesticated dogs of the stone age unearthed in the main island of Okirawa, which show close resemblances with those of the ancient dogs of southern Kyushu and Honshu of Japan. (See page 4)

Illustration II



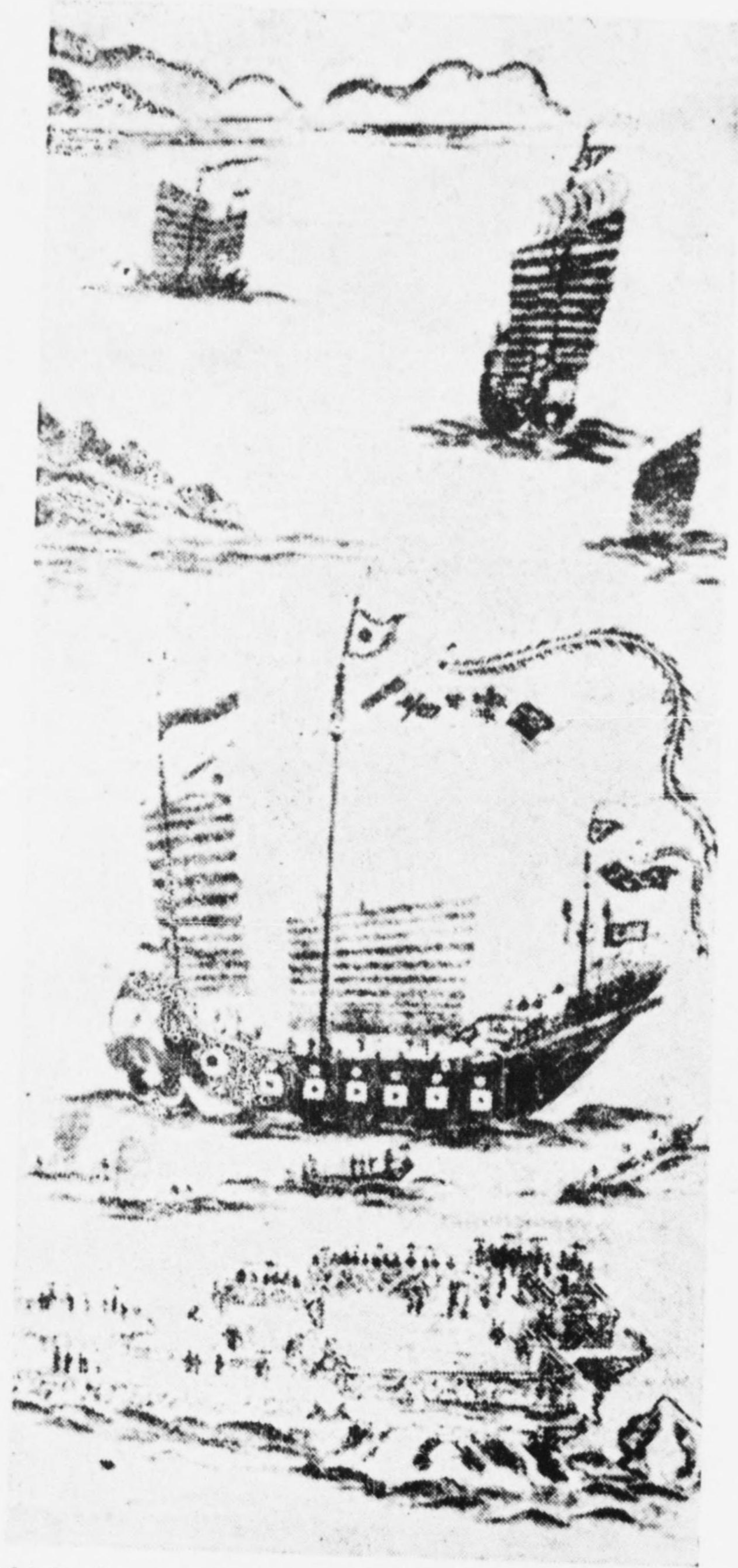
A Human Femur from the Shellmounds of Gushikake, Okinawa.

A bone of an ancient Ryukyuan unearthed in the main island of Okinawa, which resembles those of the Japanese of the stone age. (See page 4)

Illustration III

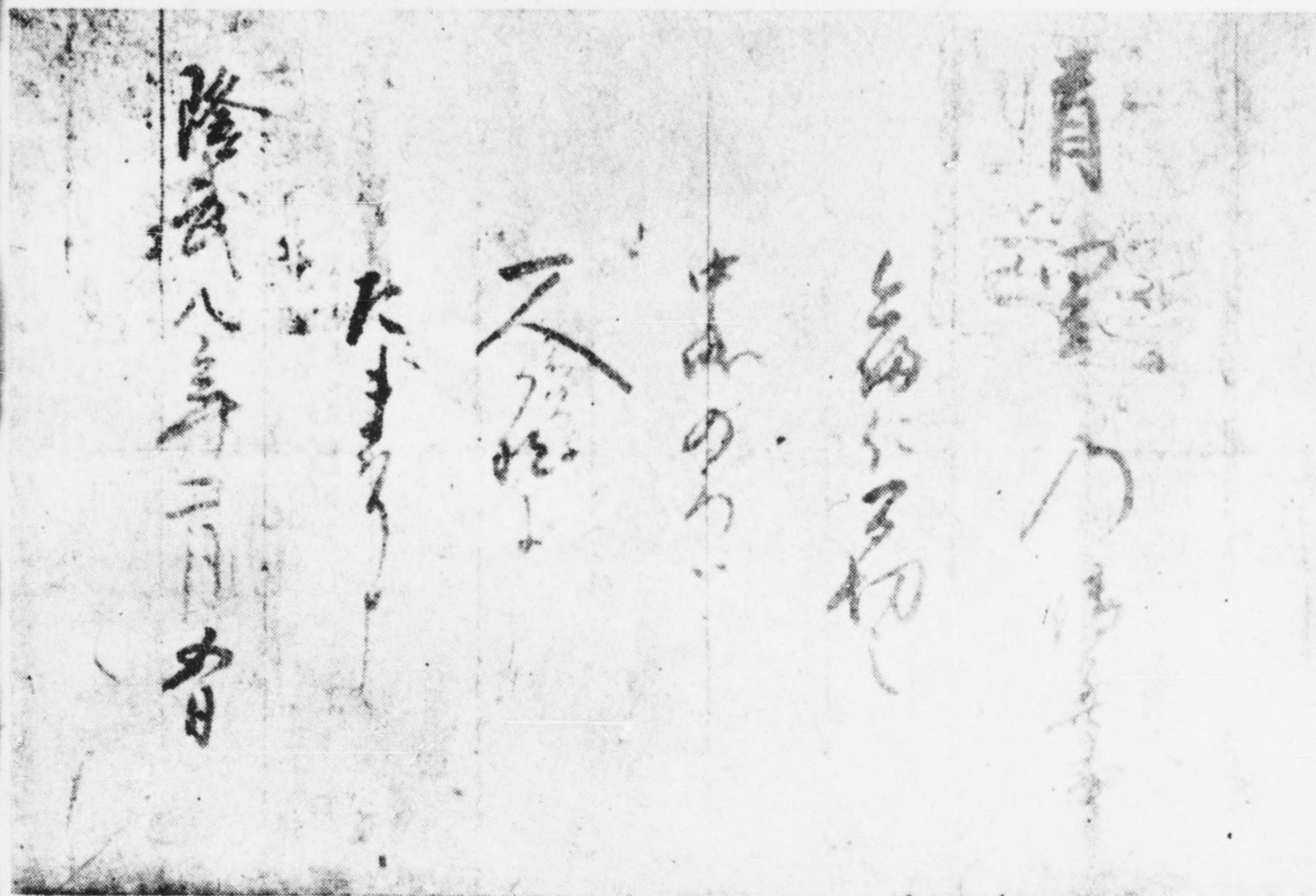


A Ryukyu Government order of appointment of an envoy to China in the middle ages; written in Japanese. (See page 7)

Illustration IV

An old picture which shows a Ryukyuan tribute ship (in the centre) on its return from China, being visited by the officials of Lord Shimazu; done by a native artist. (See page 7)

Illustration V



A Ryukyu Government order of appointment of a priest, dated with a year in the Chinese calendar, which did not exist. (See page 8, Note 19, (2))

Illustration VI-1

No 121 Allegation Japan
 October 20 1872
 In Reply to
 Sogoshima Tomoyuki
 Minister of Foreign Affairs
 Mr. Sogoshima,
 Understanding you
 to advise me a few days since that
 the King of the Sea Choo Islands
 had been called upon by the Japanese
 Government to resign his titles and
 estates to it which had been done
 letters patent of nobility issued to
 him constituting him a member
 of the nobility of your Empire
 ranking as do the former Raimin.
 Thus incorporating Sea Choo as an
 integral portion of the Japanese
 Empire; I feel called upon to call
 your attention to a compact
 entered into between the former
 Kingdom of Sea Choo and the
 United States of America on the
 11th of July 1854. (See Annexure
 of

The letter of the U.S. Minister to Japan, C.E. De Long, in reply to the communication of the Japanese Government of September, 1872, on the incorporation of Ryukyu into Japan. (See page 13)

Illustration VI-II

of that, Page 4). and to ask if
the same will be observed in all
the provisions by your Government
within the territorial limits of
the former Kingdoms.

I have the honor to remain
Your Most Obedient Servant
C. B. DeLoe

Enclosure to J w 1166 from Tokyo

**MINOR ISLANDS
ADJACENT TO
JAPAN PROPER**



**PART III.
THE BONIN ISLAND GROUP,
THE VOLCANO ISLAND GROUP**

**FOREIGN OFFICE
JAPANESE GOVERNMENT**

MARCH 1947

FW-894.014 / 2-1447

MINOR ISLANDS
ADJACENT TO
JAPAN PROPER

For information of the Allied authorities

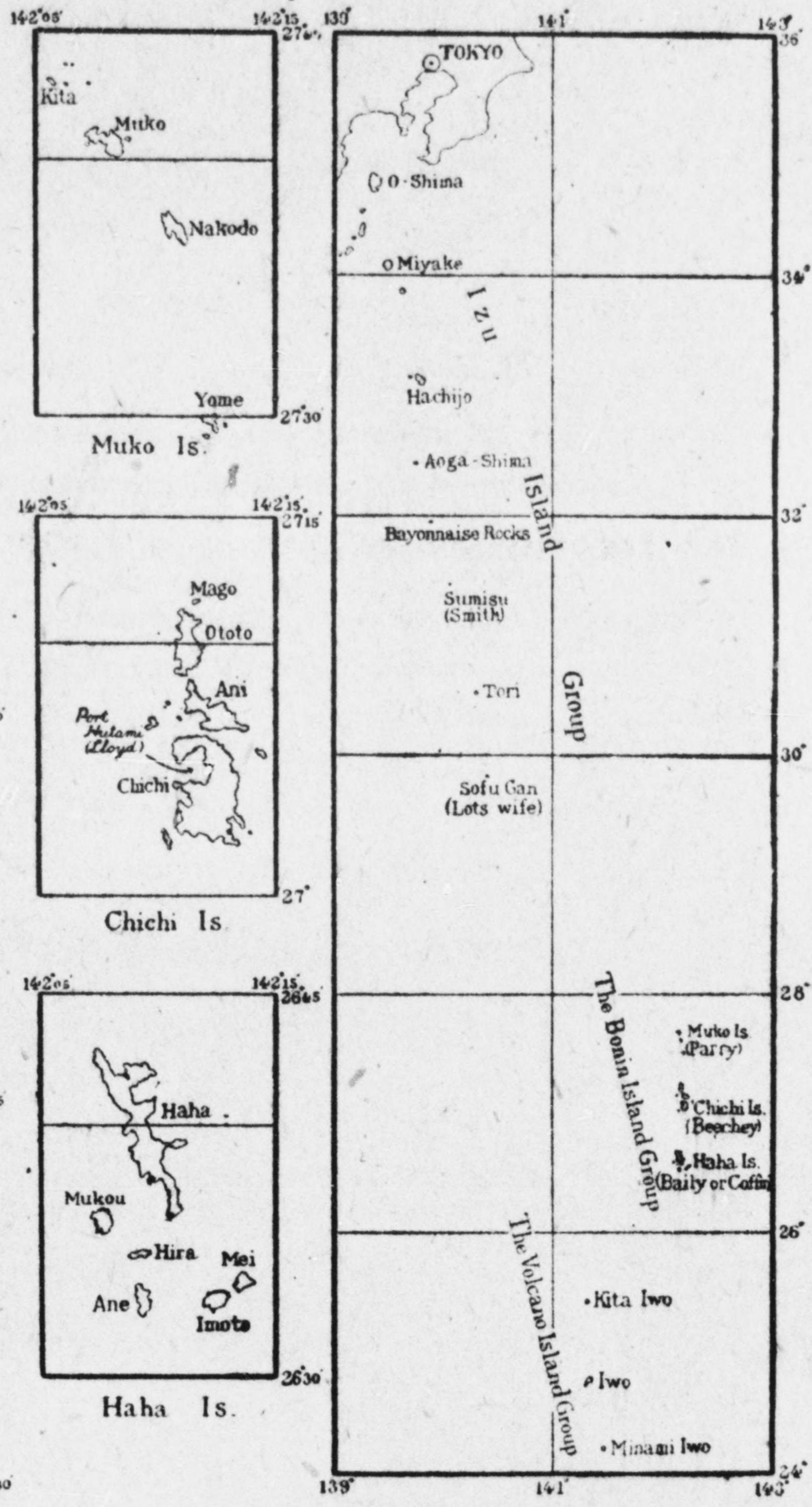
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The Volca

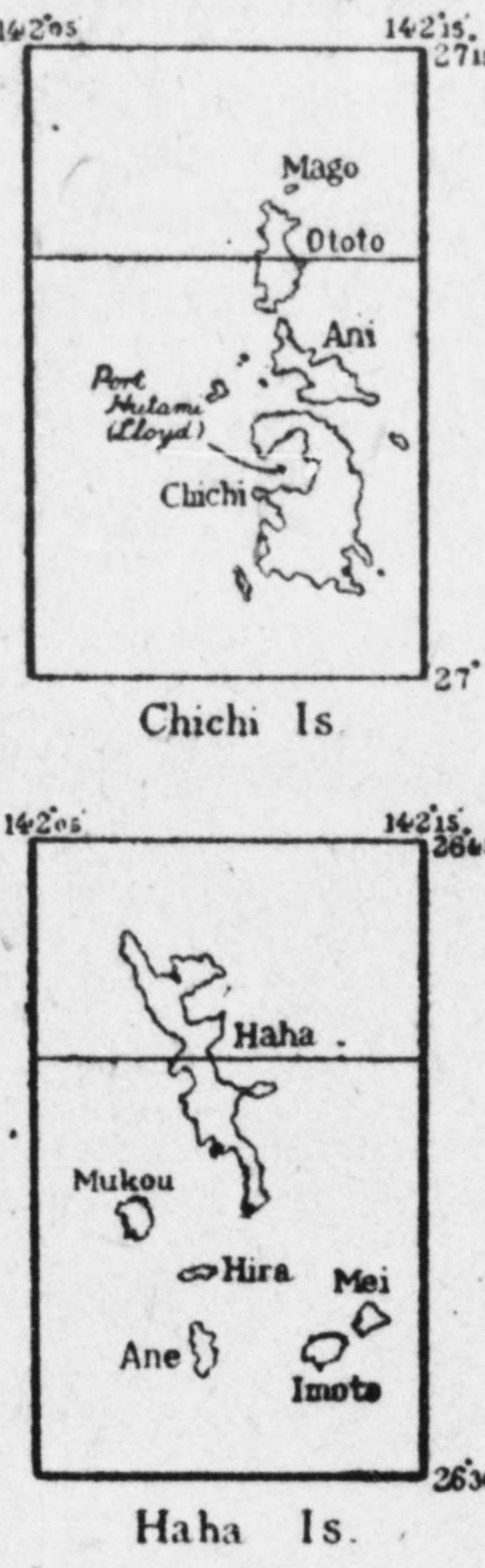
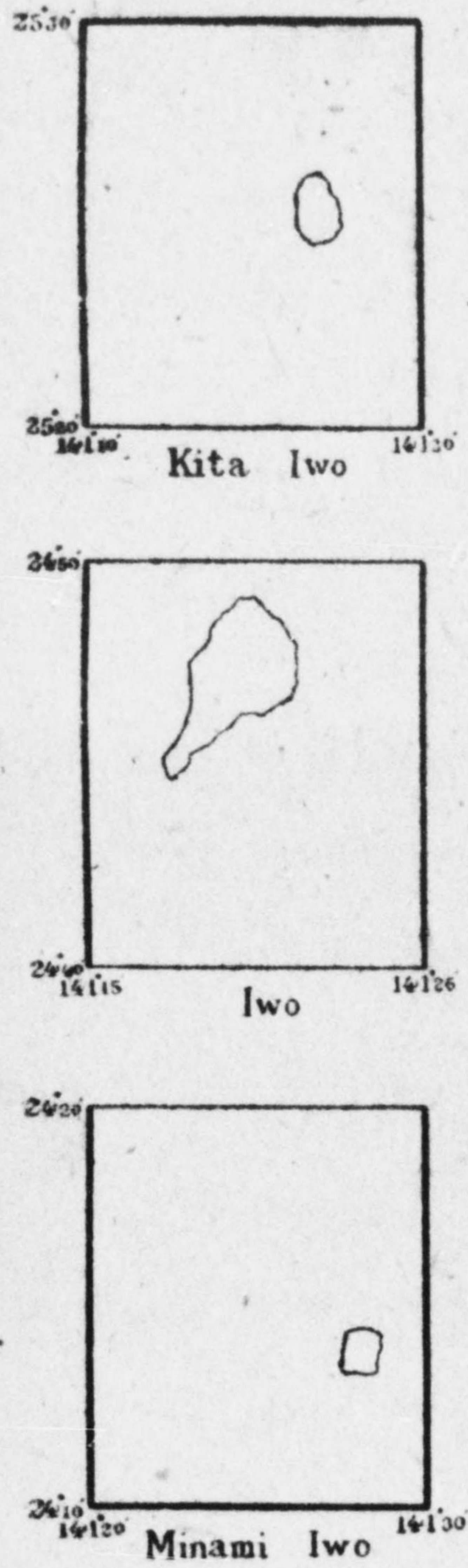


THE BONIN ISLAND GROUP AND THE VOLCANO ISLAND GROUP

The Bonin Island Group



The Volcano Island Group



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Chapter I. The Bonin (Ogasawara) Island Group.

1. Physical Geography.

The Bonin, or Ogasawara, Island Group consists of comparatively old volcanic islands, lying scattered on the West Pacific Ocean, some 350 miles to the south of Hachijo-jima of Izu Islands which is situated about 140 miles off the coast of Japan mainland (Note 1).

The group, containing twenty odd islands (Note 2), forms three chains, Muko Islands (Parry Group), Chichi Islands (Beechey Group), and Haha Islands (Bailey or Coffin Group) from north to south, presenting rather complicated topographical features due to the frequent crustal movements that have occurred since their eruption from the sea bottom in the Tertiary period. The islands abound in mountains and hills, with deep ravines, but a few open fields.

The principal islands are as follows:

Muko Islands

Muko	(1.33 sq. m.)
Nakodo	(0.72 sq. m.)
Yome	(0.38 sq. m.)

Chichi Islands

Chichi	(9.47 sq. m.)
Ani	(3.08 sq. m.)
Ototo	(2.02 sq. m.)

Haha Islands

Haha	(8.17 sq. m.)
Ane	(0.67 sq. m.)
Imoto	(0.56 sq. m.)
Mukou	(0.52 sq. m.)
Mei	(0.47 sq. m.)

2. History.

(1) Discovery.

The Bonin Island Group is believed to have been discovered in 1593 by OGASAWARA, Sadayori, one of the Daimyos of feudal Japan. Hence

Note 1. *The Japanese Hydrography* includes, under the name of Ogasawara Island Group, the Volcano (Kazan, Iwo or Sulphur) Islands, which were incorporated into Japanese territory in 1891. But the latter islands, which differ in historical as well as geological aspects, will be dealt separately from the Ogasawara Islands proper, in Chapter II.

Note 2. The number will be more than 60 if named rocks are included.

the name of Ogasawara Island Group, by which the Islands have long been known to Japanese (Note 3).

Before this date Bernardo de Torres of Spain sighted in 1543 certain islands which he named "Maloabrigo" and "Los dos Hermanos" (Note 4).

Thereafter in the 16th and the 17th century several Europeans are said to have also sighted some islands in these waters but their identities remain unconfirmed (Note 5).

In 1675 TOKUGAWA, Ietsuna, the Shogun, despatched SHIMAYA, Ichizáemon to the Island Group. This may be regarded as the first official step taken by Japan for the investigation of those islands with the view of taking possession of them (Note 6).

This inspection was motivated by the extraordinary interest excited in governmental and popular circles of those days by the reports pre-

Note 3. (1) There exist old records stating that OGASAWARA, Sadayori, sailed to the Bonins on July 26, 1593, and set up two sign-posts there, declaring Japanese sovereignty over the islands.

(2) *The American Hydrography*, 1930, states: The islands were discovered in 1593 by Sadayori Ogasawara, who lived there for 30 years.

(3) *The British Hydrography*, 1940, states: This group was discovered by the Japanese in 1593.

(4) *The Encyclopedia Britannica* says: According to Japanese annals they were discovered towards the close of the 16th century, and added to the fief of a Daimyo, Ogasawara Sadayori, whence the name Ogasawara-jima.

Note 4. Von Siebold P.F.: *History of Discoveries in the Japan Seas*, 1852. The Bonin islands are first mentioned in a map published by the Dutch hydrographer Ortelius, in 1570, and therein reported as first to have been seen in 1543 by Bernardo de Torres who gave them the name of Maloabrigo and Los dos Hermanos.

Note 5. (1) Commodore Perry, in his *Narrative of the Expedition of an American Squadron in the China Seas and Japan*, 1865, (Chap. X, p. 230) says as follows:

It is quite clear that the Japanese were the first discoverers of these islands. They probably settled and then subsequently abandoned them. It is possible that the early Spanish, Portuguese, and Dutch navigators may have been acquainted with the Bonins, and in later years they have been visited occasionally by the Americans, English and Russians. The fact of a Spanish visit would seem to be proved by the name of Arzobispo or Archbishop, by which the islands are sometimes distinguished.

(2) Cholmondeley, in his *History of the Bonin Islands*, 1915, says that the islands were "sighted by" Spanish explorer Villalobos and "discovered by" OGASAWARA, Sadayori.

The author confounds Torres with Villalobos who despatched him.

Note 6. Concerning the first inspection of the Ogasawara Islands by the Shogunate in 1675, mention was made in the *History of Japan*, written in 1727 by Kaempfer, Dutch scholar who then stayed in Japan. Heinrich Julius Klaproth, German orientalist, gives a detailed description of Shimaya's tour of inspection, based on *Sangoku Tsuran Zusetsu* written in 1786 by HAYASHI, Shihei, a Japanese writer. It is noted also by P.F. von Siebold in his *History of Discoveries in the Japan Seas*, 1852. Commodore Perry quotes Kaempfer and Klaproth in his *Narrative*.

sented by four castaways mentioned the abundance of any traces of aborigine

Shimaya and his party in April, 1675, and remained after another. They set boundaries of Great Japan ya then may be considered in those days (Illustration)

There are ten records between 1669 and 1823.

Meanwhile several attempts the approval of the Shogun desired end. The people sawara-jima, or Bunin-to Japanese territory. The accidentals is none other than (Note 8).

(2) *Visits of European and dispute on the Islands*

After the first expedition an American whaler *Tran Coffin*, the captain of the

On June 9, 1827, a *B of Futami*, *Chichi-jima*, and *Lloyd*, *Chichi-jima Peel*, and

Note 7. A certain Chozaemon with a cargo of oranges were carried adrift to use of the wreckage to Izu, via the Hach who presented reports

Note 8. (1) Though it is was initiated, that a century. Prior to the To".

(2) Kaempfer reports to mean uninhabited

(3) Commodore above, says:

The original name commonly called " without people, and

(4) "Bonin" first

sented by four castaways returning from the islands in 1670, which mentioned the abundance of strange and rare products and the absence of any traces of aborigines or previous castaways (Note 7).

Shimaya and his party, thirty-two members in all, reached the Bonins in April, 1675, and remained there for about one month, visiting one island after another. They set up a shrine on which was inscribed "Within the Boundaries of Great Japan". The map of the islands prepared by Shimaya then may be considered the most accurate of all such maps available in those days (Illustration I).

There are ten recorded cases of Japanese castaways on the islands between 1669 and 1823.

Meanwhile several attempts were made to develop the islands with the approval of the Shogunate, but they all fell short of attaining the desired end. The people of those days, however, called the islands Ogasawara-jima, or Bunin-to (Uninhabited Islands), and considered them Japanese territory. The name "Bonin", which is employed among occidentals is none other than a corruption of the Japanese word, "Bunin" (Note 8).

(2) *Visits of European and American navigators and the Anglo-American dispute on the Island Group.*

After the first expedition of the Shogunate to the islands in 1675, an American whaler *Transit* was driven adrift to Haha-jima in 1823, and Coffin, the captain of the whaler, named it Coffin Island.

On June 9, 1827, a British warship *Blossom* put into the present port of Futami, Chichi-jima, and her captain Beechey christened the port *Port Lloyd*, Chichi-jima *Peel*, and Haha-jima *Bailey*. Before departing he left

Note 7. A certain Chozaemon and his party, while sailing from Kii Province to Edo with a cargo of oranges towards the end of 1669, encountered a storm and were carried adrift to the Bonin Islands in February of the next year. Making use of the wreckage, they managed to construct a small vessel and returned to Izu, via the Hachijo Island, in May. It was Chozaemon and three others who presented reports to the Shogunate.

Note 8. (1) Though it is not known exactly when the name of "Ogasawara-jima" was initiated, that appellation is generally considered to date from early 18th century. Prior to that, they had been known generally by the name of "Bunin-To".

(2) Kaempher refers to the islands as "Bune Sima", which he explains to mean uninhabited island.

(3) Commodore Perry, quoting Klaproth's statement as mentioned above, says:

The original name of these islands is "Ogasawara-sima", but they are commonly called "Mow-nin-sima", (in Chinese Wu-jin-ton), or the Islands without people, and this is the name which I have adopted in my work.

(4) "Bonin" first appears in Schmidt's Map of Asia of 1819.

a copper plate with an inscription of the date of his visit and his act of taking possession (Note 9).

In 1828, the islands were visited by Captain Lutke of the Russian Navy.

In 1830, a party consisting of two Americans, one British and one Danish under the leadership of a Genevan, Mateo Mazarro, accompanied by twenty odd Kanakas, came from Sandwich Islands (Hawaii) to be the first immigrants to Chichi-jima. Subsequently, some Europeans moved into the islands. Some met untimely death, moved away, or went home, but others settled for good in Chichi-jima and Haha-jima.

On June 14, 1853, Commodore Perry, on board the S.S. *Susquehanna*, came to Port Futami. He had the vicinity of the port surveyed, purchased a plot from an American settler for a coal-yard (Note 10), and imported new animals and plants to assist productive industry.

On receiving this information, Sir George Bonham, Chief Superintendent of Trade in Hong-Kong, demanded "explanation" from Commodore Perry, in a letter dated Dec. 22, 1853, pointing out the fact that "this Group (Bonin Island Group) was some time ago taken possession of in the name of the Government of Great Britain" (Note 11).

Perry in his letter of Dec. 23, 1853 emphasized the two points denying the British claim:

With respect to any claim of sovereignty that may be founded upon the right of previous discovery, there is abundant evidence to prove that these islands were known to navigators as early as the middle of the sixteenth century, and were visited by the Japanese in 1675, who gave them the name of "Bune Sima".

It would, therefore, appear, that so far as the nationality of the settlers could apply to the question of sovereignty, the Americans were as two to one, compared with the three others, who were subjects of different sovereigns.

This question was never again disputed between the United States and Great Britain.

Note 9. According to Cholmondeley the inscription reads as follows:

H.M.S. *Blossom*, Captain Beechey, R.N., took possession of this group of islands in the name and on behalf of His Majesty King George, the 14th June, 1827.

Note 10. Letter of Commodore Perry to Nathaniel Savory, dated June 15, 1853: Sir, I give you charge as my agent of the piece of ground this day purchased of you by me, and request that you will forbid the cutting of timber, or any trespass thereon on pain of the penalties of the law.

Note 11. Bonham's letter referred to the report from British Consul-General Simpson at Hawaii, which states to the following effect:

(1) The Bonin Island Group "appertains to Great Britain, having been

(3) *The Second Expedition*

The first expedition followed by any administrative seaman named Sannojo whose description of the Bonins in the foreign settlers on the second expedition party headed Chikugo-no-Kami.

This party arrived in the archipelago on March 9 of a period of two and a half months at Chichi-jima; called together the foreign settlers who belonged to Japan; promulgated laws (Note 12); established an administrative system.

The party went over to Haha-jima and Chichi-jima taken. The inhabitants of Chichi-jima pledged to live under Japanese rule. A party conducted a survey of the islands which are still extant (Illustration 1).

When the Mizuno party arrived, the officials behind to maintain the islands more officials who arrived with the Japanese settlers from Haha-jima in the early part of the following year. NAKAHAMA, Manjiro, visited the Bonin Islands was beginning to take notice of the external conditions of Japan and gave further attention to the islands. The settlers were ordered home in March 1862.

Prior to the second expedition

discovered by an English vessel in 1791. The discovery was made by Captain B.

(2) The first expedition was led by the fisherman, and Mazarro, accompanied by a crew of 20 men. Richard Charlton, British Consul at Hawaii, then hoisted on the islands.

Note 12. The Administrative Regulations issued on January 24, 1862, provided for the registration of the articles, provided for the licence of the Japanese registration of the articles of the settlers. The regulations provided for the treatment of foreign settlers.

Note 13. According to Mizuno

(3) *The Second Expedition by the Shogunate.*

The first expedition conducted by the Shogunate in 1675 was not followed by any administrative program. But the story told by a Japanese seaman named Sannojo who had been stranded on Chichi-jima and the description of the Bonins in the *narrative* of Commodore Perry concerning the foreign settlers on the islands caused the Shogunate to despatch a second expedition party headed by Foreign Affairs Commissioner, Mizuno, Chikugo-no-Kami.

This party arrived in Chichi-jima on Dec. 19, 1861 and left the archipelago on March 9 of the following year. During the intervening period of two and a half months the party hoisted the Japanese flag on Chichi-jima; called together all its inhabitants and told them the island belonged to Japan; promulgated laws and set up harbor regulations (Note 12); established an administration office; and also installed a shrine.

The party went over to Haha-jima, where similar measures were taken. The inhabitants of all the islands signed a written statement, pledging to live under Japanese administration (Note 13). Besides, the party conducted a survey of the islands and made detailed maps, which are still extant (Illustration II).

When the Mizuno party set sail for home, there remained six officials behind to maintain the administration. This staff was reinforced by more officials who arrived on March 17. In August the first batch of 38 Japanese settlers from Hachijo-jima, Izu, reached Chichi-jima. In January of the following year (1863) a Japanese whaling flotilla headed by NAKAHAMA, Manjiro, visited the island. Thus the development of the Bonin Islands was beginning to make a headway, when the internal and external conditions of Japan made it impossible for the Shogunate to pay further attention to the islands, and all Japanese officials and settlers were ordered home in May, 1863.

Prior to the second expedition mentioned above, the Shogunate noti-

discovered by an English whaling vessel, in 1825, and formally taken possession of by Captain Beechey of Her Majesty's Ship 'Blossom', in 1827".

(2) The first "colonists" of the island group were Millichamp, a Britisher, and Mazarro, a Genovan, who landed at Port Lloyd (Port Futami), accompanied by a certain number of Hawaiians, under the "Protection" of Richard Charlton, British consul in Sandwich Islands (Hawaii) in 1830. They then hoisted on the island the Union Jack received from the British consul.

Note 12. The Administrative Regulations and the Harbor Regulations were both issued on January 24, 1862. The Administrative Regulations, consisting of seven articles, provided for a guarantee of the vested rights of the settlers, the licence of the Japanese government for future development projects, and the registration of the death, birth and other changes in the personal status of the settlers. The Harbor Regulations, consisting of six articles, stipulated the treatment of foreign ships arriving at the islands.

Note 13. According to Mizuno's report, there were 36 inhabitants with 19 households

fied under the date of November 16, 1861 the ministers of Great Britain, United States and other countries of its intention to send the expedition.

Townsend Harris, the American Minister, requested that the rights and interests of the Americans on the islands be respected, but did not deny Japanese title to the islands (Note 14). The British Minister, Sir Rutherford Alcock, however, claimed in a note dated March 15, 1862 that, even admitting the discovery of the islands by Japanese, the fact that Japan had neglected the administration nullified any Japanese claim to ownership; that the islands had once been occupied by the British in 1827 in the name of the King; that there had come also Russians and Americans; and that therefore his country was not prepared to recognize the possession of the islands by any single nation.

In reply the Shogunate sent to British Chargé d'Affaires a note, dated June 11, 1862, setting forth facts as well as its views and informing him that the Bonins would soon be stocked with coal, water, food, and other provisions for ships calling at those islands, and requested that all whaling and fishing vessels be notified to that effect. Similar communications were despatched on the same day to the American, Russian, French and Portuguese Ministers, which were accepted without dissension from any quarter.

(4) *Formal Incorporation into Japanese Territory and Negotiations with Foreign Countries.*

For a dozen years or so from the time when it called back the Japanese from the Bonins in 1863, the Shogunate was too hard pressed with internal and external affairs to do anything about the islands. However, with the establishment of the Meiji Government the development question of the islands was brought to the fore. In November, 1875, the Government despatched a party led by TANABE, Taichi, to the islands for the purposes of inspection and investigation (Note 15). And on the basis of Tanabe's report, the government, putting the archipelago under the direct jurisdiction of the Home Ministry, promulgated the Islands Regula-

on Chichi-jima; 4 households on Haha-jima with one British, one Portuguese, and some Kanakas; and no inhabitant on the other islands.

Note 14. The reply of the American minister dated Dec. 19, 1861 to the communication of the Shogunate (retranslated from Japanese translation), stated to the following effect:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's letter of November 16, notifying that Your Excellency's government is sending officials to the Bonins-Bune islands, with a view to reoccupying them.

In order to report this to my government I have sent a copy of Your Excellency's letter, and am awaiting for a reply. However, I desire to request that you agree to the maintainance by the American citizens of the various rights they have acquired on those islands.

Note 15. The Tanabe party arrived at Port Futami on November 24. Before it sailed for home from the same port on December 12 the party took census of the

tions. Harbor Regulations, Tax Regulations, etc., and opened an administration office there at the end of December of the same year. In 1880 the jurisdiction of the islands was transferred to Tokyo Prefecture, and all the foreign settlers were naturalized by 1882, and they lived as Japanese subjects thereafter.

The attitudes of the various countries toward this formal incorporation of the Bonins into Japanese administrative area were as follows:

(a) Britain.

It is recorded that the British Minister Sir Harry Parkes took up conversations on the matter with the Meiji Government on May 13, 1873 and again on June 8, 1875. On these two occasions Minister Parkes did not put forth any positive claim of Britain to the Bonins, but merely tried to ascertain Japanese attitude and policy toward the islands.

When in November 1875 the Japanese government decided to send officials to the islands, Minister Parkes in an interview with Japanese Foreign Minister M. Terashima declared that "As long as your country is going to administer the islands, the other countries will have no objection" (Note 16).

As the Tanabe party left on the *Meiji Maru* for the Bonins the British Minister ordered Consul Robertson at Kanagawa to proceed also to the spot. He arrived on the H.M.S. *Curlew* at the islands while the Japanese officials were still there, and he recognized as *fait accompli* what had been done by them (Note 17).

On October 17, 1876, the Japanese government transmitted to the ministers of the foreign countries the Bonin Islands Regulations, the Harbor Regulations and the Tax Regulations and notified them that thenceforward Japanese officials stationed on the islands would enforce these regulations. On this occasion Minister Parkes held several conferences with Foreign Minister M. Terashima on the question of jurisdiction over foreign settlers. As the result, the British Minister in his note of November 24, the same year, recognized Japanese possession of the Bonin group and requested for the protection of the rights and liberties of the British subjects. The note read in part as follows:

In acknowledging this announcement of the intention of the Japanese Government to take possession of the Bonin group, I should

inhabitants of Chichi-jima and Haha-jima, and had them make out a written pledge to live under the protection of the Japanese Government and to obey its rules. According to this census there were at that time 14 households, comprising 71 persons (37 males and 34 females).

Note 16. Translated from the verbatim Japanese record of the conversation of November 5, 1875 (*Japanese Diplomatic Documents*. Vol. VIII, pp. 362-3).

Note 17. Cholmondeley, op. cit. p. 168: When the *Curlew* at length came into the harbour on the Friday, the conventional courtesies were duly exchanged be-

repeat the verbal representations I have already made to Your Excellency that, the rights and liberties of the British subjects now settled on those islands are not affected by this determination when Your Government shall have established its authority there".

(b) United States.

In April 1873 Benjamin Pease, an American settler on Chichi-jima, sent a letter of inquiry to the American Minister in Tokyo concerning the jurisdiction over the Bonins and the protection to be afforded the settlers. When Mr. De Long, American Minister in Tokyo, referred the matter to his government, Secretary of State Hamilton Fish replied:

The annexation in 1853 had never been expressly sanctioned by Congress, and he was not aware of any later act which would show a disposition to support such a step. The American citizens who have gone there had done so without any promise, expressed or implied, that the Government would protect them. By resorting to such remote spots on the globe's surface, under such circumstances, they may fairly be held to have deliberately abandoned the United States without a purpose of returning, and therefore to have relinquished the rights as well as the duties of citizens (Note 18).

When on October 17, 1876 the Japanese Government informed the U.S. Minister of the various regulations, the latter in a letter dated October 27, 1876 suggested to the effect that the Article VII of Harbor Regulations and Article XII of Customs Regulations "be so amended as to provide that for all offences committed against the same by foreigners the offender shall be arrested and sent by the Japanese officials to the nearest Consul of his government in Japan for trial and punishment" on the ground that the Japanese-American Treaty of July 29, 1858 provided for extraterritorial rights of American citizens in Japanese territory (Note 19).

(c) Other Countries.

The Spanish, German, French and Dutch Ministers who received the above-mentioned communication of the Japanese Government, dated

tween the two ships, and inasmuch as Captain Church and Mr. Robertson had come with no intention of thwarting or interfering with Japanese plans, Mr. Robertson, accepting the declaration made as a *fait accompli*, was careful that everything he did should be done as openly as possible....

Note 18. Payson J. Treat: *Diplomatic Relations Between the United States and Japan, 1853-1895*. (Vol. II, pp. 486-7).

("Annexation in 1853" here refers presumably to the following part of narrative: Commander Kelly also, in accordance with the instructions of Commodore Perry, visited the islands hitherto termed "Bailey's", took formal possession of them in the name of the United States, and gave them their proper name of Coffin,....).

Note 19. *Japanese Diplomatic Documents*, Vol. IX, p. 507.

October 17, 1876 simply acknowledged receipt by letters dated respectively Oct. 21, 1876, Oct. 25, 1876, Jan. 21, 1877 and Jan. 26, 1877.

3. Inhabitants.

On June 1st, 1944 the population of the islands was 6,263, including 87 naturalized foreigners.

As regards the Japanese population, with the increasing cultivation of sugar cane and manufacture of sugar, there was a steady increase in their number. In 1886, they numbered 500; ten years later, by 1896, the number had swollen to no less than 4,200, exceeding 5,800 by 1921. The majority of the population are permanent settlers. As for non-Japanese immigrants, they numbered 71 in 1875. After the incorporation of the islands into Japan as an administrative unit, these people gradually came to acquire Japanese nationality, all of them having been naturalized by 1882.

4. Industries.

The agricultural production of the islands is insignificant, owing to such physical conditions as narrowness, scarcity of level ground and poor irrigation. These drawbacks are somewhat redeemed by the abundance of subtropical sunshine, which enables the people to engage in the cultivation of sugar-cane and tropical fruit-trees, and of vegetables which are supplied to Japan mainland in the winter. The sugar-cane cultivation to which is devoted over 80 per cent of the total cultivated area, is done in a very primitive way on small farms which dot steep hillsides.

Less than 2 per cent of the arable land is planted to upland rice, millet and soya bean, and consequently in the pre-war days the inhabitants used to look to the mainland for almost all of their staple food supply.

Taken as a whole, the islands' production is not considerable; and they have imported always from the mainland more than they exported thereto. (In 1936, total of imports 1,456,496 yen, that of exports 1,018,405 yen).

5. Other Facts.

The fishing industry of the islands, as it exists to-day, is scarcely more than a minor coastal enterprise. However, the islands serve as a convenient base for tuna and bonito fishing vessels of the mainland operating in the western Pacific. At the same time, no small importance attaches to the whaling in the neighborhood of the islands, where catches in 1940 totaled 244, or 20 per cent of all whale captures in the waters around Japan. In this respect Futami is important as the only harbor south of the Izu Island Group which can provide a fishing base and afford shelter to vessels.

The Bonin Islands, as in the case of the Nansai Islands, lie on one of the main trails of the typhoon, which visits Japan often, constituting thus an important base for meteorological observation in regard to atmospheric disturbances.

Chapter II. The Volcano (Kazan) or Iwo (Sulphur) Island Group.

1. Physical Geography.

A Group of 3 islands and several rocks lying at a point about 100 miles to the south-west of the Bonin Islands are generally known as Volcano (Kazan) Islands or Iwo (Sulphur) Islands. The biggest island is Iwo-jima (7.79 sq. m.). These islands though sometimes included in the Bonins, are of a later origin geographically having sprung into existence in the Quaternary Period; their volcanic activities still continuing.

2. History.

The existence of the Volcano Islands was not confirmed until 1779, when Captain Cook's Third Expedition saw three islands at a distance on the sea, and named them "North Island," "Sulphur Island" and "South Island". Previously, in 1543, it is said, Bernardo de Torres, Spanish explorer, sighted also three islands between 24° and 25° N., with a volcano on one of them, and named them "Los Volcanos". This latitudinal measurement, however, differs from that given by the Cook Expedition. For quite a long time thereafter, not a few maps continued to treat the "Los Volcanos" of Torres and the "Sulphur Island" of the Cook Expedition as different islands. The fact is that these islands had been seen merely from a distance, and no particular country had laid claim to their possession. They remained uninhabited until the end of the 19th century.

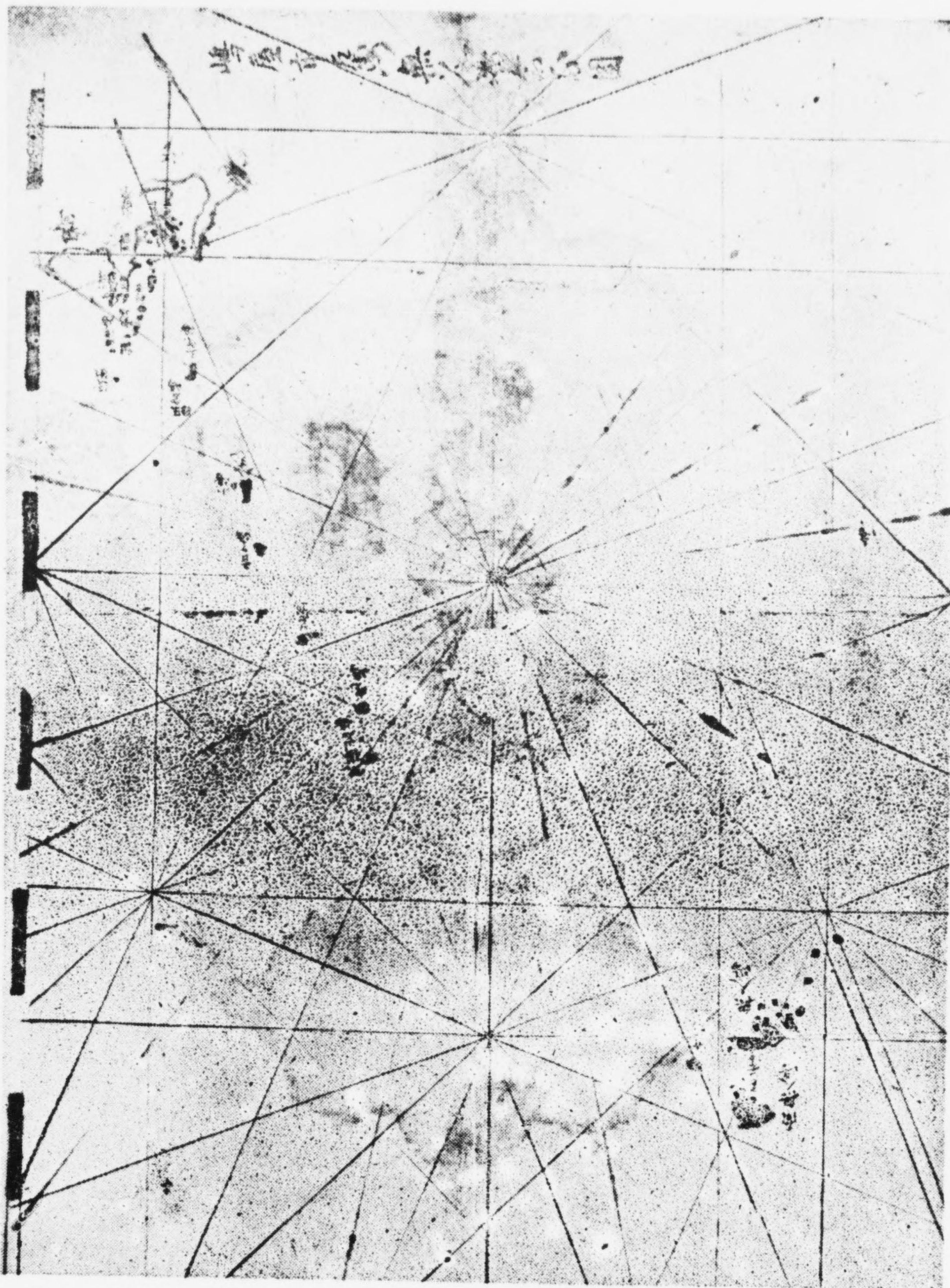
TAKASAKI, Goroku, Governor of TOKYO Prefecture, who, during his inspection trip in Bonins, visited the Volcano Islands in November, 1887, is presumed to be the first man to land there. In September, 1891, the islands were formally declared to be Japanese possessions and placed under the jurisdiction of Tokyo Prefecture. It is about his times that Japanese settlers began to arrive.

3. Inhabitants.

The population as of June 1st, 1944 was 1,029, most of them living on Iwo-jima, the largest of the three islands. A few also live on North Iwo-jima, but there is no settler on South Iwo-jima.

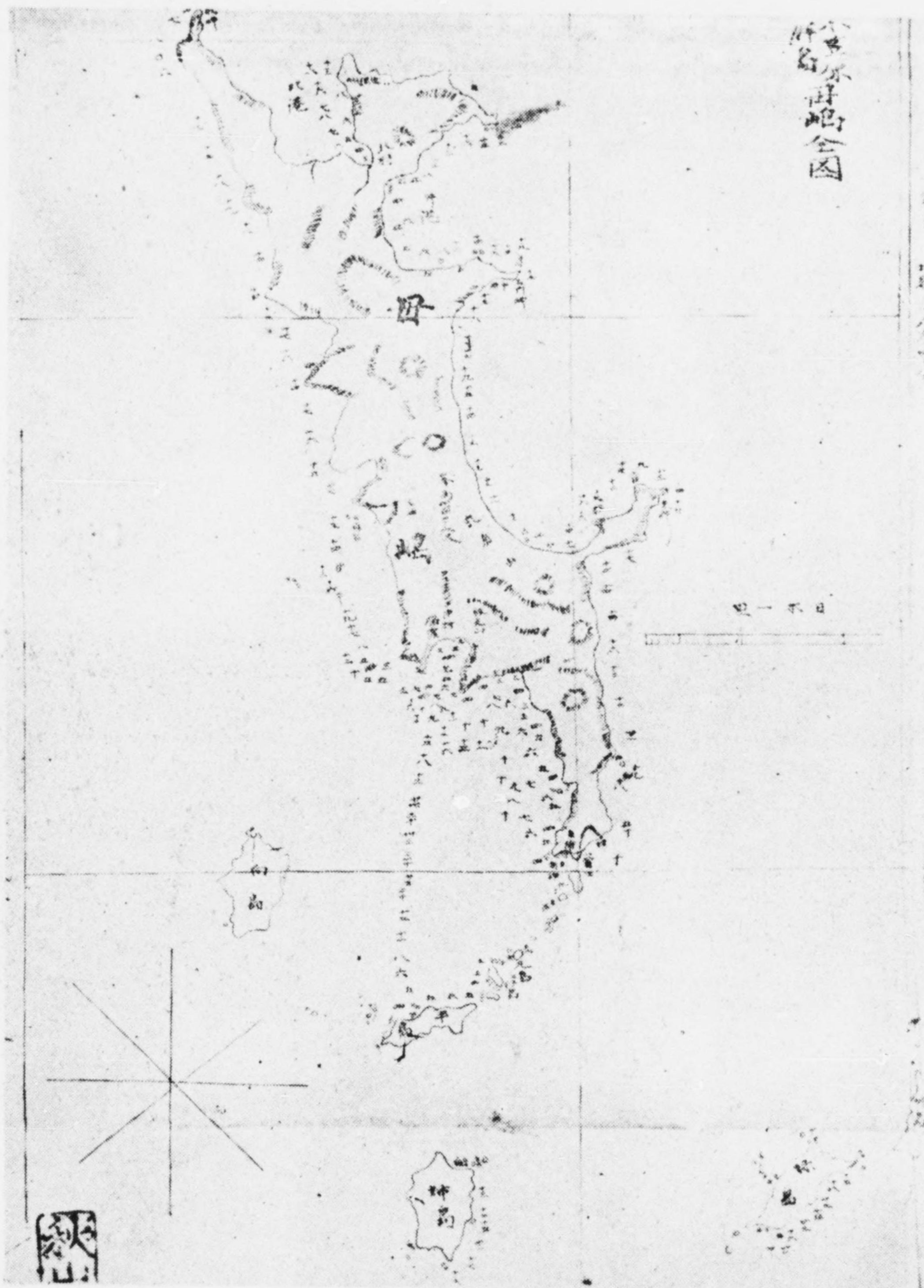
All the inhabitants here are either those who have immigrated from the mainland or their descendants. They are engaged in the cultivation of sugar-cane and of coca. No naturalized foreigners or their descendants live here as they do in the Bonins.

ILLUSTRATION

Illustration I

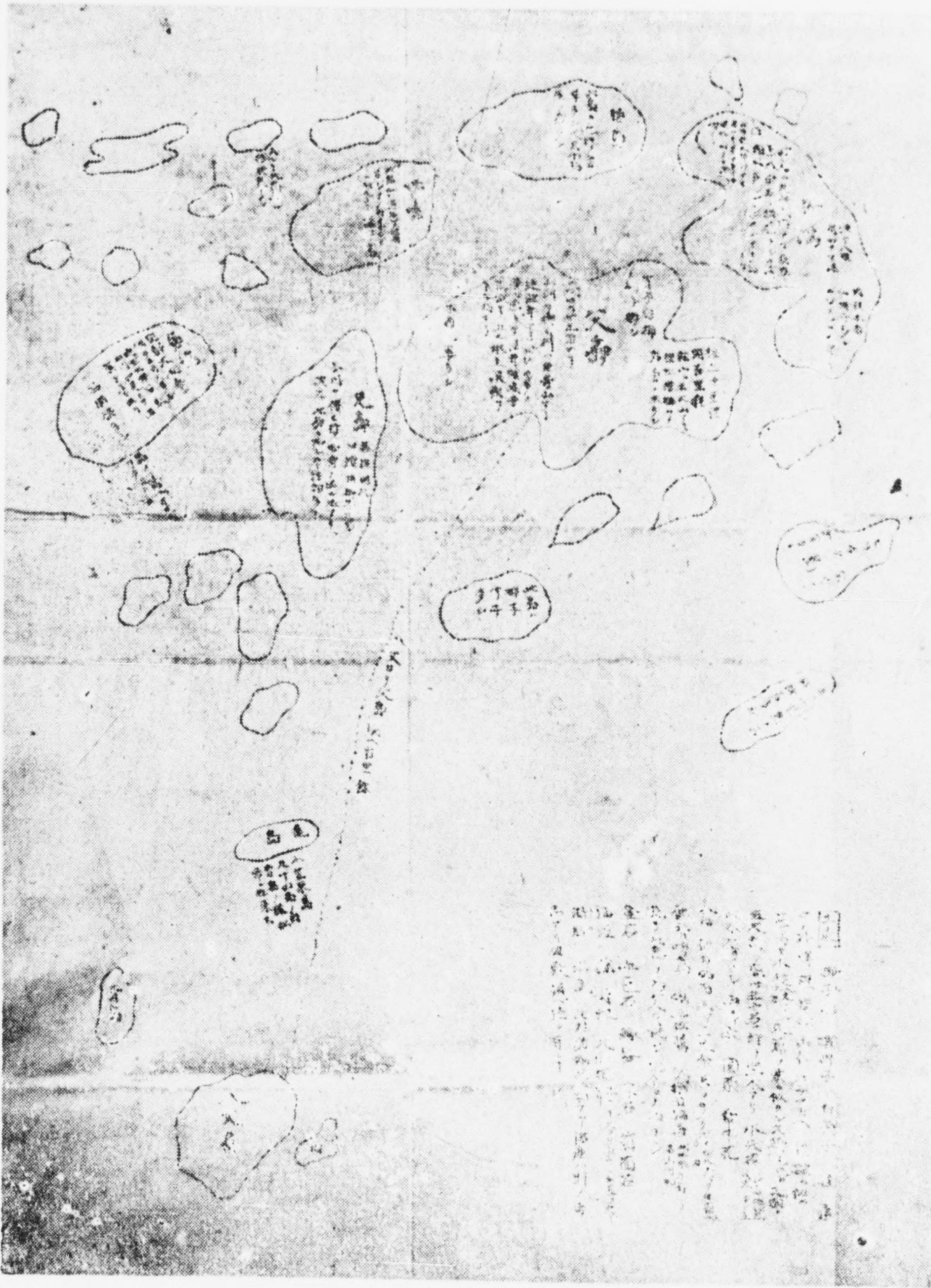
Map of the Bonin Islands prepared by the Shimaya expedition party despatched by Tokugawa Shogunate in 1675, which is considered the most accurate of all maps of the islands made in those days. (See page 3)

Illustration II-1



Map of one (Haha-jima) of the Bonin Islands drawn by the Mizuno expedition party despatched by Tokugawa Shogunate in 1861. (See page 5)

Illustration II-2



Partial map of the Bonin Islands drawn by the Mizuno expedition party dispatched by Tokugawa Shogunate in 1861. (See page 5)



UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER
7 FOR JAPAN
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Tokyo, July 14, 1947

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No. 1166

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FACILITIES BRANCH

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AND KOREAN
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AUG 21 1947

SUBJECT: Minor Islands Adjacent to Japan.

The United States Political Adviser has the honor to refer to this Mission's despatch no. 957 of April 3, 1947 concerning the restoration of islands formerly belonging to Japan, and to despatch no. 844 dated February 26, 1947 submitting Part I of a study prepared by the Foreign Office of the Japanese Government, entitled "Minor Islands Adjacent to Japan Proper". Parts II and III of the study have now been published and five copies of each are enclosed.

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Enclosures:

✓ Five copies each of Parts II and III of "Minor Islands Adjacent to Japan Proper", March 1947.

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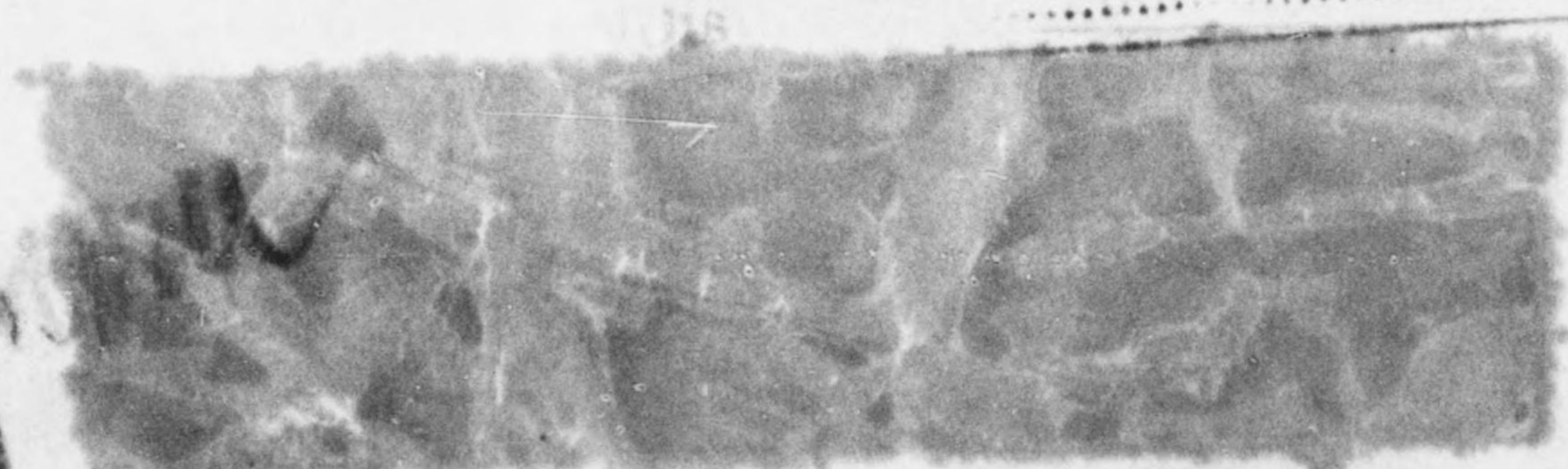
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The Ryukyus

MR. NILES BOND

894-014 / 9-147
LH-16 / 410-768

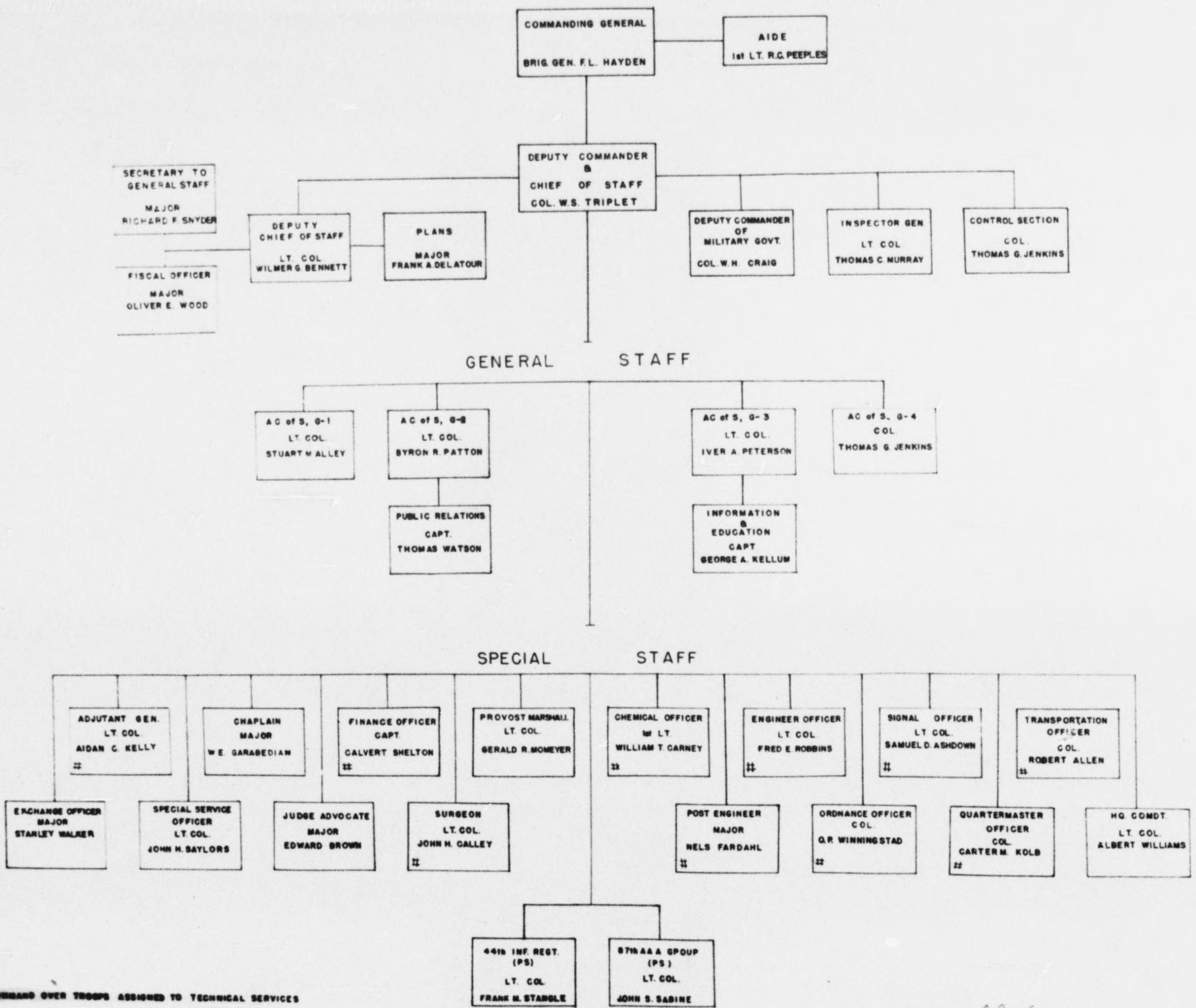
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RYUKYUS COMMAND



EXERCISES COMMAND OVER TROOPS ASSIGNED TO TECHNICAL SERVICES

APPROVED *[Signature]*
BRIG GEN
CCMB

1 SEPT 1947

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2

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HEADQUARTERS
RYUKYUS COMM. ND
APO 331

319.26 (AIC 2 Oct 47)

GGR/ev
2 October 1947

SUBJECT: Station and Troop List RYKOM Units

TO : See Distribution

1. Attached herewith as inclosure is station and troop list of RYKOM units now present on Okinawa.

2. It is requested that any discrepancies as to assignment, attachment or map location of units be brought to the attention of this Headquarters.

BY COMMAND OF BRIGADIER GENERAL HAYDEN:

George G. Rowland
GEORGE G. ROWLAND
Major AGD
Asst Adjutant General

1 Incl:
Station & Troop List

DISTRIBUTION: "D" Plus
20 - 1st AD
30 - G-3, RYKOM
5 - G-3, PHILRYCOM

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NND 750063

By *CEO* NARS, Date NOV 4 1974

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~~RESTRICTED~~RYUKYUS COMMAND STATION AND TROOP LIST1 OCTOBER 1947

<u>Units Asgd to Ryukyus Command</u>	<u>Further Asgd</u>	<u>Further Atchd</u>	<u>Locatio</u> <u>Ryukyus Retto Ma</u>
87th AAA Gp, Hq & Hq Btry (PS)			Marine Bks -
46th AAA Opns Det (PS)	87th AAA Gp		Marine Bks -
511th AAA AW Bn (Libl) Minus	87th AAA Gp		Kuba-Saki -
Btry "A", 511th AAA AW Bn			Takabaru -
Btry "B", 511th AAA AW Bn		Medical Service	Kuba-Saki -
532d AAA Gun Bn (SM) (Type A) Minus	87th AAA Gp		Marine Bks -
Btry "B", 532d AAA Gun Bn		Engineer Service	Sobe -
1st Section Btry "C", 532d AAA Gun Bn		Medical Service	Sukiran -
"A" Btry, 541st Slt Bn, Type C (PS)	87th AAA Gp		Kuba-Saki -
44th Inf Regt (PS) Minus			Nupunja -
"A" Co, 44th Inf		116th MP Co	Yamaji -
"B" Co, 44th Inf		Trans Service	Naha -
"C" Co, 44th Inf			Awase -
"D" Co, 44th Inf		Ordnance Service	Heshichiya -
"E" Co, 44th Inf			Ishikawa -
"F" Co, 44th Inf		QM Service	Tengan -

~~RESTRICTED~~

~~RESTRICTED~~RYUKYUS COLLAND STATION AND TROOP LIST1 OCTOBER 1947

<u>Asgd to Ryukyus Command</u>	<u>Further Asgd</u>	<u>Further Atchd</u>	<u>Location</u> <u>Ryukyus Retto Map: 1-25.000</u>
AAA Gp, Hq & Hq Btry (PS)			Marine Bks - TA 9291-B
AAA Opns Det (PS)	87th AAA Gp		Marine Bks - TA 9291-B
AAA AW Bn (Lb1) Minus	87th AAA Gp		Kuba-Saki - TA 8980-O
y "A", 511th AAA AW Bn			Takabaru - TA 8882-K
y "B", 511th AAA AW Bn		Medical Service	Kuba-Saki - TA 8980-O
AAA Gun Bn (SM) (Type A) Minus	87th AAA Gp		Marine Bks - TA 9291-B
y "B", 532d AAA Gun Bn		Engineer Service	Sobe - TA 8090-S
Section Btry "C", 532d AAA Gun Bn		Medical Service	Sukiran - TA 7575-E
try, 541st Slt Bn, Type C (PS)	87th AAA Gp		Kuba-Saki - TA 8980-O
Inf Regt (PS) Minus			Nupunja - TA 9090-P
Co, 44th Inf		116th MP Co	Yamaji - TA 8786-W
Co, 44th Inf		Trans Service	Naha - TA 7371-O
Co, 44th Inf			Awase - TA 9084-M
Co, 44th Inf		Ordnance Service	Heshichiya - TA 9982-E
Co, 44th Inf			Ishikawa - TA 9087-M
Co, 44th Inf		QM Service	Tengan - TA 9391-E

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<u>Units Asgd to Ryukyus Command</u>	<u>Further Asgd</u>	<u>Further Atchd</u>	<u>Locati</u> <u>Ryukyus Retto M</u>
44th Inf Regt (PS) (cont'd)			
"G" Co, 44th Inf			Tengan -
"H" Co, 44th Inf		Engr Service	Naha -
Cannon Co, 44th Inf			Heshichiya -
Anti-tank Co, 44th Inf		Ordnance Service	Machinato -
21st Base Post Office, Type B			Naha -
239th APU, Type C		FEAF	Kadena -
90th Cml Sv Det (PS)	Cml Service	Ordnance Service	Machinato -
556th Engr Sv Bn Col AD	Engr Service		Naha -
29th Engr Base Survey Co	Engr Service		Naha -
514th Engr Depot Co (one pltn) (PS)	Engr Service		Naha -
544th Engr Const Co (PS)	Engr Service		Naha -
697th Engr Petr Dist Co (w/med, less Oper Pltn) (PS)	Engr Service		Naha -
559th Engr Fire Ftg Pltn (Col FA, 2 FB, 3FD) (PS)	Engr Service		Sukiran -
Ryukyuan Construction Bn	Engr Service		Sukiran -
"A" Co, Ryukyuan Const Bn	Engr Service		Sukiran -
"B" Co, Ryukyuan Const Bn	Engr Service		Awase -

- 2 -
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Assigned to Ryukyus Command	Further Asgd	Further Atchd	Location	
			Ryukyus	Retto Map: 1-25,000
Regt (PS) (cont'd)				
44th Inf			Tengan	- TA 70392-M
44th Inf		Engr Service	Naha	- TA 7572-C
Co, 44th Inf			Heshichiya	- TA 9982-E
Bank Co, 44th Inf		Ordnance Service	Machinato	- TA 8077-V
Post Office, Type B			Naha	- TA 7371-N
U, Type C		FEAF	Kadena	- TA
Sv Det (PS)	Cml Service	Ordnance Service	Machinato	- TA 7675-A
gr Sv Bn Col AD	Engr Service		Naha	- TA 7471-S
Base Survey Co	Engr Service		Naha	- TA 8583-I
gr Depot Co (one pltn) (PS)	Engr Service		Naha	- TA 7471-S
gr Const Co (PS)	Engr Service		Naha	- TA 7471-S
gr Petr Dist Co				
less Oper Pltn (PS)	Engr Service		Naha	- TA 7471-S
gr Fire Ftg Pltn				
(A, 2 FB, 3FD) (PS)	Engr Service		Sukiran	- TA 8684-V
Construction Bn	Engr Service		Sukiran	- TA 8583-Q
Ryukyuan Const Bn	Engr Service		Sukiran	- TA 8684-D
Ryukyuan Const Bn	Engr Service		Awase	- TA 9084-Q

~~RESTRICTED~~

<u>Units asgd to Ryukyus Command</u>	<u>Further asgd</u>	<u>Further atchd</u>	<u>Location</u> <u>Ryukyus Retto Map:</u>
Ryukyuan Construction Company	Engr Service		Naha -
586th Engr Maint Pltn (PS)	Engr Service		Sobe -
555th Engr Sv Det (Maint Type #3) (Col DC)	Engr Service		Sobe -
560th Engr Sv Det (Col EE) (PS)	Engr Service		Naha -
63rd Engr Slt Maint Det (inoperative) (Mbl) (Col DF)	Engr Service		
37th Sta Hosp (750 bed) (PS)	Medical Service		Uchitomori -
4th Malaria Survey Det (Col FB) (PS)	Medical Service		Uchitomori -
5th Malaria Control Det (Col FA) (PS)	Medical Service	Engr Sv (8104th) for rations	Sukiran -
508th Malaria Control Det (Col FA) (PS)	Medical Service	Engr Sv (8104th) for rations	Sukiran -
536th Med Supply Det (Col BC)	Medical Service		Machinato -
70th Vet Food Insp Det (Col DD)	Medical Service		Tengan -
507th Optical Repair Det (Col DF)	Medical Service		Uchitomori -
116th Military Police Co			Futema -
738th Military Police Bn, Co "D"			Nakagusuku -
11th Army Band (PS)		87th AAA Gp	Kuba-Saki -
227th Army Band*		Trans Service	Naha -