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Authority NND957486
By RH NARA Date 08.24.05

CONFIDENTIAL

MESSAGE

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
STAFF COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE

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SECURITY CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL

G3 DA WASH DC

TO:
CINCFE TOKYO JAPAN

PRECEDENCE FOR: ACTION PRIORITY INFORMATION PRIORITY

☐ BOOK MESSAGE ☒ ORIGINAL MESSAGE

☐ MULTIPLE ADDRESS CRYPTOPRECAUTION ☐ YES ☐ NO

REFERS TO MESSAGE:

IDENTIFICATION CLASSIFICATION

INFO:

DA973423

From G3

1. For info only the Secy of Def has authorized:

a. The expenditure of suf funds (not repeat not to exceed $1,000,000) to rehabilitate the existing trp area on Okinawa to house one regt of the Third Marine Div.

b. The selection and make-ready of a site on Okinawa preparatory to constructing, subj to the appr of Congress, suf perm type bldgs to house one Marine Div less one RCT.

2. OSD advises that funds to cover 1a above will be furn by USMC. It is anticipated that fund requirement for 1b will be covered in the FY 56 budget request. You will be advised.

ORIGIN: G3
DISTR: OCS, NAVY, AF, OSD, DEPLOG, COMPT, CAMG, ENG, NAVY(CMC)

DA 973423 (DEC 54) DTG: 311352Z mlb

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL PAGE 1 OF 1 PAGES

DRAFTER'S NAME (and signature, when required) Unable to determine regrading data
Col Babcock

RELEASING OFFICER'S SIGNATURE (DA)

SYMBOL G3 DA Operations Div FEPAC Br

TELEPHONE 56313

OFFICIAL TITLE JAMES M. GAVIN, Maj Gen, GS
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3

Land Acquisition File
Wohl

OCS FORM 375-2 1 AUG. 51 REPLACES OCS FORM 375-2, 1 MAR 51, WHICH MAY BE USED.

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By RH NARA Date 08.24.05

319-00062-00014-003-002
沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

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By RH NARA Date 08-24-05

AGJ 601 (12 Nov 54) EJ-D 2 Dec 54
SUBJECT: Land Acquisition in Okinawa

2. Confirmation of the assumption is requested.

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

/s/
A. B. McKOWEN
Captain AGC
Asst Adj Gen

1 Incl
w/d

CAPCO CAMG (12 Nov 54) 2d Ind

Office, Civil Affairs and Military Government, Dept of the Army, Washington 25, D. C., 30 December 1954

TO: Commander-in-Chief, Far East, APO 500, San Francisco, California

1. Assumption confirmed.

2. Attached is copy of letter forwarded on 28 December 54 by Assistant Secretary of Army to Comptroller General.

FOR THE CHIEF OF CIVIL AFFAIRS AND MILITARY GOVERNMENT:

THOMAS A. HEART
Executive

1 Incl
Cy ltr, 28 Dec 54,
from Asst Sec Army

VIA AIR MAIL

319-00062-00014-003-003
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By RH NARA Date 08-24-05

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
Office of the Chief of Civil Affairs
and Military Government
Washington 25, D. C.

12 November 1954

SUBJECT: Land Acquisition in Okinawa

TO: Commander-in-Chief, Far East
APO 500, San Francisco, Calif.

1. Attached is a copy of JAGE 1954/8910 relating to whether construction or maintenance and operations funds may be used to acquire land in Okinawa required by the U.S. Forces.

2. Copies have also been forwarded to Deputy Governor and USCAR.

FOR THE CHIEF OF CIVIL AFFAIRS AND MILITARY GOVERNMENT:

1 Incl a/s

THOMAS A. NEARY
Executive

VIA AIR MAIL

AGJ 601
(12 Nov 54)EJ-D

1st Ind

HEADQUARTERS, FAR EAST COMMAND, APO 500, 2 Dec 54

TO: Chief, Civil Affairs and Military Government, Department of the Army, Washington 25, D. C.

1. It is noted that Paragraph 4, Comment No. 2, from TJAG to OCAMG recommended that a decision of the Comptroller General be obtained as to the use of construction funds for the acquisition of real estate under the specific circumstances that prevail in Okinawa necessitating the acquisition of land and it is assumed here that DA will request such decision.

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MESSAGE

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
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FROM: CINCUNC TOKYO JAPAN FROM J5

TO : DEPTAR WASH DC

NR : C 70923 250210Z DEC 54

Land Acquisition WOH

DA msg 972844.

1. Broad outlines of 5 yr econ plan submitted by USCAR under study here. That plan together with comments this hq will be xmit in next few days. In order to permit dev this plan in suf detail to prov basis for productive discussions with Wash Rep, suggest their visit be sked arr this thtr after 25 Jan.

2. Info req para 3, ref msg, contained in DepGov msg 0097 PASEP.

CAMG			
ACTION	TO	INFO	COPY
	CHIEF		
	DEP		
	ADM		
	PC		
	TA		
	ECON		
	MPC		
	KATO		
	SP A		

NOTE: REF NOT IDENTIFIED

ACTION: CAMG

INFO: COMPT, OSA

DA IN 107293 (25 Dec 54)

edh/8

4

OCS FORM 375-2 1 AUG. 51 REPLACES OCS FORM 375-2, 1 MAR 51, WHICH MAY BE USED.

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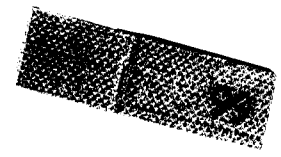

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WWP

FROM: CINCFE TOKYO JAPAN SGD HULL

TO: DEPTAR WASH DC FOR SECY STEVENS

INFO: DEPGOVRYIS OKINAWA RI

NR: C 70904 220745Z DEC 54

DA msg 972843.

1. Fully cog of and sympathetic with rqmt for DA-CINCFE liaison essential to properly meet demands placed upon DA as result of interests of Pres and Secy Def in significant aspects of Ryukyuan admin. Recm, however, DA agencies exercise care to avoid imposing rest rqmt, particularly for clnc prior to taking action. Danger exists that such rqmt would inhibit the freedom of deter by the Gov and Dep Gov I consider imperative in an admin so remote from seat of US govt. Apart from probability that excessive rqmt this nature could pvnt nec action from being taken immed, add admin burdens will be placed on ltd staffs of Gov and Dep Gov. Even more important, it would unquestionably become apparent to Ryukyuans that auth of USCAR to make decisions ltd with consequent damaging of USCAR prestige. (important issues involved in)

2. Concur in proposed visit of mission consisting DA, BOB, and Def representatives to this thtr in Jan. Such visit should contribute to understanding of mutual views and facilitate cord of *** implementation of new dir. Would appreciate Wash representatives being in posit to advise my staff and that of Dep Gov concerning the plcy of their respective agencies regarding (A) scope and substance of required rept to DA (B) dev to date of State resp for fgn relations (C) actions which may be expected to solve crucial land acquisition problem. Cannot emphasize too strongly urgency of prov fair compen for land taken by US in Ryukyus. This was subj my ltr 12 Dec 53 to SA and recent msg C 70010, 21 Oct 54 to DA.

3. Para 6 ref. Concur in view that no election for chief exec, GRI, be held pending outcome interagencies discussions and in understanding that term "exec off" in para D4 of dir appl only to chief exec, GRI, and heads of municipalities. Wish to add that ind of BOB argument neither I nor Dep Gov intended to permit chief exec election in near future.

NOTE: *** Being serviced.

DA IN 106688 (22 Dec 54)

OCS FORM 375-2 1 AUG. 51 REPLACES OCS FORM 375-2, 1 MAR 51, WHICH MAY BE USED.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
STAFF COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE

4. Para 7 ref. Okinawa is a fortress. It is in an exposed posit always open to atk without wng. Once war has started it must be expected to suffer cont atk as did Malta in WW II unless nuclear wpn can destroy it beyond reconst. Under such cond mil rqmt must take prec over civilian. When and if this is no longer permitted the Is should be abandoned as a fortress. In order to assure that mil rqmt do take prec the civ admin and his dep should be mil off.

ACTION: OSA

DA IN 106688 (22 Dec 54) hg/5

ACTION CHANGED TO:
CAMG (Mr Hauge 77038) (22 Dec 54) lh/DS

319-00062-00014-003-009

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SUPPLEMENTARY COPY

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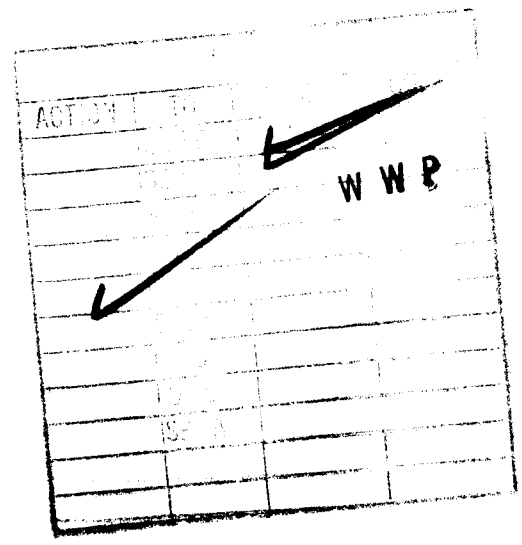
FROM: CINCFE TOKYO JAPAN SGD HULL

NR: C 70904 220745Z DEC 54

Correct page 1 line 17-19 to read as follows:

Such visit should contribute to understanding of mutual views and facilitate cord of important iss involved in implementation of new dir.

NOTE: Corrections underlined.



ACTION: OSA

DA IN 106688 S (22 Dec 54) hdd/5
ACTION CHANGED TO:
CAMG(Mr Hauge 77038) (22 Dec 54) hdd/DES

SUPPLEMENTARY COPY

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OCAMG DEPTAR WASH DC MR HAUGE 77038

TO: CINCFE TOKYO JAPAN

NR: DA 972843 17 DEC 54

From CAMG for General Hull signed Secy Stevens

References:

A. DA 566954
B. DA Ltr, Subj Memo by Sec Def re Implementation Ryukyus Directive dated 24 Nov 54.
C. Incl a, ref b.
D. Incl b, ref b.

1. Guidance and comments referred to in ref A furnished below.

2. Interest of President and vital importance of Ryukyus coupled with requirements contained ref C and D necessitate closest liaison between DA and CINCFE concerning significant aspects Ryukyus Administration. Liaison will be accomplished by (a) ref to DA of major policy issues having significant bearing on Ryukyu admin for coordination with DOD, (b) periodic field reports which will serve as basis for semi-annual reports to DOD, (c) continuing interchange information and views between Gov and DA concerning current and significant impending developments, and (d) periodic staff visits by DA reps to field and visits your staff reps to Wash.

3. Extent prior ref to DA of policy issues should be clarified near future by (a) provisions of reporting plan being developed here pursuant requirement contained para 4, ref c, and (b) discussions between DA and CINCFE staff reps concerning operational plan which will be developed by your staff for implementation new directive.

4. Ref para 3 b, above, I propose sending small group DA reps, accompanied by BOB and DOD reps, to FE in Jan in order provide further guidance and assistance in this matter. Your views this proposal will be appreciated.

5. Considered advisable publicity re Directive be avoided until implementing operational plan developed.

DA 972843 (DEC 54)

CAMG

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MESSAGE

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
STAFF COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE

If publicity then considered advisable DA will undertake nec coordination with DOD and White House.

6. Ref para 2, ref D, confident you concur in view no election for Chief Exec be held pending outcome inter-agency discussions. FYI understanding here that term "executive officers" as used para D4 of Directive applies only to Chief Exec, GRI and heads of municipalities.

7. Req your views concerning suggestion contained para 4, ref D.

8. I am particularly grateful for Sec Def praise of Army Admin of Ryukyu Islands. Desire compliment you and your staff for exceptional excellence your performance difficult and complex tasks. I confidently share Sec Def expectation that record "will continue be one of progress and improvement".

ORIGIN: CAMG

DISTR: OSD, OSA, OCS, G1, G3

DA 972843 (DEC 54) DTG: 172115Z jf/4

319-00062-00014-003-013

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10 December 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Land Acquisition Okinawa

1. A conference was held on 6 December 1954 in the office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (P&I) concerning the line item in the FY 1956 Military Public Works Bill authorizing land acquisition in Okinawa. Attending were:

a. For OSD, Messrs. Floete, Holtz, Rooney, Norton, Heard, Sheridan and Pike

b. For Army, Mr. Foster and Major Renault (DEPLOG), Mr. Schmeltzer (ENG), and Mr. Wohl (CAMG)

2. The OSD contingent was briefed on the background of Okinawa land acquisition and the necessity for adequate compensation. It became evident from the ensuing discussion that the OSD interest was apparently only directed toward determining whether authorization should be to each of the services, to Army for all services, or to Defense for all services. Mr. Foster indicated Army had no objection to authorization going to Defense. There was also no objection to authorization going to Army for all services with the understanding that Army's appropriation ceiling would be raised to cover the amount for other services.

3. It appeared from the discussion that long-term land acquisition for Navy and acquisition of land under the GARIOA-built facilities would be deleted from the bill. The OSD contingent indicated they would support inclusion of provision for the land under the GARIOA-built facilities in the GARIOA appropriation. However, OSD comptroller, which has jurisdiction in this respect, was not represented at the conference.

HW/atl

Henry Wohl
Acting Chief, International
Economics Branch

319-00062-00014-003-017

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By RH NARA Date 08-24-05

TO: DEPLOG FROM: OCAMG DATE: 9 Dec 54 COMMENT NO. 3

1. Attached are copies of OCAMG letter to Department of State, dated 22 Oct 54, and reply, dated 7 Dec 54. Department of State indicates acceptability of acquisition of land interests which accord to the Directive for the Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands and availability of funds for payment of current value. Department of State requests advice as to the amount of additional funds required, the longest term for which land interests can be acquired, the nature of definite action taken and that negotiations and procedures have advanced to the point where additional funds are necessary to finalise acquisition of the properties.

319-00062-00014-003-019 沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

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By RH NARA Date 08-24-05

SUBJECT: Acquisition of Land in the Ryukyu Islands for The Department of State 9 Dec 54

2. Revision is required of the draft Civil Administration Ordinance entitled "Authority to Contract" contained in Inclosure 1, Tab "D" to letter AG 601 EM-RE from CGAFFE to Chief of Engineers, Subject: "Acquisition of Land in the Ryukyu Islands for the Department of State" dated 13 May 54. Such revision should provide conformance with land acquisition policy established in the Directive, namely, that fee simple, superficiary and leasehold interests may be acquired by negotiation, but only superficiary and leasehold interests may be acquired by condemnation.

3. This office is now prepared to coordinate in definitive reply by Chief of Engineers to the letter of 13 May 54 and follow-up radio from CGAFFE FM 908343 (DA IN 101602, 29 Nov 54).

FOR THE CHIEF OF CIVIL AFFAIRS AND MILITARY GOVERNMENT:

2 Incls
1. Ltr 22 Oct 54 fm OCAMG to D/S
2. Ltr 7 Dec 54 fm D/S to OCAMG

THOMAS A. NEARY
Executive

319-00062-00014-003-020
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By RH NARA Date 08-24-05

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

December 7 1954

Dear Mr. Neary:

Reference is made to your letter of October 22, 1954, stating the Commanding General, U. S. Army Forces, Far East, has raised various matters with the Department of the Army in connection with the proposed acquisition of approximately 400 acres of land in Okinawa for the Department of State and associated agencies. You state he has informed that the agencies involved have made the sum of $113,810 available to the District Engineer, Okinawa Engineer District, through his headquarters for purchase of the land. You further state this sum represents the value of the land as of April 28, 1952, and he has proposed that approval be given to the issuance of a civil administration ordinance and to a service contract under which the Government of the Ryukyu Islands would acquire fee title to the land for the United States by negotiation or, if necessary, by condemnation.

However, it is seen from your letter of October 22, 1954 that the new Directive for the U. S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands, approved by the President in August 1954, does not permit the acquisition of fee title if condemnation proceedings are necessary. Also, it is noted that the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, has verified that current value is to be paid for lands acquired in the Ryukyu Islands, which means, according to your letter, that land values as of July 1, 1954 were approximately 40% higher than the values as of April 28, 1952.

Against the above background, you have asked certain questions which are repeated below and answered in sequence:

Mr. Thomas A. Neary,
Executive, Office of the Chief of Civil Affairs
and Military Government,
Department of the Army,
Washington 25, D. C.

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K-320

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1) "Will it be acceptable if steps are taken to acquire fee title to the lands desired via negotiation at current values?"

Answer: In view of the fact that the above-mentioned approximately 400 acres are owned by several hundred natives, and in view of the complicated negotiations that apparently must be entered into to acquire fee title to all parcels with all of the numerous owners voluntarily agreeing to a sale, and in view of the understandable likelihood that these natives will in some, if not many cases, demand exorbitant prices, it would appear that the negotiation of fee simple title with the native owners' voluntarily agreeing to conveyance at reasonable prices will present difficult, if not unsurmountable obstacles. Accordingly, if, in the opinion of the Army personnel charged with these negotiations, there is little hope of accomplishing acquisition by fee simple title to all the parcels of land at reasonable prices with voluntary agreement of the owners, this Department, with the concurrence of the associated agencies mentioned hereinafter, will have no objection to proceeding to condemnation proceedings for superficiary interests as discussed below.

2) "In the event such negotiation is unsuccessful, will it be acceptable if, through condemnation, a 'superficies' interest in the lands is acquired under the following conditions:

a. Lump sum payment in the amount of current fee value will be made at the time the interest is acquired;

b. The term will be for so long as the land is required by the U. S.;

c. The land interest will be transferrable;

d. Title to improvements will be in the superficiary?"

Answers: The answer to question 2 above is in the affirmative subject to the qualifications below.

The answer to question 2(a) above is as follows:

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This Department and the associated agencies indicated below agree in principal to a lump sum payment in the amount of the current fee value at the time the interest is acquired, but before making a categorical commitment in this respect, it is requested this office be advised of the amount required to take the type of legal land interest decided upon for all of the land involved with a breakdown showing the increases over the respective amounts of $87,100, $16,310, and $10,400, totaling $113,810, already available to the District Engineer, Okinawa Engineer District.

In answer to 2(b) above, it is requested that the term be for 999 years if fee simple titles are not to be acquired. If this term presents an obstacle, this office would appreciate being advised, together with an indication of what the longest term can be.

In answer to 2(c) above, it is acceptable that the land interest will be transferable with right in the U.S. Government to assign or transfer everything but the reversionary interest in the land(if the land interest to be obtained is less than fee simple absolute with no reversionary interest involved).

In answer to 2(d) above, it is also acceptable that the title to the improvements will remain with the superficiary -- which would be the U. S. Government -- with this Government having the right to dispose of them as it chooses.

3) "Is there existing legislative authorization for the acquisition of land interests of the nature specified in 2 above?"

Answer: The associated agencies consist of the U. S. Department of State, the U. S. Information Agency and the U.S. Foreign Broadcasting Information Service, and they ~~have already~~ respectively advanced $16,310, $87,100 and $10,400, totaling the said $113,810. The State Department's and the Foreign Broadcasting Information Services' interest is confined to the 41.5 acres in Kadena (Area C) which was originally intended to have been acquired for the amount of $26,710 (16,310 plus $10,400). The U.S. Information Agency's interest is in the 187 acres (Area A) at Okuma and the 172 acres (Area B) at Onna -- for both of which sites it has already deposited the said $87,100. Therefore, the acquisition of the total of about 400 acres will take place under three legislative authorities involving the use of the funds of the State Department and the said associated agencies.

You

319-00062-00014-003-024

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You are informed that there is legislative authority lying with the State Department and the said associated agencies for the acquisition of the land in question in fee simple or under superficiary interests of the kind discussed above.

4) "Are funds available for transfer to the Okinawa District Engineer of an additional approximately 40% to enable the payment of current value?"

Answer: This Department and associated agencies are prepared in principal to make available not to exceed an additional 40% over the said respective three original contributions already deposited by the State Department and the said associated agencies. The increase will be made available upon receipt of acceptable advice of the nature of the definite action taken and of an indication that negotiations and procedures have advanced to the point where the additional funds not to exceed the said 40% are necessary to finalize the acquisition of the properties.

Sincerely yours,

William P. Hughes
Director
Foreign Buildings Operations

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H.Wohl/CAMG/Intl Econ Br/76782/mlm

12 November 1954

Mr. Irving Ferman
American Civil Liberties Union
412 - 5th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Ferman:

As promised in a recent conference in the Office of Civil Affairs and Military Government, inclosed are a copy of Civil Administration Proclamation No. 26 and also copies of pertinent Civil Administration Ordinances relating to land acquisition procedure in Okinawa.

Sincerely yours,

Incls a/s

THOMAS A. NEARY
Executive

DISPATCHED

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Superficies in Ryukyus

Civil Code of Japan governs (Common law)

Superficies - Defined as type of leasehold - Originally developed because foreigners could not acquire title to land.

Term - Unrestricted

Transferability - May be made in accordance with registration requirement.

Improvements - Title is in superficiary who, upon returning land to its original condition, may dispose of them. However, title holder has first refusal on tender of current value.

Value - Current value in amount equivalent to fee (title).

Payment - Lump sum on acquisition.

Variations - ? Local customs applicable.

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H.Wohl/76782/mlm/Econ Br.

12 November 1954

SUBJECT: Land Acquisition In Okinawa

TO: United States Civil Administrator
for the Ryukyu Islands
APO 719, San Francisco, California

1. Attached is a copy of JAGE 1954/8910 relating to whether construction or maintenance and operations funds may be used to acquire land in Okinawa required by the U.S. Forces.

2. A copy has also been forwarded to CINCFE and DEP GOV.

FOR THE CHIEF OF CIVIL AFFAIRS AND MILITARY GOVERNMENT:

Incl a/e

THOMAS A. NEARY
Executive

VIA AIR MAIL

DISPATCHED
1954 NOV 12 PM 4 49
CIVIL AFFAIRS
MILITARY GOVERNMENT

319-00062-00014-003-032
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Authority NND957486
By RH NARA Date 08-24-05

H.Wohl/CAMG/Econ Br/76782/mlm

12 November 1954

SUBJECT: Land Acquisition in Okinawa

TO: Deputy Governor, USCAR
APO 719, San Francisco, Calif

1. Attached are copies of JAGE 1954/8910 relating to whether construction or maintenance and operations funds may be used to acquire land in Okinawa required by the U.S. Forces and of Comptroller General letter to Senator Saltonstall.

2. Copy of the JAG opinion has also been forwarded to CINCFE and USCAR.

FOR THE CHIEF OF CIVIL AFFAIRS AND MILITARY GOVERNMENT:

Incl a/s

THOMAS A. NEARY
Executive

VIA AIR MAIL

CIVIL AFFAIRS
MILITARY GOVERNMENT
1954 NOV 12 PM 4 50

DISPATCHED

1954 NOV 12 PM 4 50
CIVIL AFFAIRS
MILITARY GOVERNMENT

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By RH NARA Date 08-24-05

H.Wohl/CAMG/Econ Br/76782/mlm

12 November 1954

SUBJECT: Land Acquisition in Okinawa

TO: Commander-in-Chief, Far East
APO 500, San Francisco, Calif

1. Attached is a copy of JAGE 1954/8910 relating to whether construction or maintenance and operations funds may be used to acquire land in Okinawa required by the U.S. Forces.

2. Copies have also been forwarded to Deputy Governor and USCAR.

FOR THE CHIEF OF CIVIL AFFAIRS AND MILITARY GOVERNMENT:

1 Incl a/s

THOMAS A. NEARY
Executive

VIA AIR MAIL

DISPATCHED
1954 NOV 12 PM 4 50
CIVIL AFFAIRS
MILITARY GOVERNMENT

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By RH NARA Date 08-24-05

JAGE 1954/8910 SUBJECT Land Acquisition in Okinawa

TO OCAMG FROM TJAG DATE COMMENT NO. 2
Mr. Sowers/56860

1. With reference to the first question as to whether funds authorized to be appropriated for construction on Okinawa by the acts of Congress listed in paragraph 2 of comment No. 1 can be used to make payment for lands required for such construction, this office has been advised informally by the Office of Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics (Mr. Foster) that funds appropriated to carry out the purposes of those acts remain available only with respect to the last four mentioned, namely, Public Law 155, 82d Congress (65 Stat. 336), Public Law 534, 82d Congress (66 Stat. 606), Public Law 209, 83d Congress (67 Stat. 440), and Public Law 534, 83d Congress (68 Stat. 535). It is unnecessary, therefore, to give further consideration to those acts as to which funds have been exhausted.

2. In connection with the proposed acquisition of land at the Naval Air Station, Willow Grove, Pennsylvania, the Acting Comptroller General of the United States in a letter of 16 July 1953 (B-115456) to Senator Saltonstall, Chairman, Committee on Armed Services, United States Senate, considered the question of the authority of the armed services to acquire lands under Public Laws 155 and 534, 82d Congress. He expressed the view that the acts of Congress mentioned authorized the acquisition of land only in those cases where the individual installation authorizations specifically included land acquisition. With reference to the general provisions of those acts, namely, sections 501(a) and 401(a), respectively, he stated that they should not be regarded as general authorizations for land acquisition, but as merely permitting such procurement, where otherwise authorized in the respective acts, without regard to the advance payment prohibition contained in section 3648 of the Revised Statutes, and as permitting the commencement of construction thereon without obtaining prior approval of title by the Attorney General as required by section 355 of the Revised Statutes. It is noted that the language of similar general provisions appearing in Public Laws 209 and 534, 83d Congress, namely, section 501 and 501(a), respectively, has been changed to make clear that those sections do not, in themselves, confer general authority to acquire land. Moreover, section 501(b), a new section, was added to Public Law 534, 83d Congress, which specifically provides that no real estate not in Federal ownership shall be acquired by a military department except as such acquisition is or shall be expressly authorized by law. Since the Willow Grove authorization did not specifically include the acquisition of land, the Acting Comptroller General reached the conclusion that Public Law 155, 82d Congress, did not authorize the acquisition of land at that installation.

3. The Okinawa authorizations contained in Public Laws 155 and 534, 82d Congress, and Public Laws 209 and 534, 83d Congress, do not specifically include the acquisition of land. Furthermore, no greater authority for the

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acquisition of land appears to be included in the appropriation acts (Pub. Law 254, 82d Cong., 65 Stat. 760; Pub. Law 547, 82d Cong., 66 Stat. 637; Pub. Law 207, 83d Cong., 67 Stat. 418; Pub. Law 663, 83d Cong., 68 Stat. 800), making funds available for carrying out the purposes of the authorization acts. Accordingly, under the decision of the Acting Comptroller General, Public Laws 155 and 534, 82d Congress, and Public Laws 209 and 534, 83d Congress, may not be regarded as expressly authorizing the expenditure of funds authorized to be appropriated thereby for construction on Okinawa for the acquisition of land in connection with such construction.

4. While the above acts of Congress do not expressly authorize the acquisition of land in connection with the construction authorized at Okinawa, the question arises as whether the power given to construct carries with it the implied power to acquire the land necessary for such construction. The Acting Comptroller General recognized this theory of implied power, and, although his decision contains certain statements to the effect that Public Laws 155 and 534, 82d Congress, which would also be true as to Public Laws 209 and 534, 83d Congress, are to be construed as specifically prohibiting the acquisition of land at those installations where the particular installation authorization does not include the acquisition of land, he did not rule out its application in a proper case. For example, after citing authorities in support of the theory, he stated:

> "The tenor of these opinions and decisions would seem to indicate that, while each individual case must of necessity be determined on the basis of the specific facts and circumstances pertaining thereto, an authorization for construction may be deemed to imply authority to acquire land therefor when such land is so necessary and essential for that construction that the acquisition thereof must have been contemplated by the Congress."

And, in connection with the proposed acquisition of land at the Naval Air Station, Willow Grove, Pennsylvania, he stated:

> "For these reasons and since no implication that the purchase of land is necessary where, as in case of Willow Grove, the project authorization is one for 'additional aviation facilities' which presumably can be constructed on land already available, it is the view of this office that there is no implied authority to acquire land for that and similar projects."

In the present case, the authorized construction at Okinawa necessarily requires the use of land. If such land is not available, and the facts and circumstances are such as to make it necessary to acquire the land

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by purchase in order to permit proceeding with the construction authorized, there is some justification for the view that authority to acquire such land may be implied and that funds appropriated to carry out the purposes of the respective authorization acts in question may be used for that purpose, assuming that such funds are otherwise available. Whether that position could be sustained, however, is not free from doubt because, as observed by the Acting Comptroller General, an implication may not be read into a statute which the language of the statute does not warrant and which was not intended to be there, and further because of the specific restriction against the acquisition of real estate except when such acquisition is expressly authorized by law as provided by section 501(b) of Public Law 534, 83d Congress. Accordingly, it is recommended that a decision of the Comptroller General in the matter be requested, setting forth in such request the specific facts and circumstances necessitating the acquisition of the land.

5. The second question is as to whether maintenance and operations funds can be used to acquire long-term easements in lands in Okinawa required by the U. S. Forces. Inasmuch as the basic request is concerned with the problem of authority to acquire land on Okinawa needed in connection with construction thereon, it is assumed that the question was intended to be so limited. The pertinent provision under the heading "Maintenance and Operations" appearing in the Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1955 (Pub. Law 458, 83d Cong.), reads as follows:

> "For * * * acquisition of lands (not exceeding $5,000 for any one parcel), easements, rights-of-way, and similar interests in land * * *."

While easements of various classes and covering broad purposes have been judicially recognized, an easement involves primarily the privilege of doing a certain act on, or to the detriment of another's land, or a right against another that he refrain from doing a certain class of act on or in connection with his own land (Tiffany Real Property, 3d Ed., sec. 756). Clearly, Congress could not have intended that the authority granted in the above appropriation act to acquire easements would permit the procurement of land, or the use of land, for the purpose of placing thereon large construction projects authorized and appropriated for by separate acts of Congress, as in the instant case. Indeed, the acquisition would be prohibited by section 3734 of the Revised Statutes (40 U.S.C. 259), which provides that no money shall be paid for any site for a public building in excess of the amount specifically appropriated for that purpose. Accordingly, the second question is answered in the negative.

FOR THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL:

Byrnes F. Bentley

1 Incl
n/c

BYRNES F. BENTLEY, Lt Col, JAGC
Chief, Lands Division

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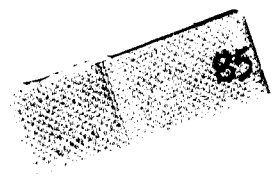

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By RH NARA Date 08-24-05

07

8 November 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Status of Legislation Re Land Acquisition Okinawa

1. At the request of Mr. Foster the undersigned on 5 November 1954 participated in the DOD and BOB review of the FY 56 Military Public Works Bill which contains authorization for land acquisition on Okinawa and for the Yaeyama Resettlement Project. The reviewers were Colonel H. A. Morris, OSD, Comptroller, and Mr. Robert Smith, BOB.

2. It was first developed that the Department of the Navy has determined that it cannot justify the acquisition of long-term interests in the lands which its forces occupy on Okinawa. Accordingly, authorization for acquisition of the Navy's acreage will be deleted from the bill and compensation for these lands will remain on a rental basis.

3. It was next decided that acquisition of the lands under the GARIOA-built facilities for the GRI could not be justified as an item to be included in the Military Public Works Bill and should be deleted. The undersigned requested guidance as to what steps should be taken to make proper provision for compensation for these lands. Colonel Morris advised that, in his view, the lands should be purchased by the GRI and that Congressional authorization for such action was not necessary. Colonel Morris advised further that, if the GRI does not have the funds for such purchase, an attempt should be made to obtain the funds necessary in the FY 56 GARIOA appropriation.

4. Taking account of the deletions as mentioned above, the bill will authorize acquisition of the lands required by Army, Air Force and "other agencies" and will authorize $2.7 million for the Yaeyama Resettlement Project. The basis upon which CINCFE determined current land values as of 1 July 54 was explained in detail to the apparent satisfaction of the reviewers. Colonel Morris stated that Defense would adjust the FY 56 Supplemental Appropriation Bill so that funds for all items authorized would be included in the Army appropriation.

5. It is understood that DEP LOG will be informed of the DOD-BOB decision about 15 - 20 November and will then have five days to make any reclama. Final DOD-BOB decision will then be made about 5 - 10 December. It appeared that Colonel Morris was in complete accord with the action. Mr. Smith appeared to desire certification that no lands were included in excess of Army and Air Force's actual requirements. It was explained that DEP GOV has taken every possible measure to eliminate unnecessary land from the Master Plan and to return such land to the Okinawan land owners. It was also pointed out that Washington is in no position to second guess DEP GOV and CINCFE on this matter.

Henry Wohl

HENRY WOHL
Actg Chief, Econ Br

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Department of the Army
Staff Communications Office

M E S S A GE

PRIORITY

FROM: CGRYCOM OKINAWA RI

TO: DEPTAR WASH DC

INFO: CINCFE TOKYO JAPAN, CGAFFE MAIN CP ZAMA JAPAN, USCAR OKINAWA RI

NR: RCD 12346 3/NFT NOV 54

Msg in two parts.

Part 1. Ref: A. Urmsg DA 970181 to CINCFE dated 30 Oct. B. CINCFE msg Z 41168 dated 1 Nov.

Part 2. Cons proj temporarily suspended are in FY 55 program-A 920-218, 5 EM bks, and A 920-78, family qtr, of which only 64 are sited in this area plus necessary util incl rds, water, sewer, elec, and sig to serve proj listed above. Also dredging opn required to furn fill for this area.

65 men (Sukiran) $1,268,000

A-920-478 Family quarters 6,166,000
129 1-BR "
330 2-BR "
Off, NCO, Civ
Sukiran + Machinato - Naha

Note: 41168 is NOT IDENTIFIED

ACTION: DEPLOG

INFO: ENG, CAMG

DA IN 662839 (3 Nov 54)

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HEADQUARTERS
RYUKYUS COMMAND
APO 331

1 November 1954

HISTORY OF UNITED STATES LAND ACQUISITION IN RYUKYU ISLANDS

1. This is a brief resume of the land acquisition problem on Okinawa and the problems which have evolved in its application.

2. Immediately following the invasion in 1945, the United States took required land by right of conquest. The Okinawans had little say in the matter. These large acquisitions of land threw the formerly self-supporting landowners into a state of destitution which was relieved from the large funds which the United States appropriated for relief of destitution (GARIOA).

3. The Okinawans' right to own land is highly prized. Under the former royal government, ownership of land was communal. Under Japanese rule, the ownership of land was vested in individuals. Since the economy was entirely agrarian, the ownership of land meant an assured living.

4. In 1950, it was determined that the United States was to establish a permanent base on Okinawa and, in 1952, the availability of the relief funds ceased; therefore, it is apparent that a more equitable method of acquiring and paying for land must be established.

5. Due to conflicting views of United States Government departments on the status of the United States on Okinawa, no means were provided for the purchase or payment in full for the land which, at that time, could have been had amicably at a very low value. Congress did authorize the payment of land rental based upon the 1 July 1950 value of the land. A rental rate (without any concurrence by the Ryukyuans) at 6% of the appraised value of the land was established, the appraisal being made through a survey by U. S. appraisal service.

6. With the signing of the Peace Treaty, the status of the United States in the Ryukyu Islands became definite and it became essential that the land which was being used be paid for. The value of the land was steadily rising due to the improving economy of the Ryukyus and the material improvements which the United States itself was making. A re-appraisal of the land in use was conducted by a Corps of Engineers team from Washington and Okinawa. This appraisal increased the value of the land about 70%, and rental payments were increased the same amount. No plan was formulated at that time for the ultimate settlement of land claims, nor were any proposals made for an orderly or acceptable procedure for the acquisition of new land. In spite of the large amounts appropriated for construction, appropriations were not approved for the requested $5,160,000 for the purchase of the land under the constructed

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facilities. It is probable that this was due to the confused status of Okinawa; however, in December 1953, public statements by the President and the Secretary of State cleared the air by announcing the intention of the United States to remain on Okinawa indefinitely.

7. Directives requiring the establishment of a local government and the encouragement of all the democratic institutions: free speech; free press and free elections made it even more apparent that a settlement reasonably acceptable to the Okinawans would have to be effected for the land acquired by the United States. Through these same democratic processes, the landowners learned to organize and it became progressively difficult to secure land amicably. To establish some orderly procedure for land acquisition, it became necessary, therefore, for the Deputy Governor to pass a condemnation law and on 3 April 1953, Civil Administration Ordinance 109 was passed. Under appropriations in force, however, it was possible only to provide payment of annual rental at the valuation of the land when condemned and while the exercise of the right of eminent domain gave the United States the right to take the land, the failure to pay for the land at the time of taking left the landowner in a status considerably less favorable than that which he enjoyed prior to the taking. Relief supplies were no longer available to alleviate his condition, in some cases, of destitution.

8. The most critical areas of inconsistency are the payments for land under the GARIOA-built facilities. This includes land under GARIOA-built housing occupied by military personnel, roads, etc. GARIOA money was contributed for this purpose for the reason that the Ryukyuan Government had none but the money for purchase of land was not provided; hence, no payment for land has been made although the land was acquired by United States condemnation procedures. The question of who shall pay will be settled when final action on the general land report is taken but, in the meantime, while all other landowners receive six percent per annum rental on their properties, these owners receive nothing.

9. On 16 October 1953, the Deputy Governor forwarded to the Governor a study of the land situation with the recommendation that all land in use by the United States (except that to be used only temporarily) be paid for in full through the acquisition of fee simple title. The Governor favorably indorsed these recommendations, forwarding the study to the Department of Army, and information is that the Department of Army is requesting from Congress in its next session, the funds for the payment in full on the land now in use but not for that to be acquired in the future. Instead of fee simple, the title to be acquired is "superficies" which secures for the United States perpetual use of the land with residual title resting in the landowner.

10. The status of land claims and the obligation of the United States Government has been acknowledged at the highest levels. The Administrative Directive for USCAR, approved by the National Security Council, and (we are informed) signed by the President on 2 August 1954, states in part:

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"The Civil Administration will be the United States agency responsible for the acquisition of real estate and other facilities in the Ryukyu Islands required for the use of United States Government agencies. Property for the use of United States Government agencies will be acquired by purchase or lease, negotiated by the GRI when appropriate, with the owners of the property. In addition, when appropriate and when funds have been authorized for the purchase, use of certain property for so long as it may be needed by the United States may be procured by the acquisition of easement interests in such property, full compensation in the amount of appraised value of the property being made initially to the owners. In the event that purchase or easements for property cannot be negotiated on equitable and reasonable terms, the Civil Administration shall determine, after consultation with local authorities and the Government of the Ryukyu Islands, whether the property is required for use by the United States. The Government of the Ryukyu Islands shall acquire for the United States the necessary leasehold or easement interests in the property by the exercise of the right of eminent domain in condemnation proceedings and the United States shall make reasonable and prompt compensation. The condemned property shall be made available to the United States by the Government of the Ryukyu Islands or acquisition may be effected by the Civil Administration directly."

11. Since the first taking of land, each subsequent tract acquired by the United States increases the problem of land on Okinawa. The average individual holding on Okinawa is 8/10ths acre (1,000 tsubo) which will provide subsistence for a family of five. In the year 1950, the appraised valuation of land averaged $168 per holding which increased to $264 in 1952 and is $364 in 1954. It can be readily seen that with the average holding in 1954 paying $21.84 per year rent, it would not only be impossible for a family to live when their land is taken away, but it would also be impossible for them to relocate, thus placing them in relief. Payment in full for land as taken is, therefore, imperative.

12. The improvements on land consisting of houses, wells, tombs, etc., in 1954 average $250 per family. This permits the dispossessed individual to rebuild structures resembling those which he loses.

13. Whenever a landowner is dispossessed, he has the problem of relocation on Okinawa. This presents two factors: (1) where will he find the land on which to relocate and, (2) how will he finance the moving, rebuilding of dwellings and improvements and possible preparation of land so that it will be suitable for farming?

14. The first factor of non-availability can be alleviated to a great extent by emigration to Yaeyama or elsewhere, either by the dispossessed farmer or by someone else on whose land the dispossessed farmer can make arrangements to locate. There is sufficient acreage on Yaeyama to accommodate 100,000 persons,

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but in order to make it suitable and desirable as a relocation area, it will be necessary to expend funds for the improvement of the harbor, building of basic roads, schools, dispensaries, etc. In the study of 16 October 1953, referred to above, the Deputy Governor asked for $2 millions for such improvement of Yaeyama for resettlement. This would meet initial requirements, with further improvements to come through the economy thereby improved.

15. The second factor, that of moving expenses, is an obligation on the Government that takes the individual's land. In 1952, funds were made available to pay the cost of moving expenses of displaced families; however, the legal procedure for making these payments was so prescribed that it could not be followed on Okinawa. Therefore, with neither relief money nor appropriated funds to pay for moving expenses, an affected landowner may become destitute.

16. The fear of possible destitution staring landowners in the face has aroused militant opposition to evacuation from their land. In the spring of 1953 in the Machinato Housing Area, an open outbreak was narrowly avoided. In December 1953, there was open rebellion in Oroku village on the edge of Naha Air Base. In neither of these two actions did the United States Government appear to advantage. More serious trouble can be anticipated if additional acquisition actions are required under the present procedures.

17. The Okinawan asks only those rights which the United States would grant to its own citizens in condemnation:

a. Payment in full at current values at time of taking of land.

b. Payment for dwellings and/or improvements on land at time of taking.

c. Moving expenditures to permit relocation.

18. The only one of the above measures which can be met is b, in that the improvements can be paid for at the time of taking. The moving expenditures are small, averaging $150 per family but represent a large fraction of the average value per holding of less than $400.

19. With a rising market for land, it is quite apparent that if the above measures are not taken at the time of taking of land, not only will the United States face additional expenditures for the increased cost of land, but grave political difficulties will arise in effecting evacuation.

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SECRET

Department of the Army
Staff Communications Office

Paraphrase not
required etc.

M E S S A G E

DIRECTOR OF INSTALLATIONS
DEP LOG DEPTAR WASH DC

PRECEDENCE: PRIORITY PRIORITY

TO: CINCFE TOKYO JAPAN

C 70010 Secret

INFO: CGRYCOM OKINAWA RI

DIST ENGR OKINAWA RI

DA 970181

From DEP LOG/M2. Ref C 70010; NOTAL.

What construction projs were temporary susp in connection with use of 97 acres of land mentioned in para 2(A) ref msg?

ORIGIN: DEPLOG

DISTR: ENG

DA 970181 (OCT 54) DTG: 292127Z s clm/10

C 70010 is DA IN 93450

Lt Col Lynn H. Webb, GS

LOG/M2

76465

H. A. GOULD, LT COLONEL, GS
Executive for Constr & Real Property

SECRET

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By RH NARA Date 08-24-05

DISPOSITION FORM

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION (If any)

FILE NO. CAECO CAMG

SUBJECT Land Acquisition in Okinawa

TO JAG
Attn: Lt Col Bentley
Rm 3D335

FROM OCAMG

DATE 26 Oct 54

COMMENT NO. 1
H.Wohl/76782

1. CINCFE in radio DA IN 93450, 21 Oct 54, has requested authorization from the Department of the Army for the use of Okinawa construction funds to make payment for lands on Okinawa required for such construction. In this connection CINCFE states his belief that the question of the legality of such use of construction funds should be examined.

2. DEP LOG has furnished the information that construction on Okinawa has been authorized as follows:

Public Law	Congress	Date	Amount ($ Million)
626	80th	12 June 48	6.2
420	81st	27 Oct 49	34.7
564	81st	17 Jun 50	13.1
843	81st	27 Sep 50	13.7
155	82nd	28 Sep 51	60.5
534	82nd	14 Jul 52	20.7
209	83rd	7 Aug 53	15.8
534	83rd	27 Jul 54	5.9

3. A copy of a Comptroller General letter to Senator Saltonstall relating to the use of construction funds for land acquisition is attached for your information.

4. It is requested that answers be furnished as expeditiously as possible to the following questions:

a. Can funds authorized for construction on Okinawa, as listed in paragraph 2 above, be used to make payment for lands required for such construction?

b. Can maintenance and operation funds be used to acquire long-term easements to lands in Okinawa required by the U.S. Forces?

FOR THE CHIEF OF CIVIL AFFAIRS AND MILITARY GOVERNMENT:

Thomas A Neary

THOMAS A. NEARY
Executive

Incl:
Cy ltr to Sen
Saltonstall

DD FORM 1 FEB 50 96 REPLACES NME FORM 96. 1 OCT 48. WHICH MAY BE USED.

16—54801-8 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

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319-00062-00014-003-051

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By RH NARA Date 08.24.05

22 October 1954

Acquisition of Land

Mr. W. F. Nicoley
Department of State
Foreign Buildings Operation
Room 2555, New Interior Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Nicoley:

The Commanding General, United States Army Forces, Far East, has raised various matters with the Department of the Army in connection with the proposed acquisition of approximately 400 acres of land in Okinawa for the Department of State and associated agencies. He has informed that the agencies involved have made the sum of $113,810 available to the District Engineer, Okinawa Engineer District, through his headquarters for purchase of the land. This sum represents the value of the land as of 28 April 1952. He has proposed that approval be given to the issuance of a civil administration ordinance and to a service contract under which the Government of the Ryukyu Islands would acquire fee title to the land for the United States by negotiation or, if necessary, by condemnation.

The policy for land acquisition in the Ryukyu Islands, established in the new Directive for the US Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands, approved by the President in August 1954, does not permit the acquisition of fee title via condemnation. In addition, the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army has verified that current value must be paid for lands to be acquired in the Ryukyu Islands. Advice received from the Commander-in-Chief, Far East, indicates that land values as of 1 July 1954 were approximately 40% higher than the values as of 28 April 1952.

In view of the policy requirements set forth above, it is requested that the Department of State advise this office as to the following:

1. Will it be acceptable if steps are taken to acquire fee title to the lands desired via negotiation at current values?

2. In the event such negotiation is unsuccessful, will it be acceptable if, through condemnation, a "superficies" interest in the lands is acquired under the following conditions:

Mr Wohl

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MILITARY GOVERNMENT
CIVIL AFFAIRS
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a. Lump sum payment in the amount of current fee value will be made at the time the interest is acquired;

b. The term will be for so long as the land is required by the U.S.;

c. The land interest will be transferrable;

d. Title to improvements will be in the superficiary?

3. Is there existing legislative authorization for the acquisition of land interests of the nature specified in 2 above?

4. Are funds available for transfer to the Okinawa District Engineer of an additional approximately 40% to enable the payment of current value?

Prompt reply will be appreciated and will facilitate disposition of this matter.

Sincerely yours,

THOMAS A. NEARY
Executive

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SUMMARY OF CONFERENCE

CONFIDENTIAL

GARIOA Projects in the Ryukyus

Place: Mr. E. O'Flaherty's Office, Rm 20-557
Time : 15:00 hours
Date : 22 October 1954

Present:
Mr. Seymour Bernfeld, USCAR
Lt. Col. H. C. Kait, JAG
Lt. G. B. Baldwin, JAG
Lt. Col. T. F. Spencer, OCE
Mr. Edward G. Fanflik, OCE
Mr. Henry R. Dame, OCE
Mr. Harold Seidman, BOB
Mr. Edward W. O'Flaherty, CAMG
Mr. F. G. A. Kraemer, CAMG
Mr. O. I. Hauge, CAMG
Mr. Henry Wohl, CAMG
Mr. Oscar W. Meier, CAMG

1. Mr. Bernfeld gave a resume of the GARIOA-financed projects and pointed out some of the unresolved problems which have developed in connection with the administration of the program. One of the most serious problems is the question of title to the land on which GARIOA-financed facilities are located. No rentals have been paid to date for this land nor have measures been taken to acquire title.

2. After hearing Mr. Bernfeld's review of the situation the items listed on the attached Agenda were then taken up for specific discussion.

3. Mr. Seidman cited the Federal Corporation Control Act's proviso that no public corporation may be created by any agency or officer of the Federal Government without the specific authority of Congress. Since USCAR is an agency of the U. S. Government, its authority to create public corporations, is believed to be open to serious question. The discussion developed agreement that it would be much better to have these corporations chartered by the Government of the Ryukyu Islands (GRI). The GRI, the record establishes, was created for the people of the Ryukyus and not for the people of the U. S. For this reason, it is believed, the GRI can be said to have a separate existence of its own distinguishable from that of a U. S. agency in the strict sense of that term. The recognition of this separate existence is strengthened by the general tenor of the very recent Presidential directive which bestows on GRI largely the character of an organ of Ryukyuan self-administration.

4. The representative of the International Branch of JAG reported that his Branch is preparing an opinion on whether or not the GRI possesses sufficient power to create corporations. Any charter issued by the GRI, it was agreed, should indicate clearly that the corporation is established to serve the interests of the Ryukyuan people rather than for the benefit of the U. S. It was also agreed that a separate charter should be issued for each corporation.

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5. In discussing the issue of stock vs non-stock public corporations, agreement was reached that the non-stock arrangement is preferable under either alternative (a) or (b) of Agenda item 2.

6. As stated in paragraph 3, above, the corporate entities should be instrumentalities of the GRI. There would then appear to be no question regarding the validity of contracts between these corporations and the U. S. Government.

7. (a) With regard to alternative instrumentalities (private corporations, for example) in which title to GARIOA-financed projects feasibly might be vested, it was felt that public utility facilities should be held for security reasons by public corporations for the time being. No objection was perceived to having other projects transferred to private ownership, if private capital can be found to take them over under arrangements advantageous to the GRI.

(b) Direct ownership by the GRI was not considered desirable, since it was agreed these projects should be operated on a business rather than a Government budget basis.

(c) The retention of the projects under U. S. Government ownership is contrary to the intent expressed to the Congress when GARIOA appropriations were requested. Therefore, all projects should be transferred to Ryukyuan ownership without delay. Such transfer of ownership does not preclude the U. S. Government from immediately leasing back specific facilities for its use i. e., the power plant, housing, etc., where security or other consideration make this necessary or desirable.

8. Public Corporations, it was agreed, need not have boards of directors. The trend in the U. S. Government is toward the appointment of a single administrator with an advisory board. In either case, the officials should be Ryukyuans and not U. S. citizens. USCAR, in line with the spirit of the new directive, should exercise its controls through advisory and indirect means rather than through having USCAR personnel function as directors or administrators of the corporations.

9. The corporations should be required by their charters to conduct their operations on a business basis. Receipts should not go into the "general revenues" of, nor should expenses be met by payments from, the GRI treasury. Instead each corporation should operate on a regular business budget under which expenditures would be met from receipts of the corporation. Appropriate reserves for depreciation and contingencies should be established and management should be given necessary authority and held directly accountable for the efficient conduct of the business. Provisions under which the corporation could raise additional capital, if necessary, for expansion or improvements without requiring an appropriation from Government revenues should also be included in the charter. Surpluses should be transferred to the GRI only after it has been clearly established they are true surpluses.

10. Information has been received that General Magruder has now approved the transfer of the Machinato Power Plant under an arrangement which provides it will be leased back at once to the U. S. Government. As stated previously the Power Corporation should be chartered by the GRI so

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that it can then execute a valid lease with the U. S.

11. Mr. "ohl reported that authorization for the acquisition of the land on which GARIOA-financed structures, as well as military facilities, are located has been included in the FY 1956 Military Public Works Bill, funds for the acquisition have been included in the FY 56 Supplemental Appropriation Bill. The Public Works Bill is currently under review by DOD and BOB. DEPLOG has informally advised they anticipate DOD and/or BOB will object to the inclusion of provision for the acquisition of land under the GARIOA-financed facilities as inappropriate in a Military Bill since this would be a form of economic assistance to the GRI. DEPLOG does not intend to oppose such a development. In the event this occurs (the Yaeyama resettlement project may be similarly affected), attempt should be made to accomplish the desired program via a Supplemental GARIOA appropriation. All transfers of GARIOA properties to GRI corporations should provide for a commitment from the GRI that it will save the U. S. harmless from any claims (past, present, or future) which may be brought against the properties.

12. It was also reported that steps are being taken to get a new ruling from the Comptroller General respecting the authority to use appropriated funds for the lease of quarters for dependents. JAG has prepared an opinion reviewing the legislative history from which it has concluded that there is nothing to indicate the Congress specifically intended to delete the authority granted in earlier legislation to use appropriated funds for the leasing of dependents' quarters. Present C. G. rulings hold that the DA has no authority to use appropriated funds for this purpose.

13. Representatives of the Chief of Engineers Office were compelled to leave before the question of the repair and maintenance of the GARIOA and OHC houses could be reached on the Agenda. A later telephone conversation with Mr. John Vacek who handles leasing matters for the Chief of Engineers, however, elicited the information that the Army has many leases under which, as the tenant, it assumes all responsibility for the repair and maintenance of leased properties. It would appear, therefore, that if the OHC is not equipped to provide satisfactory repair and maintenance service, it could lease it properties to the U. S. Government on an "as is" basis.

attachment
a/s

OMeier/ams/77411
2 November 1954

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CONFERENCE AGENDA

GARIOA Projects in the Ryukyus.

Place: Mr. O'Flaherty's Office, Room 20-557
Time : 14:00 hours
Date : 21 October 1954

1. Legal Authority to Create Government Corporations:

   (a) As instrumentalities of USCAR;
   (b) As instrumentalities of the GRI.

2. Stock vs Non-Stock Public-Owned Corporations:

   (a) If permanent public operation is contemplated;
   (b) If eventual transfer to private ownership is envisaged.

3. Contracts Between U. S. Government and Ryukyuan Corporations:

   (a) As instrumentalities of USCAR;
   (b) As instrumentalities of GRI.

4. Alternative Instrumentalities in Which to Rest Title to GARIOA Financed Projects:

   (a) Private Corporations;
   (b) Direct ownership by GRI;
   (c) U. S. Government ownership (other than USCAR).

5. Composition of Boards of Directors:

   (a) All Ryukyuan (with U. S. advisers)
   (b) All U. S. (USCAR)
   (c) Mixed

6. Operational Practices (Business basis or Government agency basis).

7. Special Problems:

   (a) Transfer of Machinato Power Plant;
   (b) Land acquisition;
   (c) Repair and Maintenance GARIOA and OHC Houses;
   (d) Other.

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OMeier/ams/77411
20 October 1954

319-00062-00014-003-059
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VALUATION OF OKINAWA LAND HELD BY THE UNITED STATES

	TOTAL	PER ACRE
1950 Appraisal	10,000,000.00	$ 210.00
1952 Appraisal	14,254,000.00	330.00
1954 Appraisal	19,609,600.00	455.00

Average Okinawan holding - 0.8 acre

	AVERAGE HOLDING VALUE	AVERAGE HOLDING ANNUAL RENTAL
1950 Appraisal	$ 168.00	$ 10.08
1952 Appraisal	264.00	15.84
1954 Appraisal	364.00	21.84

PAYMENT FOR IMPROVEMENTS (1954)

Average payment per family for habitation and associated improvements in place ..... $ 250.00

Enclosure 5

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VALUATION OF OKINAWA LAND HELD BY THE UNITED STATES

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PAYMENT FOR IMPROVEMENTS (1954)

Average payment per family for habitation and associated improvements in place ..... $ 250.00

Inclosure 5

319-00062-00014-003-061

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LAND AREAS ON OKINAWA

Total area - 290,555 acres

Arable land - 80,150 acres

Density of Population - 750 per square mile

Okinawan land under leasehold as of 1 October 1954:

TYPE OF INSTALLATION	TOTAL ACRES	ARABLE ACRES	NON-ARABLE ACRES
Army	19,092.41	6,456.56	12,634.26
Air Force	20,256.46	8,707.77	11,528.69
Navy	867.79	745.23	122.56
Other	1,715.87	775.41	940.56
GRAND TOTAL	41,932.63	16,684.97	25,226.07

Inclosure 4

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ARABLE LAND AVAILABLE TO NATIVES

	LAND IN ACRES		
	ARABLE	OTHER	TOTAL
Area of Okinawa	80,000	210,500	290,500
US required land - 1945	17,000	25,000	42,000
Available for Okinawans	63,000	185,500	248,500
Estimated additional US requirements in near future	2,340	38,007	40,347
Available for Okinawans	60,660	147,493	208,153

Population:

Prior to 1945	Approx.	400,000
Immediately after 1945	Approx.	600,000
1954		650,000

Land Productivity:

Arable land to raise food for 1 person (200 tsubo)	0.164 acres
Arable land now available each person	0.100 acres
Arable land under near future requirements	0.096 acres

Inclosure 5

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Fcon; PA

28 September 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR General Marquat

SUBJECT: Land Acquisition Problem in the Ryukyus

1. At the present time there are three main aspects of subject problem pending:

a. The question of reviewing previous valuations as of 28 April 52 in compliance with the Department of the Army instructions requiring submission of current and prospective values. New valuation figures as of 1 July 54 are now available and will be submitted to DA, CAMG as soon as possible.

b. The question of additional land requirements in consequence of the forthcoming redeployment of U. S. Forces to Okinawa. USAFFE is at present firming up locations, areas and values of land required. As soon as the data and figures are available here, they will be submitted to CAMG as basis for additional fund requests.

c. The question of eviction of land owners for immediate construction requirement, whereby the Dep Gov is occasionally faced, in the light of passive resistance, with the alternative of either using force or suspending the construction projects. In connection with such emergency situations, the possible use of construction funds to acquire newly required land has been suggested by the Dep Gov. Submission of this question will be combined with the presentation of item a above.

LOUIS M. GOSORN
Colonel, GS
Assistant Chief of Staff, J-5

Pol. Hist.

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Excerpts from The Civil Code of Japan

Tokyo, Daigaku Syobo (1950)

Book II. Real Rights

Chapter 1. General Provisions

Art. 175. No real rights can be created other than those provided for in this Code or in other laws.

Art. 176. The creation and transfer of real rights takes effect by a mere declaration of intention of the parties.

Art. 177. The acquisition or loss of, or any alteration in a real right over an immovable cannot be set up against a third person until it has been registered in accordance with the provisions of law concerning registration of property.

Chapter II. Possessory Right

Sec. 1. Acquisition of Possessory Right

Art. 180. Possessory right is acquired by holding a thing in possession with the intention of doing so on one's own behalf.

Art. 181. Possessory right may be acquired through an agent.

Art. 182. The assignment of possessory right is effected by delivery of the thing in possession.

Chapter III. Ownership

Sec. 1. Limitation of Ownership

Art. 206. An owner has the right, subject to limitations by laws and ordinances, freely to use, take the profits of, and dispose of the thing owned.

Art. 207. Subject to limitations by laws and ordinances, the ownership of land extends both above and below its surface.

Art. 209. The owner of a land may, insofar as is necessary for the construction or repairs of walls or buildings on or near the boundary, demand the use of the adjoining land; but he may not enter the dwelling-house of the neighbor without his consent.

If in the case mentioned in the preceding paragraph the neighbor sustains damage, he may claim compensation for it.

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Arts. 210 - 213. Owner entitled to way of necessity.

Art. 214. The owner may not interfere with the natural flow of water coming from the adjoining land.

Arts. 215 - 217. Regards water rights.

Arts. 218 - 228. Regards construction of buildings, watercourses, drainage of water, boundary markings, party fences, etc.

Art. 229. Boundary marks, fences, walls, ditches and canals set on the boundary line are presumed to be owned jointly by the immediate neighbors.

Arts. 230 - 238. Regards boundary walls, extensions of tree branches and roots over boundary, construction of buildings, wells, pipelines, ground support, etc.

Section II. Acquisition of Ownership

Art. 239. An immovable which is without an owner shall belong to the National Treasury.

Art. 242. The owner of an immovable acquires the ownership of anything united thereto as accessory; but this shall not affect the right of another person who has attached such thing by virtue of a title.

Art. 248. A person who has sustained loss by reason of the application of the provisions of the preceding six articles may demand compensation in accordance with the provisions of Articles 703 and 704.

Chapter IV. Superficies

Art. 265. A superficiary is entitled to use the land of another person for the purpose of owning structures or bamboos or trees thereon.

Art. 266. Where a superficiary is bound to pay rent periodically to the owner of the land, the provisions of Articles 274 to 276 shall apply with necessary modifications.

With regard to the rent, the provisions relating to leases shall also apply with necessary modifications.

Art. 267. The provisions of Articles 209 to 238 shall apply with necessary modifications as between superficiaries and as between a superficiary and the landowner; but the presumption mentioned in Article 229 shall apply with necessary modifications to superficiaries only in respect of works constructed after the creation of the superficies.

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Art. 268. If the duration of a superficies has not been determined by the act of creation, the superficiary may at any time renounce his right in the absence of any different custom; but if he is bound to pay rent, he must give one year's previous notice or pay one year's rent which has not yet accrued.

If a superficiary does not renounce his right in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the court shall on the application of the party concerned determine the period for its duration at not less than twenty years and not more than fifty years, taking into account the nature and condition of the structures or bamboos or trees, as well as the circumstances existing at the time when the superficies was created.

Art. 269. On the termination of a superficies the superficiary may on restoring the land to its original condition, take away his structures, bamboos or trees; but if the owner of the land, tendering the current price, notifies him that he intends to purchase them, the superficiary may not refuse such tender without just reason.

If there exists any custom contrary to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, such custom shall prevail.

Chapter V. Emphyteusis

Art. 270. An emphyteuta is entitled to cultivate the land of another person or rear livestock thereon upon payment of a rent.

Art. 274. An emphyteuta may not, even if he has sustained loss in regard to the return by vis major (Act of God), demand a remission or reduction of his rent.

Art. 275. If through vis major an emphyteuta has received no return at all for three consecutive years or more or has received returns which are less than his rent for five consecutive years or more, he may renounce his right.

Art. 276. If an emphyteuta has neglected to pay rent for two consecutive years or more or has been adjudged bankrupt the landowner may demand the termination of the emphyteusis.

Art. 278. The duration of an emphyteusis may not be less than twenty years (except in case of renouncement after three or five years because returns are either nil or less than rent) nor more than fifty years. If it has been created for a period longer than fifty years, such period shall be reduced to fifty years.

The creation of an emphyteusis may be renewed, but the period may not exceed fifty years from the time of renewal.

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If the duration of an emphyteusis has not been determined by the act of creation, it shall be thirty years in the absence of any different custom.

Art. 279. The provisions of Article 269 shall apply with necessary modifications to emphyteusis.

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Department of the Navy
Office of the Chief of Naval Operations
Washington 25, D.C.

Op-401C1/fd
Ser 00766P40
23 Sep 1954

SECRET

From: Chief of Naval Operations
To: Chief of Staff, U.S. Army

Subj: Land Acquisition, Ryukyu Islands

Ref: (a) DEPTAR Sec memo G4/C2 Ser 46388 of 20 Aug 1954 w/1 encl NOTAL

1. By reference (a) the Department of the Army indicated that a Staff Study (U.S. Civil Administration, Ryukyu Islands, Land Acquisition Program Requirements, 16 October 1953) had been furnished informally to LCDR Levine, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations (Op-401C4), on 9 August 1954. On the basis of this Staff Study and an Army-sponsored conference, subject as above, conducted in Room 3B523, Pentagon Building on 9 August 1954, the Department of the Army, in reference (a), requested the Chief of Naval Operations to furnish the following:

a. Navy concurrence to a proposal that the Army sponsor in Fiscal Year 1956 a public works project, totaling $22,413,000 to acquire fee title, or appropriate easement interest, for joint land requirements in the Ryukyu Islands.

b. On the basis of concurrence, to designate a representative to justify Navy requirements within the proposed real estate acquisition.

2. Recent information from field sources indicates that annual rental costs in support of Navy real estate requirements on Okinawa, commencing Fiscal Year 1956, will amount to $40,400 plus $2,250 for administrative costs. On the other hand, the acquisition of this real estate would require the Navy to justify an expenditure of $673,300 (based on the 6% rental factor given in the Army Staff Study) in support of its portion of the proposed public works project. A 21 year period would be required to amortize, in terms of current rentals, the cost of land acquisition to satisfy the Navy requirements on Okinawa.

3. The Department of the Navy's FY 1956 Public Works Program has been formulated and submitted by the Chief of Naval Operations Shore Station Development Board for higher echelon review. Therefore, and further, in view of the magnitude of the urgent projects now included therein, it is considered undesirable to add any additional requirements to the

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program already formulated. It is further to be noted that decisions concerning certain deployments are now under consideration, the outcome of which may have a material effect on requirements of the Department of the Navy for Okinawa real estate. Such requirements, therefor, cannot be accurately stated at this time.

4. In view of the foregoing, the proposal of reference (a) to sponsor a project in the FY 1956 Public Works Bill which would include Navy requirements is not concurred in. While it is considered desirable that policies governing land acquisition in the Ryukyus be uniform among the military departments, no objection is interposed to the Department of the Army's contemplated action of sponsoring such a project to include requirements in the Ryukyu Islands of all agencies concerned, other than the Department of the Navy, if such action is required.

R. F. GOOD
Deputy Chief of Naval Operations
(Logistics)

Copy to:
COMNAVFE
BUSHIPS
BUAER
BUDOCKS
Op-50
Op-30
Op-441C
Op-445

Authenticated by:

W. P. Collins
W. P. Collins
Commander, USN

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By RH NARA Date 08-24-05

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Ryuk. land file

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Edward W. O'Flaherty

DATE: 17 Sep 54

FROM : Henry Wohl

SUBJECT: Acquisition of Land Under GARIOA-built Facilities

1. Advice was received by phone on 16 Sep 54 from G4 (Major Renault, Lt Col Gould) that staff approval has been obtained for inclusion of a request for authorization in the FY 56 Military Public Works Bill in the amount of $23,413,000 for land acquisition in the Ryukyus and for the Yaeyama Resettlement Program. This includes provision for lands required by the military, lands required by "other agencies", lands under the GARIOA-built facilities (all at current values) and $2,700,000 for the Yaeyama Program. It is anticipated that the FY 56 Military Public Works Bill will reach the Secretary of Army for approval on 22 Sep 54, the Office of Secretary of Defense for approval on 1 Oct 54 and will be presented to Congress for action in Jan 1955.

2. Col Gould advised that the Program Director (Brig Gen William A. Carter) was not satified that it was proper to include requests for authorization for acquisition of lands under the GARIOA-built facilities in the name of the GRI in the Military Public Works Bill since such acquisition is required as an extension of economic assistance which should more properly be accomplished under GARIOA. Col Gould advised that there was strong liklihood that the Program Director would agree to the elimination of provision for acquisition of the lands under the GARIOA-built facilities when the Bill was reviewed by OSD. Col Gould suggested that CAMG undertake to consult with the Program Director on this matter so that his agreement for retention in the Military Public Works Bill might be secured or some alternative procedure agreed upon.

3. Advice was also received that it was the G4 understanding that both Engrs and JAG were of the opinion that no legislative authority exists to permit the block rental of the OHC houses. It is further understood that there is dissatisfaction with the costs shown by OHC and that investigation is proceeding (or planned) to determine the validity of the costs shown particularly in the area of repairs and utilities.

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By RH NARA Date 08-24-05

JAGW 1954/446
SUBJECT: Utilization by U. S. Forces of Private Property in Foreign Countries

TO: Chief of Civil Affairs and Military Government
FROM: The Judge Advocate General
DATE: COMMENT NO. 2 15 Sep 54
Lt Baldwin/78990

1. It is considered that the preceding comment raises the question as to the liability of the United States for the use and occupation of real property located in Korea owned by private persons.

2. It is established in international law that where private property is used, occupied, or seized by military authorities there is a taking of property from which arises a right to compensation. The right to compensation exists regardless of the character, nationality, or location of the private owner. The United States has traditionally insisted that United States citizens be compensated for confiscated property.

3. It may be that the Korean government has seized or confiscated certain private property now being used by United States forces. Where the United States occupies or holds such property with the consent of the Korean government it would appear, in the absence of an agreement to the contrary, that the Koreans would be primarily liable to give compensation should a right to compensation be established.

4. If property is destroyed or damaged as a result of actual combat, damages need not be paid unless it can be shown that the use of the property made it a special target for destruction and that such property was damaged or destroyed as a consequence of its particular use.

FOR THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL:

ROBERT H. McCAW
Colonel, JAGC
Acting Chief, International Affairs Division

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COFENGRS DEPT OF ARMY WASH 25 DC 15 Sep 54 UNCL

ROUTINE

COAFFE CP ZAMA JAPAN

XXXX

Engl

Ref URMSO 535652 dated 1 Sept 54 which requested interim advice concerning status of your reference A and B correspondence. Reference A correspondence and acquisition instruments submitted to G-4 for coordination with OCAMG 13 Aug 54. Reference B correspondence returned to your Headquarters by our classified 1st Ind dated 23 Aug 54.

601.1 Ryukyu Islands, Okinawa - ENGLP

Eng 51

cc: GS G4, Maj. Renault, Rm. 3D539, Pentagon
CCSA CAMG, Mr. H. Wohl, Rm. 2C564, Pentagon

548598

UNCL 1 1

. S. Mack

ENGLP 56373

EDWARD J. FANELIK
Acting Chief, Real Estate Divisions (D)
GODROW BERGE
Chief, Acquisition Division

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CAMCO CAMO
JAG, Army

Utilization by U.S. Forces of Private Property in Foreign Countries
OCAMO, Economics Div 26 Aug 54
Lt Col Fuller/ 76317

1. The Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, has proposed the opening of negotiations with the Republic of Korea for the settlement of certain bills, claims, etc., which have developed as a result of US-UN activities in Korea during and subsequent to cessation of hostilities in Korea. Interested agencies of the United States Government have approved the proposal and it is currently planned that negotiations will be initiated by the Far East Command within sixty days. (DA 966623, 23 Aug 54).

2. It is not expected that negotiations referred to above will provide for reimbursement to the ROK or Korean nationals for the use of real estate by U.S. Forces. However, it is anticipated that knowledge that such negotiations are being conducted will give rise to the assertion of claims against the U.S. for utilization of real estate by non-Koreans who own property in Korea which has been occupied or utilized by U.S. Forces during the period of United Nations activities in that country. This office has already received a request from an American corporation for information regarding possible reimbursement, in the form of rental, for the use by the U.S. Army of a building owned by the corporation in Seoul, Korea.

3. In connection with the foregoing this office would appreciate the receipt of advice regarding the legal aspects of utilization or occupation by United States Forces of private property situated in another country.

FOR THE CHIEF OF CIVIL AFFAIRS AND MILITARY GOVERNMENT:

THOMAS A. NEARY
Executive

Action officer is
Lt. Baldwin - 71944
International Affairs
Division
JAGA

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501.1 Ryukyu Islands, Okinawa 1st Ind
ENGLF (23 Jul 54)
SUBJECT: Land Acquisition Program Requirements, Ryukyu Islands

Office of the Chief of Engineers, Washington 25, D. C.

TO: Commanding General, United States Army Forces, Far East (Main)
APO 343, c/o Postmaster, San Francisco, California
ATTENTION: Office of the Engineer

1. It is the view of this office that the date of taking for valuation purposes in including an item in the 1956 Budget is the current date rather than the date of 28 April 1952, as proposed by the Far East Command. This determination has been concurred in by the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, and Office of the Chief Civil Affairs and Military Government, Department of the Army, with recognition of the fact that the determination will increase the estimated cost of the land for budget purposes.

2. The Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, is coordinating with the appropriate officials in the Department of the Navy and the Department of the Air Force as to the budgeting for the Navy land and the Air Force land. Present planning is that a supplemental appropriation will be requested to be budgeted by the Army for all three Services, the Army being the Executive Agent for the Command. This planning is subject to review by the Secretary of Defense and the Bureau of the Budget.

3. Reference is made to Message, (Confidential), from Department of the Army (CAMG) to CINCFE, DA 965103, 26 July 1954. Paragraph 4 of the Message is herewith quoted:

> "Inclusion in $14,225,000 land acquisition recommendation of $404,000 for acquisition 1,292 acres for 'Other Agencies' raises questions concerning (a) feasibility inclusion such request in Military Public Works Bill and Supplementary Appropriation Bill, and (b) possibility that other agencies already have funds availability and new request would result in double funding. Consideration being given to deleting 'Other Agencies' with the latter initiating such legislation as may be required independently. Request your views."

It is noted that the Office of the Chief Civil Affairs and Military Government, Department of the Army, is coordinating this matter with the State Department.

4. Proper budgeting for the three Military Services would reflect the following adjusted total:

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601.1 Ryukyu Islands, Okinawa 1st Ind (cont'd)
ENGLP (23 Jul 54)
SUBJECT: Land Acquisition Program Requirements, Ryukyu Islands

	$14,255,000	Valuation as of 28 April 1952
less	404,000	Other Agencies included above
	$13,851,000	Valuation - 3 Military Services as of 28 April 1952
	5,540,400	40% increase over 28 April 1952 values
	$19,391,400	Total
	$19,391,000	Adjusted total valuation as of 1 July 1954 - 3 Military Services

FOR THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS:

Inclosure w/d

W. W. [illegible]
Col[illegible]
[illegible]
Real Estate

CC: GSG4, Service Div., Maj Renault, Rm 3B539, Pentagon
GSG4, " " Lt Col Gould, Rm 3B517 "
OCSA CAMG, Mr. H. Wohl, Rm 2C564, Pentagon
RE, OCE, Mr. V. W. Saari, Rm 2205

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C-207

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MESSAGE

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
STAFF COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE

SECRET
ROUTINE

PARAPHRASE NOT REQUIRED
CONSULT CRYPTOCENTER BEFORE DECLASSIFYING
NO UNCLASS REPLY OR REF IF DTG IS QUOTED

FROM: HQ USAF WASH DC

TO: COMFEAF TOKYO JAPAN

INFO: COMAFTWENTY KADENA AFB OKINAWA RI, ET AL

NR: AFCIE-RUO 50509

272022Z AUG 54

Text on following pages.

ACTION: AF, (ARMY CAMG)

INFO : G4, OSA

DA IN 81509 (28 Aug 54)

hj/4

19

OCS FORM 375-3 1 AUG. 51 REPLACES OCS FORM 375-3, 1 MAR 51, WHICH MAY BE USED.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
STAFF MESSAGE DIVISION

OUTGOING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

SECRET
ROUTINE

PARAPHRASE NOT REQUIRED. CONSULT CRYPTOCENTER BEFORE DECLASSIFYING

HQ USAF AFCIE-RUO
Mr. S. C. Vegge 78010

MULTIPLE ADDRESS

TO : COMFEAF TOKYO JAPAN

INFO: COMAFTWENTY KADENA AFB OKINAWA RI
CINCFE TOKYO JAPAN
DEPGOVUSCAR OKINAWA RI

NR : AFCIE-RUO 50509 27 Aug 54 (DTG 272022Z)

Re land acquisition program Ryukyus Islands. Present plan is for Army to program and budget in FY-56 PWP for acquisition of lands required by armed services in Ryukyus Islands for an indefinite period. Each service will justify its requirements before OSD, Bureau of the Budget and Congressional Committees. Request you submit justification for acquisition of all lands required by AF for indefinite period including but not limited to data required under paragraph 10b (1), (2), (5) and (6) AFR 87-1. You should furnish sufficient information on present and proposed utilization to enable this Headquarters to fully justify acquisition to Congress. We will have to defend each item on need versus cost basis. It is therefore necessary that you include item cost for each separate acquisition. Real Estate Planning Report lumps acquisitions by types and we are not able to isolate from report cost figure for each acquisition.

List of AF installations required for indefinite period (tab C of Real Estate Planning Report approved 6 Mar 53) includes some airfields which have been inactive for several years and from which majority buildings have been removed. Justification for permanent acquisition such areas must be exceptionally strong as Congress will be extremely reluctant to appropriate funds for acquisition standby facilities. If land acquired for standby

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
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NR: AFCIE-RUO 50509 (Cont'd)

purposes could be outleased, this might make justification easier. Discuss this point in your reply. Info concerning extent use during Korean War all standby or inactive facilities proposed for acquisition considered useful.

FY-56 PWP scheduled for submission OSD by 1 October; therefore info must reach this Headquarters well before that date to permit study and perhaps further exchange of messages. Also submit two large scale maps showing in color all AF areas proposed for acquisition.

ORIGINATOR : CIE

DISTRIBUTION: AAC, OPD, ARMY (CAMG), CJA

CAF OUT : 50509 Page 2 of 2 pages PT/vm

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601.1 Ryukyu Islands
ENGLE

Acquisition of Land in the Ryukyu Islands for the Department of State

G-4

CofEngrs

Whalen/71470

1. Reference is made to Comment No. 2 dated 30 June 1954 from the Chief of Engineers to OCAMG, through G-4, subject: Acquisition of Land in the Ryukyu Islands for the Department of State.

2. In accordance with the discussion and agreement reached at the conference of 9 August 1954 at which representatives of the Departments of the Air Force and Navy and personnel of OCAMG, G-4 and OCE were present, and in accordance with the above mentioned Comment 2, the inclosed correspondence is forwarded for coordination and comment.

3. With reference to paragraph 9a(1) of the inclosed letter of 13 May 1954, it appears that the United States Government, in the exercise of its authority with respect to the acquisition of land, will not exercise the power of eminent domain as such, but under "The Directive for the United States Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands", now awaiting Presidential approval, would acquire only leasehold or easement interests. These interests would be secured through the GRI. Under these circumstances, the waiver by the Attorney General of his written opinion referred to in paragraph 9b is not considered necessary. This has been confirmed informally by the representatives of the Department of Justice concerned.

FOR THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS:

2 Incls
1. Ltr 19 May 54 fm Hqs, US Army Forces, Far East
2. Ltr 13 May 54 fm Hqs, US Army Forces, Far East, w/3 incls (trip)

AUG '3 11 32 AM '54

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TRANSCRIPT OF CONFERENCE

SUBJECT: Land Acquisition - Ryukyu Islands

DATE : 1330 Hours, 9 August 1954

Conference was held in Room 3B 523, The Pentagon, Washington, D. C.

1. The following were present:

Cdr. W. J. Keating, USN	- OPNAV, OP-441C
Lt. Cdr. A. A. Levine, USN	- OPNAV, OP-441C4
Lt. Col. H. A. Gould, USA	- G4, Public Works Planning Branch
Maj. G. E. Renault, Jr., USA	- G4, Real Property Branch
Capt. P. V. Barron	- Office, Chief of Engineers, Construction
Mr. J. Gordin	- Bureau of Docks, Department of the Navy
Mr. S. C. Vegge	- AFCIE-RUO, Department of the Air Force
Mr. A. S. Mack	- Office, Chief of Engineers, Real Estate
Mr. Henry Wohl	- OCAMG, Department of the Army

2. Maj. Renault presented the following:

a. Commander-in-Chief, Far East desire to purchase land requirements for Department of the Army, Department of the Air Force, Department of the Navy and other agencies in the Ryukyu Islands.

b. Local coordination of all Services has been obtained and there is a need for concurrence at department level.

c. The Department of the Army's intended course of action, submission in the FY 56 Public Works Bill.

d. The Department of the Army requires the name of a person from each department who will be able to justify each department land requirement, reference subject above, before various committees, by 15 September 1954.

3. Mr. Wohl, OCAMG, gave a historical brief of the above subject. The period covered was from 1945 to the present date. Land requirements, 45,000 acres, owned by approximately 50,000 Ryukyuan owners, land requirement represents that needed for the Department of the Army, Department of the Navy, Department of the Air Force and other agencies. In 1952 the Engineer appraisal was $17,413,000. This figure has been increased $5,000,000 estimated on current appraisal by Chief of Engineers, making the total budget requirement $22,413,000. Mr. Wohl advised that the present land owners are reluctant to

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enter into leases on a rental basis. The Ryukyuans claim that the Engineer appraisal is too low and refuse to rent their lands. In order to solve this problem the Deputy Governor prepared a detailed staff study dated 16 October 1953. Commander-in-Chief, Far East indorsed this study to Secretary of the Army requesting that funds be appropriated to acquire fee title, or appropriate easement interests for land requirements in Ryukyu Islands.

4. Lt. Col. Gould, G4 stated it would probably be necessary to request policy as to the submission of a line item in the Public Works Bill for this requirement.

5. Maj. Renault asked representatives of Department of the Air Force and Department of the Navy, if Department of the Army references this conference in a communication with a copy of Staff Study, subject: Land Acquisition Program Requirements, 16 October 1953, would it be adequate for Department of the Air Force and Department of the Navy to effect necessary action in accordance with paragraphs 2b and 2d. Both Departments agreed it would be adequate.

6. Conference adjourned at 1515 hours, 9 August 1954.

G. E. RENAULT, JR.
Major, GS
Real Property Branch
Service Division, OACofS, G4

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CAMG DEPTAR WASH DC

5 August 1954 CONFIDENTIAL

ROUTINE ROUTINE

CINCFE TOKYO JAPAN

DA 965760

DEPCOV USCAR
OKINAWA RI

FM 906052 CONFIDENTIAL

From CAMG. Ref is FM 906052, Jun 54.

Ref radio references two letters from CGAFFE to Chief of Engnrs re land acquisition in Ryukyus for Dept of State. Understand attachments to letters include certain proposed USCAR ordinances relating to land acquisition. Request copies proposed ordinances be forwarded OCAMG airmail soonest for review.

Note: FM 906052 is DA IN 67134, 22 Jun 54

DIST: JAG

May be declassified 30 Jun 55

CONFIDENTIAL 1 1

DA

Henry Wohl/ atl

CAECO CAMG 76782

JACK P. NAPIER
Lt Col, GS
Deputy Chief, Economics Div, CA/MG

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CAECO CAMG

SUBJECT: Acquisition of Land in the Ryukyu Islands for the Department of State

TO: Chief of Engineers FROM: OCAMG DATE: 5 August 1954 COMMENT NO. 4
E.Wehl/76782

1. The role of the Chief of Engineers in supervising the legal and technical aspects of the acquisition of real property is not questioned.

2. OCAMG acts as the primary responsible Department of the Army agency in developing the CA/MG aspects of political and economic policy for the United States Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands (USCAR).

3. Under the current, and also under the proposed new Directive for the United States Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands (which has been approved by the JCS and the Secretary of Defense), USCAR is the agency responsible for the acquisition of land required in the Ryukyu Islands for the use of United States Government agencies. Because of the immense significance of land in crowded Okinawa, land acquisition and compensation policy is the most vital political and economic issue currently confronting USCAR.

4. It is requested that the proposal re land acquisition in the Ryukyu Islands for the Department of State be submitted to OCAMG to be reviewed for conformance to policy and so that necessary coordination with the Department of State may be effected.

FOR THE CHIEF OF CIVIL AFFAIRS AND MILITARY GOVERNMENT:

THOMAS A. NEARY
Executive

M/R: 1. As info addee in radio FM 906052 from CGAFFE to Chief of Engineers (DA IN 67134, 22 Jun 54), CAMG learned that Chief of Engineers had received from AFFE two letters, AG 601 EN-RE, 13 May 54, Subject: "Acquisition of Land in the Ryukyu Islands for the Department of State", and AG 601 EN-RE, 10 Jun 54, Subject: "Land Acquisition Program Requirements."

2. Since the letters deal with the acquisition of 400 acres of land in Okinawa for the State Department, one phase of the overall question of land acquisition in the Ryukyus on which action had been given by C/S to CAMG, and since attachments to the letters included proposed implementing USCAR ordinances, CAMG sent a DF to Chief of Engineers, dated 25 Jun 54, requesting transfer of the action, with CAMG thereafter to effect necessary coordination with interested DOD agencies and with Dept of State.

3. By DF Comment No. 2, dated 30 Jun 54, Chief of Engineers asserted responsibility for the action pursuant to its supervisory role over the legal and technical aspects of land acquisition by Army or Air Force. C of E recognized that coordination with CAMG is necessary.

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4. C of E routed its comment through G-4 which concurred in C of E position by Comment No. 3, dated 19 Jul 54.

5. On 26 Jul 54, CAMG transferred action on Land Acquisition in the Ryukyus to G-4 with the latter undertaking to include authorization to effect CINCFE's land acquisition recommendation in the FY 56 Military Public Works Bill and to include the request for appropriation in the FY 56 Supplementary Appropriation Bill.

6. DF, Comment No. 4, from CAMG to C of E indicates that C of E's role in supervising the legal and technical aspects of acquisition of land is not questioned. In the light of CAMG's responsibility for developing the CA/MG aspects of political and economic policy for USCAR, C of E is requested to submit the AFFE proposal to CAMG to be reviewed for policy conformance and so that necessary coordination with Dept of State may be effected.

7. At the same time, radio to CINCFE, info Dep Gov, USCAR requests submission to CAMG of copies of proposed USCAR ordinances airmail soonest for review for policy conformance.

Henry Wohl/ 76782

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26 July 1954

CAMG DEPTAR WASH DC

PRIORITY PRIORITY

CINCFE TOKYO JAPAN

965103

DEP GOV OKINAWA RI

AMEMBASSY TOKYO JAPAN

From CAMG

1. Review with Office Chief of Legislative Liaison and G4 concerning presentation to Congress of appropriation rqst for land acquisition in the Ryukyus and for Yaeyama Proj reveals (a) impossible to obtain action in current session; (b) injudicious to attempt action by separate bill.

2. G4 undertaking to include authorization for land acquisition and Yaeyama Project in FY 56 Military Public Works Bill and to include appropriation in FY 56 Supplementary Appropriation Bill for consideration in Congressional Session beginning 1 Jan 55.

3. Draft legislation prepared by G4 will be fwd when aval. Will conform to land acquisition procedures specified para J2 proposed revision of Directive for US Civil Admin, Ryukyu Islands, by prov (a) for acquisition leasehold, fee simple title or easement (superficies with lump sum pmt at time of acquisition) via negotiation, (b) for acquisition leasehold or easement interests via condemnation. Fully appreciate

1 2

Unable to determine regrading data

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importance of employing procedures permitting lump sum pmt for interests acquired without occasioning troublesome legal or political problems. Firm figure for land acquisition to be determined on basis advice received on completion your review current land values.

4. Inclusion in $14,255,000 land acquisition recommendation of $404,000 for acquisition 1,292 acres for "Other Agencies" raises questions concerning (a) feasibility inclusion such rqst in Military Public Works Bill and Supplementary Appropriation Bill, and (b) possibility that other agencies already have funds aval and new rqst would result in double funding. Consideration being given to deleting "Other Agencies" with the latter initiating such legislation as may be required independently. Rqst your views.

DISTRIBUTION: G4, Engrs, COA, JAG, CWS, AF, Navy, State

COORDINATION: Colonel
G-4 - Concur -/W.R. Shuler - ext 54577
COA - Concur - Geo Waller/77567
JAG - Concur - Col Bentley - 56860
Engrs - Concur - Geo Meier - 55566

CONFIDENTIAL 2 2

Henry Wohl/mlm

CABCO CAMO 76782

EDWARD W. O'FLAHERTY DA
Acting Chief, Economics Division
Civil Affairs and Military Government

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Land Acquisition in the Ryukyu Islands and the Yaeyama Resettlement Project

CARCO CAMO

Asst. Chief of Staff, G-4
Service Division

OCAMG

26 Jul 54

1. On 30 June 54 a conference was held in G-4, Service Division, to discuss appropriate procedure for effectuating the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, Far East, that Congressional authorization and appropriation be requested for the acquisition of lands in the Ryukyu Islands required by the U.S. Forces and for the Yaeyama resettlement project.

2. Pursuant to that conference, and the subsequent informal suggestion of a representative of your office (Major Renault, Ext 72535), it is requested that G-4 undertake action to include request for the necessary authorization in the FY 56 Military Public Works Bill and to include request for the necessary appropriation in the FY 56 Supplementary Appropriation Bill.

3. A documented memorandum is attached giving the background and current status of the previous consideration of this matter.

4. OCAMG will assist in further action, in justification to HQN and Congress, etc., as desired.

5. This disposition form may be downgraded to Confidential upon separation from Tabs B and C of the attached memorandum.

FOR THE CHIEF OF CIVIL AFFAIRS AND MILITARY GOVERNMENT:

Incl:
Memo s/s
w/Tabs A - K

T. A. HEARY
Executive

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26 July 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR: G-4, Service Division

SUBJECT: Land Acquisition in the Ryukyus and the Yaeyama Resettlement Project

1. The U.S. Forces in the Ryukyus have been occupying, since 1945 in the main, approximately 45,000 acres of land (known as Master Plan lands) which they require for their facilities. These lands are owned by approximately 50,000 Ryukyuan owners and originally constituted some 200,000 small plots. At first the lands were held by the U.S. Forces by Act of War, no remuneration of the displaced owners being contemplated or made. Pursuant to the JCS policy determination that, subsequent to 1 July 50, the U.S. Forces in Japan and the Ryukyus would go on a partial "pay-as-you-go" basis, a rental gratuity has been paid to the Ryukyuan land owners for the period 1 July 50 through 27 April 1952 (up to the date of the Treaty of Peace with Japan).

2. Since the Treaty of Peace the U.S. has recognized that lease or purchase arrangements must be effected with the owners. To this end, an appraisal of land values was made by a U.S. Engineers team, values being determined as of 28 April 52. Leases have been offered to the land owners, with annual rentals payable at the rate of 6% of the Engineers land valuations. The Okinawans have been reluctant to enter into leases on this basis. Their dissatisfaction stems from their contention that the Engineers land valuations are too low and from the fact that the small annual rental payments do not provide them with the capital necessary for re-establishing themselves on other lands or in other fields of enterprise. Copies of U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyus regulations relating to procedures for land acquisition and for compensation for land are attached, (Tab A).

3. In order to solve the pressing problem of land acquisition and compensation, the Deputy Governor of the Ryukyu Islands prepared a detailed staff study dated 16 Oct 53 (Tab B), recommending that Congress be requested to appropriate funds to acquire fee simple title or appropriate easement interests in lands in the Ryukyu Islands required for the use of the U.S. Forces, and to afford means for resettling 3,500 Okinawan families in Yaeyama Gunto. The Deputy Governor used as the basis for his appropriation recommendation the land valuations established by the Engineers as of 28 Apr 52. CINCFE indorsed this recommendation in a letter of 12 Dec 53 to the Secy of the Army, (Tab C). Specifically, CINCFE recommended that the Department of Defense request from Congress no-year appropriated funds for the following purposes:

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a.	To acquire fee simple title to, or appropriate easement interests in, lands in the Ryukyus needed by the U.S. Forces	$14,255,000
b.	To acquire fee simple title in the name of GRI to lands under GARIOA-built facilities jointly used by the U.S. and by the Ryukyuans	458,000
c.	For a grant-in-aid to GRI to provide a minimum public works program on Yaeyama (schools, roads, hospital, water facilities and power)	2,000,000
d.	To provide resettlement expenses in Yaeyama for 3,500 Okinawan families at $200 per family.	700,000
	TOTAL	$17,413,000

4. If the funds requested are made available, CINCFE proposes to solve the problem of land compensation by making lump sum payments to the displaced land owners who would thus acquire the capital necessary for re-establishing themselves. It is proposed that, for those lands which are required for many years or which are permanently altered by virtue of the use to which they are put by the U.S. Forces, the U.S. will acquire fee simple title or appropriate easement interests by negotiation. If the land owners are unwilling to negotiate, it is proposed that condemnation proceedings will be instituted through which long-term easement interests will be obtained. The type of easement contemplated is superficies which passes long-term full useage of the land to the buyer while title remains vested in the seller. These land acquisition and compensation procedures are in complete accord with the policy set forth in the new Directive for the Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands which is currently awaiting presidential approval, (Tab D). The funds requested for the Yaeyama project would provide for a minimum public works program on Ishigaki and Iriomote, two islands in the Yaeyama Gunto area of the Ryukyus. These islands have adequate arable lands available for development if the necessary public works facilities are provided to encourage settlement. It is estimated that 3,500 Okinawan families displaced from their lands would resettle in Yaeyama if the necessary facilities were provided.

5. In Jan 1954 during Secretary Stevens trip to the Far East, CINCFE was informally advised that steps were being taken to achieve a coordinated Department of Defense position with respect to his recommendations. This was accomplished by discussion between Colonel Belieu and Colonel Benson

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of General Hull's staff. A copy of Col Belieu's memo on this discussion and the letter to CINCFE which had been prepared for Secretary Stevens's signature are attached, (Tab E).

6. On 4 March 1954 OCAMG inquired of the Chief of Engineers by Disposition Form concerning the propriety of compensation for fee title or easement to Okinawa land on the basis of 28 April 52 values. The Chief of Engineers replied on 15 March 54 to the effect that the use of such values was improper. It was stated that the market value of the land at the approximate time of fee or easement taking should be used. Copies of the OCAMG Disposition Form to Chief of Engineers and of the reply (Tab F), were forwarded to CINCFE. Subsequently, by radio DA 961791, 19 May 54 (Tab G), CINCFE was requested to review his recommendation in the light of current and prospective land values and to forward advice of his findings for use in the presentations to be made to the Bureau of the Budget and to the Congress. CINCFE advised by C-68363 (DA IN 64585, 11 Jun 54)(Tab H), that the requested review was being undertaken and would require a minimum of 60 days. Advice will be furnished as to status on 1 Aug 54.

7. JAG was requested by OCAMG to review the proposed draft bill submitted by CINCFE as an attachment to his letter of 12 Dec 53 (Tab I). A copy of the JAG Disposition Form of 1 June 54 and of the draft bill as revised by JAG are attached, (Tab J). There are also attached (Tab K), copies of an Engineers' Disposition Form of 18 June 54 and a JAG memo of 23 Jun 54 relating to valuation requirements in connection with acquisition of land needed by the U.S.

Incl
Tabs A - K

HENRY WOHL
Economics Branch
OCAMG

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DAILY OKINAWAN PRESS SUMMARY

Tuesday, 20 July 1954

Articles contained herein do not reflect the official attitude of either USCAR or the United States Armed Forces. They have been selected for translation and summary by CIE Department, USCAR in order that Americans on Okinawa might be informed of Ryukyuan attitudes as expressed in their press.

EDITORIAL

HEARING ON MILITARY REQUISITIONED LAND RENTALS WORTHY OF NOTICE

(Ryukyu Shimbun) F.

The hearing of petitions for raising rentals of military requisitioned land has been held several times since July 6, but it seems that there is still a radical difference between the contention of Mr. Irei, representing the landowners and that of D.E. The object of the hearing which is being carried out is 66 petitions involving 17,000 tsubo (1 tsubo eq. 36 sq. ft.) in Toya and Namihira of Yontan Son. Therefore, Chairman Jackson of the U.S. Land Acquisition Commission, Commission members, Col. Lyons and Mr. Gibson, D.E. representative Mr. Robbins, and Mr. Irei, made an on-the-spot survey and summoned the landowners on the spot.

Yesterday, the hearing concerning this was held again. In connection with the radical viewpoint concerning land evaluation, D.E. has the contention, "Land evaluation should be based on market price," while the landowner asserts, "The net income remaining after deducting expenditures from the gross income of the land should be the foundation of evaluation." It might seem like there is no radical difference of opinion between the two, but the market price that D.E. insists on indicates registration evaluation, and actually, D.E. is adhering to the registration price data drafted by Yontan Son. Accordingly, it fundamentally differs from what the people call "market price."

Judging from our past ideology, the registration price was generally 65% of the market price because of tax or other reasons. Mr. Irei insisted on this and endeavored to prove this, but it seems that D.E. could not understand this point. According to Japanese custom, it is not rare to intentionally make a difference between the actual cost and the report to be submitted to the Government Office, but the Americans seem to harbor suspicion towards such instances. At any rate, when considering that the hearing concerning 66 petitions of Yontan Son was held several times without being settled, we can imagine what pains will have to be taken to dispose of petitions totaling 235,000 involving 45,000 landowners. As we think that the hearing is in difficulties because of the difference of viewpoint in disposing of the problem and not due to difficulty in conducting business and a large volume of work, we hope that the fundamental viewpoint can be adjusted so that the hearing can be carried out smoothly. There will be considerable difficulty in adjusting the fundamental opposition, however, in relation to problems between the U.S. and the Ryukyus, the two have to understand each other's standpoint, so it is considered that a satisfactory point of compromise can be reached. This is not a fundamental difference of ideology, outlook on the world or a political idea, but is a difference of viewpoint in conducting business. But, as this problem is concerned with the budget of the U.S., all Americans and Ryukyuans concerned who are taking charge of the hearing must grapple with the difficult job of adjusting the opinion with the departments concerned.

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Mr. Irei's contention, in short, is that the annual rental of more than ¥100,000,000 decided by the U.S. should be raised to more than ¥700,000,000 (more than fivefold). The wish of the Land Federation, which consists of land committees of various Sons, is more than ¥900,000,000 (more than seven times). There is indeed a great difference in the figures. Therefore, this can not be settled until the fundamental viewpoint for the basis of evaluation is adjusted.

As the U.S. has been giving great assistance for the welfare of Okinawa and is expending a large sum of money unsparingly for rehabilitating school buildings and building dams and banks, it is expected that this rental problem will surely be solved with understanding from the viewpoint that the solution of the rental will bring welfare to all residents. In connection with the rental problem, the political parties have a nonpartisan attitude and GRI is also striving for it with sincerity, and it is felt that the U.S. Government will grant our wish which can be called our earnest desire. We do not object to leasing the land and all residents are cooperating with the U.S. for constructing the base facilities. The contention of the residents is not a dishonorable one because this is the demand for materials for livelihood. If the wish of the residents is not granted, the residents may harbor a fear in living and the situation will turn out just as the Communists wanted. We should try to remove this hot-bed by cooperating with the U.S. At the time when the Geneva Conference and the Southeast Asia Defense Alliance are demanding the free countries to strengthen their unity, it is unallowable to make a hot-bed of communism in Okinawa which is the frontal line of anti-communism.

NEWS ARTICLES

BASE OF OPERATION FOR B47 MOVED TO OKINAWA AND GUAM

(Okinawa Times) Y.

(Tokyo, July 19) According to a statement by the American military authorities in Tokyo, the American Air Force has decided not to use any air base in Japan for planes capable of carrying atom or hydrogen bombs.

This decision is supposed to have been reached as a result of strong pressure from the Japanese Government who was opposed to having a base for atom and hydrogen bomb carriers. The American Air Force has already pulled out the heavy bombers from Japan to Okinawa and Guam. However, Air Bases in Japan and Korea, may be used to advantage in case of a war.

The B47's which have a speed of more than 960 kilometers per hour recently crossed the Pacific Ocean successfully, with 3 mid-air refuelling. A Saber Jet fighter also made a non-stop flight between Tokyo and Bangkok. Since such non-stop flight as above is possible, it is now possible to bomb Siberia, Manchuria, China,etc. which are within the Communist orbit in the Far East. Moreover, the B47's are based on Guam and Okinawa, and the B29's have also been moved from Japan to Okinawa.

The Japanese Government leaders are expressing their satisfaction at the removal of atom and hydrogen bomb carriers from Japan. It appears that their reasons are based on the following 2 points;

1) Japan fears a retaliative atomic bombing by the Communists.

2) Japan does not want an atomic bomb base in the country as she was the first nation to get the taste of an atomic bomb.

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Land for

E.W.O'Flaherty/79260
CCAMG

SUBJECT:

Acquisition of Military-Occupied Land in the Ryukyu Islands

Cleared - 19 Feb 54

PROBLEM:

To acquire fee simple title or appropriate easement interests in lands in the Ryukyu Islands required for the use of U. S. Forces, and to afford means for resettling 3,500 Okinawan families in the Yaeyama group.

BACKGROUND:

1. The U.S. Forces in the Ryukyu Islands have been occupying, since 1945 in the main, approximately 45,000 acres of land, owned by approximately 50,000 Ryukyuans. Pursuant to the JCS decision that, subsequent to 1 July 1950, US forces in the Ryukyus would go on a partial "pay-as-you-go" basis, rental gratuity has been paid to the owners for the period 1 July 1950 to 27 April 1952 (Treaty of Peace with Japan).

2. Since the Peace Treaty, leases have been offered to the land owners with annual rents payable at the rate of 6% of land values as of 28 April 1952, established by a U.S. Engineers appraisal team. Almost without exception, the Okinawans have declined to enter into leases on this basis, contending that the land valuations are too low and the annual rental payments insufficient to enable them to re-establish themselves in other fields of enterprise.

3. CINCFE has recommended that Congress be requested to appropriate $17,400,000 to acquire fee simple title or easement interests in the land. Compensation would be made in lump sum payments to enable the displaced owners to re-establish themselves. If fee simple title or easement interests cannot be acquired by negotiation, condemnation proceedings would be instituted through which long-term easement interests would pass to the buyer, while title would remain vested in the seller.

4. To assist in re-establishing displaced owners, a portion of the requested funds ($2,700,000) would be used to finance public works projects in the Yaeyamas and provide settlement expenses for 3,500 families.

COMMENT:

1. The Office of the Chief of Engineers has found that compensation for land should be made on the basis of fair market value at the approximate time of acquiring title or easement. Review of the 28 April 1952 values, as set by the U.S. Engineers, is underway in Okinawa to determine whether current land values are appreciably higher than previously estimated.

2. The necessary Congressional authorization and appropriation cannot be obtained in the current session. Draft legislation has been prepared for inclusion in the CY 1955 Defense legislative program. Action is anticipated in the next session of the Congress.

CONCLUSION:

Postponement of action would provide a basis for unrest among the Ryukyuan people and increased agitation for reversion to Japanese jurisdiction.

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Land file

E.W.O'Flaherty/79260
OCAMG

SUBJECT:

Acquisition of Military-Occupied Land in the Ryukyu Islands

About 17 July 50

PROBLEM:

To acquire fee simple title or appropriate easement interests in lands in the Ryukyu Islands required for the use of U. S. Forces, and to afford means for resettling 3,500 Okinawan families in the Yaeyama group.

BACKGROUND:

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2. Since the Peace Treaty, leases have been offered to the land owners with annual rents payable at the rate of 6% of land values as of 28 April 1952, established by a U.S. Engineers appraisal team. Almost without exception, the Okinawans have declined to enter into leases on this basis, contending that the land valuations are too low and the annual rental payments insufficient to enable them to re-establish themselves in other fields of enterprise.

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2. The necessary Congressional authorization and appropriation cannot be obtained in the current session. Draft legislation has been prepared for inclusion in the CY 1955 Defense legislative program. Action is anticipated in the next session of the Congress.

CONCLUSION:

Postponement of action would provide a basis for unrest among the Ryukyuan people and increased agitation for reversion to Japanese jurisdiction.

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MESSAGE

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
STAFF COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE

CAMG

CONFIDENTIAL
ROUTINE

PARAPHRASE NOT REQUIRED
CONSULT CRYPTOCENTER BEFORE DECLASSIFYING
NO UNCLASS REPLY OR REF IF DTG IS QUOTED

EX O
ADMIN
PC
PA
ECON

FROM: CINCFE TOKYO JAPAN FROM J4

TO: DEPTAR WASH DC

INFO: CGAFFE MAIN CP ZAMA JAPAN

NR: C-68913 MPC 40151Z JUL 54

Ref: A. DA msg 961791, 19 May 54.
B. DA msg 963171, 17 Jun 54.
C. CINCFE msg C 68363, 11 Jun 54.

1. A. Rev req by ref A will be compl on 1 Aug 54 as rept in ref C.

B. "Legal detm of date of taking" together with auth and foreign laws deemed appl will be inc as req by ref B.

NOTE: 68363 is DA IN 64585 (11 Jun 54) CAMG

ACTION: CAMG

INFO: ENG, G4, JAG

DA IN 71929 (14 Jul 54)

ec/2

5

OCS FORM 375-2 1 AUG. 51 REPLACES OCS FORM 375-2, 1 MAR 51, WHICH MAY BE USED.

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UNITED STATES CIVIL ADMINISTRATION OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS
APO 719

1 July 1954

Civil Administration Ordinance Number 90 (1 Nov 52), Changes 1 (29 Dec 52) and 2 (9 Nov 53)

FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN THE RYUKYU ISLANDS

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Foreign Exchange	5	3
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Logistic Support	9	3
Investments and Business Activities	10	3
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1. RESCISSION. CA Ordinance No. 84, subject: "Foreign Investment in the Ryukyus," dated 10 September 1952, and Ordinances rescinded thereby are hereby rescinded.

2. POLICY. The policy of the United States Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands is to encourage and promote the entrance of foreign capital and technology into the territory under its jurisdiction for investment purposes, when such investment is in the best interests of the Ryukyuan economy.

a. Consideration shall be given to foreign investment which will contribute to the self-support and sound development of the Ryukyuan economy and to the improvement of its international balance of payments. Foreign investment shall be permitted when capital or a service, not otherwise available in the Ryukyus, is needed in the development of a business activity in the Ryukyu Islands, and such investment will provide long-range net increase in profitable exports, long-range net reduction in essential imports, or in other respects contribute a net gain to the international balance of payments of the Ryukyu Islands. Each proposal for foreign investment will be considered on its own merits in accordance with the above provisions. Encouragement shall be extended, but shall not be limited, to the following types of foreign investments:

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(1) Those which process indigenous natural resources for export.

(2) Those which establish industries for indigenous production of commodities currently imported, which are essential to the economy and for which native capital or technology are unavailable.

(3) Those which provide facilities and means for importation of goods and subsequent processing of such goods within the Ryukyus for export.

(4) Those which establish enterprises essential to the needs of the United States Security Forces and for which native capital or technology is unavailable.

b. Foreign investment competition in all business activities in the Ryukyus shall be encouraged, except where such competition will adversely affect the international balance of payments of the Ryukyus. However, foreign investment which is not in accordance with paragraph 2a above, shall not receive foreign exchange benefits of this Ordinance.

c. Foreign investment preference shall be given to those investors who incorporate the principal part of capital investment from indigenous sources.

3. APPLICATION FOR. All inquiries concerning foreign investment, applications for foreign investment licenses, and requests concerning licenses already in effect shall be submitted in duplicate addressed to the Joint Foreign Investment Board, United States Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands, APO 719. The Joint Foreign Investment Board will submit its recommendations as to action to be taken with respect to applications for licenses or licenses already in effect to the Chief Executive, Government of the Ryukyu Islands, who in turn will affix his indorsement and forward the recommendation to the Civil Administrator. Upon approval by the Civil Administrator of the license and/or other appropriate official document proposed by the Joint Foreign Investment Board, the Chief Executive of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands will sign such license and/or official document and dispatch it to the applicant. Each application for a foreign investment license or request for change in a license already in effect will be acted upon by the Joint Foreign Investment Board and its recommendations submitted to the Civil Administrator within sixty (60) days after receipt of said application or request.

4. CURRENCY. All business transactions by foreign investors doing business within the Ryukyuan economy shall be in type "B" yen. All foreign exchange brought into the Ryukyu Islands by persons, firms, or corpo-

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rate entities doing business pursuant hereto shall be surrendered to the Bank of the Ryukyus within twenty-four (24) hours following arrival.

5. FOREIGN EXCHANGE. All foreign investments permitted under the provisions of this Ordinance shall be made in foreign exchange acceptable to the United States Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands. Recommendations concerning acceptability of foreign exchange shall be submitted by the Bank of the Ryukyus.

6. OBLIGATIONS. The provisions of this Ordinance shall not in any way affect the provisions of Military Government Ordinance No. 26, subject: "Foreign Exchange and Trade Procedures in the Ryukyu Islands," dated 20 October 1950, and Changes thereto. Nothing in the provisions of this Ordinance shall relieve the foreign investor from obligation to conduct business, make reports, pay taxes or to comply with any other obligation as may be required under laws applicable in the Ryukyu Islands and implementing regulations.

7. ENTRANCE OR EXIT CLEARANCE. Licenses issued under the provisions of this Ordinance shall not constitute entrance or exit clearance for any specific person or persons.

8. REMITTANCES. Remittances of a reasonable percentage of net profits resulting from business activities associated directly with foreign capital investment and installments of principal shall be permitted in currency of the original investment or in currency mutually acceptable to the investor and to the United States Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands, provided such remittance is within the means available to the Ryukyu Islands. The terms of remittances will vary in each instance, depending primarily upon the nature of the investment. Matters concerning licensing of such payments in foreign exchange shall be referred beforehand by the Government of the Ryukyu Islands through the Bank of the Ryukyus, both of whom shall make recommendations thereon to the United States Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands to assure equitable treatment of such payments in foreign exchange. Licensed foreign investments shall be subject to periodic review by the Government of the Ryukyu Islands to assure continuing ability of the Ryukyus foreign exchange resources to meet commitments, and to assure that foreign investments in effect will continue to benefit the economy.

9. LOGISTIC SUPPORT. All logistic support for foreign investors and their representatives while in the Ryukyu Islands shall be the responsibility of licensees; no logistic support will be furnished by the United States Government, as a result of any license granted by the Government of the Ryukyu Islands.

10. INVESTMENTS AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES. All foreign investments and

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business activities within the Ryukyu Islands shall be subject to the provisions of this Ordinance except those pursuant to any law, ordinance or regulation of the United States Government or the Government of the Ryukyu Islands, which are expressly exempted therefrom. All such investments and activities existing prior to the effective date of this Ordinance will be examined and where necessary the Government of the Ryukyu Islands will take action to bring such investments and activities into conformity with the provisions of this Ordinance.

11. SPECIAL LICENSES OR PERMITS. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 3 and 10, above, the Civil Administrator reserves the right to issue directly such special licenses or permits as he may consider necessary in the premises.

12. EFFECTIVE DATE. The effective date of this Ordinance is 1 November 1952, of Changes 1 January 1953 and 10 November 1953.

BY DIRECTION OF THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR:

/s/ JAMES M. LEWIS
/t/ JAMES M. LEWIS
Brigadier General, U. S. Army
Civil Administrator

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JUDD SUB-COMMITTEE REPORT
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

"SPECIAL STUDY MISSION TO SOUTHEAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC"

83d Congress, 2d Session, House Report No. 2025, p. 90

LAND RENTAL

About 45,000 acres, or 15 percent, of Okinawa is occupied by United States Government installations, principally air force. This land is mostly in the southern, or more arable, part of the island. The acreage embraces about 200,000 individual plots owned by 50,000 Okinawans. The Corps of Engineers, after a study of all relevant factors, valued the land at $17 million. The Government agencies pay rent at 6 percent of this value or slightly more than $20 annually to each of the 50,000 owners. This is an average figure with wide variations in payment.

The Okinawans complained that this sum was inadequate and cited the higher rent paid in Japan by the United States as a sum they would like to receive. They overlooked the fact that land value in Japan is much higher than in Okinawa. There is no question that the land is necessary for American installations. The only question is whether to continue renting the land or to make some kind of lump-sum settlement that will permit the people to relocate elsewhere in the islands. They are an agrarian people. Any step that would encourage their return to the land would be a desirable economic and social measure. In the belief that a cash settlement will hasten their return to farming and will remove a chronic irritation, the study mission recommends a cash settlement in lieu of the present rental system.

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By RH NARA Date 08-24-05

D R A F T CONFIDENTIAL MR. WOHL

DIRECTIVE FOR U.S. CIVIL ADMINISTRATION OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS

J. Procurement and Use of Real Property

1. The exercise of full governmental powers in the Ryukyus on the basis of the Peace Treaty with Japan provides authority for the Civil Administration to utilize the public property of the Japanese Government in the Ryukyuan Islands as the United States authority designated to exercise the United States powers of administration, legislation and jurisdiction in the islands. The Civil Administration may in its discretion permit the Government of the Ryukyu Islands to use or dispose of such property on such terms and conditions as it determines.

2. The Civil Administration will be the U.S. agency responsible for the acquisition of real estate and other facilities in the Ryukyu Islands required for the use of United States Government agencies. Property for the use of United States Government agencies will be acquired by purchase or lease, negotiated by the GRI when appropriate, with the owners of the property. In addition, when appropriate and when funds have been authorized for the purpose, use of certain property for so long as it may be needed by the United States may be procured by the acquisition of easement interests in such property, full compensation in the amount of the appraised value of the property being made initially to the owners. In the event that purchases or easements for property cannot be negotiated on equitable and reasonable terms, the Civil Administration shall determine, after consultation with local authorities and the Government of the Ryukyu Islands, whether the property is required for use by the United States. The Government of the Ryukyu Islands shall acquire for the United States the necessary leasehold or easement interests in the property by the exercise of the right of eminent domain in condemnation proceedings and the United States

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shall make reasonable and prompt compensation. The condemned property shall be made available to the United States by the Government of the Ryukyu Islands or acquisition may be effected by the Civil Administration directly.

3. The Civil Administration in determining the facilities and areas to be made available to the United States armed forces in carrying out their military mission shall give full consideration to the effect which such determination may have on the economic and social life of the Ryukyuan people and give adequate respect to the property rights of the individuals concerned.

4. The Civil Administration will act as the agent of the United States in compensating private owners of real estate or other property for the use of their land and/or other property subsequent to July 1, 1950.

5. The Civil Administration will advise and encourage the Ryukyuan Government in developing and maintaining adequate records of land titles.

6. Non resident individuals or corporations owning real estate in the Ryukyu Islands which is not needed by the United States Government may continue to control such property, if it is reasonably utilized to the benefit of the Ryukyuan economy. Should these owners decline to permit such use of their property, the Government of the Ryukyu Islands may, at the direction of the Civil Administration, condemn the land and use it for the benefit of the Ryukyuan economy.

K. Supplementary Instructions

1. The Civil Administration will assist the Government of the Ryukyu Islands in the development of a program to resettle Ryukyuans, who have been deprived of land by the requirements of U.S. military forces, within the Ryukyuan archipelago and other suitable areas.

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2. The Civil Administration will have prepared and will transmit to the Department of Defense from time to time, as requested, estimates, with complete justification, of appropriations from United States funds for the U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyuan Islands. It will be responsible for the expenditure, under approved procedures, of funds made available for such purposes. Monthly progress reports will be prepared and submitted to the Department of Defense.

3. All United States agencies in the Ryukyu Islands will abide by and conform to Civil Administration ordinances and directives.

4. JCS directives for Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands, previously issued, are superseded by this directive.

5. The proclamations, ordinances and directives heretofore issued by the Civil Administration will continue in force and effect until amended or rescinded pursuant to the terms of this directive.

L. Fiscal Relations Between the Commander in Chief, Far East, and the Government of the Ryukyu Islands and the Ryukyuan people.

Fair and prompt compensation will be made to the Government of the Ryukyu Islands, and/or to the Ryukyuan people for the use of Ryukyuan land, labor or other Ryukyuan economic resources by U.S. agencies. The question of compensation for the use of land will be kept under review in the light of the economic position of the Ryukyus.

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30 June 1954

Report of Conference re Land Acquisition in Ryukyus Legislative Action

1. Conference was held in G4 Services Division to discuss procedure appropriate for obtaining most expeditious action. Attending were Lt Col Leber, Major Hoskin, Major Renault, G4; Lt Col Gorn, LL; Mr. Wohl, CAMG.

2. Following points were developed:

a) Impossible to obtain action in current session.

b) Action should not be attempted via separate bill.

c) If authorization necessary, should be in Military Public Works Bill, with appropriation to be handled in Supplemental Appropriation Bill. If authorization unnecessary, should be handled completely in Supplementary Appropriation Bill.

d) 16 July 54 deadline with LL for inclusion in CY 55 Defense Legislative program applicable only to action via separate bill.

3. Lt Col Leber informed by telephone, after conferring with General Carter, as follows:

a) Authorization considered necessary. Action should be obtained in next session by inclusion of authorization in FY 56 Military Public Works Bill and of appropriation in FY 56 Supplemental Appropriation Bill. (Public Works are not included in the Regular Appropriation Bill).

b) Action to be processed through G4 and Comptroller. Deadline for presentation to Sec Def in September.

c) Consultation should be undertaken within next few days with Mr. Foster, G4, 3B517, X-54155, re procedure for inclusion. (Mr. Foster currently tied up on Hill).

HENRY WOHL

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Acquisition of Land in the Ryukyu Islands for the Department of State

CAECO CAMG
Chief of Engineers

OCAMG

25 June 1954

H.Wohl/
76782

1. Radio FM 906052 from CG AFFE to Chief of Engineers (DA IN 67134, 22 Jun 54), Action: Engineers, Information: CAMG, references letter AG 601 EN-RE, 13 May 54, Subject: Acquisition of Land in the Ryukyu Islands for the Department of State, and letter, AG 601 EN-RE, 10 Jun 54, subject: Land Acquisition Program Requirements. It is understood that these letters involve consideration of the acquisition of title to 400 acres of land in the Ryukyu Islands for the State Department through condemnation proceedings, together with proposed USCAR ordinances or proclamations which would authorize and establish the procedures for such acquisition.

2. The Department of Army has been advised by CINCFE that no action will be taken in the Ryukyus purporting to vest fee title in the United States pending determinations of legality and policy. These determinations, as expressed in the new Directive for the US Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands, now awaiting presidential approval, permit the acquisition of title by the US through negotiation only. If condemnation proceedings are resorted to, the new Directive permits the acquisition of only leasehold or easement interests.

3. OCAMG has been assigned action by the Department of the Army on the considerations now current in respect to the acquisition of land in the Ryukyu Islands required for the use of the US Forces. OCAMG, acting as focal point in matters of CA/MG, effects coordination with the Department of State on such matters. OCAMG also is assigned responsibility for backstopping the operations of USCAR, including the coordination of the Department of Defense position on proposed USCAR ordinances or proclamations.

4. It is requested that action on the radio and letters cited in para 1 above be transferred to OCAMG. OCAMG would then effect the necessary coordination with the Office of Chief of Engineers, other interested Department of Defense Agencies and the Department of State.

FOR THE CHIEF OF CIVIL AFFAIRS AND MILITARY GOVERNMENT:

THOMAS A. NEARY
Executive

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By RH NARA Date 08-24-05

23 June 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR: MILITARY AFFAIRS DIVISION
ATTN: Lieutenant Pavia

SUBJECT: Determination of Compensation to be Paid for Land Acquired for Military Purposes

1. There appears to be no general Federal statute on the subject. Of course, the Constitution provides that private property shall not be taken "for public use without just compensation." Just compensation under eminent domain proceedings for property taken for public use is determined as of the time of the taking (Danforth v. U. S., 308 U. S. 271), and is to be measured by the fair market value as of the time of the taking (Anderson v. U.S., 179 F. 2d 281). In determining the fair market value, the owner is entitled to full compensation for the taking of his land and all its consequences, that is, the value of the land taken and damages inflicted by the taking - - such sum as would put him in as good a position pecuniarily as he would have been if his property had not been taken (United States v. Powelson, 118 F. 2d 79). While no attempt is here made to determine the elements to be considered in arriving at the "fair market value," it may be observed that Congress has by section 501(b) of the act of 28 September 1951 (65 Stat. 336, 364) authorized reimbursement to owners and tenants of land acquired pursuant to the provisions of that act for expenses, losses and damages incurred in the process and as a direct result of the moving of themselves, their families and possessions. It may be further observed that the courts have held that some qualification of the principle relative to the payment of fair market value at the time of the taking is demanded when the value of the land taken has been greatly enhanced by reason of the Government's own activities (John L. Roper Lumber Co., v. U.S., 150 F. 2d 329).

2. With reference to the acquisition of land through direct purchase from the owners, the agreement of the parties as to the price to be paid is controlling. Of course, it must be assumed that the Congress in authorizing the Secretary of the Army to acquire land through negotiation with the owners does not contemplate that an excessive price without regard to a consideration of all the elements reasonably affecting value will be paid for the land. If the land cannot be purchased without paying an excessive price, the means of acquiring the land through condemnation proceedings has been provided. The Constitution providing that "just

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SUBJECT: Determination of Compensation to be paid for Land Acquired for Military Purposes

compensation" will be paid for the taking of property, and provisions in the condemnation statutes of 2 July 1917 (40 Stat. 241; 50 U.S.C. 171) and act of 24 April 1888 (25 Stat. 94; 33 U.S.C. 591), to the effect that when the owner of land shall fix a price for the same, which in the opinion of the Secretary shall be reasonable, he may purchase the same at such price without further delay, appear to support the foregoing views. The Office of the Chief of Engineers (Mr. Whalen) has advised this office informally that where land is acquired by direct purchase and negotiation with the owners, the compensation to be paid is measured by the fair market value as of the time of the acquisition.

3. No opinion is expressed as to whether the above laws and procedures covering the acquisition of real property for the use of the Army are applicable in the Ryukus.

Robert P Tomlinson

ROBERT P. TOMLINSON
Captain, JAGC
Acting Chief, Lands Division

Sowers, L.L.
Ex. 5-6860

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"Sec. 355. No public money shall be expended upon any site or land purchased by the United States for the purposes of erecting thereon any armory, arsenal, fort, fortification, navy-yard, custom-house, light-house, or other public building, of any kind whatever, until the written opinion of the Attorney-General shall be had in favor of the validity of the title, nor until the consent of the legislature of the State in which the land or site may be, to such purchase, has been given. The district attorneys of the United States, upon the application of the Attorney-General, shall furnish any assistance or information in their power in relation to the titles of the public property lying within their respective districts. And the Secretaries of the Departments, upon the application of the Attorney-General, shall procure any additional evidence of title which he may deem necessary, and which may not be in the possession of the officers of the Government, and the expense of procuring it shall be paid out of the appropriations made for the contingencies of the Departments respectively."

"Sec. 1136. Permanent barracks or quarters and buildings and structures of a permanent nature shall not be constructed unless detailed estimates shall have been previously submitted to Congress, and approved by a special appropriation for the same, except when constructed by the troops; and no such structures, the cost of which shall exceed twenty thousand dollars, shall be erected unless by special authority of Congress. /It shall be the duty of all officers of the United States having any of the title-papers (property purchased, or about to be purchased, for erection of public buildings) in their possession, to furnish them forthwith to the Attorney-General. No public money shall be expended until the written opinion of the Attorney-General shall be had./"

"Sec. 3648. No advance of public money shall be made in any case whatever. And in all cases of contracts for the performance of any service, or the delivery of articles of any description, for the use of the United States, payment shall not exceed the value of the service rendered, or of the articles delivered previously to such payment. It shall, however, be lawful, under the special direction of the President, to make such advances to the disbursing officers of the Government as may be necessary to the faithful and prompt discharge of their respective duties, and to the fulfillment of the public engagements. The President may also direct such advances as he may deem necessary and proper, to persons in the military and naval service employed on distant stations, where the discharge of the pay and emoluments to which they may be entitled cannot be regularly effected."

"Sec. 3734. Before any new buildings for the use of the United States are commenced, the plans and full estimates therefor shall be prepared and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Postmaster-General, and the Secretary of the Interior; and the cost of each building shall not exceed the amount of such estimate."

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MESSAGE

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
STAFF COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE

CAMG			
ACTION	TO	INFO	COPY
	EX C		
	ADM		
	PC		
	PA		
	ESCN		

CONFIDENTIAL PARAPHRASE NOT REQUIRED
ROUTINE (INFO CONSULT CRYPTOCENTER BEFORE DECLASSIFYING
ADDEES DEFERRED) NO UNCLASS REPLY OR REF IF DTG IS QUOTED

FROM: CGAFFE MAIN CP ZAMA JAPAN

TO : COFENGR DEPTAR WASH DC

INFO: CINCFE TOKYO JAPAN, CGRYCOM OKINAWA RI, DEPGOMUSCAR OKINAWA RI, DIST ENGR OKINAWA RI

NR : FM 906052 220725Z JUN 54

Ref:
A. Ltr, AG 601 EN-RE, this hq, 13 May 54, subj: Acquisition of land in the Ryukyu Islands for the Dept of State.
B. Msg, DA (CAMG), DA 961791, 19 May 54.
C. Ltr, AG 601 EN-RE, this hq, 10 Jun 54, subj: Land acquisition program rqmt.

1. Req interim advice as to aprx date reply may be expected to ref A above to permit oblg of State Dept funds for the acquisition.

2. Date of taking lands for State Dept established as date of rqn and actual occupancy. No revision AF appraisals contemplated. Req cfm.

ACTION: ENG

INFO : CAMG, JAG, G4

DA IN 67134 (22 Jun 54) fm/5

3

OCS FORM 375-2 1 AUG. 51 REPLACES OCS FORM 375-2, 1 MAR 51, WHICH MAY BE USED.

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JUN 21 1954

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Extra copy
Land

JUN 18 1954

Dear General Marquat:

Enclosed for your information is a copy of a classified memorandum on Civil Administration in the Ryukyus prepared by Harold Seidman of the Bureau's staff after his recent field trip to Okinawa and Tokyo. I would very much like to have any comments which you may care to make concerning Seidman's observations, before discussing them with the Director.

The Bureau greatly appreciates the cooperation given to Mr. Seidman by you and the members of your staff, and the many courtesies shown to him during his visit to Okinawa and Tokyo.

Sincerely yours,

William F. Finan
Assistant Director for
Management and Organization

Major General W. F. Marquat
Office of Civil Affairs and
Military Government
Department of the Army
Washington 25, D. C.

Enclosure

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Mr. William P. Finan

June 10, 1954

Harold Seidman

Observations on U. S. Civil Administration in the Ryukyus

Scope of Survey

The following observations are based on a field trip to Okinawa and Tokyo from March 26 to April 5, 1954. Interviews were held with General John E. Hull, Commander in Chief, Far East and Governor of the Ryukyus; General Harrison, Chief of staff, CINCFE; General D.A.D. Ogden, Deputy Governor and Commanding General, Ryukyus; General C. U. Bromley, U. S. Civil Administrator, Ryukyus; Colonel Osborn, Assistant Chief of staff, J-5, CINCFE; Shuhei Higa, Chief Executive, Government of the Ryukyus; Ambassador John M. Allison, and all of the department heads of the U. S. Civil Administration Ryukyus (USCAR) and the Government of the Ryukyus (GRI).

Background

Article 3 of the Treaty of Peace with Japan, signed at San Francisco on September 8, 1951, provides that Japan will concur in any proposal of the United States to place the Ryukyu Islands under a United Nations trusteeship, with the United States as the sole administering authority. Pending the making of such a proposal and affirmative action thereon, the United States will have the right to exercise all and any powers of administration, legislation and jurisdiction over the territory and inhabitants of these islands, including their territorial waters.

The Ryukyu Islands now under United States control pursuant to authority conferred by the peace treaty are Okinawa, Miyako, and Yaeyama with a total population of 763,299. The Amami Islands were returned to Japan on December 25, 1953.

The United States has not as yet signified an intention to apply for a trusteeship over the Ryukyu Islands. Neither has the President nor the Congress designated the officer or agency which is to exercise "all and any powers of administration" over the islands on behalf of the United States. In the absence of other action, the Ryukyus have continued to be administered by the Department of the Army, which succeeded the naval military government, "under the rules of Land Warfare." Then change-over from military government to titular civil administration was accomplished by "The Directive for United States Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands" issued by the Joint Chiefs of Staff on December 5, 1950. This directive called for an increasing

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measure of self-government and the eventual establishment of three responsible levels of government -- municipal, provincial and central. The concept of military government ceased and civil administration was begun.

A representative government known as the Government of the Ryukyu Islands was established by civil administration ordinance in April 1952. The GRI consists of an elected 29 member unicameral legislature, a judicial branch, and an executive branch headed by a Chief Executive appointed by the Deputy Governor. The legislature is authorized to deal with all matters of local concern, except those involving U. S. policy. Where there is a conflict between local laws and military government, and civil administration ordinances and proclamations, the latter prevail. The United States Civil Administration also retains the authority to veto or suspend any act of the local legislature, to remove local officials, and to annul decisions of the GRI courts.

Existing Organization

The existing organization structure is highly complicated. Ultimate authority under the JCS directive is vested in the Governor of the Ryukyus who is the Commander-in-Chief Far East and is located in Tokyo. This authority, except for the appointment of Supreme Court Judges, is delegated to the Deputy Governor who is also the commanding general of the Ryukyus command.

Immediate responsibility for direction of USCAR is delegated to a Civil Administrator, currently a Brigadier General. USCAR, the successor to the military government, is composed of seven departments: Welfare, Civil Information and Education, Communications, Economics and Finance, Government and Legal, Public Health, and Public Services. Civil Administration teams are stationed in Hiyaku and Isoyama. Except for the Welfare, Public Health and Communications Departments and the civil administration teams, the departments are headed by civilians. In accordance with established policy, USCAR has been gradually withdrawing from direct operations, except with respect to the civil administration courts, employees [illegible], immigration, exchange control and similar functions, and [illegible] primarily as a staff adviser to the Deputy Governor and Civil Administrator, and a Counselor to the Government of the Ryukyus.

Direct governmental operations are performed by the GRI headed by an appointed chief executive. The GRI is organized in seven major departments, namely Economics, Internal Affairs, Social Affairs, Public Service, Education, Police Affairs, and Police. In addition to the usual staff offices, the Civil Service Commission, Okinawa Housing Corporation, Labor Board, Economic Planning Office, and Joint Foreign Investment Board are not included in the departmental structure. Department heads and subordinate officers are appointed by the Chief Executive.

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Over-all Impression

While no conclusive judgments can be drawn from a very brief visit, one cannot help being impressed by the enthusiasm and high morale of USCAR personnel. The relationships between the U. S. officials and their opposite numbers in the GRI appear to be very cordial and based on a large measure of mutual respect. Considering the fact that the GRI is only two years old, remarkable progress has been made in transferring direct governmental operations to the local Ryukyuan government. The achievement is all the more remarkable in the light of the Ryukyuans relative inexperience in self-government. Under the Japanese the Ryukyuans enjoyed little home-rule, and no Ryukyuan was permitted to occupy a government position higher than section chief.

U. S. authorities in the Ryukyus are fully cognizant of the fact that a number of basic issues relating to the organization of USCAR, and its relationships to higher echelons and to the GRI need to be resolved. Some of these issues can be settled at the local level, but others require action by the President, and possibly the Congress. These issues relate primarily to (1) U. S. objectives in the Ryukyus; (2) organic legislation; (3) organization of USCAR; (4) training of Ryukyuan personnel; (5) status of chief executive of the GRI; (6) organization and financing of public enterprises; and (7) land claims.

U. S. Objectives

There is an urgent need for clarification of U. S. long range objectives in the Ryukyus. A number of statements have been made by the President and the Secretary of State indicating that the United States intends to remain in the Ryukyus indefinitely. The President stated in his State of the Union Message: "We shall maintain indefinitely our bases in Okinawa." Secretary Dulles expressed the view that the United States will continue "to exercise its present powers and rights in the remaining Ryukyu Islands, and other islands specified in Article III of the Peace Treaty so long as conditions of threat and tension exist in the Far East."

Despite these statements, considerable uncertainty still exists both among U. S. and Ryukyuan personnel concerning U. S. policy with respect to the islands. Some current policies and programs appear to contemplate an early return of the islands to Japan; others seem to be based on an expectation of indefinite U. S. administration. This uncertainty makes it extremely difficult to do any sound long range planning concerning organizational arrangements and U. S. programs in the Ryukyus. Furthermore, as long as U. S. intentions remain in doubt, no Ryukyuan official can afford to take a public position other than in support of reversion of the islands to Japan. The reversion movement is already

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presenting serious problems, even though the extent of genuine popular support for return to Japanese rule is undoubtedly much less than would appear on the surface. Communists and other anti-U. S. elements are now able to use the reversion issue as a rallying point without fear of strong opposition by responsible Ryukyuans.

Organic Legislation

The issues of future U. S. policy toward the Ryukyus and organic legislation are obviously closely related. If the U. S. is to remain in the Ryukyus for an indefinite period, action needs to be taken to regularize the relationships between the United States and the Ryukyuan people, and to provide the necessary legal framework for the U. S. civil administration and the Government of the Ryukyus. It is clearly undesirable, almost four years after the signing of the Treaty of Peace with Japan, to perpetuate the present anomalous situation -- civil administration under the rules of Land Warfare.

The ambiguous status of the Ryukyus has given rise to a number of complex legal and administrative problems. No satisfactory answers can be given to such questions as: What is the citizenship of inhabitants of the Ryukyus? What kind of a passport should be given to Ryukyuans and what agency should issue it? Who should represent the Ryukyus in dealing with foreign nations? What, if any, laws of the United States are applicable to the Ryukyus, GRI, and USCAR? What is the status of Ryukyuan vessels under maritime law? What are the limits, if any, to the Army's governing authority? The answers to these and other questions cannot be sought by reference to Article III of the Treaty of Peace which confers all powers over the territory and inhabitants of the islands on the United States. At present there is no other law controlling U. S. administration in the Ryukyus.

The necessary first step is the issuance of an executive order designating the department or agency which shall act as administering authority in the Ryukyus on behalf of the United States. The second step should be the enactment of simple organic legislation defining the powers and duties of the administering authority, establishing the citizenship of Ryukyuans and their rights, specifying the applicability of U. S. laws, and providing for a local government. It has been suggested that an executive order could be used as a substitute for organic legislation, but this would probably be objectionable to both the Congress and the Ryukyuans. The Chief Executive and other Ryukyuan leaders urged that the status of the Ryukyus be clarified by congressional action.

The draft directive relating to civil administration in the Ryukyus, which is to be transmitted by the Department of Defense to the President for his approval, remains, in essence, a Defense Department directive, with State Department Concurrence, and in no way obviates the need for some kind of organic legislation. Certain of the subjects covered in

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the directive, however, should be dealt with in organic legislation rather than by directive.

Organisation of USCAR

Existing relationships of USCAR to Haycom, CINCFE, and the Department of the Army, while not without problems, appear to be generally satisfactory. General Ogden has avoided a possible source of serious friction by not establishing a G-5 as another layer over USCAR. USCAR also does not come under the jurisdiction of Army Forces Far East but has a direct channel of communication to General Hull in Tokyo. These arrangements have made it possible for USCAR to refer differences with the Army and Air Force directly to Tokyo for decision, and to reduce the number of issues which have to be referred back to Washington. If the Governor of the Ryukyus were located in Okinawa and reported directly to the Secretary of Defense, as provided in one draft of the directive, it would probably make it more difficult promptly to resolve differences between USCAR and the services and to obtain favorable action on civil administration matters.

A number of improvements can be made in the existing organization and operations of USCAR. For one thing the titles Governor, Deputy Governor, and U. S. Civil Administration are carry-overs from military government and no longer accurately describe the functions performed. At first glance there appear to be three chief executives and two operating governments in the Ryukyus. This misunderstanding could be eliminated by utilising titles, such as High Commissioner and Office of the High Commissioner, which would be more descriptive of the present mission and assignment of duties. Under accepted U. S. usage, a Governor is the head of the executive branch of government and is directly responsible for the exercise of executive functions. A High Commissioner possesses not only supreme executive, but also legislative and judicial authority, but these are essentially reserve powers which are to be utilized as sparingly as possible. Normal governmental functions are performed, to the maximum extent practicable, by the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the duly constituted indigenous government.

Use of more appropriate titles would also serve to define more clearly the mission of USCAR. While a majority of USCAR personnel believe that U. S. policy requires that direct operating responsibilities be turned over to the GRI as rapidly as possible, a few officials apparently had never heard of this policy. Indeed, one department head was highly critical of his predecessor because he had relinquished operations to the Ryukyuans. He said that no one had ever informed him that such action was consistent with established U. S. policy.

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Another problem is presented by the lack of continuity in the Office of Civil Administrator. The present Civil Administrator, General Brumley, is scheduled for transfer in June after approximately one year of duty. His deputy, an infantry colonel, reported for duty in March and will have served for only two months when the new civil administrator takes over. Neither the deputy nor the new civil administrator have had any prior experience in civil administration.

Under existing circumstances, the deputy cannot compensate for the inexperience of the new civil administrator. Furthermore, there is no place in the present USCAR organization where the Civil Administrator can look for staff advice on public administration and political science problems as such. Yet the Civil Administrator is called upon to develop plans and policies related to the organization of the GRI, electoral laws, tax systems, judicial procedures, intergovernmental relationships, etc., all of which require an expert knowledge of public administration and political science.

Staff facilities of USCAR are wholly inadequate. Budget and fiscal functions are assigned to the Economics and Finance Department which has important program responsibilities. The functions of the general counsel are mixed in with labor, public safety, immigration, etc., under the Government and Legal Department. No one is assigned responsibility for organization and methods work. The sole staff unit is the Administrative Section which handles routine records, supply and personnel matters.

Appointment of a properly qualified civilian as Deputy Civil Administrator would go a long way toward eliminating one of the most serious deficiencies in the present organization. This would provide a greater degree of continuity and make it possible to bring into USCAR someone with experience and an established reputation in public administration and civil affairs. Budget, planning and legal functions should be transferred from the departments to appropriate staff units under the Deputy Civil Administrator. There should be added staff units dealing with organization and methods, training, and basic problems in the fields of public administration and political science.

Training of Ryukyuan Personnel

Obviously, if the United States is to withdraw from direct governmental operations in the Ryukyus, the GRI must have personnel capable of taking over the functions formerly performed by Americans. One of the principal obstacles facing the U. S. is the lack of qualified Ryukyuans. Due, both to Japanese policy and the loss of skilled young men during the war, there is no reservoir of experienced manpower in the Ryukyus. Under the circumstances there is only one way to develop the necessary skills-training.

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Despite the urgent need, USCAR has not instituted an organized program for training GRI personnel. Training is now conducted on a haphazard and uncoordinated basis with no central direction or supervision. Each department of USCAR apparently determines for itself what, if any, training it will do. Only the Public Health and Civil Information and Education Departments have anything resembling formal training programs. The Public Health Department provides on-the-job training for sanitation personnel, X-ray technicians and nurses. The Department of Civil Information and Education works closely with the University of the Ryukyus which now concentrates almost exclusively on teacher training. This department is also responsible for the leadership program which has broader objectives than training GRI personnel. Under this program Ryukyuan leaders are sent to Japan and the United States for education and training.

It is suggested that responsibility for developing and supervising a training program, with particular emphasis on on-the-job training and executive development, should be assigned to a staff unit in the office of the Civil Administrator. Execution of the training program should remain a responsibility of the various departments. The University of the Ryukyus also ought to be encouraged to broaden its curriculum to include courses in public administration and related subjects.

A separate issue is raised by the practice of sending Ryukyuans to Japan for training. Due to the language problem, Ryukyuans cannot readily be sent to schools in non-Japanese speaking countries. While the fact of a common language is a strong point favoring use of Japanese training facilities, this advantage is outweighed by other considerations. Experience has demonstrated that Ryukyuans often receive more than training in Japan. The Japanese utilize the opportunity to indoctrinate the trainees and to build up support for the reversion movement. If the U. S. is to remain in the islands for an extended period, it would be preferable to send Ryukyuans to Hawaii or the Philippines for training rather than to Japan.

Status of Chief Executive

The Chief Executive of the GRI is now appointed by the Deputy Governor. In this respect, the Chief Executive is accorded much the same status as the Governors of all U. S. territories and possessions, except the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, who are also appointed officials. The Governors of the territories and possessions are, of course, appointed directly by the President rather than by a subordinate official.

The proposed directive provides that the Chief Executive shall be either elected by the people or by the legislature. Timing of his election would be subject to approval by the Governor. We believe that this provision is highly objectionable and would make it extremely difficult, if not impossible, for the U. S. to administer the islands effectively through the machinery of the GRI.

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Given the present climate of opinion, it is highly doubtful that anyone other than a professed supporter of reversion could be elected as chief executive. He would be likely to appoint like-minded individuals as his principal subordinates. If such a situation occurred, the Governor would be forced to limit the GRI's authority and to rely increasingly on U. S. personnel to carry on direct operations. He would probably also have to make extensive use of his reserve authority to remove officials and to annul acts of the GRI. Such direct intervention in GRI affairs would negate the purpose of having an elected chief executive.

The Governor is responsible for civil administration in the Ryukyus. He cannot be held accountable for the fulfillment of this responsibility, if he is compelled to act through executive officials over whom he can exercise no direct control and who may be hostile to U. S. interests. The same factors which dictate continued U. S. administration of the Ryukyus would seem to require that the chief executive continue to be appointed.

Organization and Financing of Public Enterprises

USCAR has created several Government Corporations to administer public enterprises in the Ryukyus. These include the Bank of the Ryukyus, a warehouse corporation, a refrigeration corporation, a housing corporation, and an electric power corporation. USCAR owns stock in these enterprises acting "as trustee of the people of the Ryukyus." USCAR bases its authority to create corporations on Article III of the Peace Treaty. The treaty is considered to supersede applicable provisions of the Government Corporation Control Act prohibiting the creation of U. S. Government Corporations except by or pursuant to an act of Congress authorizing such action.

The United States owns 51 percent of the stock of the Bank of the Ryukyus. The remainder of the stock is held by private interests. USCAR has operated on the assumption that U. S. stock ownership is essential to the maintenance of control, despite the fact that the Bank charter provides for certain direct controls, including authority to appoint the principal officers of the Bank. The same theory has been followed with respect to other corporations, all of whose stock is owned by USCAR. Ownership of stock is by no means essential to the control of a Government corporation. Use of the stock device serves no useful purpose in a Government corporation and merely creates confusion. The practice of financing Government corporations through the sale of stock has been abandoned in the Federal Government. U. S. stock in the Bank of the Ryukyus should either be sold, or converted into bonds. In the case of the wholly-owned corporations the stock should be retired.

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Present financing arrangements prevent the operation of the power plant and the housing corporation on a sound business basis. Both of these activities are financed in the same way as ordinary government activities. Revenues derived from these activities are treated as tax revenues of the GRI. Consequently, these enterprises must live on a year to year basis and cannot accumulate the funds necessary to carry out an orderly program of plant replacement and expansion. Furthermore, the enterprises are not required to follow accepted commercial standards in maintaining their accounts. For example, depreciation is not considered as a cost factor in establishing power rates. Failure to include depreciation will create a serious problem when it becomes necessary to replace existing facilities.

A particularly difficult problem is presented by the power plant. A 45,000 Kw steam plant was constructed with GARIOA funds, and the appropriation was obtained from the Congress with the expressed understanding that the plant would be turned over to the GRI. A power corporation was created by USCAR to manage and operate the plant. The corporation has never been activated, and title to the plant was not transferred to it. No one knows with certainty who actually holds title to the power plant at the present time.

Objections to transferring the power plant to the corporation were based on two principal grounds: (1) power is so vital to security that control of the plant should not be vested in the GRI; and (2) the military services did not want to pay the rates recommended by an FPC expert and approved by CINCFE.

The plant is currently operated by a private company, Gilbert Associates, under contract with the Army. USCAR had planned to enter into similar arrangements with Gilbert Associates. A block of power is made available by the Army to GRI for sale to wholesale distributors. The amount of power thus made available is insufficient to meet the needs of an expanding civilian economy. In effect, the local economy gets what is left over after all military needs have been met. Under existing arrangements, USCAR and GRI could not finance expansion of present facilities to take care of civilian needs, even if they had the necessary funds to do it.

There is no question that the power problem cannot be divorced from security considerations. But it would seem possible better to harmonize security requirements with the needs of the local economy. Certainly, the issue of whether or not the military services pay for power supplied from a plant constructed with funds provided from non-military appropriations does not involve security. U. S. control over

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the plant could be retained by vesting title in USCAR as trustee for the people of the Ryukyus. This could be done without in any way altering existing operating arrangements.

We would suggest the following steps with respect to the power plant: (1) transfer title to a Government corporation controlled by USCAR; (2) authorize the corporation to retain its receipts; (3) develop and install a commercial accounting system for the corporation following principles and standards generally applicable to public utilities; (4) charge all customers, including the military services, USCAR and GRI, for power or services furnished by the corporation in accordance with standard rates approved by CINCFE; (5) calculate rates to cover all costs of operating and maintaining the plant, including depreciation; and (6) continue to operate the plant through a management contract with a recognized private concern.

Land Claims

The area of Okinawa is 890,550 acres of which 82,150 are arable. Almost all of the military activities are on the southern half of the island which contains a large portion of the arable land. There are 45,856 acres currently required for military use of which 20,000 are valuable arable land. Thus, approximately 25% of the arable land in Okinawa will be retained for military use.

Congress in 1951, 1952, and 1953 appropriated funds for the payment of rent for the land utilized by the military. It was proposed to negotiate twenty year leases with the Okinawan landowners through the GRI. This program was a complete failure for a number of reasons, including the fact that the owners regarded the valuations placed on the land as much too low. The Deputy Governor has now recommended legislation to authorize the purchase of 40,000 acres which it is expected will be used by the military as long as the U. S. has bases in Okinawa.

Unsettled land claims constitute the single most important current source of friction between the U. S. authorities and the Okinawans. It is believed that a mutually satisfactory solution can be developed, but additional legislative authority will be required. The Department of Defense expects to submit to the Bureau in the near future a draft of legislation dealing with the settlement of land claims.

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SECURITY CLASSIFICATION (If any)

DISPOSITION FORM

FILE NO. 601.1 ENGLE

SUBJECT Date of Taking for Valuation Purposes in Condemnation Proceedings

TO OCAMG

FROM OCofEngrs

DATE JUN 18 1954

COMMENT NO. 1 Whalen/71470

1. Reference is made to Comment 2 dated 15 March 1954, file 601.1 ENGKL, subject: Questions Concerning the Lease or Acquisition of Land Required for the Use of the US Forces in the Ryukyu Islands.

2. In accordance with the request of 15 June 1954 from Mr. H. Wohl of your office, the following brief memorandum is furnished with reference to the date of taking for valuation purposes.

3. The federal rule is settled that valuation of property is to be as of the date of taking (U.S. v. Miller, 317 U.S. 369, 374 (1943)); Danforth v. United States, 308 U.S. 271, 283 (1939)); Reichelderfer v. Quinn, 287 U.S. 315, 323 (1932)); Brooks-Scanlon Corp. v. U.S., 265 U.S. 106, 123 (1924)), or the date of the award if there has been no taking prior to that time (Carleck v. U.S., 53 F. 2d 926, 927 - App. D. C. 1931).

4. The date of taking is a matter of substance rather than procedure and, therefore, in federal condemnation proceedings is determined by federal law without regard to local practice (U.S. v. 150.29 Acres in Milwaukee Co., Wisc., 135 F. 2d 878, 880 - C.C.A. 7 1943).

5. The federal rule is that there has been a "taking" for valuation purposes whenever one of the following has occurred: A taking of title by filing a declaration of taking (40 U.S.C. 258a), a taking of possession (Andersen v. U.S., 179 F. 2d 281 - C.A. 5, 1950, cert. den., 339 U.S. 965 - 1950), or equivalent interference with the property or exercise of dominion over it (U.S. v. Cress), 243 U.S. 316 - 1917; N.C.R. Co. v. Lee, 260 U.S. 16 - 1922). However, the parties may agree to use a different date (U.S. v. 17,280 Acres in Saunders Co., 57 F. Supp. 745, 747 - Neb. 1944).

6. When the taking has not occurred at the date of the award, the nearest practicable date to that of the taking is the date of the award itself (Carleck v. U.S. supra). In a trial de novo on appeal from a commissioners' award, it is usually held that the value is to be determined as of the time of the new trial when there has been no taking (Gillam v. State, 95 S.W. 2d 1019; II Lewis, Eminent Domain, 3d ed. 1909, 1225; II Nichols, Eminent Domain, 2d ed. 1917, 1150).

7. If condemnor abandons the proceedings, the owner is entitled to compensation for the possession actually enjoyed (Sec. 122, Subsec. E, Federal Condemnation Manual).

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601.1 ENGLE

8. Where United States is in possession under a lease up to the time of filing a declaration of taking to acquire fee title, valuation is as of the date of taking title rather than the date of taking possession. (U.S. v. 2,02 Acres in New Rochelle, 51 F. Supp. 56, 58 N.Y. 1943).

9. Since value is to be determined as of the time when the property is taken, the evidence must relate to that time, and evidence of value at a different time is immaterial (Bowie Lumber Co. v. United States, 155 F. 2d 225, 229 - C.C.A. 5, 1946).

FOR THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS:

George J. Meese

Acting [illegible] Engineers
for [illegible]

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CAMG DEPTAR WASH DC

CINCFE TOKYO JAPAN

963171

DEPGOV USCAR OKINAWA RI

16 June 1954 CONFIDENTIAL

ROUTINE ROUTINE

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C-68363 Confidential

Subj: Land Acquisition In the R.I.

From CAMG. Ref C-68363, 11 Jun 54

Import of review "legal determination of date of taking", para 2, ref msg not rpt not understood here. Rqst clarification including specification US or foreign laws deemed applicable in establishing pertinent valuation date.

Note: C-68363 is DA IN 64585, 11 Jun 54

DISTRIBUTION: Engrs, JAG, G-4

Memo for Record:

CINCFE advised by C-68363, (DA IN 64585, 11 Jun 54) that a review would be undertaken of appraised land values in the Ryukyus for the acquisition of fee or easement, which review would require a minimum of 60 days. CINCFE advised that the review would also include "legal determination of date of taking". Since the import of the ref quote is not understood here, radio to CINCFE rqsts clarification to include specification of US or foreign laws deemed applicable in establishing pertinent valuation date.

Coordination: Engrs, JAG, G4

Comeback 2C56X Mr Wohl

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Henry Wohl/mlm

CAECO CAMG

Declassification date cannot now be determined.

76782

JACK P. NAPIER, LT COL DA
Deputy Chief, Economics Division
Civil Affairs and Military Govt

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INCOMING TELEGRAM Department of State

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CAMS

Control: 7891
Rec'd: June 16, 1954 8:28 a.m.

FROM: Naha

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 83, June 15.

SENT TOKYO 138, REPEATED INFORMATION DEPARTMENT 830.

Reference Tokyo JOINT WEEKA 20.

Deputy Governor considerably concerned implication Item 7 Tokyo JOINT WEEKA 20 regarding acquisition land Okinawa by US military. Deputy Governor desires nothing prevent acquisition plans being laid before Congress soonest and therefore desires clarify local developments. All land now occupied was first condemned under authority existing ordinances. Therefore new acquisition plans no radical departure from existing procedure. Change is Department of Army proposal to pay for land under superficies plan whereby US gains possession for unlimited. But assures that in future should land be released return to original owner guaranteed. It is believed this approach may be more palatable Okinawans as evidences Higa milder statement reported Tokyo despatch 1578, May 24. Higa briefed somewhat Army intentions not yet released general public. In any event land owners will always be dissatisfied with any evaluation set by US appraisers and politicos could not reasonably be expected endorse land values or land exchanges and remain in public good graces. Deputy Governor has requested CINCFE pass his pertinent telegram to Embassy.

MESSAGE UNSIGNED

GB:MD

NOTE: 20 is DA IN 60298 (22 May 54) G2
Other ref not identified.

ACTION: STATE, (ARMY G4)

INFO: G3, G2, OSA, JCS, CSA, ENG, COMPT

DA IN 65851 (17 Jun 54)

dwh/1

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UNITED STATES CIVIL ADMINISTRATION OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS
Office of The Deputy Governor
APO 719

and

HEADQUARTERS RYUKYUS COMMAND
Office of the Commanding General
APO 331

RCCS

16 June 1954

SUBJECT: Acquisition of Land for Construction of Facilities Outside of Military Installations

TO: Governor of the Ryukyu Islands, APO 500
Commanding General, U. S. Army Forces, Far East, APO 343
Commander, Twentieth Air Force, APO 239
Civil Administrator, U. S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands, APO 719
District Engineer, Okinawa Engineer District, APO 331
Commander, U. S. Naval Facilities, APO 235

1. Land essential for the construction of facilities outside of military installations through United States appropriations (including GARIOA) and which benefit the Ryukyuans and/or the Ryukyuan economy will, if not otherwise provided for by the Government of the Ryukyu Islands, be paid for by the Government of the Ryukyu Islands from funds available to them from government owned commercial facilities provided through GARIOA funds at land prices established by Ryukyuan Government appraisals as approved by the Deputy Governor in those cases where the land is municipal or privately owned. Where lands under the control of the Deputy Governor or of the United States are involved, no payments for land utilized for facilities which also benefit the United States need be considered. The determination as to whether a facility is beneficial to the Ryukyuans or the Ryukyuan economy will be made jointly by the Deputy Governor, Ryukyu Islands, and the Commanding General, Ryukyus Command.

2. In those cases where a facility to be constructed outside of military installations does not benefit the Ryukyuans or the Ryukyuan economy, the land necessary for housing the facility will be acquired by the United States at prices determined through United States appraisals wherein municipal or privately owned lands are involved.

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3. Acquisition of land areas for the following facilities have been determined to be a responsibility of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands:

FACILITY

a. Steam Power Plant and Transmission Lines

b. Roads and Highways

(1) GARIOA funded (includes portions of 1, 5, 8, 10, 13, 16, 20, 24, 30, 44, outside military installations)

(2) MCA funded

(a) Route 3 from Kokuba Bridge to North boundary Naha Air Base

(b) Route 30 from Delaware Street to Route 13

(c) Route 1 from Nagato Bridge to Route 6 to ASA entrance from Route 1

(d) 16 from 13 to 24

(e) 5 from 30 to 34

(f) 40 from 1 to 28 and 28 from 40 to 5

(g) 1 from 6 to Nago

(h) 6 from 13 to 1

(i) 13 from Yaka to 108

(j) 34 from 1 to 5

(k) 7 from 3 to 11, and 11 from 7 to 44 or by-pass for Kokuba Bridge to 44

(l) 44 from 13 to B uckmerville

(m) 1 from Onna to 108

c. GARIOA houses (200) Machinato

d. OHC Houses (438)

e. Radio Station

f. Refrigeration and Ice Plant

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g. Port Terminal Area (harbor improvements, 9 warehouses, terminal building, Board of Trade building)

h. GRI Administration Building

i. Warehouses (Naha)

j. Naha Water Supply System

k. Buckmerville-Chinen Water System

l. POL Facilities (Caltex)

m. Legislature Building

4. Monetary relief by the provision of funds for payment of facilities listed as a, b(1), c and d in paragraph 3 above has been requested of the United States Government.

/s DAD Ogden
/t D. A. D. OGDEN
Major General, USA
Deputy Governor, Ryukyu Islands
and
Commanding General, Ryukyus Command

Copy to: G-4
AG
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NO REGRADING DATE OR EVENT CAN BE GIVEN AT THIS TIME. THIS DOCUMENT WILL BE REVIEWED ON THE 1 OF APRIL AND 1st OF OCTOBER OF CH YEAR FOR POSSIBLE REGRADING ACTION. YOUR HEADQUARTERS WILL BE NOTIFIED OF ANY REGRADING ACTION TAKEN.

RCCA-RS 601 LAND ACQUISITION

CA RS 13 Sep 54
G & L
E & F

1. Reference is made to letter, RCCS, Subject: Acquisition of Land for Construction of Facilities Outside of Military Installations, dispatched under the dual Rycom-Deputy Governor heading, dated 16 June 1954, in which delegations are made between the United States (military services) and the GRI as to acquisition of land for certain constructed facilities. It is felt that while the policy set forth in the first two paragraphs of that letter is reasonable, the third paragraph specifying certain land areas appears to be inconsistent with the policy therein proclaimed and the delegations are not entirely appropriate and warrant the reconsideration of the Deputy-Governor. This is believed to be the result of inadequate information on the status of the facilities concerned rather than intended departure from the stated policy.

2. In reference to determining which specific lands are to be acquired or paid for by the GRI, paragraph 1 of referenced letter states in part: "Where lands under the control of the Deputy Governor or of the United States are involved, no payments for land utilized for facilities which also benefit the United States need be considered." This is as it should be. However, the list of facilities for which GRI should procure land (paragraph 3) is not altogether in consonance with it.

3. There is no doubt as to the propriety of the GRI and/or other Ryukyuan entities acquiring land for the facilities indicated below:

a. Radio Station

The studio building is located on the campus of the University of the Ryukyus and the land occupied by the transmitter at Kakazu has been purchased by the GRI. The university campus grounds are partly municipally owned, partly prefectural, and partly private (King's land). Inasmuch as the radio station has been made the property of the University Foundation, this land acquisition problem is for the Foundation to resolve.

b. Refrigeration and Ice Plant

Negotiations are now in progress whereby the landowners will be awarded stock in the Ryukyus Fishing Company equitable to the value of the respective plots.

c. Port Terminal Area

(Harbor improvements, nine warehouses, terminal building, Board of Trade building). These facilities have been or will be transferred to native government entities, whose responsibility it is to procure the land.

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d. Administration Building (USCAR-GRI Executive Building)
This is prefectural land of which no purchase or rental is necessary.

e. Warehouses (Naha)
These buildings are included in the Port Terminal area mentioned above.

f. Naha Water Supply System
This rehabilitated system is the property of Naha City which has provided for all land acquisition, most of which had been acquired in prewar years.

g. POL Facilities (Caltex)
This land is being leased by the OKED in behalf of USCAR. Rentals will be paid out of profits from the POL operations.

h. Legislative Building
This is almost entirely prefectural land. The GRI arranged acquisition of essential privately-owned land before construction of the building was started.

4. In addition to the facilities listed above, the following are facilities not listed in the letter cited in paragraph 1, for which land acquisition is a GRI and/or USCAR responsibility, and is pending:

a. CI&E Information Centers (Naha, Ishikawa, Nago, Hirara and Ishigaki)
All except Ishikawa and Naha are on municipal land for which no rents are currently paid. The Naha center is located on Sho (King's) land, for which no rents have been requested. The private owner at Ishikawa is now seeking rent payment for his land. CI&E Department is initiating a request to have this land negotiated for by OKED as with POL facilities, with payment to be made by USCAR out of Project 166 GARIOA.

b. CI&E Residence (Nago)
This house, constructed as quarters for CI&E personnel operating the information center, is situated on Nago City land. If it is determined that Nago City desires rent, action will be taken similar to that for the Information Center.

5. Roads and Highways
The roads and highway routes as referred to in Par 3b of reference letter were designed and constructed primarily to accommodate U. S. requirements. It is considered that GARIOA funds were utilized because of the benefits to the Ryukyuan economy through improved roads. There previously existed a road net-work,

319-00062-00014-003-161 沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

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Authority NND957486
By KH NARA Date 08-24-05

the land under which is prefecturally and/or municipally-owned. Normally GARIOA or Ryukyuan government funds would have been utilized to make road improvements within the limits of existing rights-of-way, with few exceptions where local governments may have desired changing grade or alignment requiring additional rights-of-way which such local governments would have obtained. The U.S. Forces requirements for the paved road-network outside of U. S. installations has necessitated extensive changes in width on practically all routes, and on some, major changes in grade and alignment (such as routes #1, 5, 8, 10, 16, 24 , 13 and 30); all thereby substantially increasing rights-of-way requirements on what is generally referred to by Rycom as the "military road-network". There is little question but that the local governments would not have requested (even if given the opportunity when these routes were constructed) any four-lane highways with alignment and grades such as Route #1 now has. The benefits afforded the Ryukyuan economy are recognized and it is reasonable to expect that native governments should own the rights-of-way for public thoroughfares in any country. However, since the additional rights-of-way required for these highways were primarily necessitated by construction accomplished to meet U. S. requirements, and a sudden drain on USCAR or GRI financial resources of the magnitude required by this program would at least temporarily "hamstring" this present rehabilitation and governmental support program, it seems reasonable that a request be made to the Department of Army for budgeting a specific appropriation to assist the GRI in the acquisition of additional lands required for public thoroughfares to meet U. S. requirements on Okinawa. An extensive study conducted by GRI this year of land currently used, but not legally acquired for the existing public road-network reports that 1,881,962 tsubo (about 1537 acres) are concerned. The cost for such acquisition (by purchase) is estimated by the GRI at ¥537,085,206 (about $4,475,710). This appears rather high, but as GRI will be the acquiring organization and as no authoritative evidence is available to the contrary, the estimate cannot be effectively contraverted at this time. For these reasons, it is recommended that a minimum appropriation of $1,000,000 be made available as an assist to the GRI to start this program.

a. In order to eliminate increased animosity toward the U. S. by Ryukyuan landowners, it is imperative that compensation for the use of these properties be made at the earliest practicable date. Owners of these lands outside U. S. installations have received no land rent for the period 1 Jul 50 through 30 Jun 54, while their neighbors owning land within U. S. installations are being paid for their lands. USCAR is almost daily receiving petitions and other requests from these landowners for the U. S. to compensate them for their properties and they anticipate U. S. payment.

b. It is recommended that while the responsibility for acquisition of rights-of-way for public thoroughfares shall rest with local governments, the

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U. S. should endeavor to assist the GRI in this very sizable land acquisition problem, particularly since most of the problem is brought about by the fact that the U. S. constructed the roads primarily to meet its own requirements and without first or at any time, obtaining rights-of-way.

6. Procurement of land for the facilities listed below has been designated as a responsibility of the GRI in the above-referenced letter. This is not, however, considered proper in the light of actual purposes served by these facilities; and is not in accordance with the criteria stated in the letter itself, as is pointed out in paragraph 2, above.

a. Steam Power Plant and Transmission Lines
These facilities were placed in the custody of the Army and are operated by the Army even though constructed with GARIOA funds, primarily because they are considered to be of vital necessity to the military establishment and its operation. For emergencies, the electrical output is applied first to military requirements with Ryukyuan consumption taking second precedence. Land procurement for these facilities should be a responsibility of the Ryukyuan economy only if these facilities are transferred to Ryukyuan ownership and control. However, if it is determined that the importance of these facilities to the military and its mission is such that they must remain Army-operated, the land essential thereto should be acquired under the military land rental program. Power distributed to Ryukyuan consumers is currently considered as a return on the GARIOA outlay for the plant and transmission lines, and has no relationship to land usage.

b. GARIOA Houses (200) Machinato
These houses serve only as dependent houses for U. S. Forces; are under the control of the Billeting Office, Ryccm; and are undistinguishable from some of the other houses within the same fenced area. No benefits accrue to the Ryukyuan economy from these houses, and no justification can be seen, (especially in light of the policy quoted in paragraph 2 above) as to why the payment of rentals should not be made for military use since 1 July 1950 under the military land acquisition program. A plan has been forwarded to higher headquarters for the block rental of the houses in this area by the Army, but even under this plan, rentals would be paid through the military program so that the pendency of this arrangement has no bearing on the military obligations. This area is rapidly developing into a trouble spot as no payments of rental have been made and favorable action is highly recommended.

c. OHC Houses (438)
The remark in paragraph b, above, may be applied in principle here. The same position was taken when the DG-CG submitted block rental proposal 6 Oct 53, now at DA level for approval and funding action. The OHC is collecting

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rentals on the houses themselves, but inasmuch as they are designated specifically as military dependent quarters and may not be used for other purposes, it is considered that the Army should acquire the land.

d. Bucknerville-Chinen Water System

The application of GARIOA funds for water facilities in this area was originally based on the premise that USCAR personnel were billeted there (along with other units). However, at approximately the time when the system was completed, USCAR personnel were removed from the area. Inasmuch as the Chinen area is utilized exclusively by CSU, and Bucknerville is a military housing area (as in c above), this land acquisition appears to appropriately be an Army responsibility. The local economy receives no return from this system. This property is listed for a Board recommendation as to ownership, together with other properties in which 2 or more agencies have equities.

7. The following additional problems, though not directly connected with the instant land acquisition directive, are pertinent considerations in the adjustment of overall equities between the military and the Ryukyuan economy, and are mentioned here for the purpose of reflecting several inequities which exist, with the view of precluding further multiplicity of such conditions. For adjustment of these and other properties in which several agencies have equities, a Board of Officers was appointed 20 Oct 53 to review, determine share of interests, and recommend measures to Deputy Governor to resolve. This Board, consisting of Rycom, OKED and USCAR members has to date made no report.

a. Forestry Bureau Experimental Station (Naha Air Base)

This consists of several buildings constructed by the GRI and a plant nursery located within the Naha Air Base area. At the time this project was commenced, USCAR(then MG) was assured by the Air Force that the land (which is prefecturally-owned) would not be required for other purposes. It was then indicated that the entire Naha Base was only a temporary facility as far as the United States is concerned. Present plans which are being implemented require that land for military construction. The necessity for removal not only interrupts the operation of this facility which is vitally essential in the development of plants and soil conservation for the Ryukyus, but voids a good deal of the work now in progress. Because of this and because of the fact that the Air Force is the party desiring the removal, it is believed that military funds should rightfully be provided therefor.

b. GRI-Constructed House (Futema)

This dwelling was constructed at Futema as an office-residence for a public health physician, and has since been included in the master plan site, picked up on Post Engineer records as "found on post", and assigned building

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number T-600, Rycom area 1-19. It is currently used as a military dependent dwelling. The Army has procured the land here as part of the master plan, but has made no reimbursement for the structure which it is using. This reimbursement should be effected.

c. Annex Buildings (Camp Kue)

USCAR formerly maintained its headquarters at Camp Kue. In 1950, 65 butler-type structures, 20' x 48', were imported with GARIOA funds, of which eight were utilized to construct an annex to the Camp Kue administration buildings as an office for USCAR. GARIOA funds were utilized by the Post Engineer for the construction work and materials. Shortly after completion of this structure, USCAR moved its headquarters to Naha, relinquishing use of this structure to the Army, except for the concrete vault located in the center of the building, which is still utilized by USCAR's Funding Officer (and has recently been shared with the Army's 176th Finance Disbursing Officer). This situation is presently satisfactory. However, at such time as this structure is replaced by a permanent facility, it will be only equitable that the Army provide an adequate vault elsewhere as a replacement for this one.

d. Butler Buildings (32)

Of the 65 prefabricated buildings mentioned above, thirty-two were utilized by the Army strictly for its own purposes without reimbursement. This was and is not in accordance with GARIOA appropriation acts and the implementation policies established by Congress, Bureau of the Budget, Comptroller General, and Department of the Army, but was directed by the then Deputy Governor-Commanding General, Rycom. These buildings had been purchased by DA under the justification that they were required for warehousing and distributing GARIOA imports for the Ryukyuan economy. The majority of these structures have probably deteriorated beyond economical usefulness by this time and perhaps no direct reimbursement can be effected.

8. The letter cited in paragraph 1 should be revised so as to remove from the GRI, the requirement for making unwarranted and improper expenditures. This is of paramount concern to USCAR, CAMG, and Congress itself, inasmuch as annual GARIOA aid has diminished to a point less than the annual economic deficit, and counterpart funds are being depleted. The use of GARIOA funds for construction was approved by Congress only on the basis that the facilities so constructed would be sources of continuing revenue to the Ryukyuan economy. It has been repeatedly pointed out from Washington that the use of GARIOA funds for strictly military purposes, or for purposes which realize no return to the Ryukyuan economy would contravene the fundamental purpose of the act itself and would

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319-00062-00014-003-166

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Authority NND 963426
By LL NARA Date 08-24-05

SECRET

127°10′ 15′ 30′ 45′ 128°00′ 15′ 128°26′

26°57′ 45′ 30′ 15′ 26°07′

IZENA IS.

HEDO CAPE

AKA CAPE

AKAMARUNO CAPE

KATSUSENO CAPE

GINAN CAPE

IE IS.

Ie Island Airfield

IE

BISE CAPE

KOURI IS.

UNTEN H.B.R.

SHANA BAY

MOTOSU

OKUMA

OBO

KATENA HBR.

SESOKE IS.

AGUNI IS.

EAST CHINA SEA

NAGO

OKINAWA ISLAND

PHILIPPINE SEA

KEY

OUTLINE	
BLACK	ARMY LEASED
RED	TO BE LEASED BY MARINES
BLUE	TO BE BOUGHT BY MARINES
GREEN	PREFECTUAL LANDS
SHADING	
BLUE	PERMANENT CAMP SITE
RED	TRAINING SITE
X-HATCH	
RED	TEMPORARY CAMP SITE

HINOKO SITE

1 ARTY REGT (-)	155	2028
1 TK BN	46	806
1 4.5 RKT BATRY	4	79
TOTAL	405	2913

MATSUDA SITE

1 INF REGT	179	3721
TOTAL	179	3721

EASLEY RANGE

1 INF REGT	179	3721
1 MAG (HR)(-)	136	887
1 VMO SQUAD	40	144
TOTAL	355	4722

TENGAN

ADC GROUP	5	20
ENGR BN	45	943
SVC SUPP ELMT	13	280
TOTAL	63	1243

TENGAN SITE

1 ENGR BN	45	943
1 HQ BN	135	994
1 MT BN (-CO)	21	291
1 MED BN (-CO)	60	454
1 SEVC REGT(R)	78	1539
TOTAL	339	4221

WHITE BEACH SITE

1 SP BN	34	520
1 AMPH TRAC BN (-)	83	712
1 AMPH ARMD TRAC CO(-)	5	123
1 AMPH TRK CO (-)	6	179
TOTAL	78	1534

KAWASAKI
1 INF BN 47 1063

NAKUNJA
1 INF REGT (-BN) 131 2610

NSHAHARA
1 SHORE PARTY GRP CO 9 209

WHITE BEACH
1 ARTY BN 42 592

KIMMU CAPE

BOLO CAPE

Jima

ISHICHA

Yontan Airfield

TENGAN

KADENA

CHIBANA

AWASE

Kadena Airfield

MAKIBARU

KUE

AWASHI

Hedana

HIJA

HEANZA IS.

HIKA

HAMAHIKA

WHITE BEACH

KUBA

TSUGEN JIMA

MACHINATO

NAHA HBR.

NAHA

SHURI

SAKIBARU CAPE

BUCKNER BAY

YONABARU

Naha Airfield

CHINEN

KUTAKA

KUTAKA IS.

ITOMAN

NAGUSUKU

ZAMAMI IS.

KURO IS.

HATE IS.

NAKA IS.

MAE IS.

GISHIBE IS.

YAKABI IS.

KIBI IS.

AMA

AKA IS.

TOKASHIKI

TOKASHIKI IS.

KUBA IS.

GERUMA IS.

AHARE

KERAMA - RETTO

OKINAWA

CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 METERS

5 0 5

MILES

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
Military Intelligence Section
General Staff

SECRET

SECRET

SECRET

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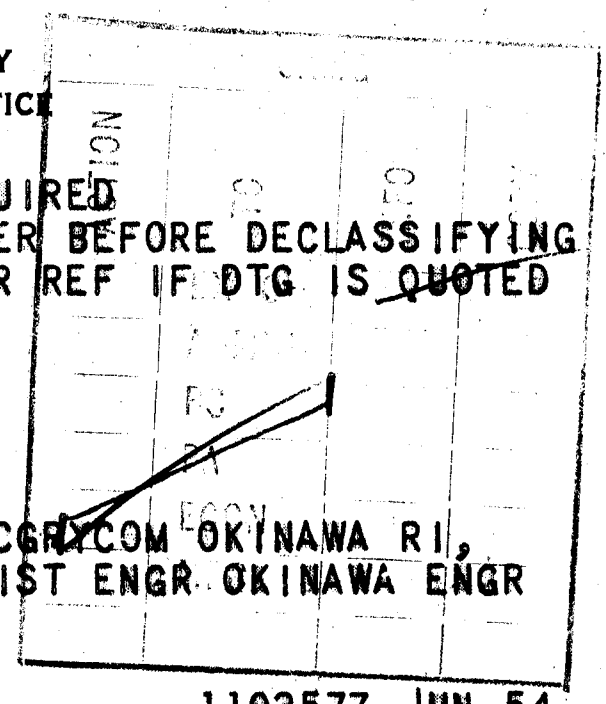
MESSAGE

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
STAFF COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE

CONFIDENTIAL
DEFERRED

PARAPHRASE NOT REQUIRED
CONSULT CRYPTOCENTER BEFORE DECLASSIFYING
NO UNCLASS REPLY OR REF IF DTG IS QUOTED



FROM: CINCFE TOKYO JAPAN FROM J4

TO : DEPTAR WASH DC

INFO: CGAFFE MAIN CP ZAMA JAPAN, CGRYCOM OKINAWA RI, DEP GOV RY IS OKINAWA RI, DIST ENGR OKINAWA ENGR DISTR OKINAWA RI

NR : C-68363 110357Z JUN 54

Ref: Msg DeptAr DA 961791, 19 May 54.

1. Action on ref msg has been ref to CG AFFE for prep of req rev.

2. Est that rev rept, incl appraisal of fee and easement as well as legal deter of date of taking, will require a min of 60 days.

3. Advice will be furn as to status on 1 Aug 54.

Subj: Ryukyus Land Acquisition

ACTION: CAMG

INFO : ENG, G4, JAG

DA IN 64585 (11 Jun 54) vps/11

OCS FORM 1 AUG. 51 375-2 REPLACES OCS FORM 375-2, 1 MAR 51, WHICH MAY BE USED.

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Authority NND957486
By RH NARA Date 08-24-05

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION (If any)

CONFIDENTIAL

DISPOSITION FORM

FILE NO.	SUBJECT
JAGA 1954/294	Acquisition of Real Property in the Ryukyu Islands

TO	FROM	DATE	COMMENT NO. 1
Chief of Civil Affairs & Military Government	The Judge Advocate General	1 JUN 1954	Lt Pavia/78990

1. Reference is made to the informal request of a representative of your office (Mr. Wohl, Ext. 76782) that this office revise a draft bill authorizing the United States to acquire real property in the Ryukyu Islands and for other purposes, prepared by Headquarters, Far East Command.

2. A copy of subject draft bill, as revised, is inclosed herewith.

3. It is to be noted that subject proposed legislation may with propriety be enacted either as a separate act or as part of a Department of Defense Appropriation Act or Supplemental Appropriation Act.

4. Subject disposition form and draft bill are classified Confidential pursuant to the informal request of the named representative of your office.

FOR THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL:

Robert H. McCaw

ROBERT H. McCAW
Colonel, JAGC
Chief, Military Affairs Division

1 Incl
Cpy revised dft bill

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DD FORM 1 FEB 50 96 REPLACES NME FORM 96, 1 OCT 48, WHICH MAY BE USED.

16—54801-8 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

319-00062-00014-003-170

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By RH NARA Date 08-24-05

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A B I L L

Making appropriations for the acquisition of real property in the Ryukyu Islands and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representative of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to remain available until expended, for the following purposes, namely:

(a) For the acquisition by the Secretary of Defense or his designee for the United States of America by purchase, donation, exchange, condemnation, or otherwise, improved or unimproved lands and interests in land, and temporary use thereof, $14,713,000, of which not to exceed $458,000 may be expended for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands underlying facilities constructed with funds provided for government and relief in occupied areas. The lands, and interests therein, and temporary use thereof, may be acquired, and the funds hereby appropriated may be expended for their acquisition, without regard to Sections 355, 1136, 3648 and 3734 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, upon certificate by the Governor of the Ryukyu Islands or his successor that the title is valid or that any infirmities therein will not jeopardize the interests of the United States.

(b) For expenditure by the Secretary of Defense or his designee for the construction of schools, hospitals, roads, water and minimal electric power facilities on Yaeyama Gunto, $2,700,000, of which not to exceed $700,000 may be expended to assist in the resettlement of emigrants from the Island of Okinawa to Yaeyama Gunto, without regard to the provisions of subsection 401(b) of the act of 14 July 1952 (66 Stat 606,624).

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By RH NARA Date 08.24.05

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

For [illegible]

SENT TO Amembassy [illegible]

46

Land

Your 2854

Proposed Civil Administration directive provides Property for use U. S. Government agencies will be acquired by purchase or lease negotiated with owners, and when funds authorized for purpose use for so long as needed by U. S. may be procured, full compensation in amount of appraised value of property being made initially to owners. Military is paying annual rental of 6 per cent appraised value but some owners refuse to accept. Military considering proposal to Congress appropriation 1½ million for outright purchase necessary easements for use U. S. Outcome uncertain. Japanese should be told outright purchase necessary easements where owners unwilling to lease under consideration by Military.

L:L/FE:C Snow:lml 5/26/54 L/FE -C.S. Snow

FE:NA - Mrs Greene

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By RH NARA Date 08.24.05

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

For Mr. Wohl - please see me

25 May

Rec'd 1515 hrs 1 June 54 H Wohl

SENT TO Amembassy TOKYO

[redacted]

Land

Your 2854

Proposed Civil Administration directive provides Property for use U. S. Government agencies will be acquired by purchase or lease negotiated with owners, and when funds authorized for purpose ~~use~~ for so long as needed by U. S. may be procured, full compensation in amount of appraised value of property being made initially to owners. Military is paying annual rental of 6 per cent appraised value but some owners refuse to accept. Military considering propose to Congress appropriation 14 million for outright purchase necessary easements for use U. S. Outcome uncertain. Japanese should be told outright purchase necessary easements where owners unwilling to lease under consideration by Military.

L:L/FE:CESnow:lml 5/26/54 L/FE -C.E. Snow

FE:NA - Mrs Greene

Hange
Allen
no file

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By RH NARA Date 08.24.05

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Authority NND957486
By RH NARA Date 08-24-05

FROM: AMERICAN EMBASSY TOKYO DESP NO. 1578

TO: DEPT STATE, WASHINGTON

SUBJ: Bi-Weekly Political Notes from Japan, May 7 - May 24, 1954

VI. OKINAWA LAND PROBLEM

23. The question of whether the United States military intends to purchase or condemn land needed for military installations on Okinawa continues to be one of the main subjects for public and private discussion in the Ryukyu Islands. Local speculation on the question reached its peak in late April and early May when the newspapers carried reports from Washington that the land purchase question was under consideration by the U. S. Congress. News reports and editorial comment from Okinawa during the past month have violently opposed any system by which the U. S. might attempt to purchase or condemn Okinawan land for military use instead of continuing the present practice of leasing the land they require. The leaders of each of the three Ryukyuan political parties, including Chief Executive HIGA, have declared their opposition to such a plan. HIGA's protest was more mildly worded than the others and expressed the opinion that perhaps the U. S. intended "payment of rentals for indefinite use of the land" rather than acquisition of fee title.

24. The Embassy was recently approached on the question by officials of the Foreign Ministry who indicated Japan's interest in the reports and the possibility that should such "purchases" be attempted, the Japanese Government might be forced to register an official protest based on its residual sovereignty rights in the Ryukyus. (JJC)

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MESSAGE

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
STAFF COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE

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PARAPHRASE NOT REQUIRED
NO UNCLASS REPLY OR REF
IF DTG IS QUOTED

STATE DEPT MSG

FROM: USAMBASSADOR TOKYO JAPAN FROM SANA SGD ALLISON

TO : SECY OF STATE WASH DC

NR : 2867 JOINT WEEKA 20 21/2 PM MAY 54
REC'D BY STATE 21 MAY 54

Text on following pages.

ACTION: G2

INFO: G3, JIC, PSYWAR, CAMG

DA IN 60298 (22 May 54) cbf/6

27

OCS FORM 375-2 1 AUG. 51 REPLACES OCS FORM 375-2, 1 MAR 51, WHICH MAY BE USED.

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Authority NND957486
By RH NARA Date 08-24-05

...MING TELEGRAM *Department of State*

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19
Action

Control: 9726
Rec'd: May 21, 1954
6:19 a.m.

OLI
Info
SAE
FE
SMSA
OCB
USIA
CIA
OSD
ARMY
AIR
NAVY

FROM: Tokyo

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 2867, May 21, 2 P.M.

SENT DEPARTMENT 2867. POUCHED TO BANGKOK, COLOMBO, DJAKARTA, KABUL, KARACHI, LONDON, NEW DELHI, MANILA, MOSCOW, RANGOON, SAIGON, SEOUL, TAIPEI, HONG KONG, SINGAPORE.

JOINT WEEKA NO. 20 FROM SANA

POLITICAL

1. Merger maneuvers: Meetings continue between dissident Liberals and Progressives, but Yoshida and inner circle remain cool. Progressive merger plan reportedly approved by Shigemitsu offers cooperation in Diet to secure passage pending legislation, calls for resignation Yoshida Cabinet immediately thereafter and formation of new party, not coalition.

Comment: Progressive Party insistence on Yoshida resignation is now biggest stumbling block to realization any merger immediate future. Smart money still on Yoshida to ride out situation until end Diet session and make trip. However, merger movement has gathered momentum and, barring unforeseen developments, some sort realignment of conservative forces by fall seems virtually assured.

2. Pending legislation: Twin defense bills, naval vessel transfer agreement (signed by foreign Minister and Ambassador May 14), secrets preservation bill, and police bill passed by Lower House still await Upper House action. Controversial education bill watered down by Upper House amendments and returned to Lower House.

SANA comment: Informal decision already made by Liberal leaders to request further extension current Diet session and probable it will be voted. Diet members to whom Embassy officers have talked believe secrets bill and police bill almost certain to be amended by Upper House requiring further deliberations in Lower House for which sufficient time does not remain. Defense bills probably will escape amendment and be approved in view government's assurances Japanese troops will not be used overseas. Doubtful whether government forces able obtain necessary two-thirds majority Lower House to over-ride Upper House revisions education bill and probable it will pass as amended.

/Communist leader

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3. Communist leader acquitted: Saneki Matsumoto, Communist leader arrested last year on charge of violating occupation-sponsored organizations control ordinance, was acquitted May 19 by Tokyo District Court. Matsumoto is one of seven party leaders who went underground in June, 1950. Only he and Shoichi Kasuga, recently released after serving prison term, have been apprehended.

Comment: Court ruled Justice Ministry had no constitutional authority require Matsumoto to report under organizations control ordinance and held investigation should have been conducted by police. Further said no concrete evidence Matsumoto engaged "secret activities".

Precedental decision may bring other underground Communists out of hiding. Certain to be exploited by JCP as major victory their cause.

4. FUKURYU MARU: No significant developments re settlement FUKURYU MARU problems. Press continues publish sensational alarms re long range nuclear effects.

Ascribing change to lifting of Pacific "warning area," set up in conjunction with 1954 series of thermonuclear tests, Foreign Office advised Embassy on May 20 that research vessel SHUNKOTSU MARU would arrive at Wake Island on May 25, a week earlier than date previously given. At same time Embassy was given a revised list of vessel's requirements at Wake.

Seemed probable that the two AEC scientists who had planned to join the expedition at Wake would not be able change plans in time to meet new schedule.

SANA comment: Expedition has appeared very poorly organized and captain of vessel has indicated to Embassy his extreme distaste for whole affair.

5. Kyoto School incident: Dispute between educational authorities and leftist-led teachers and students continued at Asahigaoka middle school with separate classes still being given. However, number of students attending "unofficial" classes has dropped.

Comment: Kyoto local teachers union continues draw criticism from all quarters. Although attempts mediation have not gone well, public opinion likely force parties to reach settlement near future.

6. Japan-Korea: May 14 statement by ROK rejecting Foreign Minister Okazaki, bid to reopen stalled talks as "part of Japanese conspiracy to embarrass ROK" killed any chances opening discussions immediate future.

Comment: Misunderstanding of radio reports Okazaki's statement may have caused ROK action. Japanese officials remain highly skeptical that ROK ready to begin real negotiations.

/7. Okinawa land

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By RH NARA Date 08-24-05

7. Okinawa land problem: Speculation strong in Okinawa over reports that US Congress plans allow military to purchase or condemn Okinawa land rather than continue lease it.

Comment: Okinawan official and private reaction reported solidly opposed to purchase system. Japanese Government informally showing interest and is expected register protest if US decides compel sales by Okinawans.

ARMY

8. NSF recruiting results: (Reference WEEKA's 16-54 and 19-54) incomplete tabulation of results of NSF spring drive for 28,000 recruits totaled 68,500 applications NSA expects final figure to surpass 70,000.

Comment: Receipt of approximately 70,000 applications or two and one half times number required makes recruiting drive fairly successful. Course of present drive followed usual pattern with large numbers applying toward end of recruitment period. Because drive ran concurrently with controversial defense legislation debates press over-emphasized initial "poor showing". Intelligent analysis of results usually not possible until 7 to 10 days after close of drive but it is evident this recruitment will be least successful of those attempted to date.

9. NSF general officer resignation: On May 15 Assistant Senior Superintendent (Brigadier General) Ryozo Minakawa, Chief, Comptroller Section, First Staff Office, resigned to accept position with MITI. His deputy superintendent 1/CL Takuji Kumagai, former army officer, was named acting chief comptroller.

Comment: Minakawa is third NSF general officer with no previous military experience who has resigned since March 5, 1954 and been succeeded by professional ex-army officer. All three held important positions such as comptroller (Minakawa), chief G-2 (Kosugi) and commandant infantry school (Hamana). Assignment of former officers to these posts indicates definite trend in NSF towards placement of professionally qualified former military personnel in key positions.

10. National Defense Council: On May 20 NSA Director General Kimura explained composition of proposed National Defense Council to Upper House Cabinet Committee. Defense Council will comprise the Prime Minister, Self-Defense Agency chief, Foreign Minister, Finance Minister, MITI, Economic Counsel Board chief as well as the chairman of the Joint Chief's of Staff when required.

Comment: The composition of the NDC as described by Kimura is essentially the same as previously reported. The Self-Defense Agency and Self-Defense Forces bills have not been amended or revised since their approval by the Cabinet and the House of Representatives.

/NAVY-Negative

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NAVY-Negative

AIR-Negative

ALLISON

MFC:JEM

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19 May 1954

CAMG DEPTAR WASH DC

PRIORITY

CINCFE TOKYO JAPAN

x

DEP GOV USCAR OKINAWA RI

DA 511657

Unclassified

961791

From CAMG. Ref DA 511657, 1 May 54

1. Basis of recm funds for acquisition land Ryukyus is land value as of 28 Apr 52. Office Chief of Engineers has advised of rqmt that compensation for land be made on basis of fair market value at the approx time of acquiring title or easement. Copies of Office Chief of Engineers DF indicating rqmt were handcarried J5 and USCAR by Mr Hauge, OCAMG.

2. In view of this rqmt, rqst review of $14,713,000 recm in light of current and prospective land values and advice of findings for use presentation to BOB and Congress.

ENG

DISTR: ~~OCE~~, JAG, G4

M/R: Radio to CINCFE requests review of $14,713,000 recommendation for acquisition of land in the Ryukyus in the light of current and prospective land values and advice of findings for use in presentations to BOB and Congress, in view of requirements concerning compensation for land as stated by Office of Chief of Engineers in DF handcarried to J5 and USCAR by Mr. Hauge on recent TDY.

Coordination: JAG (Lt Pavia, X-77348)- Informed
OCE (Mr. Dame, X-72412)- Concur
G-4 (Lt Col Deason, X-54514)- Concur

1 1

Regrading data can not be determined.

Henry Wohl/wlm

EDWARD W. O'FLAHERTY DA
Acting Chief, Economics Division
Civil Affairs & Military Government

CAECO CAMG

76782

319-00062-00014-003-183

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Dr. Smith's copy

Report of Special Subcommittee (Johnson Committee) Armed Services Committee, House/Rep

OCS OCAMG 3 May 54

In compliance with request for comments and recommendations on paragraphs 7, 9 and 10 of "Conclusions and Recommendations", Report of a Special Subcommittee of the Armed Services Committee, House of Representatives, the following is submitted:

Reference paragraph 7.

So long as any degree of uncertainty exists with respect to the military situation in Korea prudence dictates exercise of the utmost care in developing the projected rehabilitation program. The realistic concept would envisage first, reconstruction of destroyed essential production facilities, then expansion in required but formerly neglected fields such as mining and limited power, after which further industrial development would depend upon the trend of the politico-military situation. Actually the integration of the respective resources at the present North and South Korea areas in a purely economic sense could be achieved either through political unification or through the exchange of consumer commodities, raw materials and capital equipment by means of the establishment of commercial relationships between politically separated contiguous areas--provided it were determined as a matter of national policy that trade with Communist countries should be carried on. Time is an essential factor in capital construction planning.

The scope of this program necessarily is broad since the objective is the development of a stable domestic economy sufficiently strong to sustain ROK military forces adequate for self defense against aggressor forces other than those of a major power. Achievement of this objective is difficult for many reasons. Important among them is the fact that most of Korea's major industrial and power resources originally were located in North Korea. To the extent that industry, beyond the limited plant existent before World War II, is essential to the ROK it must be created virtually from nothing. Inherent in the task of achieving this objective also are the problems of the limited absorptive capacity of the economy, the inadequacy of capital accumulation, and the shortage of skilled labor, technicians, engineers, and administrators. Actual program development, therefore, necessarily must be responsive to the aforementioned influences in order to prevent the swift burgeoning of inflationary pressures as a result of sudden large-scale capital investment or credit expansion, and to permit the development of skills necessary for the effective operation of facilities furnished under the program. The deliberate development of the long-term elements of the program is influenced further--particularly during initial stages--by the fact that procurement and installation of essential capital equipment involves unavoidable delays of months and possibly even years.

It was necessary to formulate and to outline the basic elements

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of a large-scale, comprehensive program in the very earliest phases of planning, but the necessity for gradual development of the various specific projects has served substantially to minimize the immediate risk of such a program before some greater degree of military stability is probable. By the time the actual major input occurs under the program the present situation is likely to be clarified.

Noteworthy is the fact that the undertaking in its broad aspects necessarily must be a cooperative one in which the ROK is participating, both in the development of plans and projects and in contributing full available resources. In consequence it should reflect rational ROK desires and aspirations. In the earliest planning stages a number of requirements were set forth by the ROK which were subsequently eliminated or modified as a result of careful evaluation to determine their usefulness in contributing toward the achievement of stabilization objectives. Consequently, the program now being implemented represents a considerable revision and scaling down of many projected projects earlier developed and considered.

It must also be recorded that current programming concepts seriously lack the full collaborative effort essential to achieving maximum value of both foreign and domestic capital employed. The existence of an excessive number of so-called agreements lacking in mutual respect for the provisions thereof is extremely penalizing. The result is the development of a competition for controls and the retardation of the effective application of assets because of the acceptance of bilateral procedures of negation rather than through enthusiastic cooperative effort.

It must be accepted as a matter of fact that so long as the presently constituted Republic of Korea is required, both in a political and in a military sense, as an outpost against Communist aggression, the demands upon its existing sub-normal economy will be of a magnitude that cannot be met without drastic fortification. It follows that facilities for substantial increases in production--not necessarily entirely industrial--will be required to build up the gross national product to bear the inordinate burden of military defense at the level established by the U.S.

To ignore the need for appropriate assistance is equivalent to inducing inflation which ultimately will cause economic collapse. By no means does this infer that the U.S. dollar input should not be so supervised as to support its real value--this is a prime essential. The use of dollars for artificial stimulants to the economy perpetuates the load on the U.S. taxpayer. It follows, then, that the answer lies in stabilization through all appropriate measures and in accomplishing such capital construction as will, in connection with the increased development and export of natural resources, provide the capital accumulation required without exerting inflationary pressures.

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SUBJECT: Report of Special Subcommittee (Johnson Committee) Armed Services Committee, House/Rep

3 May 1954

Reference paragraph 9.

There is agreement with the opinion expressed in paragraph 9 of the Report regarding the necessity of retaining the present U.S. custodianship over the Ryukyus until enduring conditions of peace and stability are established in the Far East. The opinion of the Johnson Committee coincides in every respect with the policy announced by the President of the United States, by the Department of State and by the Department of Defense. The President in his State of the Union Message of 7 January 1954 declared specifically "We shall maintain our bases in Okinawa indefinitely", while the following passages occur in an official statement by the Secretary of State issued on 24 December 1953, on occasion of the reversion to Japan of the Amami Group: "It is essential.... that the U.S. continue to exercise its present powers and rights in the remaining Ryukyu Islands...so long as conditions of threat and tension exist in the Far East....Accordingly the U.S. intends to remain a custodian of the islands for the foreseeable future". It should finally be noted that the Congressional "Special Study Mission to Southeast Asia and the Pacific" composed of four members of the House Committee of Foreign Affairs, including Dr. Judd, went on the record in their official report dated 19 January 1954 as"endorsing strongly" the position taken by the President and the Secretary of State in their aforementioned Statements regarding the Ryukyus.

Reference paragraph 10.

Changing military needs necessitate continuous review of U.S. land requirements in the Ryukyu Islands. To the extent possible, however, existing and presently foreseeable land requirements for military (and other government agency) operations of the U.S. have been determined.

The Commander-in-Chief, Far East Command, has requested that the Department of the Army prepare and submit draft legislation for Department of Defense approval and submission to the Congress providing for the appropriation of funds with which either to purchase, or to acquire easement interests, including superficies, in land needed for the long-term military requirements of the United States. The proposal stipulates that if funds are provided land will be acquired by negotiated purchase when feasible. When purchase by negotiation is impracticable easement interests will be acquired by condemnation proceedings. Condemnation proceedings cannot be utilized to acquire title to land, in the view of the Department of State, since by the terms of the Japanese peace treaty Japan retains "residual sovereignty" over the Ryukyus.

Easement interests are considered to be entirely adequate since the acquisition of such interests permits full and final settlement for land in an amount equivalent to the purchase price and assures unrestricted use of the land for so long as it might be required by the United States.

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SUBJECT: Report of Special Subcommittee (Johnson Committee) Armed Services Committee, House/Rep

3 May 1954

Funds are available for the rental of land for which there is temporary need. Discussions are presently in progress in the Far East Command which it is anticipated will result in a change of the existing practice of paying rentals at the conclusion of a rental period and instead to make annual advance payments. Annual rental payments amount to six per cent of the appraised land value.

Every effort has been made to establish fair and equitable land appraisals. Current values are based on comprehensive studies by the Office of the Chief of Engineers, Army.

Incl.
Booklet

W. F. MARQUAT
Major General, USA
Chief, Civil Affairs and
Military Government

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SECRET

R-3
Mr. Henry Wohl/CAMG
3 May 1954

SUBJECT:

Land Acquisition in the Ryukyu Islands and the Yaeyama Settlement Project

BACKGROUND:

U. S. Forces in the Ryukyus have been occupying since 1945 nearly 45,000 acres of land for military installations. These lands, which include twenty per cent of the arable land on Okinawa, are owned by approximately 50,000 owners. To provide compensation for these lands and resettle the displaced families has been one of the most pressing problems in the Ryukyu Islands.

Currently, the lands are leased, with annual rentals at the rate of 6% of land values payable at the end of each year of occupancy. These annual payments are too small to permit the displaced families to either purchase or lease substitute free-market lands in overcrowded Okinawa.

In order to solve this pressing problem, the Commander-in-Chief, Far East, has recommended to the Secretary of the Army, in a letter of 12 December 1953, that no-year appropriated funds in the amount of $17,413,000 be requested by the Department of Defense to acquire fee simple title or appropriate easement interests in lands in the Ryukyus required for the U. S. Forces, and to provide for resettling 3,500 Okinawan families on Ishigaki and Iriomote Islands in the Yaeyama area in the southern Ryukyu Islands.

SECRET

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If Congress provides the requested funds, the displaced owners would receive lump sum payment for their lands at values appraised as of 28 April 1952, the date of the Treaty of Peace with Japan. $2.7 million is included in the over-all request for the Iaeyama settlement project. This would be used to carry out a minimum public works program on Iaeyama (roads, water facilities, power, schools, and hospital) and to provide resettlement expenses for 3,500 families at $200 per family, who would be granted arable public lands by the Government of the Ryukyu Islands.

COMMENT:

The Commander-in-Chief, Far East has been informally advised by the Secretary of the Army, during the latter's recent Far East trip, that a coordinated Department of Defense position is being developed with respect to his recommendations and that he will be informed.

A complication of the problem has recently developed. The Office of the Assistant Chief of Engineers for Real Estate has advised that it is legally required that compensation for land be fixed on the basis of fair value current at the time title or easement is obtained. Since the amount of the appropriated funds recommended for the acquisition of lands in the Ryukyus is based upon appraised value as of 28 April 1952, the Commander-in-Chief, Far East, is being requested to reexamine his recommendation in the light of the current value requirement.

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By RH NARA Date 08-24-05

Ryukyus Land Tax

MESSAGE

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
STAFF COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE

FROM: (Originator)

CAMG DEPTAR WASH DC

TO:

CINCFE TOKYO JAPAN

INFO:

CGAFFE (MAIN) CP ZAMA JAPAN

DEPCOV OKINAWA RI

DA511657

From CAMG

ACTION

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: UNCLASSIFIED

PRECEDENCE FOR: ACTION ROUTINE | INFORMATION

☐ BOOK MESSAGE | ☒ ORIGINAL MESSAGE

☐ MULTIPLE ADDRESS | CRYPTOPRECAUTION ☐ YES ☐ NO

REFERS TO MESSAGE:

IDENTIFICATION | CLASSIFICATION

1 May 54

Johnson and Judd Mission reports airmailed USCAR. Draft legislation for land acquisition not formalized. Will forward as soon as available. Budget request for land acquisition not presented to Congress. Problem involved is current values as related to value shown upon which theater request was based. Cable will be forthcoming requesting comments relationship between Apr 52 and current values.

All POL funds obligated. 80% limitation is interpreted as applicable to entire GARIOA appn as a whole.

Tax withholding on fgn nationals by air force has been satisfactorily resolved by CAMG -- Hq USAF. Expect immed developments Okinawa. In ref problem withholding U.S. taxes in Okinawa in area where ord-114 requires withholding, note Sec 1621 (a)(8)(a) of IRC and Regulations NR 120406.226. Thinking here is to

OCS FORM 375 1 AUG. 51 REPLACES OCS FORM 375, 1 MAR 51, WHICH MAY BE USED.

319-00062-00014-003-193

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By RH NARA Date 08-24-05

MESSAGE

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
STAFF COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE

FROM: (Originator)

TO:

INFO:

PRECEDENCE FOR: ACTION	INFORMATION
☐ BOOK MESSAGE	☐ ORIGINAL MESSAGE
☐ MULTIPLE ADDRESS	CRYPTOPRECAUTION ☐ YES ☐ NO
REFERS TO MESSAGE:	
IDENTIFICATION	CLASSIFICATION

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

give early approval elim of 2c(1)(b) ORD 114. Requested amendment of foregoing sec under active consideration here. Solution may be to give early approval of elim of exemption instead of interim amendment. Provision against double withholding of income tax is provided in cited sec of IRC. This provision eliminates nec of U.S. withholding when employer required to withhold under fgn tax law. Ryukyu definitely considered by U.S. Internal Revenue fgn country for purpose of this sec. Ruling 199 being revised to place Ryukyu correctly geographically but intent of sec remains identical.

Contractor Tax Withholding

House hearing scheduled 4 May. Problem of GARIOA - OHC housing rental now being staffed with office ENGGR and COA. Too early to forecast solution. Will advise of developments. Baron has participated above development and fully concurs suggested procedures.

ORIGIN: CAMG

DISTR: G4, G3, ENG, JAG

DA 511657 (May 54) DTG: 011925Z cbf/5

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: UNCLASSIFIED | PAGE 2 OF 2 PAGES

DRAFTER'S NAME (and signature, when required): Colonel Robert Outsen

RELEASING OFFICER'S SIGNATURE: Robert Outsen

SYMBOL: CAMG/DC | TELEPHONE: 76609

OFFICIAL TITLE: ROBERT OUTSEN, Col., GS
Deputy Chief, OCAMG

OCS FORM 375 1 AUG. 51 — REPLACES OCS FORM 375, 1 MAR 51, WHICH MAY BE USED.

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By RH NARA Date 08-24-05

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Chief, Economics Division DATE: 16 April 1954

FROM : Deputy Chief, OCAMG

SUBJECT: Johnson Committee Report

1. The following statements are contained in the general paragraph headed "Conclusions and Recommendations", part of a Report of a Special Subcommittee of the Armed Services Committee, House of Representatives, Subcommittee Chairman Leroy Johnson:

> "10. The survey of the United States land needs in the Ryukyuan Islands should be expedited. The land which must be retained for permanent construction purposes should be purchased. Land that will be retained on a rental basis should be determined and a fair and just rent paid. These rental payments should be made in advance, rather than at the expiration of 1 year's time, as is presently being done."

2. This office has been requested to submit comments on this paragraph. Please look into this matter and submit in draft form for incorporation into an over-all report, part of which will be personally prepared by General Marquat.

3. Comments are requested no later than 21 April 1954.

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By RH NARA Date 08-24-05

16 March 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Today I had occasion to examine a galley proof of a proposed report on the Judd Mission visit to Okinawa. Some of the recommendations of interest to OCAMG are:

1. "Any step that would encourage their return to the land would be a desirable economic and social mission. In a belief that a cash settlement will hasten their return to farming and will remove a chronic ailment, the Study Mission recommends a cash settlement in lieu of the present rental system."

2. With respect to the future relationship of the United States to the Ryukyu Islands, the Study Mission "strongly endorses" the statement that the United States will continue to exercise its present powers and rights in the remaining Ryukyus 'so long as conditions of threat and tension exist in the Far East'. The Study Mission further supports the position of President Eisenhower in his State of the Union Message on January 7, 1954 when the President stated 'we shall maintain indefinitely our bases in Okinawa'.

3. With respect to immigration, the Study Mission advised the Ryukyuans that it was "unable to do anything to secure their admission into foreign countries and since the Islands will remain in the United States' possession for an indefinite period, it would be desirable that they should not be dependent upon the Japanese quota. The Study Mission recommends that the regular immigration quota of 100 be made available to persons indigenous in the Ryukyu Islands".

4. The Study Mission commented upon the educational program in the Ryukyu Islands but stated that "the University, under the guidance of the Michigan State College, is making excellent progress and that about six million dollars more will be needed to complete the over-all educational facilities in the Islands". The Study Mission also indicated that a most important problem is to raise the standard of teachers who will play a more influential role in committee affairs.

ROBERT OUTSEN
Colonel, GS
Deputy Chief, Office of Civil
Affairs and Military Government

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601.1 ENGKL Subj: Questions Concerning the Lease or Acquisition of Land Required for the Use of the US Forces in the Ryukyu Islands

TO: OCAMG FROM: OCofEngrs DATE: 15 March 54 COMMENT NO. 2

In compliance with your request, the answers to the questions posed are given in the order received:

1. No. Appropriation acts carry a provision permitting deviation in foreign countries to the extent necessary to accord with local customs (see Public Law 179, 83d Congress, Chapter 305, 1st Session, Page 14, Section 602). Accordingly, if necessary to conform to local laws or customs, the Commanding General, U. S. Army Forces, Far East, may authorize advance payments. However, if the military governor prefers not to make advance payments, payments may be made annually, semi-annually, quarterly or monthly at the end of the period selected. Where rental payments are small, it is advisable to make payments annually or semi-annually to save bookkeeping costs.

2. No. If land is to be taken in fee, the payment would be on the basis of the market value of the land at the approximate time of fee taking.

3. No. If the current open market values for Okinawan land (as evidenced by transactions among Okinawans) are below values set as of 28 April 1952, it would not be permissible to pay for the land on the basis of the 28 April 1952 appraisal. The proper basis for payment would in each case be the fair market value at the time of taking.

4. No. The expenditure of appropriated funds for acquiring title to Okinawan land would not necessarily require legislation waiving the requirements of Sections 355, 1136, 3648 and 3734 of Revised Statutes, as amended; however, it would doubtless facilitate acquisition and construction if the authorizing legislation contained language waiving the Statutes cited.

FOR THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS:

George F. Meier

GEORGE F. MEIER
Acting Assistant Chief of Engineers
for Real Estate

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By RH NARA Date 08-24-05

DISPOSITION FORM

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION (If any)

CONFIDENTIAL

FILE NO. CAMG CAECO

SUBJECT Questions Concerning the Lease or Acquisition of Land Required for the Use of the US Forces in the Ryukyu Islands

TO Office of Asst Chief of Engineers for Real Estate
Attn: Mr. G.F. Meier

FROM OCAMG

DATE 4 March 54

COMMENT NO. 1
H.Wohl/76782

CINCFE has recommended that appropriated funds be requested by Department of Defense in order to acquire fee simple title or long-term easement interests in lands in the Ryukyu Islands required by the U.S. Forces. Such acquisition would pertain to lands required for a period of many years and to lands which would be permanently altered. It is proposed that lands temporarily required would continue to be leased, with annual rental payable initially one year after taking (possession). In order to assist in clarifying various points concerning the requirements within which the Okinawa District Engineers would have to operate in the execution of such a program, it is requested that answers be furnished to the following questions:

1. May leases for Okinawan land be entered into only on the basis of an annual term with initial payment to be made one year after taking possession (fixed as 28 Apr 52, the date of the Treaty of Peace with Japan)?

2. Is compensation for fee title to Okinawan land required to be on the basis of values fixed as of 28 Apr 52, the date of taking (possession)?

3. If it were established that current open-market values for Okinawan land, as evidenced by transactions among Okinawans, are below values set as of 28 April 52 by a U.S. Engineers appraisal team, would it be permissible for title to be acquired by the U.S. Forces on the basis of the 28 April 52 appraisal?

4. Would the expenditure of appropriated funds for acquiring title to Okinawan lands require legislation waiving the requirements of Sections 355, 1136, 3648, and 3734 of Revised Statutes, as amended?

FOR THE CHIEF OF CIVIL AFFAIRS AND MILITARY GOVERNMENT:

THOMAS A. NEARY
Executive

DISPOSED

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NME FORM NO 96 1 OCT 48 Replaces DA AGO Form 897, 1 Oct 47, which may be used.

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Land Acquisition in Ryukyus - Briefing

1. History

   a. To 1 July 1950

   b. 1 July 50 to Apr 52

   c. 28 Apr 52 - to date

      (1) CA Proclamation 26 (5 Dec 53)

      (2) 5 Dec 53 Incident

2. Recommendation

   12 Dec 53 CINCFE letter, DEPGOV staff study

a. fee simple or easement	$ 14,255,000
b. fee simple for GRI - GARIOA fac.	458,000
c. Public work Yaeyama	2,000,000
d. Resettlement expenses	700,000
	$ 17,413,000

3. DEPGOV understanding re payment requirements -

   Ogden hand carry data re current value.

4. Directive for Ryukyus

5. U. S. Engineers DF

6. Redeployment

319-00062-00014-003-203
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RYUKYUS LAND

1. Total acreage in Ryukyus, 844,900.

Total acreage - Okinawa, 365,900.

Total arable acreage - Ryukyus - 150,000 (18%).

Total arable acreage - Okinawa - 95,000 (27%) .

Total master plan acreage - 45,000 (20% of arable land).

Population density, 730 per sq. mile.

Average land holding,.8 of an acre.

200,000 Okinawans repatriated after World War II .

Land Reclamations

To date 17 small irrigation projects completed or under way, effecting increase in annual rice production of 2,160 metric tons.

FY 55 - 12 projects GARIOA funds$695,000 (Dams, Canals, Weirs) expected to increase irrigated rice acreage from 812 to 2892.

Increased annual rice production by 7 million pounds.

319-00062-00014-003-205

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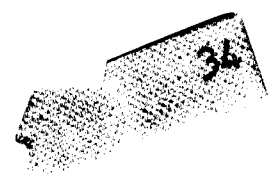

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LAND

LAND

PERTINENT FIGURES FROM LAND STUDY

Planned for Long Time Use	40,050 acres
Released since 1 July 1953	3,800 acres
Now in Use	44,000 acres

OKINAWA LAND (all figures acres)

Total	290,600
Arable	82,150
Arable used by Military	19,000

MONEY ASKED FOR

Purchase of Land	$ 14,255,000.00
* Land under GARIOA Joint Use facilities	458,000.00
* Yaeyama Resettlement Subsidy	700,000.00
* Yaeyama Public Works	2,000,000.00
	$ 17,413,000.00

*Breakdown attached

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LAND VALUATION

Ryukyu Islands

(20:1)
Cimat

1 Line Item	2 Location (Son)	3 Grade	4 Type Land	5 Land Value $/acre			6 Rental Payments $/acre/year		
				Open Market Sales	U. S. Appraised	Okinawan Requested	Open Market	U. S. Actual	Okinawa Requested
							No records		
1	Ginowan	1	Wet Farm	544	765	2450	32	46	245
2	Ginowan	2	Wet Farm	429	561	2280	25	33	228
3	Misato	1	Bldg Lot	1258	1428	7140	75	86	714
4	Misato	2	Bldg Lot	897	969	4080	52	60	408
5	Chatan	1	Dry Farm	300	561	2280	18	34	228
6	Chatan	2	Dry Farm	246	438	2040	15	26	204
7	Chatan	3	Dry Farm	238	357	1300	14	21	130
8	Chatan	1	Forest	164	204	400	10	12	40
9	Chatan	2	Forest	103	102	200	6	6	20
10	Yomitan	1	Range	140	173	300	8	10	30
11	Yomitan	2	Range	76	51	200	5	8	20

1 - averaged from actual statistics of actual registered sales.

2 - calculated from rental values submitted by Land Board at a rental rate of 10%.

3 - no records exist. Estimated by using international average rental rate of 6%.

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LAND VALUATION

Ryukyu Islands

(1961)

Comparative
LAND
VALUES

319-00062-00014-003-210

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Week Ending	No. Cert. of Conf. Processed	No. Tracts of Land	No. Acres	Rental Deposit	Cum. No. Appeals
24 Jan	3	1,599	422.61	$ 43,264.90	-
7 Feb	8	4,369	1,105	32,552.07	-
16 Feb	8	2,715	601	18,980.00	62 1/
23 Feb	6	2,408	465.49	17,372.87	203
2 Mar	15	7,803	1,639	45,720.00	1,190
9 Mar	8	9,291	1,547	56,110.	3,981
16 Mar	12	4,494	1,165	44,802	8,306
23 Mar	12	2,134	495.36	35,618.15	10,372

1/ Landowners have accepted 75% of rental monies offered
except for 54 landowners in Oroku who have neither

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MESSAGE

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
STAFF COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE

CAMG

SECTION	CI	OPS	ARC
	ECON		
	INFO		

090738Z MAR 54

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ROUTINE (INFO ADDEE DEFERRED)

PARAPHRASE NOT REQUIRED
CONSULT CRYPTOCENTER BEFORE DECLASSIFYING
NO UNCLASS REPLY OR REF IF DTG IS QUOTED

FROM: CINCFE TOKYO JAPAN FROM J5

TO: DEPTAR WASH DC FOR CAMG

INFO: DEP GOV RYUKYUS ISLANDS

NR: CX 67333

DA 957650.

Believe release for pub of story land acquistion Ryu Is to our advantage, particularly if complexity of problem and effort US to reach fair solution emphasized.

ACTION: CI
INFO: CAMG

DA IN 43504 (9 Mar 54) sg/6

9

OCS FORM 1 AUG. 51 375-2 REPLACES OCS FORM 375-2, 1 MAR 51, WHICH MAY BE USED.

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319-00062-00014-003-215

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COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES
WASHINGTON 25

MAR 1954

B-117120

The Honorable

The Secretary of the Air Force

My dear Mr. Secretary:

Reference is made to your letter of December 1, 1953, requesting reconsideration of the conclusion in decision of October 15, 1953, B-117120, to you, to the effect that Public Law 910, 81st Congress (64 Stat. 1221) may not be regarded as general authority for the acquisition of land.

The Committees on Armed Services appear to be definitely of the view that the Armed Services do not have general authority to acquire land. See in this connection the discussion concerning the additional land desired at the Walters Air Force Base on pages 464 and 485 of Report number 11 of the hearings before the House Subcommittee on Acquisitions and Disposals on Project No. 126. While these hearings occurred subsequent to the enactment of Public Law 910, the members of the Committee clearly indicated that notwithstanding the existence of section 401 of that act, the Air Force did not have authority to acquire land not included in the justifications presented prior to the enactment of Public Law 910. Mr. Hardy--referring to the 26 acre tract--stated that since the Air Force had already acquired the acreage authorized by Public Law 910, namely 7,737 acres, the Department had no authority to acquire any additional acreage. In the same discussion,

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B-117120

Mr. Vinson stated:

"Mr. Chairman, if he acquired the 7,000 acres that we authorized by the Public Works Act [Public Law 910] he hasn't any authority of Congress to acquire any more land. So therefore he would have to get the authority of the Congress to acquire the 23 acres of land."

Later on Mr. Vinson said "Put it in the next public works bill. He haven't any authority, Mr. Chairman, to authorize it."

As a further indication of the Committees' views on the subject, the Chairman of the House Committee on Armed Services, 82nd Congress, during the hearings on H.R. 4521—a related bill to H.R. 4011, which became Public Law 155, 82nd Congress (65 Stat. 336) and which contains in section 501 provisions substantially identical to section 401 of Public Law 910—stated:

"The CHAIRMAN. Well, it doesn't make a bit of difference what it is. Your items must show that the money is going to be spent for what the item says in the book. Now I certainly hope that it doesn't run through other items, that the item says one thing but it includes others. You wouldn't be authorized land there. There is nothing in the law in reference to acquiring any land. So if you have to have any land, you better put it in the law. Don't try to take any warehouse money and buy some land, because the act will read, 'Airfield pavements, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, utilities, and storage facilities, $11,380,000.' We couldn't even interpret that operating facilities would justify land after you have broken down like you have in this book. So if you have to have any land, we better write it in the bill that you have to have some land, instead of making you use items for one purpose in the book and actually applying it to some other purpose. Now we must not have any kind of doings like that.

* * *

"The CHAIRMAN. I see. It is not even stated in the book. If you want to buy this land, the committee would say 'Where did you get the authority?' Well, you would say, 'We didn't have the authority. We took a little warehouse money and bought it.' You must not do that. We must put the cards on the table. If there isn't any objection, we will include the word 'land' in that item.

* * *

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"The CHAIRMAN. Now let that be thoroughly understood. Because we are relying upon each one of these services when they break this down to use the money exclusively for that purpose. Then if they have to change, they must come back to this committee and tell us about these various things. Because the flexibility is not given to buy something that is not set out, unless we write it in the bill. Without objection, we approve $11,300,000 for this air material base."

Concerning your statement that the only authority for land acquisition by the Air Force in Public Law 210 is contained in section 401, it may be stated that section 401 is not the authorization for such acquisition. While it was stated in the prior decision that section 301 of Public Law 210 did not specifically include authority to acquire land, it was indicated therein that the justifications presented to the Congress in support of the public works requested therein, and the approval of the public works so presented did furnish authority to acquire the specific amount of land set forth in such justifications. The views just expressed seem confirmed by the statements of the Committee quoted above.

Notwithstanding your contention to the effect that Congress hardly could have intended that section 401 should be viewed as granting authority to acquire land by donation or exchange while only providing a release from other statutory restrictions in the case of purchase or lease, the statements of the Committee members set out above appear to clearly indicate that such was their intent. The words "donations" and "exchange of Government-owned lands" presumably were included in this section solely to permit the acquisition of land by such means where the acquisition thereof otherwise was authorized.

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"The CHAIRMAN. Now let that be thoroughly understood. Because we are relying upon each one of these services when they break this down to use the money exclusively for that purpose. Then if they have to change, they must come back to this committee and tell us about these various things. Because the flexibility is not given to buy something that is not set out, unless we write it in the bill. Without objection, we approve $11,380,000 for this air material base."

Concerning your statement that the only authority for land acquisition by the Air Force in Public Law 910 is contained in section 401, it may be stated that section 401 is not the authorization for such acquisition. While it was stated in the prior decision that section 301 of Public Law 910 did not specifically include authority to acquire land, it was indicated therein that the justifications presented to the Congress in support of the public works requested therein, and the approval of the public works so presented did furnish authority to acquire the specific amount of land set forth in such justifications. The views just expressed seem confirmed by the statements of the Committee quoted above.

Notwithstanding your contention to the effect that Congress hardly could have intended that section 401 should be viewed as granting authority to acquire land by donation or exchange while only providing a release from other statutory restrictions in the case of purchase or lease, the statements of the Committee members set out above appear to clearly indicate that such was their intent. The words "donations" and "exchange of Government-owned lands" presumably were included in this section solely to permit the acquisition of land by such means where the acquisition thereof otherwise was authorized.

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B-117120

The case of United States v. City of Chester, 144 F. 2d 415, referred to in your letter has been examined but it is believed that the facts in that case are distinguishable from the facts in the instant matter. In any event, it is clear that the Congress does not regard section 401 and similar statutory provisions as general authority to acquire land.

In conclusion since no report was furnished concerning the availability of funds appropriated by Public Law 911 for the acquisition of the 7737 acre tract at Holters Air Force Base as requested in the aforesaid decision of October 13, 1953, it is presumed that such report will be furnished at a later date.

Sincerely yours,

Lindsay C. Warren

Comptroller General
of the United States

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1954 MAR 4 PM 4 48

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CIVIL AFFAIRS
MILITARY GOVERNMENT

Questions Concerning the Lease or Acquisition of Land Required for the Use of the US Forces in the Ryukyu Islands

Office of Asst Chief of Engineers for Real Estate
Attn: Mr. G.F. Meier

OCAMG

4 March 54

H.Wohl/76782

CINCFE has recommended that appropriated funds be requested by Department of Defense in order to acquire fee simple title or long-term easement interests in lands in the Ryukyu Islands required by the U.S. Forces. Such acquisition would pertain to lands required for a period of many years and to lands which would be permanently altered. It is proposed that lands temporarily required would continue to be leased, with annual rental payable initially one year after taking (possession). In order to assist in clarifying various points concerning the requirements within which the Okinawa District Engineers would have to operate in the execution of such a program, it is requested that answers be furnished to the following questions:

1. May leases for Okinawan land be entered into only on the basis of an annual term with initial payment to be made one year after taking possession (fixed as 28 Apr 52, the date of the Treaty of Peace with Japan)?

2. Is compensation for fee title to Okinawan land required to be on the basis of values fixed as of 28 Apr 52, the date of taking (possession)?

3. If it were established that current open-market values for Okinawan land, as evidenced by transactions among Okinawans, are below values set as of 28 April 52 by a U.S. Engineers appraisal team, would it be permissible for title to be acquired by the U.S. Forces on the basis of the 28 April 52 appraisal?

4. Would the expenditure of appropriated funds for acquiring title to Okinawan lands require legislation waiving the requirements of Sections 355, 1136, 3648, and 3734 of Revised Statutes, as amended?

FOR THE CHIEF OF CIVIL AFFAIRS AND MILITARY GOVERNMENT:

THOMAS A. NEARY
Executive

Memo for Record:

A conference was held on 3 March 1954 in the Office of the Assistant Chief of Engineers for Real Estate with Messrs Meier and Saari and Col Canan concerning the legislative and procedural requirements under which the Okinawa District Engineers must act in leasing land or in acquiring title or easement interests in lands required by the U.S. Forces. The following points were developed:

1. Rental periods under lease arrangements may vary, such as one month, three months, one year, five years, etc. Under the terms of the Army legislation governing rental, payments in overseas areas may be made in advance (in accordance with local custom).

2. The amount of rental is to be determined in relation to the fair value of the property at the time of entering into a lease agreement. If a year to year lease

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is renewed yearly, a new rental amount must be fixed on the basis of value at the time of each renewal.

3. In acquiring title to land, it is required that the value be fixed at the time title is obtained.

4. Statutory restrictions governing the use of appropriated funds for acquiring title to land are not applicable to the situation in Okinawa since the Attorney General, under whose supervision these restrictions are operative, customarily waives the restrictions in connection with acquisition of lands in overseas areas.

5. The basic factor governing the amount which it is permissible to pay for acquiring title to land is the open-market value for comparable land current at the time title is acquired. Accordingly, it would not be permissible to pay 28 Apr 52 appraisal values if it were established that open-market values current at the time of acquiring title are lower.

6. By agreement reached with Mr. Meier, DF posing questions framed to elicit replies as set forth above is being transmitted to the Office of the Assistant Chief of Engineers for Real Estate in order to place the OCAMG query and the OCE reply on an official basis.

Henry Wohl

H. Wohl

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25 February 1954

Answers to questions raised in DA 956125 (25 Jan 54) and DA 956622 (5 Feb 54) dictated by Maj General D. A. D. Ogden, 17 February 1954.

QUESTION: What is the relationship of Engineers' appraisal values and current open market value for comparable land?

ANSWER: See Memo 1 attached.

QUESTION: What is relationship between rentals charged Okinawans for lands formerly owned by Japanese Government and rentals offered for comparable land used by U. S. Forces?

ANSWER: The rentals paid by the U. S. Government for lands requisitioned on Okinawa are 6% of the value of the land at the time of taking, which has been judiciously determined as being April 28, 1952, the date of the signing of the Peace Treaty. Actual time of taking was considerably earlier than this and if that date is used, a much lower valued figure would apply - so the latest date of taking is the more favorable. This is the rate used by the Japanese Government in compensating Okinawans for land prior to the Battle of Okinawa.

When former Japanese Government owned land is rented to Okinawans by the U. S. Government, the rental rate is the market rate for such property at the time the release is signed and taking into consideration all of the improvements made upon the land by the U. S. Government. Materially, this value is much higher than the value of the land in its unimproved condition. In general, in condemnation cases land is paid for at its value and in the condition in which it was at the time of taking.

QUESTION: Why are rentals paid at end of fiscal year rather than at time of taking?

ANSWER: Rentals are paid at the end of the fiscal year in accordance with established U. S. Government fiscal procedure. I am not sure whether this is law or regulation, but it is directed on a very high level and it cannot be changed.

QUESTION: Do Okinawan individuals or bodies have any participation in the evaluation of land required for use of U. S. Forces?

ANSWER: Okinawans are consulted both as individuals and as bodies as to their opinions on evaluation of land. The appraisal of land values is done by experienced appraisers in this case. The appraisals were reviewed by a board of the most experienced appraisers who were sent out from Washington, D. C.

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The fact that an individual would like to have a certain price for his land does not establish its value. Its value, rather, is that which one Okinawan will pay to another in a free sale of land and many other factors which appraisers take into consideration.

QUESTION: What are funding sources and amounts funded for land rental (including compensation for improvements) by Army, Air Force, Navy, and USCAR, by fiscal year, for rental period 1 July 1950 - 27 April 1952?

ANSWER: The funding was included in the regular budgets of the services concerned and transmitted to the United States District Engineer in Okinawa. For this period, all sums due were delivered by the services concerned and have been delivered, or nearly delivered, to the Government of the Ryukyu Islands for expenditure. There may be a few small items pending, but the amount is inconsiderable. I cannot quote the budget funding purpose numbers. Army, Navy, Air Force are also delivering to the District Engineer the sums due in rent for the rental subsequent to 28 April 1952 until 30 June 1953. Rental for the next fiscal year has not yet come due.

QUESTION: What amount has been disbursed to land owners for period 3e?

ANSWER: Virtually all of the money due the land owners has been delivered to the GRI and to the best of my knowledge and belief, has been disbursed by the GRI to those individuals who are willing to accept.

QUESTION: What amount, if any, have land owners refused to accept for period 3e?

ANSWER: Do not have available in Washington this figure, but it is my recollection that the major part of it was accepted.

QUESTION: What are funding sources and amounts funded for land rental (including compensation for improvements) by Army, Air Force, Navy, and USCAR by fiscal years, for rental period 28 April 1952 - 30 June 1954?

ANSWER: They are funded in the regular budgets of the services concerned, leaving it up to the service to select the item and purpose number which they wish to carry in their budget. The amounts due are specified by the United States District Engineer and, without exception, to date each service has delivered to the District Engineer the specified amount on the date due. The rental for FY 54 is not due until the end of the fiscal year, but it is available in the Army budget and presumably will be available in the other.

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QUESTION: What amount has been disbursed to land owners for period 3h? (For period 28 April 1952 to 30 June 1954)

ANSWER: Speaking from memory, the total amount due for the period 28 Apr 52 to 30 Jun 53 was approximately $1,100,000, which covers a 14-month period. The amount due for the next fiscal year should be reduced by at least one-seventh, i.e., two-months, since this will be a 12-month period. It will be further reduced by the fact that some 3500 acres have been returned to the original owners and rents are no longer due on them. None of this money, that is, the amount for the 14-months--Apr 52 to Jun 53-- could be paid out without signed agreement by the owner to accepted satisfaction of his claim or an official acknowledgment by the United States Government that the property had been taken without the owner's consent. Since the land owners had formed an association and agreed not to sign any voluntary leases, there were no official acceptances of this sum as the proper amount due. Therefore, it was necessary for the Deputy Governor to publish an official acknowledgment of the taking in order that he could pay out the rental due before the money ceased to become available. This was done by proclamation No. 26, issued in the latter part of Nov 53. There is considerable procedure in transferring this money from the U.S. Disbursing officer to the GRI since descriptions of some 200,000 pieces of property must be written. This transfer is taking place as fast as the administrative work can be done and it is expected that it will be completed the latter part of May 1954. As of approximately 1 Feb 1954 some 10 per cent of the amount due had been transferred, but much of the administrative work necessary to effect later transfers had been accomplished so the rate of transfer will increase rapidly. Once the money is placed in the hands of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands they can pay it out through a very simple process.

QUESTION: What amount has been refused for period 3h?

ANSWER: The land owners were offered this option: They could accept the amount tendered in full if they agreed that it would be in full settlement of their claim or they could accept 75 per cent of it and reserve the right to appeal the valuation placed upon the property before the Land Commission established by the Government. In other words, if a land owner feels that the value placed upon his land is unjust he may accept 75 per cent of the money offered, leaving the remainder on deposit for the Government of the Ryukyu Islands and carry his case before the Land Commission. The Land Commission will review the appeal and place upon the property a new valuation which, in their judgment, is the correct one. It may be either more or less than the original valuation, and the property owner will be reimbursed at the rate established by the new valuation. The Okinawa Land Advisory Board, established by and paid for by the Governor of the Ryukyu Islands, will also be available to render legal advice freely to claimants if they so desire. It should be noted that most claims are quite small and claimants cannot afford high legal expenses. Therefore, the Governor has offered to pay a substantial part of the claimant's cost of litigation.

I do not recall the exact amount represented by those land owners who have taken the 75 per cent option instead of the full amount. In general,

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most of the people are taking the full amount. A small group--apparently intending to bring a test case before the Commission--has taken the 75 per cent and filed an appeal. This, as expected, will be a test case on this subject in which considerable legal talent will be used on both sides; and when the outcome is known most of the land owners will then make up their minds. If the claimant wins his case and gets more money they will all demand the same. If the claimant loses it and gets the same or less, virtually all the rest will accept the amounts tendered.

QUESTION: How many land owners, representing what rental total, have appealed rental amount under Article 4 of CA Proclamation 26?

ANSWER: I cannot give the exact number. I believe I have answered this to the best of my ability under "J" "What amount has been refused for period 3h?)

QUESTION: What has been the disposition of these appeals?

ANSWER: They are now pending before the Okinawa Land Commission and will be held in due course. The action was only taken in January and the Land Commission has not yet had an opportunity to start to hear cases.

QUESTION: How is amount of compensation determined for improvements (houses, tombs, crops, etc.) on land taken for rental?

ANSWER: This is in accordance with the additional procedure of the appraisers of the Chief of Engineers. A more valid answer can be obtained by directing this inquiry to Mr. Fanflik, Office, Chief of Engineers.

QUESTION: Is compensation for improvements made at time of taking? If not, when?

ANSWER: Yes. This is a one-time compensation and the annual rent is for land values only, Improvements are compensated for in full.

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a. Possibilities of financing proposed Yaeyama resettlement project and acquisition land under GARIOA-built facilities within GRI budget or RDCA.

The land under GARIOA-built facilities must be paid for and paid for without delay. Let's pay for it with funds available immediately and if we pay for it from the wrong fund, make an adjustment therein at a later date. The U.S. Govt has not yet begun to pay adequately for any GARIOA facilities; therefore, very little of this money is available within the GRI budget to meet this charge. Even the amount which the U.S. Govt is going to pay for the use of GARIOA facilities is still indeterminate.

How long will the land owner have to wait for his compensation?

Until these involved questions are settled, or when?

The time for dallying has passed and the U.S. Govt must meet its obligation without further delay. Let's pay for all land acquired under all U.S. Govt land acquisition programs and if we pay for some specific items out of the wrong fund we will have plenty of opportunity at a later date to adjust the transfer of money between appropriations without making the land owners wait years more until these involved questions are settled.

Yaeyama Resettlement Project: The U. S. Land Acquisition Program has deprived some 50,000 individual land owners of their land. Land ownership is a most important social asset. To give the individual money, regardless of the sum, may not fully satisfy him, but if at the same time he could find available other land which he may acquire as a result of this transaction in place of that which he lost, we will have much greater public satisfaction.

Yaeyama is two islands with a very low population on which there is much good arable land. It is not well populated because of the history of severe malaria epidemics in the past. With good public health administration we can guarantee settlers in Yaeyama from further danger of malaria epidemic. Settlers further object to going to Yaeyama because of the absence of roads, schools, hospitals, and public water supplies. Therefore, we should make the Yaeyama country attractive to settlers by profiding them with the same facilities which they would have enjoyed if they had remained on Okinawa. This is the public works support for the Yaeyama resettlement plan. Since the project is necessary by reason of U. S. Government action, is it not shirking our responsibility to ask the Government of the Ryukyu Islands and the Ryukyuan taxpayer to pay the cost thereon? That is the reason why I have recommended that the U. S. Government contribute $2 milliontoward the public works program of the Yaeyama Resettlement Project.

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b. Detailed quantitative effects on GRI economy which have resulted from displacement of owners from lands required by U. S. Forces; extent to which Yaeyama resettlement program would alleviate situation. See notes on Yaeyama attached hereto.

The following are recent data on the land situation on Okinawa:

Plan for long-time use by U. S. Govt	40,050
Acres released since 1 July 1953	3,800 acres
Now in use	44,000 acres

The above indicates that 3,950 acres will be released within the next few years, depending on the rate at which the new construction program will be accomplished. Releases of land are taking place continuously.

The total acreage on Okinawa is 290,600. Of this, 82,150 acres are arable land. A good portion of the 3,950 acres of land to be released was and might be returned to arable land. Of the land used by the military, 19,000 acres are arable land. In round numbers, the land acquired by the military is 40,000 acres from 50,000 land owners. Divided into 200,000 the value of the individual holding approximates $370. In addition to the normal population of Okinawa, the U. S., by its own actions, return 194,000 persons to Okinawa in the immediate post-war months who had previously emigrated to various parts of the world including Central Pacific Islands, Japan, Manchuria, Hawaii, etc. This has created a large floating landless population and an overcrowded condition of the Island. In addition, some 30,000 Amami residents have emigrated to Okinawa to take jobs on military construction. There is little or no unemployment at the present time. Almost all available labor is employed in either military administration, military construction or private civilian activities which are based upon the support of these basic activities or of the Island's normal economy. The cessation or diminution of military construction may result in some unemployment. If so, it will be taken up by the return of Amami citizens to their normal places of residence. It should be further taken up by giving many of these people opportunities to return to the cultivation of the soil which they can do through the Yaeyama resettlement program.

Yaeyama contains 13,585 acres of land suitable for cultivation both in rice paddies and upland farms. If each family received 3.25 acres, this would be sufficient for the establishment of more than 3,180 families, totalling 15,900 people. Note that this is the conservative figure. However, many of the 250,000 people involved do not desire to return to the soil. They have learned profitable trades and have now taken up the life of artisans, merchants, businessmen, etc. The important thing is, however, that those who lost their land should be paid for and paid for promptly, and any future takings of land should demand payment in advance before taking.

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c. Effects on Ryukyuan economy if proposed compensation for land approved but funds for Yaeyama project not approved.

This will put large sums of money in circulation in the Ryukyus which might be put into the development of new land. It will tend to inflate the values of already available land on Okinawa. It is believed that the same time payment is made for land opportunity to invest the sums paid out in new lands should also be given. This will avoid much inflation of property value. The individual who desires to invest his money in land can do so at such favorable rates in Yaeyama that he will not pay inflated prices on Okinawa. In order to make Yaeyama settlement attractive, it must be accompanied by a plan for public work.

d. Amount for compensation of improvements (houses, tombs, crops, etc.) included in $14,255,000 request.

The amount is zero. Improvements have already been paid for under the head of rental. When we rent the land and destroy the improvements, we pay for the improvements in the first rental payment. There may be some tombs not yet disturbed and still used by the owner for which payment will be later desired, but this should not be a large amount. The average value for a tomb is about $250.

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DISPATCHED

1954 MAR 11 PM 3 57

File No.: Subject: Press Query on Acquisition of Land on Okinawa
CINFO

TO CAMG (CIVIL AFFAIRS MILITARY GOVERNMENT) FROM CINFO DATE 23 Feb 54 COMMENT No. 1
Maj Kelly/55136/jfk

1. Mr. Frank Allen of the International News Service has queried this Division regarding any plans the Army may have to either purchase land in Okinawa or secure long-term leases in lieu of the present system of leasing land on the island. Mr. Allen is interested in General Ogden's views on this matter and the results of any discussions on this subject the General may have had during his recent visit to the Pentagon.

2. Request any available information upon which to base a reply.

FOR THE CHIEF OF INFORMATION:

Paul A. Corbin, Lt Col, Arty
for
GEO. PATRICK WELCH
Colonel, GS
Chief, Public Information Division

TO: CINFO FROM: CAMG DATE: 10 Mar 54 COMMENT #2
H.Wohl/76782/mm

1. CINCFE, on the basis of a staff study prepared by General Ogden, has recommended to the Secretary of the Army that appropriated funds be requested by the Department of Defense from the current session of Congress in order to acquire fee simple title or appropriate easement interests in lands in the Ryukyu Islands required for the use of the US Forces, and to afford means for resettling 3,500 Okinawan families in Yaeyama (Gunto). The US Forces in the Ryukyus have been occupying, since 1945 in the main, approximately 45,000 acres of land which they require for their facilities. These lands are owned by approximately 50,000 owners and originally constituted some 200,000 small plots.

2. These lands were originally held by the US Forces by Act of War, no remuneration of the displaced owners being contemplated or made. Pursuant to the policy determination that, subsequent to 1 July 50, the US Forces in Japan and the Ryukyus would go on a partial "pay as you go" basis, a gratuity has been paid to the Ryukyuan landowners for the period 1 July 50 to 27 April 52 (up to the date of the Treaty of Peace with Japan).

3. Since 28 April 52 the United States Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands has recognized that lease or purchase arrangements must be effected with the owners. To this end, an appraisal of land values was made by a US Engineers team,

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CAMG, CAECO
SUBJECT: Press Query on Acquisition of Land on Okinawa

TO: CINFO FROM: CAMG DATE: 10 Mar 54 COMMENT #2 (Cont'd)

values being determined as of 28 Apr 52, which is considered to be the date of taking possession. Leases, with annual rentals at the rate of six percent of the Engineer's land valuations payable one year after the date of taking, have been offered to the landowners. The Okinawans have been reluctant to enter into leases on this basis. Their dissatisfaction stems mainly from the fact that the method of relatively small annual rental payments does not provide them with the capital necessary for re-establishing themselves on other lands.

4. If the appropriated funds which he has requested are made available, CINCFE proposes to solve the problem of land compensation by making lump sum payments to the displaced landowners in return for fee simple title or appropriate easement interests in those lands which are required for many years or which are permanently altered by virtue of the use to which they are put by the US Forces. The displaced landowners would thus acquire the capital necessary for re-establishing themselves. Included in CINCFE's request are funds to provide for a minimum public works program on Ishigaki and Iriomote, two islands in Yaeyama (Gunto). These islands, also in the Ryukyus, have adequate arable lands available for development if the necessary roads, water and power facilities, schools and hospital are provided to encourage settlement. It is estimated that 3,500 Okinawan families displaced from their lands would resettle in Yaeyama if the necessary facilities were provided.

5. During his recent visit to the Pentagon, General Ogden indicated that he considers land compensation and the resettlement of displaced landowners to be his most important current civil administration problem. Steps are being taken in Washington to develop a coordinated Department of Defense position concerning CINCFE's recommendations preparatory for presentation to the Bureau of the Budget.

6. CINCFE, having been queried by OCAMG, advises in DA IN 43504 (9 Mar 54) that he believes release of the land acquisition story in the Ryukyus would be advantageous particularly if the complexity of the problem and the effort of the US to reach a fair solution are emphasized.

FOR THE CHIEF OF CIVIL AFFAIRS AND MILITARY GOVERNMENT:

THOMAS A. NEARY
Executive

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Memo for Record:

CINFO advised by DF dated 23 Feb 54, subject, "press Query on Acquisition of Land on Okinawa" that they had been queried by INS regarding any plans the Army may have to either purchase land in Okinawa or secure long-term leases in lieu of the present system of leasing land in the Ryukyus. INS expressed interest in DEP GOV's view on this matter and results of any discussions on this subject which DEP GOV may have had during his recent TDY in Washington. CINFO requested any available information upon which to base a reply.

DA 957650 (27 Feb 54) informed CINCFE and DEP GOV of the INS query; advised that OCAMG was prepared to recommend that CINFO release a "bare bones" story and requested an expression of FEC views. CINCFE replied by DA IN 43504 (9 Mar 54) indicating belief that release of land acquisition story in Ryukyus is to our advantage, particularly if the complexity of the problem and the efforts of the US/reach a fair solution are emphasized.
to

DF Comment No. 2 replying to CINFO gives history of land acquisition in the Ryukyus and proposed program for acquiring fee title or easement interests and advises of CINCFE concurrence in release of story.

Coordination: G2 (Major Westburg/77437)

Harry Wohl
H. Wohl

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Mr. Henry Wohl/CAMG
19 February 1954

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SUBJECT:

Land Acquisition in the Ryukyu Islands and the Yaeyama Resettlement Project

BACKGROUND:

The U. S. Forces in the Ryukyu Islands have been occupying, since 1945 in the main, approximately 45,000 acres of land which they require for their facilities. These lands are owned by approximately 50,000 owners, and originally constituted some 200,000 small plots. Twenty percent of the arable land on Okinawa has thus been withdrawn from cultivation. The resettlement of the displaced owners and their families has been one of the pressing problems in the Ryukyu Islands.

The problem has been compounded by the fact that the displaced owners have not received remuneration for their lands adequate to permit their resettlement. The lands have been leased, with annual rentals payable initially one year after taking. Rentals are at the rate of 6% of land values, established, as of 28 April 1952, by a U. S. Engineers appraisal team. The sums thus annually available to the displaced owners are too small to permit them to either purchase or lease substitute free-market lands in overcrowded Okinawa.

In order to solve this pressing problem, the Commander-in-Chief, Far East, has recommended to the Secretary of the Army, in a letter of 12 December 1953, that no-year appropriated funds in the amount of $17,413,000 be requested by the Department of Defense from the current session of the Congress to acquire fee simple title or appropriate easement interests in lands in the Ryukyu Islands required for the use of the

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U. S. Forces, and to afford means for resettling 3,500 Okinawan families on Yaeyama Island. If the sum requested were made available, the displaced owners would receive lump sum payment of the appraised value of their lands. The $2,700,000 included in the overall request for the Yaeyama resettlement project would be used to effectuate a minimum public works program on Yaeyama (roads, water facilities, power, schools, and hospital) and to provide resettlement expenses for 3,500 families at $200 per family, who would be granted arable public lands by the Government of the Ryukyus.

COMMENT:

The Commander-in-Chief, Far East has been informally advised by the Secretary of the Army, during the latter's recent Far East trip, that steps are being taken to develop a coordinated Department of Defense position with respect to his recommendations and that he will be informed. Current status of all aspects of the problem were discussed by OCAMG with Maj. Gen. Ogden during his recent Washington visit. He was informed that the proposed revised Directive for the U. S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands provides for the acquisition of fee simple title, leasehold or appropriate easement interests by the U. S. Forces via negotiation, or the acquisition of leasehold or appropriate easement interests via condemnation. Gen. Odgen, in reviewing the current situation in Okinawa with the Under Secretary of the Army, indicated that he considers getting the question of payment for land up for consideration by Congress in the current session to be his most urgent requirement.

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12 Feb 1954

YAEYAMA RESETTLEMENT IS INACTIVE: GRI CALLS OUT FOR RESETTLEMENT IN VAIN

(Ryukyu Shimpo)M

Despite the fact that GRI has been calling out to the inhabitants in relation to resettlement in Yaeyama with the assistance of various quarters, the inhabitant are as a whole not very interested in the resettlement. So far, only 30 families have formally applied with the Land Development Section of GRI's Department of Economics to resettle in Yaeyama. So far, only 15 families or so in Motobu-cho have decided to resettle in Yaeyama, and resettlers group of 30 families is also expected to be formed if the head of a resettlers group makes an on-the-spot inspection of Yaeyama and some 30 families from Ogimi-son have informally decided to resettle in Yaeyama, their head having just completed an inspection of the islands.

The following reasons are pointed out as the cause of indifference towards Yaeyama resettlement on the part of inhabitants:

1) They are waiting for the result of negotiations by Mr. Inamine and Mr. Senaga, who are now in South America (with authorities concerned). This is because they wish to emigrate to foreign countries rather than to Yaeyama. They are giving up the idea to go to Yaeyama at present expecting that emigration abroad might be possible within this year if both delegates return and the real situation of foreign countries are known.

2) With the encouragement given in relation to utilizing all waste land in Okinawa, every shi-cho-son (especially in the nothern district) is making effort to utilize waste land, and mayors themselves are exerting. For this reason, the inhabitants are indifferent toward Yaeyama resettlement.

3) The inhabitants lack understanding regarding the situation of Yaeyama.

4) They still adhere to the previous impression they received in relation to malaria in Yaeyama.

These are the reasons which make the inhabitants hesitate about applying for resettlement. The Land Development Section is taking pains in relation to this.

(5)

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DAILY OKINAWAN PRESS SUMMARY (12 February 1954 cont'd)

The Section says that villages that are enthusiastic about the resettlement, are Kanegusuku-son, Tamagusuku-son, and Tomigusuku-son in southern Okinawa; Gooku-son, Misato-son, Katsuren-son, and Gushikawa-son in central Okinawa, and Motobu-cho and Ogimi-son in nothern Okinawa.

OTA CHAIRMAN YARA THANKS DEPUTY GOVERNOR BROMLEY FOR SCHOOL BUILDING RECONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATION (Ryukyu Shimpo)M

Chairman Yara of the Okinawa Teachers Association and the Okinawa War-destroyed School Building Rehabilitation Promotion Association, and Mr. Shinei Kiyan of OTA, representing the Okinawa War-destroyed School Building Rehabilitation Promotion Association and OTA as well as OTA's Board of Directors, visited USCAR in the morning of February 10 and presented letters of thanks to Deputy Governor Charles V. Bromley, Director H. Earl Diffenderfer of USCAR's CI&E Department in appreciation for the special measure taken by USCAR in relation to the total amount of ¥114,500,000 allocated in the revised budget for the construction of 400 classrooms. Thus, 67 per cent of the classrooms will be rehabilitated. The gist of the letter reads as follows:

"We are grateful to the U.S. military authorities for their assistance given up to today for the educational rehabilitation of Okinawa with deep understanding and much interest. Especially, we are happy to learn that the rehabilitation of war-destroyed school buildings, which has been a long-cherished desire of the entire inhabitants, would be completed within 3 years. Thus, (the problem of school building rehabilitation) would be solved.

"Not only the entire inhabitants but we educators are grateful to you for the action taken to increase the construction cost of school buildings/which was more than we have requested and that preference has been given to the rehabilitation programs in the revised budget. We express our profound appreciation to you representing all the teachers in the name of the Okinawa Teachers' Association and its Board of Directors.

"In addition, we request you that salaries of teachers, which are hindering the promotion of education, will be greatly increased in the budget for fiscal

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

9 February 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR CHIEF OF CIVIL AFFAIRS AND MILITARY GOVERNMENT
ATTENTION: Mr. Henry Wohl

SUBJECT: Land Acquisition in the Ryukyus and Yaeyama Resettlement Project

Herewith is returned to you, as per our telephone conversation of this date, the complete file on the above subject.

As I informed you on the telephone a copy of the proposed letter for the Secretary of the Army's signature was given to Colonel Benson of General Hull's staff and the subject was discussed with him prior to the departure of the Secretary's party from Korea.

As you will understand the letter is not signed by the Secretary in view of his pending meeting with General Hull in the Far East because it was thought it would be better to discuss it personally.

Kenneth E. BeLieu, Col., GS
Executive to the
Secretary of the Army

Incl

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON

13 January 1954

Dear Ed:

Your letter of 12 December 1953 which contained recommendations concerning land acquisition in the Ryukyus has been given careful study here in the Pentagon.

Steps are being taken to achieve a coordinated Department of Defense position with respect to your recommendations. I shall inform you of further developments.

It is noted that your letter states, in part, "Unless I shall be advised to the contrary I shall now consider that declaration of U. S. intent to remain in the Ryukyus and continue as the administering authority of the Ryukyu Islands includes the right to acquire title for real property for the use of U. S. Forces either through negotiation or condemnation." In this connection, you are advised that the proposed JCS Directive for U. S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands, currently being coordinated by the Department of Defense with the Department of State and scheduled for review by the NSC in the near future, does not provide for the acquisition of fee simple title but does provide for the acquisition of leasehold or appropriate easement interests.

I trust that we shall have an opportunity to discuss this important subject during my visit to your headquarters.

Sincerely yours,

Robert T. Stevens
Secretary of the Army

General John E. Hull
Commander-in-Chief, Far East
APO 500, C/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO:

NOT USED

General John E. Hull
Commander-in-Chief, Far East
APO 500, c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California

Dear General Hull:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of 12 December 1953 which recommends that $17,413,000 of no-year appropriated funds be requested by the Department of Defense from the current session of the Congress for land acquisition in the Ryukyus and for a Yaeyama resettlement project.

Steps are being taken to achieve a coordinated Department of Defense position with respect to your recommendations. I shall inform you of further developments.

It is noted that your letter states, in part, "Unless I shall be advised to the contrary I shall now consider that declaration of U. S. intent to remain in the Ryukyus and continue as the administering authority of the Ryukyu Islands includes the right to acquire title for real property for the use of U.S. Forces either through negotiation or condemnation." In this connection, you are advised that the proposed JCS Directive for U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands, currently being coordinated by the Department of Defense with the Department of State and scheduled for review by the NSC in the near future, does not provide for the acquisition of fee simple title but does provide for the acquisition of leasehold or appropriate easement interests.

Sincerely yours,

Robert T. Stevens
Secretary of the Army

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UNITED STATES CIVIL ADMINISTRATION OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS
Office of The Deputy Governor
APO 719

RCCA-GL 601.53 6 February 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Deputy Governor

SUBJECT: Land Incident in Okinawa

1. With reference to the inclosed letter, it would be presumptuous to deny that there is a very real land problem in Okinawa. The overcrowding of population cited would exist even if there were no military land requirements on the island, due primarily to the return of approximately 300,000 repatriates at the end of the war and the high birth rate since. No reliable formula or data is available for the evaluation of land other than in urban areas as cultivated and dwelling land has been rarely sold for traditional reasons.

2. A number of previously constructed Japanese military installations existed on Okinawa when the U. S. Forces occupied the island. Original construction of these bases by the Japanese Government tended to displace a large number of landowners during the war years. U. S. Government has utilized a number of these installations where practicable and have been obliged to increase its requirements by expansion of Japanese bases and by construction of new installations. Acquisition of these lands largely took place during the period of occupation and permanent construction has been carried on to the present date. Inasmuch as land records were almost totally destroyed as a result of war, no compensation for properties could be made by the United States until new Ryukyuan land offices, procedures, records and property maps were reestablished which were finally accomplished during the years of 1950 and 1951.

3. Appraisal of the U. S. Forces occupied areas was originally based on land values as of 1 July 1950 and completion of the payment of rentals for the period of 1 July 1950 through 27 April 1952 has as of this date been 95% completed. In 1953 a new or second land appraisal with the assistance of appraisers from Washington was completed and was based on the values of land as of 28 April 1952, the date of the Peace Treaty. The administrative functions necessary, including the deposit of rental funds for payment to landowners, is now being carried on by the Office of The District Engineer and the Government of The Ryukyu Islands. These payments represent rentals for areas now utilized and are retroactive to 28 April 1952.

4. The Ryukyuans, understandably, want a "livelihood" in exchange for use of their land, whereas the OND is tied down to rates they can justify to their superiors who are familiar with land values in the U.S. This

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Office defies any impartial observer to say which party is right and which is wrong. The fact that the 40,000 acres required by the U.S. is divided into 200,000 separate plots proves that land holdings are tiny by U.S. standards and the rent for an average plot cannot be a significant amount without gross exaggeration of actual values. Through no fault of the U.S. Forces, land was taken under possession and use before compensation could be negotiated with owners or fixed by condemnation proceedings. As a result land has been improved and its value multiplied by installation of the United States before evaluation. It is impossible to convince a Ryukyuan that land once nearly worthless but now valuable by virtue of improvements or the proximity of U. S. Forces bases should not be valued in its present condition.

5. The following affirmative steps, not mentioned in the anonymous statement, have been accomplished:

a. In the spring of 1953 a Land Advisory Board, consisting of the most qualified Ryukyuan land experts was established and has since been employed primarily for the purpose of advising the Deputy Governor on the various land problems on Okinawa. This board is in direct contact with a large number of the various municipal land committees which permits accumulated detailed data from each of the various municipalities comprising Okinawa Gunto.

b. A board of review of evaluations made by OMD is in session and is available to hear appeals by landowners at no expense to the owners.

c. The U. S. Forces have made a successful effort to release land to further the Ryukyuan economy by consolidating and regrouping military units, diminishing when possible its requirements and by permitting Ryukyuans to cultivate certain areas within installation boundary lines. New construction, whenever possible, is located on those lands unsuited to afford a Ryukyuan his livelihood.

d. Reclamation of large tracts of unused land in Yaeyama is being effected by USCAR, and vigorous efforts are being made to release the overpopulation situation in Okinawa by resettlement in this area. Emigration to South America is being encouraged subject, however, to the amounts of funds available.

6. The statement in the letter is erroneous in that it is estimated approximately 47,500 owners will be involved in the acquisition of an approximately 40,000 acres.

7. The military incident referred to in the letter on 5 December occurred in the Naha Air Base. The land concerned was a small strip of land

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to be used
for an access road in an area within the established and recognized boundary of the base, but which Ryukyuan farmers for compassionate reasons had been permitted to farm until required for permanent construction. Although the amount of crops damaged by the operation was small and the Mayor had successfully offered a plan for removal of the crops, a group gathered, attacked, stoned and captured the bulldozer operator. This regrettable incident was caused by a group of natives who, immediately prior to the incident, had been incited by Communist agitators. It should be noted that this was one out of many where clearance had been made without agitation or resentment.

8. In reference to the Japanese Government owned property, every effort is made to locate Ryukyuans resettled from military areas. Rental rates generally are not in excess of these offered by the U. S. Forces and Ryukyuans desire the use of this property. December 1953 figures indicate nearly 5,000 leases ~~to Ryukyuans~~ have been executed with Ryukyuans for Japanese Government property. Efforts have been successful in locating U. S. Forces and GRI agencies on nearly 2,000 acres of this property thus diminishing additional use of privately owned properties. Revenues derived from these properties are used to support the Government of The Ryukyu Islands.

9. The U. S. Government is acting as trustee of the Japanese Government owned property. Therefore, if too high a rent is collected for these properties, there would be creating an additional hardship on the Ryukyuans, whereas if a low rental rate was charged, we could be subject to criticism by the Japanese Government.

10. The keystone of the land problem in Okinawa is the amount the United States will pay for the use of land. The easy answer is to pay whatever is demanded, which at present is not less than five times the amount estimated by experts brought in for that purpose. It is not conceived that Congress will approve such an expenditure. In the meantime, the problem is gradually being worked out with Ryukyuan leaders in an effort to arrive at a mutually agreeable solution.

Incl
Ltr fr DA w/Incl
dtd 27 Jan 54

RICHARD A. DAVIES
Director
Govt & Legal Dept

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By RH NARA Date 08-24-05

CL-76

SECRET

UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, FAR EAST
OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ENGINEER
OKINAWA ENGINEER DISTRICT
APO 331, C/O POSTMASTER
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

OEDRA

SUBJECT: Land Acquisition Program

TO: Engineer
U. S. Army Forces, Far East
APO 343
ATTN: Real Estate Division

1. In compliance with your message EX 25447, dated 30 November 1953, transmitted herewith, as inclosure 1, are study and comments concerning the memo of the Deputy Governor to CG, AFFE, 16 October 1953, subject: "Land Acquisition Program Requirements", and the Real Estate Planning Report and Gross Appraisal of the Ryukyu Islands, dated 6 March 1953.

2. There is also inclosed large scale colored map showing installations by using service or agency with present boundaries.

3. As requested by your message EX 25545, 3 Dec 53 10 copies of inclosures are forwarded. The 10th copy of inclosure 2 is reproduceable, so that additional copies may be made by your headquarters if desired.

4. Reproduction of classified inclosure is authorized provided notice is given this headquarters as to the number of copies made and distribution thereof.

FOR THE DISTRICT ENGINEER:

2 Incl (10)
a/s

cc: CG, RYCOM

Thomas E. Cuttino
THOMAS E. CUTTINO
Colonel, CE
Deputy Dist Engr for
Engr and Real Estate

OKED, Classified
CASE NO 77
DATE 2/6/54

THIS CORRESPONDENCE MAY BE REGRADED
WHEN SEPRATED FROM CLASSIFIED INCLOSURE

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319-00062-00014-003-249
沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

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Authority NND957486
By RH NARA Date 08-24-05

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RECONCILIATION OF MEMO OF DEPUTY GOVERNOR TO CG, AFFE, DATED 16 OCTOBER 1953, SUBJECT: LAND ACQUISITION PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS, WITH REAL ESTATE PLANNING REPORT AND GROSS APPRAISAL OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS, DATED 6 MARCH 1953

1. The Real Estate Planning Report reflected 20,331 acres of Air Force Master Plan land to be purchased at a cost of $8,415,000. The Memo of the Deputy Governor recommends purchase of 18,087 acres of Air Force land, being the 19,662 acres quoted in Annex 1, Appendix B, Memo of Deputy Governor (Incl 1) less 1,575 acres of Japanese Government owned land, with a fee value as of 28 April 1952 of $7,010,000. The differences are occasioned by: refinement of installation boundaries; the transfer of 19¼ acres at Awase Airfield from Air Force to Navy control; the reduction of the areas required for classified communication sites; and funding for one-half of the land requirements of the Joint Ammo Pier. The slight change in Air Force temporary requirements from 2,300 acres to 2,311 acres results from inclusion of 506 acres of land in Master Plan areas classified as category #3 in the memo of the Deputy Governor, with reduction of new total due to continuing review of military requirements. This figure has been further reduced by additional releases to 1,907 acres as of this date.

2. The Real Estate Planning Report reflected 17,990 acres of Army Master Plan land to be purchased at a cost of $6,325,000. The memo of the Deputy Governor recommends purchase of 16,634 acres of Army land with a fee value as of 28 April 1952 of $5,750,000. The differences result primarily from the reclassification into category #3 of certain Master Plan land for which interest in less than fee simple is recommended for the reasons set forth in the memo of the Deputy Governor, even though long-term occupancy is contemplated. Other factors contributing to the reduced acreage are: the joint funding of 343 acres formerly included in the ASA-ACAN Receiver Site and of the Joint Ammo Pier and the continuing adjustment of installation boundaries to minimize the areas occupied consistent with military requirements. In addition to the Army Master Plan facilities previously reflected in Tab C to the Real Estate Planning Report, a firing range (Matsuda AAA Firing Range), with an area of 86 acres, and a pumping plant (Tengan Pumping Plant and Dam), with an area of 44 acres have been added as well as various quarries, previously considered temporary areas but now recommended for purchase since the cost of aggregate or construction materials removed therefrom will exceed the fee value of the land. Notwithstanding the reclassification of portions of ACAN Transmitter Site, the ACAN-PBIS area and POL requirements into category #3, the temporary area reflected in the memorandum of the Deputy Governor is only 2,685 acres as compared to 2,540 acres in the Real Estate Planning Report due to release of temporary facilities formerly covered by the Planning Report.

3. The Real Estate Planning Report reflected 2,612 acres of land to be purchased for the Navy at a fee value of $1,252,000. The memo of the Deputy Governor contemplates purchase for the Navy of only 2,462

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RECONCILIATION (Continued)

acres with a fee value as of 28 April 1952 of $1,090,000. The reduction results from the elimination of the East Coast Tank Farm and the reclassification of Kubasaki into a category #3 installation. The 450 acres reflected as Navy temporary area in the memo of the Deputy Governor covers Kubasaki and Awase Hanto, which was transferred to Navy control from the Air Force.

4. The Real Estate Planning Report did not cover United States Land requirements in the Ryukyus other than for Army, Navy and Air Force. The additional land requirements of the Government reflected as "Other Agencies" in the memo of the Deputy Governor include the following areas:

State Department, Voice of America,	
John Receiver Station	172 Acres
John Transmitter Station	187 "
Onna Quarry	1 "
Kadena State Department Housing Area	42 Acres
Composite Service Unit, Chinen (Headquarters)	470 Acres
Ammo Storage Area	250 Acres
Portion of Consolidated ACAN-FBIS Receiver Site	121 Acres
U S Coast Guard Facilities	49 Acres
Total Reflected as Permanent Areas	1,292 Acres
FBIS Bolo	134 Acres
Portion of Consolidated ACAN-FBIS Area	50 Acres
Total Reflected as Temporary Areas	184 Acres

With reference to the above, it is understood that funds are now in Headquarters, Armed Forces, Far East, to cover the purchase of land for the Voice of America sites. The CSU Ammo Storage area is to be reduced to 209 acres, due to an agreement with the 20th Air Force. It is noted that the area of 1,476 acres listed for "Other Agencies" (Tab 1B, memo of Deputy Governor) differs from Tab 4c of the same memo. Apparently the area of 172 acres for John Receiver Station was reflected twice in the 1,648 acres quoted in Tab 4c.

5. As stated, continuing review of lands held by the United States Forces and relocation of units and facilities as contruction of Master

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RECONCILIATION (Continued)

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RECONCILLATION (Continued)

Plan areas is completed is resulting in constant reduction of the "temporary areas." It is contemplated that upon completion of the construction program, the continuing category #3 requirements will be reduced to only 1838 acres of land. In addition, there are approximately 500 acres of rights-of-way to be acquired. This rounded figure is quoted because the width and purpose of the rights-of-way varies according to the military use.

6. The nature of the construction program presently being prosecuted by the United States in much of the Master Plan areas makes it apparent that a short term occupancy is not contemplated. The payment of rental for such land to defeat this obvious fact does not deceive property owners. It appears doubtful that the acquisition of fee title would in any way alter the present public evaluation of the United States' interest in the Ryukyu Islands in light of recent public statements of responsible government officials. While the payment of the fee value of the land would introduce considerable money into the Ryukyuan economy, it appears that this introduction of capital will facilitate some essential adjustments. For instance, the man who owns land under one of the barracks buildings would not be enabled through rental payments to acquire land elsewhere for his use. If the fee value were paid, he could rehabilitate himself on a permanent basis. Moreover, while the individual would receive a lump sum payment, the total payments to all landowners would be accomplished progressively over a period of time. Consequently, there would be a gradual rather than a sudden resulting adjustment of the economy.

7. The United States' use of Master Plan areas is making a permanent change in the Okinawan economy. It would appear better to recognize the change at this time, settle with the landowners affected, and leave to the future the ultimate disposition of the land when the United States withdraws than to continue dealing throughout the period of the occupation with the 45,000 landowners concerned. The ultimate disposition of the United States interest (possibly to the Japanese Empire) will involve the evaluation of all United States improvements as well as original land value and can be handled expeditiously if both land and improvements can be conveyed at their then in-place value. It should be quite obvious that the United States Government would be in a much stronger position to negotiate an advantageous transfer of title to the improvements when title to the land could be conveyed simultaneously. This is equally true regardless of whom the grantee may be or when the transfer is effected, and whether the consideration be cash, credit or some intangible rights. Otherwise, the appraisal of the installations would be based upon their salvageable value, which, in view of the permanent character of the improvements would be negligible compared to the original cost of over $500,000,000.

8. A continuing rental program, in addition to involving the United States in possible extended and recurrent litigation with owners, will

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RECONCILIATION (Continued)

greatly increase the United States administrative costs on solving the land problem. The administrative costs of acquiring the fee is approximately equal to the administrative cost of executing the initial rental contract. However, the rental program represents a continuing annual expense which will be further complicated by changes in ownership throughout the years. It should also be noted that the small size and large number of individual holdings makes the administration of rental program exceptionally expensive. It is estimated that the cost of administering rental payments will be in excess of 10% of the value of the annual payments. The cost of a rental program will equal the value of the fee in about thirteen years. In arriving at this estimate a minimum actual direct and indirect cost has been considered and no consideration has been given to any restoration obligation under a leasehold which might accrue by virtue of damage occasioned by post treaty occupancy. Attention is invited, however, to the fact that the very nature of the permanent type of construction being erected precludes returning the land in the same condition as of the date of entry, and in most cases payment in lieu of physical restoration would approximate the cost of the fee.

9. In conclusion, it should be noted that since the preparation and transmittal of the Real Estate Planning Report and the memo of the Deputy Governor, a leasing program has been vigorously implemented. Leaseholds secured covering occupancy from the date of the Treaty of Peace with Japan or from the time of taking for lands entered subsequently do not contain or reflect any option or intent of the United States to subsequently purchase subject land in fee simple. It is believed that acquisition of title in fee simple must be accomplished at values current at the time of purchase. Due to the withdrawal by the U.S. Forces of large land areas from the limited indigenous useage, rising indigenous costs-of-living, and large dollar amounts coming into the local economy from various sources, land values in general are spiralling. Due to the value of improvements which the U.S. is placing thereon, the value of land taken by the U. S. is increasing even more rapidly. It is estimated that the cost to buy the land listed as permanent areas on attached Annex 1 to Appendix B as of 30 June 1954 approximates an aggregate 40% more than the quoted costs as of 28 April 1952. Analysis of the market and related factors indicates that further delay in implementing a purchase program will result in a further increase in value at the rate of 5% per annum.

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319-00062-00014-003-255

Annex 1
Appendix B

LAND STATISTICAL SUMMARY
LAND UTILIZATION

Acreages as of 29 Sept 53

SERVICE	TEMPORARY AREAS			PERMANENT AREAS				PERMANENT AREAS			
	Acres (Note 1)	Value (Note 3) $	Annual Rental $	Acres (Notes 2 & 6)	Valuation Note 3)	Annual Rental $	20 year Rental $	Cost of Administering Rental Per yr (Note 4) $	Cost of Administering Rental Per 20 yrs $	Total Cost 20 year Rental $	Savings by Purchase - 20 yr Period $
ARMY	2,683	1,000,000	60,000	16,643	5,750,000	345,000	6,900,000	24,200	484,000	7,384,000	1,634,000
AIR FORCE	2,311	901,666	54,100	19,662	7,010,000	420,600	8,412,000	29,500	590,000	9,002,000	1,992,000
NAVY	454	258,334	15,500	2,462	1,090,000	65,400	1,308,000	4,500	90,000	1,398,000	308,000
OTHER AGENCIES	124	64,166	3,850	1,292	404,000	24,240	484,800	1,800	36,000	520,800	116,800
TOTAL	5,634	2,224,166	133,450	40,050	14,255,000	855,240 (Note 5)	17,104,800	60,000 (Note 4)	1,200,000	18,304,800	3,050,800

NOTE 1 - Temporary land areas cover land which is expected to be used for a short term and which should be leased.(Category 3)

NOTE 2 - Master Plan land expected to be used as long as the United States operates its Okinawan base (category 1) and that which can never be returned to the owner in anything resembling its original state (category 2) which should be purchased.

NOTE 3 - Valuations are based on values reported in Real Estate Planning Report and Gross Appraisal of the Ryukyu Islands, dated 6 March 1953 (Tab 2c) with adjustment in dollar requirements to accommodate change requirements.

NOTE 4- Based upon administrative labor involved in payment to over 45,000 small landowners.

NOTE 5 - The total amount involved in purchase would be paid for by annual rental and administrative expense in 15.6 years. Rental paid beyond that period is a new loss to the United States of $915,240 per year. Furthermore, the United States would hold an equity in the land only if it is acquired by purchase.

NOTE 6 - Acreages based on present troop strength and commitments.

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Admin cpy

MESSAGE

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
STAFF COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE

CONFIDENTIAL
PRIORITY

PARAPHRASE NOT REQUIRED
CONSULT CRYPTOCENTER BEFORE DECLASSIFYING
NO UNCLASS REPLY OR REF IF DTG IS QUOTED

FROM: CINCFE TOKYO JAPAN SGD HULL

TO : DEPTAR WASH DC FOR CAMG

INFO: DEPGOVUSCAR OKINAWA RI

NR : CX 67023 050834Z FEB 54

Ref DA 955673 and DA 956515. (In chi AM)

This msg in 4 parts.

Part 1. In view importance and significance of issues have submitted comments on maj State proposals for change USCAR dir directly to Ridgway.

Part 2. Changes proposed by the Dept of State.

A. Dir A para 1. Asg of exec responsibility to Def instead of DeptAr acpt on the understanding obtained from Sullivan in Okinawa that Def would, in turn designate 1 of the Svc Dept as Exec Agent. Absence of Def level of mil svc such as Intel, Log and Pers would require operational svc dept responsibility for an Exec civil admin.

B. Dir A para 1. Reiterate recommendation made para 3C, C 65796, 30 Oct 53 for elimination of last sentence. If, however, Def already committed this arrangement strongly urge insertion of word "political" immed prior to word "relations" so as to avoid nec for consultation such matters pur rice from Burma, mdse arrangements with Japan, arrangements for tvl between Japan and Ryukyu Islands, etc.

C. Dir A para 3. Recommendation: Restore version 9 Nov 53 draft. Explanation: United States Msn in Ryukyu Islands is mil in nature. Functions of civil govt have such immed and maj impact upon Mil Msn that decisions governing the relation of the 2 must be made in full understanding and support of mil rqmt. Pres apt of Gov and DepGov would open door to the apt of ofl not connected with Dept of Def, since it would allow the sep of hitherto comb offices of CINCFE and Gov, Ryukyu Islands. It would also deprive Gov of his prerogative of the apt DepGov to whom he del his responsibilities. This inconsistent with provision of dir that United States powers will cont to be exercised by Dept of Def. It is unsound and dangerous because USCAR Govt functions inextricably related to United States Mil Msn. Imperative that

ROBERT OUTSEN
Colonel

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DA IN 37446 (5 FEB 54)

OCS FORM 375-2 1 AUG. 51 REPLACES OCS FORM 375-2, 1 MAR 51, WHICH MAY BE USED.

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MESSAGE

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governorship remain in hands of highest mil auth in theater. Only then CINCFE able to disch overall strat responsibility in various Far East areas resulting also from scty pacts with Japan and ROK. In add, need for cord of 3 br of mil svc involved in United States Mil Msn Ryukyus can best be carried out by CINCFE as head of Joint Comd in Far East. Since responsibilities of DepGov reflect those of gov the arguments against selection of person not connected with def apply to his posit. Gov should select and apt his del, DepGov, who is resp to him.

D. Dir C, para 1. Recommendation: Restore version 9 Nov 53 draft. Explanation: Change proposed by State absolutely unacceptable. Requiring Def-State: Of important USCAR govt actions impracticable and would lead to dangerous weakening of USCAR auth in islands, to ineffcy and confusion arising from divided aut. Native govt politically unable to enact all legislation required by United States Mil Msn and scty. Ryukyuan ofl and politicians have never opr on natl level of govt, their interests are stictly local. To expect of them understanding of United States obj therefore unrealistic. In connection with matters such as condemnation of land needed by United States, labor of which large percentage are empl by United States, immigration, customs and other items required expenditure of United States mil funds, dom legislature will either refuse to take nec but unpopular meas or, if attempting to deal therewith, enact laws not sat from standpoint of United States, in which case immed vetoing or suspension of GRI legislature nec. USCAR must, on the other hand, use ord power if legislature has refused to act or if legislative action cannot be entrusted to legislature. Clnc rqmt desired by State even not rest to legislative fld but ext to prohibitive USCAR acts regarding "any other actions of govt of Ryukyu Islands or its local subdiv". Obviously such pro would create psychological atmosphere under which Ryukyuan Govt agencies or ofl would feel more or less free to take action detrimental to United States interest, secure in knowledge that immed corrective action by USCAR would not be forthcoming. Cond could dev to serious weakening if not emasculation United States civil admin. Proposal, further, amt to shifting of United States Govt con from Tokyo and Okinawa to Wash DC with resulting delay in securing Clnc by split Dept auth. Ryukyuans would quickly learn to play 1 United States govt dept against other. Add admin burdens would be placed on limited USCAR-FEC staffs for detailed explanations of proposed actions, seriously affecting their effcy. Def would have to engage in opr functions under oblg to obtain State understanding actions nec for achievement United States mil obj. Powers of modification

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Ryukyuan court decisions and removal of ofl have not and may never be used. They must, however, be promptly aval in order to elim judgments prejudicial to United States obj or prestige and as wpn against obstructive and subersive ofl.

E. Dir D, para 5. Recommendation: Restore version of 9 Nov 53 draft and in last sentence thereof after "Islands" add "with appr of civil admin". Explanation: Extension of civil juris Ryukyuan courts to all persons in Ryukyus as well as extension of crim juris to all persons other than those subj to United States mil law assumes degree of competence and reliability Ryukyuan judges which do not exist in actuality. With negligible exceptions, prior tng and experience these judges limited to those of court clerks, policemen and sch teachers. They frankly admit need for further educ. Considerable difficulty also encountered with disposition of judges to respond to political influences. Completely inadvisable at this juncture to subj United States pers to auth of any GRI court. Civil law and pro are not suf modernized since Ryukyuan law basically identical with that existing in Japan before allied occupation. Furthermore, assumption of civil juris over United States pers might lead to embarrassing situations when members of conf United States agencies involved. Moreover, extension of crim juris to UN National will almost certainly bring about repercussions in other countries and may force USCAR to make use of its power to modify court decisions.

F. Dir D, para 6. Recommendation: Restore 9 Nov 53 version. Explanation: Proposed abolition of civil admin courts not acceptable. Protection of United States safety and prop cannot be fully entrusted to indigenous courts, see preceding para. No amt of asst, advice or cord will influence Ryukyuan judges to point of adequately punishing Ryukyuan judges to point of adequately punishing Ryukyuans for improving personal fortunes and local economy at expense of United State. Same applies to punishment illegal entrants, or offenses against any proclamation, ord or dir of USCAR in gen. Many minor cases already trf to dom courts to extent fac aval to dispose of them. During yr 1953, 5258 cases so trf but courts cannot handle greater nr without expansion. Judiciary made unsuccessful attempts to obtain establishment of add courts. Most unlikely that cont attempts more successful in future unless sizeable dir grant of United States appropriated funds made aval. Recently theft and petty larceny cases involving whs, comsy and PX goods increased considerably indicating need for cont civ admin courts.

DA IN 37466 (5 FEB 54)

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G. Dir J para 1. Recog USCAR trf of title to Japanese govt land may not be possible because peace treaty did not auth such United States disposition. Nevertheless, this situation may seriously affect ability of GRI to implement resettlement programs and may require sep review of problem.

H. Dir J, para 2. Recommendation: Lang suggested msg this Hq C 65796, 31 Oct 53, part 3, ie, still considered appropriate. Explanation: Proposal of State to exclude possibility of negotiated pur of land needed by United States impractical and unacceptable. Further, exclusion condemnation of interests other than leaseholds would made adequate solution land problem impossible. As pointed out my ltr to Secy Army, dated 12 Dec 53, civ admin should be auth to acquire title in fee simple or appropriate easement interest certain cat of land. This program for negotiation of leasehold interest by GRI for United States came to complete halt in Aug 53 because GRI refused to cont performance of contr with dist engr on gnd that rents were not "reasonable", alleging reasonable rents to be over 4 times amt United States appraisals. Advantages of acquisition of either fee title or easement interests by negotiation or, if negotiations fail, by condemnation rpt presented. Since tracts of land gen very small, rent prov no eff economic asst to dispossessed landowner in establishing new existence, while compensation for substance will contribute to his re-settlement. Hence, considered imperative that provision be formulated so as to permit suf flexibility regarding type of interests to be acquired by United States. Since USCAR lacks pers and experience to perform technical functions required in connection with the acquisition of interests in land, provision regarding svc of dist engr should be retained. Moreover, specific mention of USCAR ord power designed to prov for alternative to condemnation by GRI in view possible political, legislative or budgetary difficulties involved in dir GRI to condemn land and then acquiring it for United States. Add State proposal that USCAR before determining whether prop required for use by United States must consult with local auth and GRI not understandable here. Inconceivable how local GRI agencies could give advice on mil needs of United States. Anybody familiar with situation in Ryukyus knows unpopularity such land rqmt. Ryukyuan Govt ofl will always be unwilling to officially recog United States needs for land. Proposal, therefore, unrealistic and would only lead to delay and political embarrassment.

I. No obj to the remaining State proposals.

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Part 3. 9 Nov 53 draft. Not known this hq whether 9 Nov 53 draft final or may be reconsidered. Fol comments are offered in any event:

A. Dir D, para 4. Recommendation: Add before "Exec" phrase "when auth by civ admin". While this hq is in basic agreement with principle of dir or indir election of ofl of exec br of GRI, it is felt that in this politically important and sensitive sphere the civ admin must have power to determine methods and timing of elections, provisions usually in province of natl constitutions. Effectiveness of United States admin as well as extent to which govt affairs may be del to GRI will depend upon degree of cooperation on part of elected indiv. It remains to be seen how new legislature will be composed and particularly whether majority of its members will be willing to cooperate or will show an anti-Am attitude. In the latter instance, it would, indeed, be a great mistake to replace present cooperative chief exec in a political atmoshpere which would favor election of a cand undesirable from point of view of United States interests. Further, possibility of election of a "Communist-dominated" chief exec cannot be discounted.

B. Dir F, para 1F. Recommendation: Delete words at end item F: "And with the view to the eventual rtn of the area to Japan". Explanation: Deletion consistent with change proposed in B para 2 (B). Emphasis on eventual rtn to Japan should be avoided.

Part 4. Note at end of draft. As to B, ref is made to my aforementioned ltr to Secy of Army, dated 12 Dec 53. It is believed that this ltr essentially complies with rqmt of a full and detailed rept on problem of land use and compensation.

Rqmt under (C) for semi-annual progress rept on reduction of responsibilities for USCAR and pertinent decision of Natl Scty Council on which this rqmt is obviously based, need further clarification. Lack of maturity and experience on part of Ryukyuan govt agencies, their incapability to understand United States mil obj, their unwillingness to take unpopular action and their dependence upon local political influences have been pointed out in part 2, para H above. In light of these realities delegations of United States responsibilities to indigenous govt are subj to definite limitations lest United States interests be seriously jeopardized. No such relaxation of con would be reconcilable with these interests for forseeable future, as was practiced in last yr of allied occupation in Japan, where admin effcy and compliance with auth is dev to an extent which Ryukyuans, as a matter of crs, have

OCS FORM 375-2 1 AUG. 51 REPLACES OCS FORM 375-2, 1 MAR 51, WHICH MAY BE USED.

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failed to reach. Gov should, therefore, rec clear instr regarding scope and tempo of expected reduction of USCAR responsibilities. While instr under (A) may purport to contain an element of such reduction, it is submitted that under prevailing circumstances rqmt such as to "cooperate and cord with GRI, etc." (C 2 D) are highly theoretical if not illusory. Cooperation with indigenous govt agencies will freq mean abdication of United States con. In all instances, however, greatestpossible autonomy, consistent with mil scty, will be accorded loc govt agencies and ofl.

NOTE: 65796 is DA IN 17842 (31 Oct 53) CAMG

ACTION: CAMG

INFO: G3, JAG, OSD, G2

DA IN 37466 (5 Feb 54) fs/4

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WARNING

There figures are similar but do not agree with our Land Study reports

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UNITED STATES CIVIL ADMINISTRATION OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS
Office of the Deputy Governor
APO 719

4 February 1954

RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM FOR YAEYAMA AND LAND DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Resettlement in Yaeyama Gunto was started by the Ryukyuans in May 1950 and since that date 363 families numbering 1510 persons have moved from Okinawa and Miyako to this new frontier.

The Government of the Ryukyu Islands has developed a general plan for resettlement on Iriomote and Ishigaki Islands of Yaeyama Gunto. A reconnaissance survey revealed a total of 13,585 acres of land (table #1) suitable for cultivation. About 2,062 acres of this land can be converted to rice paddies and the remainder 11,522 acres will be dryland farms. The GRI plan calls for the resettlement of about 3,180 families, numbering 15,900 persons from Okinawa to Iriomote and Ishigaki Islands. Each family will receive approximately 3.25 acres of land and subsidies (table #2) for travel, housing, equipment, clearing of land and community facilities. GRI plans to construct public facilities such as, roads and bridges, fishing ports, schools, public health requirements, communications and navigational aids (table #3).

GRI FY-54 budget included ¥23,500,000 ($195,833) for the Yaeyama Resettlement Program. Present plans call for the movement of 270 families, approximately 1350 people, from Okinawa to Iriomote and Ishigaki Islands during the period March to June 1954. If sufficient funds are available the GRI plan for resettlement of Yaeyama Gunto can be completed within a period of five years.

The Yaeyama Development Company formed by Mr. Yohachiro Iwasaki of Japan and Kotaro Kokuba of Okinawa recently received a foreign investment license to carry on development projects on Iriomote as follows:

1. Cutting of over mature trees on a share-forest contract and reseeding the cutover area, this operation will include the building of access forest roads.

2. Establishment of a wood preserving industry.

3. Establishment of a plant for the extraction of starch from sweet potatoes.

4. Establish a livestock industry on grazing land too rugged for cultivation.

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At present the Yaeyama Development Company has two crews conducting surveys on Iriomote, one is cruising timber and the other is selecting a base operations site and surveying immediate road requirements. In the near future two more crews will be sent to Iriomote, one will survey mining and the other will survey the possibilities of hydro-electric power.

The Yaeyama Development Company is a private enterprise with adequate capital and trained technicians. The company will need several hundred Ryukyuan employees in their first year of operation and this number could increase to 2,000 when they are in full operation. Many settlers on Iriomote should find employment with the Yaeyama Development Company while others will have a market for vegetables, poultry and livestock.

Many of the seawalls in Southern Okinawa were damaged or destroyed during World War II. Some repairs were made in 1948 and 49. Many of the seawalls in the Ryukyu Islands have been damaged by typhoons, particularly Typhoon Marge in August 1951, this storm lasted for approximately 62 hours and occurred during the monthly high tide. Area of damaged seawalls and estimated cost of repair are shown in (table #4).

Facilities which aid in increased agricultural production such as, dams and reservoirs, diversion weirs, irrigational canals, drainage ditches and farm roads require repairs. Estimated cost of these repairs are shown in (table #5).

Since 1950, 17 irrigation projects have been constructed, or are in the construction stage, in the Ryukyu Islands. Four of these projects were in Amami Oshima which is now a part of Japan. Of the remaining 13 irrigation projects in the Ryukyus, 11 projects have been completed, one will be finished by 30 June 1954 and the other will be completed within the next year. New irrigation projects were not started during FY-54 as it was thought more immediate benefits would be received from the repair of old projects constructed prior to World War II.

Proposed economically feasible irrigation projects would provide irrigation water for approximately 10,160 acres of rice paddy which will produce about 8,500 metric tons of rice annually with a current market value of $1,403,325 (table #6).

4 INCLS

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沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

TABLE #1

RESETTLEMENT YAEYAMA GUNTO (ESTIMATED)

4 February 1954

LOCATION	Area Available for Resettlement (Acres) Total Land	Paddy	Upland	Families to be Moved Okinawa & Miyako 1/	Yaeyama Families Receiving Additional Land
Ishigaki	8,348.6	975.7	7,373	1,955	575
a. Fukai-Nosoko District	1,926.6	284	1,642.5	500	25
b. Inoda District	1,432.6	123.5	1,309	350	70
c. Hirakubo District	1,185.6	24.7	1,161	305	30
d. Nagura-Sokoharu District	3,803.8	343.4	3,260.4	800	450
Iriomote	5,236.4	1,086.8	4,149.6	1,225	230
a. Komi-Nakama District	2,346.5	469.3	1,877	575	40
b. Takana-Hoheru District	1,235.0	148.2	1,087	320	-
c. Urauchi-Funaura District	1,654.9	469.3	1,185.6	330	190
TOTAL	13,585	2,062.5	11,522.5	3,180	805

1/ There are five people in the average family household in the Ryukyus

SOURCE: Economics Planning Board, GRI.

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TABLE #2

ESTIMATED COSTS OF RESETTLEMENT, YAEYAMA GUNTO — 4 February 1954

Location	Travel, Housing and Equipment 1/	Subsidy for Resettlers from Okinawa & Miyako	Clearing Land 2/ Yaeyama Residents	Community Facilities 3/ (Farm Roads, Drainage, etc.)
Ishigaki	¥ 53,018,000	¥ 28,335,600	¥ 3,690,000	¥ 28,879,400
a. Fukai-Nosoko District	14,320,000	7,650,000	180,000	6,864,000
b. Inoda District	5,660,000	3,901,500	450,000	4,235,000
c. Hirakubo District	9,120,000	4,544,100	180,000	4,228,400
d. Nagura-Sokobaru	23,918,000	12,240,000	2,880,000	13,552,000
Iriomote	¥ 34,176,000	¥ 18,207,000	¥ 1,440,000	¥ 17,352,900
a. Komi-Nakama District	16,650,000	8,797,500	270,000	8,342,400
b. Takana-Hoharu District	9,320,000	4,896,000	-	4,400,000
c. Urauchi-Funaura District	8,206,000	4,513,500	1,170,000	4,610,500
TOTAL	¥ 87,194,000 $726,617	¥ 46,542,600 $387,850	¥ 5,130,000 $42,750	¥ 46,232,300 $385,270

1/ Subsidy for travel; from Okinawa is ¥5,000 per family; for Yaeyama residents ¥2,000 per family. Each family will receive: ¥10,000 housing allowance and ¥5,000 for seeds and farm tools. One well for every ten families estimated at ¥5,000. One dormitory for every 30 heads of families estimated at ¥180,000.

2/ Each family from Okinawa will be allocated 1 cho and 3 tan (3.2 acres) of land and will be given ¥15,300 for clearing their farm and putting it in cultivation. Yaeyama residents will receive ¥3,600 for every acre put in cultivation.

3/ Each resettlement will receive ¥6,600 for every 2.45 acres of land. *This subsidy is to be used for constructing a fence for protection from wild boars. (Insert)

SOURCE: Economics Planning Board, GRI.

(Insert)* This subsidy is to be used for constructing farm roads and ¥1,000 for every 2.45 acres of land.

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319-00062-00014-003-270

4 February 1954

TABLE #3

PUBLIC FACILITIES FOR YAEYAMA RESETTLEMENT

	Ishigaki	Iromote	Total
Roads and Bridges	$ 243,158	$ 542,708	$ 785,866
Fishing Ports	83,333	65,000	148,333
Schools	186,067	124,313	310,380
Public Health	251,375	167,583	418,958
Communications	-	20,833	20,833
Marine Navagational Aids	-	7,167	7,167
Grand Total	$ 763,933	$ 927,604	$1,690,537

SOURCE: Economics Planning Board, GRI.

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沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

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TABLE #4

SEAWALLS REQUIRING REPAIR

4 February 1954

	Length in Feet	Estimated Cost	
Okinawa	229,600	$ 1,768,750	
Miyako	2,000	16,650	(All seawalls can be repaired within five years)
Yaeyama	7,800	58,500	
Total	239,400 Feet or 45.34 Miles	$ 1,843,900	

SOURCE: Land Development Bureau, Economics Department, GRI.

TABLE #5

REPAIR OF OLD FACILITIES

Dams and Reservoirs	41 Projects	Estimated Cost	$ 439,585	
Farm Roads and Bridges	339 Miles	Estimated Cost	1,306,340	(All repairs can be accomplished within five years)
Irrigation Canals	50.7 Miles	Estimated Cost	328,985	
Drainage	80 Miles	Estimated Cost	266,135	
Diversion Weirs	50 Projects	Estimated Cost	2,387,585	
Total		Estimated Cost	$ 4,728,630	

SOURCE: Land Development Bureau, Economics Department, GRI.

TABLE #6

PROPOSED LAND DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Type of Project	Estimated Cost	Cultivated Area After Completion: Paddy (Acres)	Upland	Rice Prod. Fm Improved Area	Value of Harvested Rice Crop
Irrigation	$ 5,958,330	9,000	2,000	7,650 MT	$ 1,262,250 (Rice @$165 per MT)
Reclamation from the Sea	1,033,330	1,160	160	855 MT	141,075
Total	$ 6,991,660	10,160	2,160	8,505 MT	$ 1,403,325

SOURCE: Land Development Bureau, Economics Department, GRI.

(Construction will require approximately 15 years at present construction progress.)

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沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES
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UNITED STATES CIVIL ADMINISTRATION OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS
Office of the Deputy Governor
APO 719

4 February 1954

RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM FOR YAEYAMA AND LAND DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

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The Government of the Ryukyu Islands has developed a general plan for resettlement on Iriomote and Ishigaki Islands of Yaeyama Gunto. A reconnaissance survey revealed a total of 13,585 acres of land (table #1) suitable for cultivation. About 2,062 acres of this land can be converted to rice paddies and the remainder 11,522 acres will be dryland farms. The GRI plan calls for the resettlement of about 3,180 families, numbering 15,900 persons from Okinawa to Iriomote and Ishigaki Islands. Each family will receive approximately 3.25 acres of land and subsidies (table #2) for travel, housing, equipment, clearing of land and community facilities. GRI plans to construct public facilities such as, roads and bridges, fishing ports, schools, public health requirements, communications and navigational aids (table #3).

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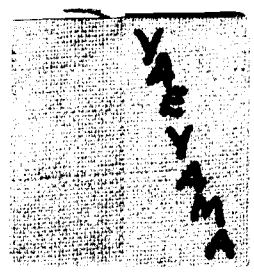

2. Establishment of a wood preserving industry.

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Facilities which aid in increased agricultural production such as, dams and reservoirs, diversion weirs, irrigational canals, drainage ditches and farm roads require repairs. Estimated cost of these repairs are shown in (table #5).

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4 INCLS

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4 February 1954

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TOTAL	13,585	2,062.5	11,522.5	3,180	805

1/ There are five people in the average family household in the Ryukyus

SOURCE: Economics Planning Board, GRI.

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沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

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TABLE #2

ESTIMATED COSTS OF RESETTLEMENT, YAEYAMA GUNTO

4 February 1954

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SOURCE: Economics Planning Board, GRI.

(Insert)* This subsidy is to be used for constructing farm roads and ¥1,000 for every 2.45 acres of land.

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TABLE #3

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Grand Total	$ 763,933	$ 927,604	$1,690,537

SOURCE: Economics Planning Board, GRI.

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319-00062-00014-003-278

TABLE #4

SEAWALLS REQUIRING REPAIR

4 February 1954

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iyako	2,000	16,650	(All seawalls can be repaired within five years)
aeyama	7,800	58,500	
Total	239,400 Feet or 45.34 Miles	$ 1,843,900	

SOURCE: Land Development Bureau, Economics Department, GRI.

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TABLE #6

PROPOSED LAND DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

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Reclamation from the Sea	1,033,330	1,160	160	855 MT	141,075
Total	$ 6,991,660	10,160	2,160	8,505 MT	$ 1,403,325

SOURCE: Land Development Bureau, Economics Department, GRI.

(Construction will require approximately 15 years at present construction progress.)

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By RH NARA Date 08-24-05

Info Resume

1 February 1954

MEMORANDUM TO: Commanding General

SUBJECT: Resume of Accomplishments in the Ryukyuan Land Program for the Six Months Period from 1 June 1953 to 31 December 1953.

1. This semi-annual report contains a resume of the major accomplishments and major actions occurring during the period from 1 June 1953 to 31 December 1953 pertaining to the United States Land Program in the Ryukyus.

2. JUNE

a. A program was devised to publicize in the newspapers favorable actions of the United States with respect to the land program.

b. Assistance program to benefit the Deputy Governor in resettlement ventures by the CG, RYCOM, was implemented.

c. Air Force agreed to permit natives to farm unused land in Air Force Master Plan areas.

d. Plans for a program "Option to Lease Land" were investigated and discarded.

e. Payments for land under joint-use facilities will be proportionately paid for according to the size of the holdings by the using services.

f. Air Force conceded not to force the clearance of the Bolo Air Field site even though the funds for this installation had been appropriated.

g. Machinato-Naha Housing Area: Action on acquisition of a highly controversial land area in the Machinato-Naha housing area not needed for construction was suspended. Resultant of this action was that, under CA Ordinance 109, a "Declaration of Taking" may be filed at any time after 30 days publication of the "Notice of Intent".

h. The birth of a Board of five Ryukyuans (Land Advisory Board) to represent the Ryukyuans and the Commanding General on land matters was experienced.

i. Action was taken to have each service, organization or agency justify their land requirements.

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By RH NARA Date 08-24-05

j. District Engineer made preparations to have contractors negotiate for their own camp-sites.

k. District Engineer completed interim rental payments from Air Force funds which would have lapsed 30 June.

3. JULY

a. AFFE's disapproval of the Command letter on Disposal of Surplus Facilities wherein authority was requested to give buildings for which the Command had no further use direct to GRI to be used as schools and hospitals.

b. District Engineer let first contract with a Ryukyuan firm to furnish materials for road construction.

c. Initial reconnaissance of area to be acquired was transferred from the District Engineer to the requesting services.

d. Land Board concurred in and will support fee acquisition of land by the United States.

e. Legal Policy of the Land Acquisition Program was published. This directive established and defined the following:

(1) Master Plan boundaries and dates of establishment.

(2) Written notification to GRI of military land areas.

(3) Rate and inclusive dates of rental payments.

(4) Status and payment of improvements and crops.

4. AUGUST

a. Policy letter on "Disposition of Foreign Excess Property for Resettlement Purposes" was published. This letter provided for salvage materials to be made available for reconstruction of native villages displaced because of military necessity.

b. Arrangements for movement of Toguchi village in Yomitan-son were completed to make way for construction of ACAN-FBIS facility.

5. SEPTEMBER

a. Land Advisory Board admitted that payment for improvements was ample.

b. Land Board submitted report on Ryukyuan opinion of what land values should be. Average increase recommended was approximately 800%. They

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also recommended a 10% rental rate.

c. Land Board remained firm on opposition to long-term leases.

d. GRI failed to perform under FEC contract 148 and, thereby, halted the leasing program.

6. OCTOBER & NOVEMBER

a. Lt. Col. Cassoday assumed responsibility of getting administrative red tape lefted from the use of $250,000 (1953 MCA savings) authorized for payment of expenses incurred by displaced native personnel. Results - zero.

b. Staff study entitled "Land Acquisition Program Requirements" submitted to AFFE. This paper, if approved and if funds are alloted, would provide for: fee acquisition, Yaeyama resettlement, and acquisition of land under joint-use GARIOA funded projects.

c. Leases cannot entertain an option to purchase where condemnation proceedings are resorted to.

d. Policy on tombs reaffirmed. Tombs in Master Plan areas not in way of construction will not be removed if owner objects. Owners are to have full use of these tombs.

e. Land Acquisition Commission was established to hear appeals of dissatisfied Ryukyuan landowners.

7. DECEMBER

a. Troops used to clear natives from site to be cleared for Air Force VHF facility in Naha Air Base.

b. Civil Administration Proclamation 26 put into effect. It provided that all land areas in the possession of the United States as of 5 December were legally held.

c. Plans for utilization of zoning ordinances discarded.

d. Interim rental payments for period from 1 July 1950 to April 1952 completed.

e. Claims procedure determined and concurred in by interested agencies in Okinawa. Lt. Col. Cassoday, AFFE Engineer Section, wanted to alter this program by acquiring funds to effect immediate payment of real estate claims under AR 100-64. Functioning of claims has been deferred awaiting results on Col. Cassoday's intended action.

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f. First payments under Proclamation 26 made in Oroku village. No appeals filed.

8. Major Actions pending at the close of this period.

a. Agricultural Use of Master Plan Areas for which Immediate Military Requirement does not exist.

b. Payment for improvements at any time subsequent to initial acquisition.

c. Construction of sea-walls.

d. Borrow pits and quarries.

e. Acquisition of land under highways.

David L. Gundling

DAVID L. GUNDLING
Major, GS
Land Control Officer

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CINC[illegible] JAPAN FROM J5

TO: DEPTAR WASH DC FOR CAMG

NR: C 66934

290619Z JAN 54

Summary of J5 activities for period ending 24 Jan 54 xmit for info only.

1. Republic of Korea.

A. ROK press rept ROK Govt studying US admin agreements with Japan and Philippines as basis for ROK-US agreement. Various ROK officials allege that ROK now has crim juris over UN Forces pers. ROK Fgn Office Ofl quoted as saying admin agreement will be concluded by Mar 54.

B. Comb mil forces, mil assistance and claims and accounts settlement agreements with ROK under intensive study this hq.

C. Three presidential decrees iss 18 Jan implementing industrial bank law. According Fin Ministry Spokesman, bank will open 15 Feb. informed obsr fear disruption credit con and use of bank for political purposes. Govt hopes sell new iss natl rehab bonds to Bank Korea to obtain industrial bank capital funds. Assy appr nec.

D. Adv party of four German Hosp unit arrived Jap 19 Jan. Decision made to instl hosp in fac now occupied 21 Evac Hosp Pusan. 21 Evac Hosp to occupy KCAC compound when latter moves Seoul.

E. Dir ROK office planning signing all proc auth iss fgn operations admin. ROK ambassador US not rpt not signing.

F. KCAC rept distr more than 2000 tons care food since Nov 50.

G. Prices of MPC and greenbacks in Seoul 23 Jan 298 and 415. In Pusan 303 and 425. Wholesale price index Seoul 114 Jan 5951.0 and retain index 8772.1. Week 17-23 Jan rice prices slightly down, other prices slightly up, no significant change.

DA IN 36146 (29 JAN 54)

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MESSAGE

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
STAFF COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE

N. Rice coll 66 percent complete as of early Jan. Considered sat and slightly better than usual. Rice pur under govt export plan as of 23 Jan rept 31000 Suk (this is correction of para 2J my C 66866). Prospects for success of plan dim at present.

2. Japan.

A. Press rept Japanese Govt has decided to divert 2520 million yen from Natl Safety Bd expenses for FY 54 (1 Apr 54-31 Mar 55) to Japanese share of joint US-Japan def cost. Govt originally req reduction of 5040 million yen in Japanese contribution and US consented to 2520 million.

B. Rept rec from US Rep at first trial under Japanese law of member of scty forces. Trial held 21-23 Dec and verdict rendered 28 Dec. Charge of asslt and inj Japanese natl not rpt not denied. Verdict guilty, punishment 1 year imprisonment (susp) and pmt court costs. Rep found all pro safeguards scrupulously obsr, trial speedy, offense proved beyond reasonable doubt and sentence not rpt not excessive. Maj difficulty was intgr.

C. Constant threat of strikes posed by USFJ pers under muster labor contr. Such strikes legal under Japanese law. However, no constitutional bar to statutory prohibition strikes as in case Japanese civ svc. Japanese Govt reluctant take such action for political reasons. CINCFE recm that action be taken at high level to apply same strike rest to USFJ pers as new appl Japanese Govt empl in regular svc.

3. Ryukyu Islands.

A. USCAR rept counterpart fund used for grants-in-aid to GRI; long term capital loans agriculture, Ind, commerce; US I and E Program; and imported rice subsidy. Counterpart program commitments 1 Jan 54 yen 1146446000 of which yen 593568000 expended prior 1 Jul 54. Aval income 1 Jan-30 Jun est yen 534848000.

B. Repatriation Ammians under study. Policy established that must be no discrimination against Ammians as compared other aliens in Ryukyu Islands.

C. Press rept pub response to Yaeyama Emigration Plan is poor, owing lack funds, fear malaria, interest land RCIM Okinawa.

DA IN 36146 (29 JAN 54)

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
STAFF COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE

D. Three cert of cfm covering 1599 parcels land with 422.61 acres filed with GRI rep rental yen 5191788.80.

E. Back wages paid 480 Okinawan employees A E Wong and Company Ltd. 73 Chinese employees remain unpaid period Oct-Dec. Potentially serious labor problem averted.

F. Rice per msn departed for Burma.

ACTION: CAMG

DA IN 36146 (29 Jan 54) fm/10

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

SECRET

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. E. W. O'Flaherty

DATE: 5 January 1954

FROM : Henry Wohl HW

SUBJECT: Land Acquisition in the Ryukyus and the Yaeyama Resettlement Project

1. References are:

a. CINCFE letter to Secretary of the Army dated 12 December 1953, to which is appended

b. A documented memorandum from Deputy Governor, USCAR to CGAFFE, dated 16 Oct 53, subject: "Land Acquisition Program Requirements".

2. In reference a. CINCFE urges the necessity for resolving the pressing problem concerning the acquisition of land for military purposes in the Ryukyus. CINCFE recommends that no-year appropriated funds be requested of the current session of Congress for the following purposes:

a. To acquire fee simple title to, or appropriate easement interests in, lands in the Ryukyus needed by the U.S. Forces	$ 14,255,000
b. To acquire fee simple title in the name of GRI to lands under GARIOA-built facilities jointly used by the U.S. and by the Ryukyuans	458,000
c. For a grant-in-aid to GRI to provide a minimum public works program on Yaeyama (schools, roads, hospital, water facilities and power)	2,000,000
d. To provide resettlement expenses in Yaeyama for 3,500 Okinawan families at $200 per family	700,000
TOTAL	$ 17,413,000

3. Action on reference a. has been assigned to CAMG (to prepare a reply for signature of the Secretary of the Army, with a suspense date of 7 January 1954).

4. References a. and b. have been reviewed in the light of national policy concerning acquisition of land in the Ryukyus as expressed in the proposed JCS Directive for U. S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands, which is currently scheduled for review by NSC on 13 January 1954. The Directive does not permit the acquisition of fee simple title for land required for the use of the U. S. Forces. It does permit acquisition of leasehold or easement interests. A defect in the language of the Directive which would have limited interests acquired by

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condemnation to leaseholds was brought to the attention of Mr. Charles Sullivan, OSD, who amended the language so that easement interests may also be acquired by condemnation.

5. It is noted that CINCFE states in reference a., "Unless I shall be advised to the contrary, I shall now consider that declaration of U.S. intent to remain in the Ryukyus and continue as the administering authority of the Ryukyu Islands includes the right to acquire title to real property for the use of U.S. Forces either through negotiation or condemnation." This would not accord with the JCS Directive.

6. Funds to pay for the lease of the land required for the use of the U.S. Forces are currently being appropriated each fiscal year in the funds for Maintenance and Operation of the Army, Navy and Air Force. The annual rentals are at the rate of 6% of the appraised value of the land. The sums thus made annually available to the 50,000 owners of the 200,000 small plots of land involved are too small to permit their re-establishment on comparable land. The U.S. Forces now occupy approximately 42,600 acres which constitute 20% of the arable land on Okinawa.

7. It appears to be sound economically and policywise to effectuate CINCFE's recommendation as set forth in 2a. above by acquisition of easement interests in the lands required for the use of U.S. Forces. (The type of easement proposed is a superficies, which grants permanent use of the land to the buyer while title remains vested in the ~~S~~eller).

a. To the extent that the lands will be required for a period longer than 16 years there would be a net saving of U.S. appropriated funds.

b. The displaced owners would be enabled to re-establish themselves productively, thus reducing the deficit of the GRI which is financed by U. S. appropriated funds.

c. It would ~~eliminate~~ facilitate the resettlement of the Ryukyuans who have been displaced from their lands without usable compensation.

8. a. CINCFE's recommendations as set forth in 2b., 2c. and 2d. above, appear to be of the nature of requests for funds which should be included in the GARIOA budget.

9. Time has not afforded the opportunity to effectuate a coordinated CAMG position concerning the recommendations of reference a. Neither has it been possible to contact the interested agencies of Army, Navy and Air Force to effectuate a coordinated Defense position.

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10. In view of the 7 January 1954 suspense date, it is recommended that an interim reply be prepared for the signature of the Secretary of the Army informing CINCFE that steps are being taken to achieve a coordinated Defense position with respect to his recommendations and that advice of progress will follow as soon as possible. The interim reply should also inform CINCFE that the proposed JCS Directive permits acquisition of easement interests either through negotiation or condemnation but does not permit acquisition of fee simple title.

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UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, FAR EAST
OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ENGINEER
OKINAWA ENGINEER DISTRICT
APO 331, C/O POSTMASTER
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

OEDRA 21 December 1953

SUBJECT: Comparison of Rental Rates

TO: Civil Administrator
USCAR
APO 719
ATTN: Government and Legal

1. In compliance with informal request of the Ryukyuan Property Custodian, the Schedule of Rental (Monthly), of the Ryukyuan Property Custodian, has been compared with rentals which the United States proposes to pay for various lands which it is occupying on Okinawa. The comparative figures are reflected on attached inclosure.

2. It will be noted that direct comparison could not be made since the manner in which the Ryukyuan property custodian schedule is set up differs from that in use by this office, which is based on local land registry grades and classification.

3. Comparison indicates that for Naha City the rentals determined by this office are at least equal to those established by your schedule. It is pointed out that there is great variance between different districts in Naha City, and there is no standard price for all lands in the city of a given grade and/or classification. Similarly, the schedules of this office recognize differing values for the various Sons and the figures quoted are only averages which are not the same as the amounts payable as rental for United States Government occupied land in the Sons involved. Generally, it appears that your schedule establishes higher rates for business and dwelling property than those of this office. A contributing factor is that the OKED figures are based on figures as of 28 April 1952 and do not cover the specific lands to which your rates apply. Generally, the schedule of this office for farm land compares favorably with your schedule, but business lots differ considerably.

4. In the event comparison of specific land is desired, appraisal estimates will be furnished upon request.

FOR THE DISTRICT ENGINEER:

752

Incl a/s
To be regraded unclassified
when separated from classified
Incl

JOHN W. LANE
Chief, Real Estate Division

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OF RENTAL (MONTHLY)
..UKYUAN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

1. Naha City

Classification	min	max
Business	¥8.00	¥12.00
Business & Dwelling	8.00	12.00
Dwelling	3.00	5.00

2. Mawashi, Itoman, Goeku, Ishikawa, Nago and Motobu

Classification	min	max
Business	¥6.00	¥8.00
Business & Dwelling	6.00	8.00
Dwelling & Garden	1.00	2.00
Dwelling	1.00	2.00
Wet Farm	0.20	0.40
Dry Farm	0.10	0.25
Range Land	0.06	0.10

3. Other

Classification	min	max
Business	¥ 2.00	¥5.00
Business & Dwelling	2.00	5.00
Dwelling & Garden	0.30	1.00
Dwelling	0.25	0.50
Wet Farm	0.20	0.50
Dry Farm	0.10	0.25
Range Land	0.05	0.10

MONTHLY RENTAL, APPRAISAL SCHEDULE, OKED

1. Naha City

Classification	min	max
—	¥1.00	¥15.00

2. Mawashi Shi, Goeku Son, Ishikawa Shi, Motobu Cho.

Classification	min	max
Building Lot	¥ .44	¥2.00
Wet Farm	.11	.51
Dry Farm	.12	.45
Range Land	.03	.10

3. Other

Classification	min	max
Building Lot	¥.18	¥.75
Wet Farm	.08	.29
Dry Farm	.07	.25
Range Land	.02	.05

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UNITED STATES CIVIL ADMINISTRATION OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS
Office of The Deputy Governor
APO 719

CA ORDINANCE
NUMBER 120

9 December 1953

COMPENSATION FOR USE OF REAL ESTATE WITHIN MILITARY AREAS

WHEREAS, pursuant to Article V of Civil Administration Proclamation No. 26, Compensation for Use of Real Estate Within Military Areas, the Civil Administrator shall promulgate such administrative rules and regulations for the purposes therein contained, and

WHEREAS, it is desirable and expedient for the Government of The Ryukyu Islands to provide services towards the compensation of landowners and others arising out of use and possession of lands by the United States

NOW, THEREFORE, it is ordained as follows:

1. The Chief Executive of the Government of The Ryukyu Islands is hereby authorized, empowered and directed to exercise and perform the following functions and responsibilities:

a. In the name of the Government of The Ryukyu Islands, enter into and execute a service contract with the United States of America, and perform all acts necessary thereunder to accomplish the purpose thereof, including, but not limited to, the following:

(1) To receive, hold and pay, as Trustee, to the persons entitled thereto, funds payable by the United States under Civil Administration Proclamation No. 26, as compensation for the use and possession of real estate and the purchase of improvements thereon.

(2) To determine and certify the legal owners of real estate and improvements thereon included in Certificates of Confirmation and Rental Deposit provided in Article III of said CA Proclamation No. 26.

(3) To register title to such land and improvements in the names of the owners thereof.

(4) To accept and forward appeals to the Deputy Governor of owners of land and improvements included in Certificates of Confirmation and Rental Deposit as provided in Article IV of said CA Proclamation No. 26.

(5) To account for all funds received, held and paid under the said contract and to prepare, certify and render to the Government of The United States bills or statements as to amounts due for services rendered.

2. The Chief Executive may designate a competent official, or officials, who shall be responsible to, and have authority to act for, the Chief Executive of the Government of The Ryukyu Islands in all matters pertaining to the program and to devote his or their full time and attention towards its accomplishment.

3. Registration of real property required for use by the United States Forces will be accomplished without payment to any governmental agency of fees and taxes by the landowners or by the United States, but administrative expenses in connection with registration will be borne by the United States.

4. The effective date of this Ordinance is 9 December 1953.

BY DIRECTION OF THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR:

Charles V.
CHARLES V. BROMLEY
Brigadier General.
Civil Administrat

DISTRIBUTION:
A. B. C

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GOVERNMENT OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS

ACT NUMBER 88
(3rd Session, 2nd Regular)
(L-72)

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands

AN ACT
CONCERNING REGISTRATION TAX

(Assessment and Collection of Registration Tax)
Article 1. A registration tax shall be assessed and collected in accordance with the provisions established by this Act.

(Tax Rate - Registration of Immovables)
Article 2. a. Where an immovable is registered, a registration tax shall be paid in accordance with the following classifications:

(1) Acquisition of ownership due to succession: 0.006 of the value of the immovable;

(2) Acquisition of ownership through a will, gift or in some other gratuitous form or manner: 0.025 of the value of the immovable;

(3) Acquisition of ownership due to causes other than those enumerated in the preceding items: 0.03 of the value of the immovable;

(4) Preservation of ownership: 0.002 of the value of the immovable;

(5) Division of property held in common: 0.006 of the value of the immovable which is assessed upon the division;

(6) Acquisition of superficies, emphyteusis or right of lease:

a) For a period of not more than 10 years: 0.002 of the value of the immovable;

b) For a period of not more than 20 years: 0.004 of the value of the immovable;

c) For a period of not more than 30 years: 0.006 of the value of the immovable;

d) For a period of not more than 50 years: 0.011 of the value of the immovable;

e) For a period of not more than 70 years: 0.016 of the value of the immovable;

f) For a period of not more than 100 years: 0.025 of the value of the immovable;

g) For a period exceeding 100 years: 0.032 of the value of the immovable;

h) For an indefinite period: 0.002 of the value of the immovable;

i) For an indefinite period which is applicable under Article 268 or Article 278 of the Civil Code (Law No. 89 of 1896) or under Article 2 Paragraph 1 of the Land Lease Law (Law No. 49 of 1910): 0.006 of the value of the immovable;

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j) For an acquisition by succession when the period exceeds 30 years: 0.006 of the value of the immovable;

k) When an acquisition is due to the transfer of rights, the period that has already elapsed shall be deducted from the total period and the remaining period shall be regarded as the period of existence.

(7) Acquisition of easement: 0.002 of the value of the dominant estate;

(8) Preservation or acquisition of preferential right: 0.0065 of the value of the claim or of the estimated amount of the construction cost of the immovable;

(9) Acquisition of pledge right or mortgage right: 0.003 of the value of the claim;

(10) Filing for an auction or compulsory management: 0.0065 of the value of the claim;

(11) Provisional attachment or provisional action: 0.005 of the value of the claim;

(12) Attachment of mortgaged credit: 0.0065 of the value of the claim;

(13) Division of inherited property:

a) For the ownership right: 0.0065 of the value of immovables;

b) For a right other than ownership: 0.0015 of the value of immovables;

(14) Immovables upon which a restriction over the disposition of rights is placed for reasons other than for the recovery of taxes in arrears and which are not specified: 0.005 of the claim;

(15) Restoration of cancelled registration.....20 yen per immovable;

(16) Provisional registration....20 yen per immovable;

(17) Accessory registration.....10 yen per immovable; provided that where the tax for accessory immovables per registration exceeds 100 yen, the amount shall be 100 yen;

(18) Correction, alteration or cancellation of registration.....10 yen per immovable; provided that where the tax for immovables per registration exceeds 100 yen, the amount shall be 100 yen.

b. The registration tax for the acquisition of a share of property which is held in common in the cases as listed in Item (1) to Item (3) inclusive of the preceding paragraph shall be assessed in accordance with the value of said share.

c. The registration tax shall be assessed upon an immovable for an increase in floor space of a building in the case of Paragraph a. Item (18) by regarding it as the registration to retain a ownership of said immovable. In this case, the value of an immovable shall be computed based upon the increased floor space.

d. When the registration tax per immovable comes to less than 10 yen under the preceding paragraph, the tax therefor shall be 10 yen.

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(Tax Rate - Registration of Vessels)
Article 3. a. When a vessel is registered, a registration tax shall be paid in accordance with the following classifications:

(1) Acquisition of ownership due to succession: 0.004 of the value of the vessel;

(2) Acquisition of ownership through a will, gift or in some other gratuitous form or manner: 0.02 of the value of the vessel;

(3) Acquisition of ownership by means other than those enumerated in the preceding items: 0.028 of the value of the vessel;

(4) Abandonment: 0.004 of the value of the vessel;

(5) Preservation of ownership: 0.004 of the value of the vessel;

(6) Acquisition of lease right: 0.0015 of the value of the vessel;

(7) Acquisition of mortgage right: 0.003 of the claim;

(8) Filing for an auction: 0.0065 of the claim;

(9) Provisional Attachment or provisional disposition: 0.005 of the claim;

(10) Attachment of mortgaged claim: 0.0065 of the claim;

(11) Vessels upon which a restriction over the disposition of rights is placed for reasons other than for the recovery of taxes in arrears, and which are not specified: 0.005 of the claim;

(12) Restoration of a cancelled registration.....20 yen per vessel;

(13) Provisional registration.....20 yen per vessel;

(14) Additional registration.....10 yen per vessel;

(15) Correction, alteration or cancellation of registration.....10 yen per vessel.

b. The registration tax for the acquisition of a share of property which is held in common in the cases as listed in Item (1) to Item (3) inclusive of the preceding paragraph shall be assessed in accordance with the value of said share.

(Tax Rate - Registration of Factory Foundation, etc.)
Article 4. When an entry is made in the Factory Foundation Registry, Mining Foundation Registry, Fishery Foundation Registry or in the Automobile Transportation Business Foundation Registry, a registration tax shall be paid in accordance with the following classification:

(1) Acquisition of mortgage right: 0.0015 of the claim;

(2) Filing for an auction or compulsory management: 0.0015 of the claim;

(3) Provisional attachment or provisional disposition: 0.0015 of the claim;

(4) Attachment of a mortgage claim: 0.0015 of the claim;

(5) Registration therein upon which a restriction over the disposition of rights is placed for reasons other than for recovery of taxes in arrears, and which is not specified: 0.0015 of the claim;

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(6) Restoration of cancelled registration.....100 yen per item;

(7) Provisional registration.....100 yen per item;

(8) Additional registration.....100 yen per item;

(9) Correction, alteration or cancellation of registration.....100 yen per item.

(Tax Rate - Registration of Mortgaged Movables for Agricultural Use)
Article 5. When the mortgage right of movables which are used for agriculture is registered, a registration tax shall be paid in accordance with the following classifications:

(1) Acquisition of mortgage rights 0.003 of the claim; provided that where the registration tax is less than 7 yen, the registration tax shall be 7 yen;

(2) Restoration of cancelled registration.....5 yen per movable used for agriculture;

(3) Provisional registration.....5 yen per movable used for agriculture;

(4) Additional registration.....5 yen per movable used for agriculture; provided that where the registration tax for a movable exceeds 40 yen per registration, the registration tax shall be 40 yen;

(5) Correction, alteration or cancellation of registration.....5 yen per movable used for agriculture; provided that where the registration tax for a movable exceeds 40 yen per registration, the registration tax shall be 40 yen.

(Tax Rate - Registration of the Port of Registry)
Article 6. a. When the port of registry for a vessel is registered, the registration tax shall be paid in accordance with the following classifications:

(1) New registration.....10 yen for each 5 tons;

(2) Change of the port of registry.....3 yen for each 5 tons;

(3) Cancellation of the port of registry.....3 yen for each 5 tons;

(4) Alteration of the registration.....20 yen for each vessel.

b. The tonnage of a vessel shall be based on its gross tonnage; provided that the fractional tonnage of a vessel which is less than five tons shall be computed as 5 tons.

c. Where the tonnage of a vessel is measured in koku unit, ten koku shall be calculated as one ton.

(Tax Rate - Registration of Profit-making Corporations)
Article 7. a. When a commercial company or other profit making corporation is registered, the registration tax shall be paid in accordance with the following classifications; provided that where the registration tax is less than 1,000 yen in the cases as prescribed in Item (1), Item (3), Item (6) and Item (8), the registration tax shall be 1,000 yen:

(1) Establishment of a limited and/or unlimited partnership: 0.007 of the value of the investment involving an asset;

(2) Increase of investment in a limited and/or unlimited partnership: 0.007 of the value of investment involving an asset;

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Establishment of a joint-stock company: 0.007 of the amount of the paid-up stock;

(4) Increase in the capital of a joint-stock company: 0.007 of the amount of the increase paid-up stock; provided that where the capital is increased due to the conversion of debentures, the registration tax which is paid under the provisions of Item (10) shall be deducted as far as the debentures are concerned;

(5) Second and subsequent payments for stock in a joint-stock company: 0.007 of the amount of each payment;

(6) Establishment of a limited partnership: 0.007 of the value of investment;

(7) Increase of the capital of a limited partnership: 0.007 of the value of the increased investment;

(8) Establishment of a company by merger or reorganization: 0.0015 of the amount of the paid-up stock, and the value of the investment other than the stock involving an asset; provided that the rate of the registration tax for the amount of the paid-up stock at the time of the merger or the reorganization of said company which has ceased to exist because of said merger and the rate of registration tax for the amount in excess of the value of the investment other than the stock involving an asset shall be 0.007 of the amount of the paid-up stock and the value of investment thereof;

(9) Increase of the capital of a company by a merger: 0.0015 of the amount of the increased paid-up stock and the value of the investment other than the stock involving an asset;

(10) Payment for debentures, or the second and subsequent payments for debentures:

a) When the period from the day of the payment thereof under Article 303 of the Commercial Code (Law No. 48 of 1899) or under the provisions which apply mutatis mutandis thereto (where debentures are issued for sale to the public, the expiration date thereof) until the final date of redemption is not more than 1 year: 0.0015 of the amount of each payment;

b) When said period is not more than 3 years: 0.003 of the amount of each payment;

c) When said period is more than 3 years: 0.004 of the amount of each payment;

(11) Establishment of a branch office.....1,000 yen per branch office;

(12) Moving a principal or branch office.....400 yen each;

(13) Selection of a manager or the cancellation of his power of representation.....400 yen each;

(14) Loss of an employee's power to carry out the business.....400 yen each;

(15) Suspending the duties of a director or auditor.....400 yen each;

(16) Selection of a proxy to carry on the duties of a director or auditor.....400 yen each;

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(17) Selection of an auditor to perform the duties of a director or an employee with unlimited liability... ...400 yen each;

(18) Alteration, extinction or cancellation of registered matters.....400 yen each;

(19) Correction or cancellation of registration.....400 yen each;

(20) Registration for the continuation of a company.... .....400 yen each;

(21) Registration for the restoration of a company which has been dissolved by amalgamation in the event a judgement of the invalidity of the merger becomes final.....400 yen each;

(22) Invalidation or cancellation of the establishment of a company.....400 yen each;

(23) Dissolution of a company.....300 yen each;

(24) Registration under Article 123 of the Commercial Code or the provisions which apply mutatis mutandis thereto.....100 yen each;

(25) Suspension, cancellation or alteration of the duties of a liquidator.....100 yen each;

(26) Selection, termination or change of a proxy representing a liquidator.....100 yen each;

(27) Selection, termination or change of an auditor performing the duties of a liquidator.....100 yen each;

(28) Termination of a liquidator.....100 yen each.

b. When each case as listed in the items of the preceding paragraph is registered at the location of a branch office, registration tax in the amount of 100 yen each shall be paid. The same shall apply where such registration is made by a foreign firm.

(Tax Rate - Registration For Selection, etc. of Manager)
Article 8. a. When the following matters are registered, the registration tax shall be paid in accordance with the following classifications:

(1) New establishment or acquisition of a trade name.....400 each;

(2) Selection of a manager, or lapse of his power of representation.....400 yen each;

(3) Selection of a ship's husband or lapse of his power of representation.....400 yen each;

(4) Registration under Article 5 or Article 7 of the Commercial Code.....200 yen each;

(5) Registration under Article 26 Paragraph 1. of the Commercial Code.....200 yen each;

(6) Alteration, extinction or cancellation of registered matters.....100 yen each;

(7) Correction or cancellation of registration..... ....100 yen each.

b. When each case in the items of the preceding paragraph is registered at the location of a branch office, the registration tax in the amount of 400 yen each shall be paid.

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(Tax Rate - Registration of Lawyers)
Article 9. A person who applies for registration in the Lawyers' registry shall pay a registration tax in accordance with the following classifications:

(1) New registration.....1,000 yen;

(2) Application for cancellation.....40 yen.

(Tax Rate- Registration of Physicians, etc.)
Article 10. When a physician, nurse, public health nurse, midwife, pharmacist, dentist, veterinarian or a blacksmith register the following in the Official Registry (kanbo), said person shall pay the registration tax in accordance with the following classifications:

(1) New registration:

a) For physicians and dentists.....1,000 yen;

b) For nurses, public health nurses and midwives.....300 yen;

c) For pharmacists and veterinarians.....50 yen;

d) For blacksmiths.....200 yen;

(2) Alteration of registered matters.....20 yen each.

(Tax Rate - Registration of Officers and Crew of Vessels)
Article 11. When a crewman registers the following in the Official Registry (kanbo), he shall pay the registration tax in accordance with the following classifications:

(1) New registration:

a)	For Captain, 1st Class	200 yen
b)	For First Mate, 1st Class	150 yen
c)	For Second Mate, 1st Class	80 yen
d)	For Captain, 2nd Class	150 yen
e)	For First Mate, 2nd Class	60 yen
f)	For Second Mate, 2nd Class	50 yen
g)	For Captain, 3rd Class	30 yen
h)	For Mate, 3rd Class	30 yen
i)	For Operator of Small Vessels	20 yen
j)	For Chief Engineer, 1st Class	200 yen
k)	For First Engineer, 1st Class	150 yen
l)	For Second Engineer, 1st Class	80 yen
m)	For Chief Engineer, 2nd Class	150 yen
n)	For First Engineer, 2nd Class	60 yen
o)	For Second Engineer, 2nd Class	50 yen
p)	For Engineer, 3rd Class	30 yen
q)	For Radio Operator, 1st Class	100 yen
r)	For Radio Operator, 2nd Class	80 yen
s)	For Radio Operator, 3rd Class	30 yen
t)	For Port Pilot	300 yen

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(2) Alteration of the registered matters.....20 yen each.

(Tax Rate - Registration of Copyright)
Article 12. When a copyright is registered, the registration tax shall be paid in accordance with the following classifications:

(1) Transfer of copyright:

a) By succession.....40 yen each;

b) Due to causes other than succession....200 yen each;

(2) Establishment of a right of pledge involving a copyright: 0.0065 of the claim;

(3) a) Transfer of the right under the preceding item by succession.....20 yen each;

b) Transfer thereof due to causes other than succession.....60 yen each;

(4) Registration of a true name when an author publishes a book under a pseudonym or pen name.....100 yen each;

(5) Registration for restricting the disposal of the rights under Item (1) or Item (2) for reasons other than the disposition for recovery of taxes in arrears: 0.005 of the claim;

(6) Registration of the date of writing.....60 yen each;

(7) Restoration of cancelled registration.....20 yen each;

(8) Provisional registration.....20 yen each;

(9) Correction, alteration or cancellation or registration.....10 yen each;

(Tax Rate - Registration of Publication Right)
Article 13. When a publication right is registered, the registration tax shall be paid in accordance with the following classifications:

(1) Establishment of a publication right.....400 yen each;

(2) Transfer of a publication right:

a) By succession.....40 yen each;

b) Due to causes other than succession....200 yen each;

(3) Establishment of a right of pledge involving a publication right: 0.0065 of the claim;

(4) Transfer of the right of pledge under the preceding item:

a) By succession.....20 yen each;

b) Due to causes other than succession...40 yen each;

(5) Registration for restricting the disposal of rights under Item (1) to Item (3) inclusive by means other than the disposition for recovery of

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of taxes in arrears: 0.005 of the claim;

(6) Restoration of cancelled registration.....20 yen each;

(7) Provisional registration.....20 yen each;

(8) Correction, alteration or cancellation of registration.....10 yen each.

(Tax Rate - Registration of Designs)
Article 14. When a design is registered, the registration tax shall be paid in accordance with the following classifications:

(1) Transfer of a design right:

a) By succession.....120 yen each;

b) Due to causes other than succession.....300 yen each;

(2) Establishment or preservation of an enforcement right.....300 yen each;

(3) Establishment of a right of pledge involving the rights under the preceding two items:0.0065 of the claim;

(4) Transfer of the rights under the two preceding items:

a) By succession.....60 yen each;

b) Due to causes other than succession.....120 yen each;

(5) Registration for restricting the disposal of rights under Item (1) to Item (3) inclusive due to causes other than the disposition for recovery of taxes in arrears: 0.005 of the claim;

(6) Selection of a proxy or the registration of the power of representation.....60 yen each;

(7) Restoration of cancelled registration.....60 yen each;

(8) Provisional registration.....60 yen each;

(9) Correction, alteration or cancellation of registration.....60 yen each.

(Tax Rate - Registration of Trade-Mark)
Article 15. When a trade-mark is registered, the registration tax shall be paid in accordance with the following classifications:

(1) Transfer of trade-mark:

a) By succession.....40 yen each;

b) Due to causes other than succession.....400 yen each;

(2) Selection of a proxy or the registration of the power of representation.....20 yen each;

(3) Restoration of a cancelled registration.....20 yen each;

(4) Provisional registration.....20 yen each;

(5) Correction, alteration or cancellation of registration.....20 yen each.

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(Tax Rate - Registration of Fishing Right, etc.)
Article 16. When a fishing right or a common of piscary right is registered in the Fishing License Registry, the registration tax shall be paid in accordance with the following classifications:

(1) Transfer of a fishing right:

a) By succession.....40 yen each;

b) Due to causes other than succession....200 yen each;

(2) Transfer of shares in a fishing right:

a) By succession.....20 yen each;

b) Due to causes other than succession.....40 yen each;

(3) Establishment of common of piscary right.....130 yen each;

(4) Preservation of common of piscary right.....20 yen each;

(5) Transfer of common of piscary right:

a) By succession.....20 yen each;

b) Due to causes other than succession....100 yen each;

(6) Transfer of shares in a common of piscary right:

a) By succession.....10 yen each;

b) Due to causes other than succession.....20 yen each;

(7) Acquisition of lease right:

a) By succession.....20 yen each;

b) Due to causes other than succession....100 yen each;

(8) Preservation or acquisition of priority right: 0.0065 of the claim, or of the estimated amount for construction expenses;

(9) Establishment or transfer of mortgage right:

a) By establishment: 0.0065 of the claim;

b) By succession.....40 yen each;

c) Due to causes other than succession.....100 yen each;

(10) Declaration of autction sale or compulsory management: 0.0065 of the claim;

(11) Provisional attachment or provisional disposition: 0.005 of the claim;

(12) Attachment of mortgaged claim: 0.0065 of the claim;

(13) Registration for restricting the disposal of rights for reasons other than for recovery of taxes in arrears and which are not specified: 0.005 of the claim;

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(14) Restoration of cancelled registration.....20 yen each;

(15) Provisional registration.....20 yen each;

(16) Additional registration.....10 yen each;

(17) Correction, alteration or cancellation of registration.....10 yen each.

(Tax Rate - Registration for the Acquisition of Immovables, etc. Owing to the Merger of Corporations)
Article 17. When an acquisition of a right of an immovable or a vessel is registered due to a merger of a corporation the following registration tax shall be paid; provided that when the amount of tax computed under other provisions is less than the amount computed in this Article, the lessen amount shall prevail:

0.004 of the value of said immovable or vessel.

(Method of Determining Tax Amount Concerning Claim)
Article 18. If there is no definite amount to a claim when a taxable amount is determined, the value of an article for said claim or the value of an article restricting its disposition shall be regarded as the amount of claim; and when the value of an article for a preferential right, a right of pledge, or a mortgage right, or which restricts its disposition is less than the amount of claim, the value of an article for said claim shall be regarded as the amount of claim; provided that when an attachment of a mortgaged claim is recorded or registered and the amount of a claim which shall be attached or the value of an article for a right of pledge or a mortgage right is less than the amount of a claim, the lessen amount of either shall be regarded as the amount of said claim.

(Method of Determining the Tax Amount Concerning Claim When Immovables are Registered at Several Registry Offices)
Article 19. When registrations are made at registration offices in different areas of jurisdiction under the provisions of Article 122 of the Real Property Registration Law (Law No. 24 of 1899) the amount previsouly registered in each registration office shall be deducted from the amount of said claim and the remaining amount thereof shall be regarded as the amount of said claim.

(Method of Determining the Tax Amount Concerning Claim When Different Types of Registration and Recording is Made for Said Claim)
Article 20. When a right of priority, a right of pledge, or mortgage right for a similar claim is registered or recorded in a different manner, the amount previously registered or recorded shall be deducted from the amount of said claim and the remaining amount thereof shall be regarded as the amount of said claim.

(Method of Tax Payment)
Article 21. The registration tax shall be paid in revenue stamps; provided that this shall not apply where it is otherwise provided for by regulations.

(Minimum Amount of Registration Tax)
Article 22. The registration tax shall not be less than one yen. Any fraction thereof shall be regarded as one yen.

(Exemption of Registration Tax)
Article 23. Matters as listed in the following items shall not be subject to registration tax:

(1) Registration or recording made by the Government for itself;

(2) Registration of a cemetery;

(3) Registration of immovables for public use by a city, town or village or other civil organization;

(4) Registration of the acquisition of rights by a city, town or village or the registration of the

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preservation of ownership as a result of the transfer of ownership to a city, town or village concerned, because of the abolition, establishment, division, or consolidation of a city, town or village or change in the boundaries thereof;

(5) Registration of the acquisition of rights by a city, town, or village in case of a transfer of the part of a property to the city, town or village concerned, or the registration of the preservation of ownership which has become necessary by the transfer;

(6) Registration of the Ryukyu Reconstruction Finance Fund or the registration of an organization under the Ryukyuan Cooperative Association Ordinance (CA Ordinance No. 45 of 1951);

(7) Registration or recording concerning the Ryukyu Scholarship Association, Emigration Bank or the Okinawa Housing Corporation.

Article 24. Registration or recording by a Court which has been commissioned to do so concerning the management or special liquidation of a company shall not be subject to a registration tax.

Article 25. When an official in charge of registration or recording commits an error and there is a cancellation, error or omission in the registration or recording, the restoration or correction of the registration or recording shall not be subject to registration tax.

(Recognition of Registration Value)
Article 26. Where the value of the taxable standard as submitted by the applicant for registration is deemed inappropriate by the Registration Office, the Registration Office shall estimate the amount and notify the applicant thereof.

Article 27. The applicant who has applied for a registration and who believes that the valuation as prescribed in the preceding Article is improper, is authorized to make payment of the cost for an appraisal in advance and file a request with the registration office for an appraisal by an assessor.

(Tax Payment and Registration)
Article 28. When an applicant who has applied for registration has filed a request for examination under Article 51 Paragraph a. of the Act Concerning Tax Collection (Act No. 59 of 1952) and if said applicant has paid the balance of the amount between the tax amount which is equivalent to the value applied for and the tax amount which is equivalent to the value recognized, the Registration Office shall record the registration immediately.

(Provisions of Authorization)
Article 29. Necessary matters for the enforcement of this Act shall be provided for by regulations.

Additional Provisions

1. This Act shall come into force from the day of its promulgation.

2. The following Gunto By-laws shall be rescinded from the date of the enforcement of this Act:

Okinawa Gunto Registration Tax By-law (By-law No. 43 of 1951)

Yaeyama Gunto Registration Tax By-law (By-law No. 41 of 1951)

Date passed: 26 September 1953
Date signed: 11 November 1953
Date effective: 16 November 1953

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By RH NARA Date 08.24.05

DISPATCHED 27 January 1954

SUBJECT: Land Incident in Okinawa

1954 JAN 27 PM 2 50

TO: Commander-in-Chief, Far East
APO 500, c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California

CIVIL AFFAIRS
MILITARY GOVERNMENT

Inclosed is the undated, unsigned statement concerning the 5 December 1953 land incident in Okinawa referred to in DA 956125, 26 January 1954. A copy of the statement has also been air mailed directly to Deputy Governor, USCAR.

FOR THE CHIEF OF CIVIL AFFAIRS AND MILITARY GOVERNMENT:

Incl a/s

THOMAS A. NEARY
Executive

VIA AIR MAIL

Comeback 2C564 (Mr Wohl)

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Authority NND957486
By RH NARA Date 08.24.05

27 January 1954

SUBJECT: Land Incident in Okinawa

TO: Deputy Governor, USCAR
APO 719, c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California

Inclosed is the undated, unsigned statement concerning the 5 December 1953 land incident in Okinawa referred to in DA 956125, 26 January 1954. A copy of the statement has also been airmailed to Commander-in-Chief, Far East.

FOR THE CHIEF OF CIVIL AFFAIRS AND MILITARY GOVERNMENT:

Incl a/s

THOMAS A. NEARY
Executive

VIA AIR MAIL

DISPATCHED
1954 JAN 27 PM 2 51
CIVIL AFFAIRS
MILITARY GOVERNMENT

Comebook 2C564

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25 January 1954 CONFIDENTIAL

ROUTINE

CAMG DEPTAR WASH DC
CINCFE TOKYO JAPAN

DA 956125

DEP GOV USCAR
OKINAWA RI

Y-3382 Restricted
YX-3396 Confidential

From CAMG.

1. Dept of State has transmitted copy of statement describing a 5 Dec 53 "land uprising" incident in Okinawa which it received from National Council of Churches of Christ in U. S. Copy of statement being fwd airmail. State has rqst that it be furnished factual account of incident, together with any other info useful in replying to Council.

2. Facts concerning incident as reported in Y 3382 (7 Dec 53) and YX 3396 (7 Dec 53) are in hand. Rqst copy of ltr referred to in Y 3382.

3. In order that clearer understanding may be had here concerning background and current status of compensation for lands required by U.S. Forces, required for reply to State and, more particularly, for use in consideration of requested appropriated funds for land acquisition, rqst that answers to fol ques be furnished ASAP:

a. What is relationship of Engineers' appraisal values and current open

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market values for comparable land?

b. What is relationship between rentals charged Okinawans for lands formerly owned by Japanese Government and rentals offered for comparable land used by U.S. Forces?

c. Why are rentals paid at end of fiscal year rather than at time of taking?

d. Do Okinawan individuals or bodies have any participation in evaluation of lands required for use of U.S. Forces?

e. What are funding sources and amounts funded for land rental (including compensation for improvements) by Army, AF, Navy and USCAR, by fiscal years, for rental period 1 Jul 50 - 27 Apr 52?

f. What amount has been disbursed to land owners for period 3e?

g. What amount, if any, have land owners refused to accept for period 3e?

h. What are funding sources and amounts funded for land rental (including compensation for improvements) by Army, AF, Navy and USCAR by fiscal years, for rental period 28 Apr 52 - 30 Jun 54?

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i. What amount has been disbursed to land owners for period 3h?

j. What amount has been refused for period 3h?

k. How many land owners, representing what rental total, have appealed rental amount under Article 4 of CA Proclamation 26?

l. What has been disposition of these appeals?

m. How is amount of compensation determined for improvements (houses, tombs, crops, etc.) on land taken for rental?

n. Is compensation for improvements made at time of taking? If not, when?

Note: Y-3382 is DA IN 26808 (7 Dec 53)
YX-3396 is DA IN 26828 (7 Dec 53)

DISTR: Army Compt, OSD, OSA, Army Engrs

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Henry Wohl/mlm

CAECO CAMG

76782

OSBORNE I. HAUGE
Acting Chief, Economics Division

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25 January 1954

Memo for Record:

Dept of State has transmitted with covering letter dated 16 Jan 54 a copy of a statement describing a 5 Dec 53 "land uprising" incident in Okinawa which it received from the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S. State has requested that it be furnished a factual account of the incident together with any other information useful in replying to the Council.

Facts concerning the incident as reported in Y 3382 (DA IN 26808, 7 Dec 53) and YX 3396 (DA IN 26828, 7 Dec 53) are in hand.

Radio to CINCFE requests answers to detailed questions concerning land evaluation, funding for land rental or acquisition and disbursements made to provide basis for reply to State and, more particularly, for use in consideration of requested appropriated funds for land acquisition.

Coordination: Comptroller Mr. Waller/77567 informed.
Mr. Shultz/77567

Henry Wohl

Henry Wohl
Economics Branch

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By RH NARA Date 08-24-05

9 November 1953

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SECURITY INFORMATION

DIRECTIVE FOR U. S. CIVIL ADMINISTRATION OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS

Preamble*

Article 3 of the Treaty of Peace with Japan empowers the United States to exercise all and any powers of administration, legislation and jurisdiction over the territory and inhabitants of Nansei Shoto south of 29° north latitude, including territorial waters. The United States has relinquished to Japan the powers of administration, legislation and jurisdiction over those islands which were historically part of Kagoshima Prefecture.

The other islands of Nansei Shoto (hereinafter referred to as the Ryukyu Islands) are of critical strategic importance to the security of the free world. For this reason the United States has developed in these islands a system of military bases and other installations to serve the defense of the entire Pacific area. Pending the establishment of enduring conditions of peace and stability in the Far East, the U. S. is required to maintain the degree of control and authority now exercised with respect to the other islands included under Article 3 of the Peace Treaty so as to enable the U.S. to contribute effectively to the maintenance of security in the area.

A. U. S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands.

1. Prior to the coming into effect of the Treaty of Peace with Japan the Ryukyu Islands were administered as enemy territory under U. S. military occupation. With the effective date of the Treaty the Islands ceased to be enemy territory. However, the administrative, legislative and judicial powers over the Islands, conferred on the United States by Article III of the Peace Treaty have been and will continue to be exercised by the Department of the Army through the instrumentality of a Military Governor. The Department of State, in consultation with appropriate agencies of the Department of Defense, will in the future exercise all powers of the United States with respect to the relations of the Ryukyu Islands with foreign governments and international organizations.

2. The responsibility for the administration of the Ryukyu Islands will henceforth be executed pursuant to this directive and such further instructions as may be issued from time to time by the Department of the Army in order to facilitate the achievement of the objectives set forth in this directive. The administration of this area by the Department of the Army will be termed the "United States Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands" (USCAR), hereafter called the Civil Administration.

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* It is intended that the Preamble will be made public, the remainder of the Directive to remain classified.

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3. This responsibility is delegated to the Commander-in-Chief, Far East, as Governor of the Ryukyu Islands, who is authorized to appoint a subordinate officer of the U.S. Armed Forces as Deputy Governor, to whom he may delegate such authority as he desires, consistent with this directive and subsequent directives. In the discharge of his functions the Deputy Governor will be responsible directly to the Governor. References hereafter to the powers and functions of the Civil Administration are to be construed as being synonymous with references to the powers and functions of the Governor, without implication as to what specific authority the Governor might wish to delegate.

B. Mission and Objectives of the U.S. Civil Administration.

1. The primary mission of the United States Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands is to foster conditions within the islands which will enable the United States armed forces in and about the Ryukyu Islands successfully to carry out their military mission and to further the interests of the United States in its struggle to preserve the free world.

2. The development and maintenance of conditions of political and economic stability in the Ryukyu Islands is essential to the fulfillment of this mission. The United States Civil Administration will strive in all ways to assist and encourage the Ryukyuan people in the achievement of such political and economic stability by ways and means of their own choosing, except where such ways and means are in conflict with the mission of the Civil Administration.

3. In pursuance of this mission the basic objectives of the Civil Administration will be:

(a) To encourage and strengthen democratic tendencies in governmental, economic and social institutions of the Ryukyu Islands.

(b) To encourage the development of an effective and responsible government, based on democratic principles and supported by a sound financial structure, the administration of which considers, among other things, the cultural and educational ties between the Ryukyu Islands and Japan and the eventual return of the islands to Japan.

(c) To assist the Ryukyuan people in achieving a viable economy which will permit the maintenance of a standard of living reasonably comparable to that of Japan and which can ultimately be sustained by the efforts of the Ryukyuan people.

(d) To assist the Government of the Ryukyu Islands and the Ryukyuan people in achieving those standards of living,

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education, public health, and public safety requisite to the achievement of the objectives noted above.

C. Authority of the U. S. Civil Administration.

1. The U.S. Civil Administration will govern through an indigenous Government of the Ryukyu Islands (GRI, see D. below); but the Civil Administration may, if such action is necessary for the fulfillment of its mission, veto or suspend laws or any other acts of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands or its local subdivisions; promulgate laws, ordinances or regulations; review or otherwise modify any decision, judgment, or sentence of the courts; remove officials from office. The U.S. Civil Administration may resume, in whole or in part, the exercise of full authority in the Ryukyus, if such resumption of the exercise of authority appears indispensable for security reasons.

2. In exercising the powers enumerated in the preceding paragraph the Civil Administration will maintain close contacts with Ryukyuans in responsible and influential positions. Within these contacts it will be appropriate for the Civil Administration to provide information, assistance and guidance rather than to exercise authoritative prerogatives. Every effort will be made, through such counsel and consultation methods, to insure that final actions by the Government of the Ryukyu Islands and its functional and local subdivisions will embody solutions acceptable to the Civil Administration. This will considerably reduce the necessity for the Civil Administration actually to take the extreme step of vetoing legislation, nullifying an election, reversing an announced executive action, or otherwise overriding an act of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands or interfering with the latter's normal functions. It is the policy of the U.S. to reduce its responsibilities for civil administration of the Ryukyus as rapidly as compatible with military requirements. The ultimate authority to control the government of the Islands rests with the Civil Administration. Subject to the foregoing, however, the Administration will:

(a) Promote an atmosphere of mutual cooperation and understanding in which the Government of the Ryukyu Islands can be permitted to exercise the normal power of government in all matters of domestic administration.

(b) Advise and consult with the appropriate Ryukyuan executive and legislative authorities in advance of legislation by the Ryukyuan legislature or the municipal legislative bodies with a view to making unnecessary the use of the veto power.

(c) Refrain from the exercise of the authority to review decisions of the Ryukyuan courts except in cases involving a serious threat to the fulfillment of the Civil Administration mission;

(d) Cooperate and coordinate with the Government of the Ryukyu Islands and with the municipal governments at all levels in the formulation and development of programs, policies and procedures, while recognizing that such governments

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should be accorded as much freedom as possible in achieving the political aspirations of the Ryukyuan people in fostering its trade, commerce, and industry, and in developing the resources of the islands.

(e) Refrain from exercising its power to remove from office officials of any level of Ryukyuan government except in instances where the continuance of the official in office would constitute a serious threat to the fulfillment of the Civil Administration mission.

(f) Preserve in all its acts, to the Ryukyuan people, the basic liberties enjoyed by people of democratic countries, including freedom of speech, assembly, petition, religion, and press, and security from unreasonable searches and seizures, and from deprivation of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

(g) Encourage political parties, with rights of assembly and public discussion. However, such rights need not be extended to political groups or organizations which advocate political, governmental or social change by means other than orderly legal processes or peaceful petition, or which operate in such fashion as to preclude effective control over party policies and activities by the full membership of such parties.

(h) Make every reasonable effort to achieve its civilian administration objectives with a minimum disruption of the lives of the Ryukyuan people.

B. <u>The Government of the Ryukyu Islands (GRI)</u>.

1. There will be maintained a responsible central government, and responsible governments at the municipal level. The central government shall be known as the Government of the Ryukyu Islands.

2. The Government of the Ryukyu Islands shall conform in general to the principles of democratic self-government.

3. The legislative power of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands, except as otherwise provided herein, shall be vested in a legislative body whose members are elected by the people of the islands under procedures established by the legislative body. The legislative body shall exercise legislative powers which extend to all subjects of legislation of local application. The legislative body shall be the judge of the selection and qualification of its own members and shall choose therefrom its officers and determine its rules and procedures. The legislative powers of the municipal governments shall be exercised by local legislative bodies elected by the inhabitants of the municipalities in accordance with procedures established by the Government of the Ryukyu Islands.

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4. Executive officers of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands and of the municipal governments shall be elected either directly or by their respective legislative bodies, as determined by the legislative body in accordance with rules and procedures established by such body.

5. A system of courts will be maintained by the Government of the Ryukyu Islands, including civil and criminal courts and appellate tribunals. These courts will exercise jurisdiction over all resident Ryukyuans. Such jurisdiction will be extended at the discretion of the Civil Administration to include any other persons in the Islands as rapidly as compatible with the capability of the Ryukyuan courts to handle such cases. The Ryukyuan courts will not exercise jurisdiction over members of the U.S. armed forces, civilian officials and employees of the U.S. Government, their dependents, or other persons subject to military law pursuant to the "Uniform Code of Military Justice," Article 2, paragraphs (1) through (11). The judges and other officers of the courts will be appointed by the Chief Executive of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands, in accordance with the procedures established by the Ryukyuan legislative body.

6. In addition to the aforementioned courts, Civil Administration tribunals may be convened for the purpose of exercising jurisdiction in specific individual cases of particular importance affecting the security of the United States, its property and/or its personnel. These tribunals are not to be regarded as a continuously functioning element of the judicial machinery, but only as ad hoc tribunals convened for special cases clearly beyond the competence of the Ryukyuan courts. These tribunals will function in accordance with proclamations, ordinances and directives promulgated by the Civil Administration. All revenues from these tribunals will be transferred as general revenue to the Government of the Ryukyu Islands.

E. Codification of Ryukyuan Law.

The Civil Administration will advise and assist the Government of the Ryukyu Islands with respect to the enactment and effective administration of civil and criminal codes and the codification of Ryukyuan laws, ordinances and regulations. In carrying out this responsibility the Civil Administration should give recognition to the desirability of correlating the Ryukyuan legal system, including the civil and criminal codes, with the present legal system of Japan.

F. Administration of Economic Affairs.

1. The Civil Administration will assist and encourage the Ryukyuan Government to establish and maintain a long-range economic program through the development of the resources of the Ryukyus. This program would be designed to establish an economy that will support a standard of living reasonably comparable to that of Japan. This program should include but not be limited to assistance in the development of:

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(a) All suitable forms of agriculture, fishing, industry and commerce under a system of free, competitive enterprise.

(b) A sound policy for the conservation and utilization of the natural resources of the Ryukyuan Islands, with special emphasis on land reclamation and improvement and the development of scientific methods of agriculture.

(c) A long-term basis of Ryukyuan industries and natural resources with a view to reducing import requirements and increasing exports.

(d) Ryukyuan foreign trade and the encouragement of foreign investment in the Ryukyuan Islands. Recognition should be given to the fact that Japan is the foremost importer from the Ryukyuan Islands and the foremost exporter to the islands. Travel by businessmen between the islands and Japan should be encouraged.

(e) A stabilized financial structure based on an equitable system of taxation adequate to support the Ryukyuan Government, a sound banking and currency system, including a single rate of exchange appropriate for all foreign transactions with the ultimate objective of free convertibility.

(f) Protective labor legislation defining standards of hours, minimum wages and working conditions and the encouragement of the formation of organizations of employees along democratic lines which the Civil Administration determines to be beneficial to the Ryukyuan people and with the view to the eventual return of the area to Japan.

(g) A fund in which all local currency revenues obtained from the sale of GARIOA supplies or received by the Civil Administration as a result of GARIOA investments will be deposited. This fund may be used for the following purposes:

(i) Minimum essential support of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands, pending the development of adequate revenues.

(ii) Reasonable local currency expenses of the Civil Information and Education program.

(iii) Economic rehabilitation, including but not limited to the extension of loans to agriculture and private enterprises which will expand domestic production and services and promote economic self-support.

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(iv) Public works, capital improvements and disaster relief conducted by the Government of the Ryukyu Islands with the approval of the Civil Administration.

G. Administration of Civil Information and Education.

1. The Civil Administration will conduct a civil information and education program, the primary purposes and principles of which are as follows:

(a) The skills and facilities available through the program will be utilized in all possible ways to facilitate and hasten achievement of the basic objectives of the Civil Administration, and to assist the components of the Civil Administration in the accomplishment of specific projects and programs.

(b) The civil information and education program will give strong encouragement and assistance to the development, among the Ryukyuan people, of competence and willingness to assume progressively greater responsibility in the conduct and support of civil affairs.

(c) The civil information and education program will provide advice and counsel to Ryukyuan education institutions at all levels, encouraging the establishment and maintenance of an educational system appropriate to the needs and capabilities of the Ryukyuan people and to their Japanese heritage.

(d) In fulfilling the other objectives set forth in this section the civil information and education program will strive to create among the Ryukyuan people attitudes of understanding, friendship, trust, and common interest relative to the United States and other members of the free world community.

H. Administration of Public Health and Welfare.

The Civil Administration will cooperate with the Government of the Ryukyu Islands to secure reasonably high standards of public health and welfare for the Ryukyuan people. The Civil Administration may contribute, out of available funds, to the maintenance of such standards. To the extent that health requirements of U.S. personnel stationed in the Islands may necessitate the maintenance of Ryukyuan public health at a level beyond that to be considered reasonable for the Ryukyuan people themselves, the Civil Administration is authorised to utilise available/funds to maintain such higher level.
appropriated

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I. Administration of Public Safety.

The Civil Administration will advise and assist the Government of the Ryukyu Islands and the local governments to establish public safety systems which will assure the peaceful maintenance of law and order in a manner which will safeguard the fundamental rights of the Ryukyuan people. (See Also Section L, para 1, sub-para a, below).

J. Procurement and Use of Real Property.

1. The exercise of full governmental powers in the Ryukyus on the basis of the Peace Treaty with Japan provides authority for the Civil Administration to utilize the public property of the Japanese Government in the Ryukyuan Islands as the United States authority designated to exercise the United States powers of administration, legislation and jurisdiction in the islands. The Civil Administration may in its discretion permit the Government of the Ryukyu Islands to use such property on such terms and conditions as it determines, but may not transfer the title to such property.

2. The Civil Administration will be the United States agency responsible for the acquisition of real estate and other facilities in the Ryukyu Islands required for the use of United States Government agencies. Property required for the use of United States Government agencies will be acquired by leases, negotiated by the CAI when appropriate, with the owners of the property. In addition, when appropriate and when funds have been authorized for the purpose, use of certain property for so long as it may be required by the United States may be procured by the acquisition of easement interests in such property, full compensation in the amount of the assessed value of the property being made initially to the owners. In the event that leases or easements for required property cannot be negotiated on equitable and reasonable terms, the Civil Administration shall direct the Government of the Ryukyu Islands to acquire the necessary leasehold interest or easement in the property by the exercise of the right of eminent domain in condemnation proceedings and the United States shall make reasonable and prompt compensation. The condemned property shall be made available to the United States by the Government of the Ryukyu Islands.

3. The Civil Administration in determining the facilities and areas to be made available to the United States armed forces in carrying out their military mission shall give full consideration to the effect which such determination may have on the economic and social life of the Ryukyuan people and give adequate respect to the property rights of the individuals concerned.

4. The Civil Administration will act as the agent of the United States in compensating private owners of real estate or other property for the use of their land and/or other property subsequent to July 1, 1950.

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5. The Civil Administration will advise and encourage the Ryukyuan Government in developing and maintaining adequate records of land titles.

6. Non-resident individuals or corporations owning real estate in the Ryukyu Islands which is not needed by the United States Government may continue to control such property, if it is reasonably utilized to the benefit of the Ryukyuan economy. Should these owners decline to permit such use of their property, the Government of the Ryukyu Islands may, at the direction of the Civil Administration, condemn the land and use it for the benefit of the Ryukyuan economy.

K. Supplementary Instructions.

1. The Civil Administration will assist the Government of the Ryukyu Islands in the development of a program to resettle Ryukyuans, who have been deprived of land by the requirements of U. S. military forces, within the Ryukyuan archipelago and other suitable areas.

2. The Civil Administration will have prepared and will transmit to the Department of the Army from time to time, as requested, estimates, with complete justification, of appropriations from United States funds for the U. S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyuan Islands. It will be responsible for the expenditure, under approved procedures, of funds made available for such purposes. Monthly progress reports will be prepared and submitted to the Department of the Army.

3. All United States agencies in the Ryukyu Islands will adhere by and conform to Civil Administration ordinances and directives.

4. JCS directives for Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands, previously issued, are superseded by this directive.

5. The proclamations, ordinances and directives heretofore issued by the Civil Administration will continue in force and effect until amended or rescinded pursuant to the terms of this directive.

L. Fiscal Relations Between the Commander in Chief, Far East, and the Government of the Ryukyu Islands and the Ryukyuan People.

Fair and prompt compensation to the extent appropriated funds are available will be made to the Government of the Ryukyu Islands, and/or to the Ryukyuan people for the use of Ryukyuan land, labor or other Ryukyuan economic resources by U. S. agencies. The question of compensation for the use of land will be kept under review in the light of the economic position of the Ryukyus.

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COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES
WASHINGTON 25

B-117120

OCT 15 1953

The Honorable

The Secretary of the Air Force

My dear Mr. Secretary:

Reference is made to your letter of September 21, 1953, requesting to be advised whether the Air Force is authorized to acquire 26 acres of land and improvements at Walters Air Force Base, Mineral Wells, Texas, required for use as warehouse and shop space for aviation engineer supplies and equipment.

It is stated in your letter that an item for land acquisition at the base was included in justifications presented to the House and Senate Armed Services Committees by the Air Force; that authorization for such acquisition was included in Title III of Public Law 910, 81st Congress (64 Stat. 1222); that the Air Force already has acquired 7,737 acres of land at said base pursuant to the foregoing authority, funds for which acquisition were made available by Public Law 911, 81st Congress (64 Stat. 1223, 1233); and that funds for acquisition of the additional tract of approximately 26 acres—also proposed to be acquired under Public Law 910—are available from the amount appropriated by Public Law 911. It is stated further that approval for the proposed acquisition has been obtained from the

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House Armed Services Committee dependent upon the determination of the legal authority for such acquisition and that the Senate Armed Services Committee approved the acquisition provided "the Air Force shall determine from the Comptroller General that authority exists for the transaction."

Section 301, Title III of Public Law 913 (64 Stat. 1227), provides that the Secretary of the Air Force, under the direction of the Secretary of Defense, is authorized to establish or develop installations and facilities by construction, conversion, installation, or equipment of temporary or permanent public works, including buildings, facilities, or appurtenances, and utilities as therein set forth. This section does not specifically include authority to acquire land and, while section 401 of the same statute authorizes the Secretary of the Air Force, under the direction of the Secretary of Defense, in order to establish or develop the installations and facilities as authorized by Title III to acquire lands and rights pertaining thereto or other interests therein without regard to section 3648 Revised Statutes, as amended, provisions such as this have consistently been construed as not constituting general authorization for acquiring land but merely as permitting land acquisition without regard to the advance payment prohibition contained in the cited statute, in those instances where such acquisition is otherwise authorized.

Section 3736 Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 14) provides that no land shall be purchased on account of the United States except under

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a law authorizing such purchase. The statute cited in your letter as authority for acquisition of the 26 acre tract (Public Law 910) does not specify the particular installations or projects authorized to be acquired or constructed. Moreover, the records of this Office indicate that there were no printed hearings on Public Law 910 and that "the backup" material on that act is no longer available. However, the record discloses that the justifications presented in connection with Public Law 910 requested authority to purchase only 7,737 acres at the Walters Air Force Base. The passage of that act authorizing such acquisition therefore authorizes only that quantity of land to be acquired. Also, it appears from such report and your present letter that such acreage now has been secured and that the authorization must be regarded as having been used up and exhausted.

Accordingly, since Public Law 910 does not include any specific authorization for procurement of the 26 acre tract, and since it appears from the record that the justification submitted to the Congress in support of the acquisitions authorized by said Public Law only pertained to 7,737 acres of land at Walters Air Force Base, which acreage already has been acquired, Public Law 910 may not be regarded as authority for acquisition of the additional 26 acres.

Furthermore, this Office is unable to verify the correctness of your statement to the effect that funds for the purchase of the principal tract of 7,737 acres were included in those appropriated pursuant to Public Law 911. While the history of Public Law 911 shows that certain committee members may have understood that the

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legislation which became that law would include funds for military public work projects authorized by Public Law 910, Chapter VII of Public Law 911 appropriated $307,000,000 for the "Acquisition and construction of real property" only as authorized in certain specified acts which do not include Public Law 910.

A report on this phase of the matter is therefore requested.

Sincerely yours,

Lindsay C. Warren
Comptroller General
of the United States

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Mr Rondel - This paper has not yet been submitted to AFFE or FEC.

RESTRICTED

15 September 1953 B

PROPOSED POLICY FOR LAND ACQUISITION - RYUKYU ISLANDS

1. General

a. The United States is presently using and will continue to require a considerable quantity of land in Okinawa and other Ryukyu Islands for national purposes. Although a small part of this land was previously owned by the Japanese Government and is used without cost, the vast majority of the required property is privately owned and the owners will be deprived of their normal means of earning a living. The owner is, therefore, entitled to a fair compensation for the loss of his land.

b. In addition to the land required for the exclusive use of United States agencies, requirements exist for land used jointly by the local inhabitants and the United States. These requirements include rights-of-way for public utilities and highways. Acquisition of this land is a responsibility of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands; however, it will be necessary for the United States to subsidize this acquisition due to the present financial inability of the GRI to support such a program.

c. The general policies as outlined herein are intended to serve as a guide for providing fair compensation to individual land owners and to protect the best interests of the United States in the acquisition of necessary real property rights.

2. General Land Requirements of United States

a. Approximately 45,856 acres of land, including areas scheduled for acquisition, are required for use by the following agencies:

Army - 19, 319 acres	Air Force - 21,973 acres
Navy - 2,916 acres	
State Department and other Agencies	1,648 acres

Most of this land is on the island of Okinawa which contains a total of 290,500 acres.

3. Type of Land Areas Involved

a. The land required by the United States is comprised of the following general types:

City of Naha Land - 561 acres	Naha Suburban Area - 1,672 acres
Town or Village - 2,444 acres	Dry Farm Land - 16,827 acres
Wet Farm Land (Paddies) - 2,921 acres	

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Range Land (Grazing and less productive) - 6,095 acres
Forest Land - 12,548 acres
Miscellaneous (Basically unproductive) - 616 acres
Japanese Government Land (not to be purchased) - 2,172 acres

4. Land Acquisition Requirements

The land requirements in terms of effect upon the land owners are divided into four general categories as indicated below:

a. Category I - Long-term Use (for 20 years or more) - Permanently Altered. Land containing improvements such as roads, runways, hardstands, buildings and similar structures will normally be required indefinitely and cannot be expected to be returned to the original land owner in the condition in which it existed prior to acquisition. Land of this category will be acquired by purchase. In the event the United States withdraws from Okinawa, this land shall become the property of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands.

b. Category II - Short-term Use (Less than 20 years) - Permanently Altered. Some land areas used for relatively short periods will not be suitable for their original purpose. Quarries and borrow pits are typical examples of such use. Since damages would normally exceed the fee value of the property, land of this category will be acquired by purchase at the fee value as of the time of taking and turned over to the Government of the Ryukyu Islands when no longer required.

c. Category III - Short-term Use - Unaltered. In many instances, land will be required for periods of less than 20 years and will not normally be so altered as to prevent its use for its original purpose. Temporary work, camp, and operational areas, to which access by the owner is denied are examples of this type requirement. Such land will be leased at an annual rate of 6% of the fee value as of the time of taking. In the event that minor alterations or improvements are made to the property, the settlement with the owner will provide for:

(1) Restoration by the United States to original condition as of 28 April 1952 or the time of taking if later than that date; or

(2) Payment to the owner for the fair value of damages (not to exceed the fee value); or

(3) Transfer improvements to the owner of the land and secure full release from the owner.

d. Category IV - Partial Use Only. Partial use of land includes water, sewer, telephone and electric rights-of-way, access roads and POL lines.

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Easements will be used to compensate the owners in accordance with the degree of impairment of land in this category. In establishing the amount of compensation, the United States will consider impairment to access, restrictions on construction, reduction of arable area and similar limitations on surface rights. This category includes an estimated 500 acres of land for rights-of-way not included in the totals quoted in paragraphs 2 and 3.

5. Land Acquisition Procedures

a. As a general policy, land is acquired from owners at a mutually acceptable price which is established by the normal appraisal methods. In the event that negotiations with the owner are unsuccessful within available time limitations, the desired interest in the property is taken by condemnation procedures. If the owner is not satisfied with the amount offered, he has the right to appeal to the United States Land Acquisition Commission which will review the valuation established by the Government and such evidence as the owner(s) submit, including any information furnished by the Okinawan Land Advisory Board. The Commission will make the final award, which may be more or less than the amount of money previously offered and deposited by the United States to the account of the person entitled thereto, (The Okinawan Land Advisory Board, comprised of local Okinawan representatives, advises the Deputy Governor on land matters and assists the land owners before the Commission.

b. Land acquisition and disposition transactions for the benefit of the United States are accomplished by the District Engineer, Okinawa Engineer District, in accordance with United States and/or Japanese law. Land values, upon which compensation is based, are determined by professional appraisers of the District Engineer in accordance with standard appraisal procedures. Full consideration is given to free land transactions between willing buyers and sellers, consultation with local citizens, the highest and best use, and the productive capacity of the land at the time of taking. Improvements placed on land by the United States Government are excluded from values established for acquisition purposes. For all land taken by the United States prior to 28 April 1952, the effective date of the Treaty with Japan, valuation is established as of that date. For areas taken subsequently, values are established as of the date of taking.

c. Land acquisition and disposition transactions solely for the benefit of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands are a responsibility of GRI and include land interests required for GARIOA funded projects, including public utilities and roads outside of land controlled by United States agencies. The District Engineer provides technical advice and assistance in these transactions. Funds for these land interests are provided by GRI. Land required in connection with GARIOA-built facilities which are to be used jointly or

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rented by the military will be paid for by military funds as land for military requirements but no rent will be paid to the Government of the Ryukyu Islands for lands which have already been paid for.

d. Improvements. Compensation for structures, tombs, crops and/or other improvements which have to be acquired or relocated due to requirements of the United States will be acquired, when possible, as a part of the initial land acquisition. In those cases where improvements are not acquired in the original land acquisition, direct purchase will be effected when required. Whenever possible the owner will be permitted to retain the material and a salvage price only will be paid.

6. Claim Procedure

In any case where the damage to interests of the property owner cannot be settled under the foregoing procedures, any redress of the owner will be by claims procedure.

7. Resettlement and Relocation

Although resettlement and relocation of displaced inhabitants is distinctly separate from the real estate procedures, the necessity for such a program is urgent. The compensation for land does not in itself solve the problem of providing displaced owners a means of re-establishing themselves in a new location and earning a living. It is necessary to assist these families in developing new areas which will replace lost assets. The Government of the Ryukyu Islands is responsible for this program, however, assistance from the United States is required under existing circumstances.

Above policy drawn at Conference,
15 September 1953. Attending:
Deputy Governor
Land Advisory Board
District Engineer
Civil Administrator
G-4, Rycom
Land Control Officer

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_C_O_P_Y_

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

Land Acquisition Ryukyus

SECRET
ROUTINE

FROM: CINCFE TOKYO JAPAN

TO: DEPTAR WASH DC FOR CAMG

NR: C 63925 230845Z JUL 53

Summary Civ Affairs activ week ending 19 July transmitted for info only.

Ryukyu Islands.

A. Election legis member fourth district held 18 July. Shiroma Seimo, Independent, elected by default when Okuda Iwao withdrew candidacy asserting ill health.

B. CG RYCOM estab Land Advisory Board composed of 6 Okinawan members to advise CG RYCOM on best procedures to be fol in acquisition and settlement for land rqd by United States and resettlement affected Okinawan people.

ROK

A. In CEB mtg 17 July was stated offls of ROK not in favor opn KESS giving reason govt offls were not auth purchase thru stores and Korean merchants felt they were being deprived of business by stores.

B. ROK rqst four key empl Utah Const Co leave Korea and Utah therefore plans terminate contract with ROK Govt and all Utah reps leave Korea soon as June rept completed.

C. Strong criticism United States psn re hwan adv and mil conv rate were contained in ltrs to CINC rep and Adm Hanlon by PM Paik Too Chin. PM rqst in view of political psn and danger of inflation, provision 25 Feb agreement concerning quarterly review conversion rate be disregarded and perm rate be establ.

D. Draft proposed Civ Affairs agreement with ROK airmailed to DA 17 July.

E. Nec studies and preparatory meas for implementation proposed Tasca program being initiated.

ACTION: CAMG

DA IN 290208

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND957486
By RH NARA Date 08-24-05

CONFIDENTIAL
SECURITY INFORMATION

(COPY)

MESSAGE

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
Staff Communications Office

CONFIDENTIAL
PRIORITY

PARAPHRASE NOT REQUIRED
CONSULT CRYPTOCENTER BEFORE DECLASSIFYING
NO UNCLASS REPLY OR REF IF DTG IS QUOTED

FROM: CINCFE TOKYO JAPAN

TO: DEPTAR WASH DC FOR COMPT

INFO: CGAFFE (MAIN) YOKOHAMA JAPAN

NR: CX 63283 230848Z Jun 53

1. Ref msg DA 941929 DTG 192301Z June 53 concerning acquisition of land for State Dept in Ryukyus.

2. AmEmbassy Tokyo advises funds in amount of $87,100 have not been made aval here by State Dept Foreign Bldg Office. No evidence here that these funds have been received in this theater.

3. AFFE advises a minimum of 30 days time required to process acquisition after funds aval here which precludes obligation by 1 July 53.

4. Request working fund advance be made by State Dept to DA and AFFE comptroller be informed of advice number and accounting classification. Funding on reimbursable basis here not desirable.

5. The acquisition of land for the State Dept in Okinawa was initiated pursuant to request by State Dept and was approved by CINCFE in his capacity as Governor of the Ryukyu Islands. Negotiations to acquire land in this instance proceeding on basis that additional authority from DA not required.

Memo: Mayte B. Green, North East Asian Affairs, Dept of State, in a telephone conversation with Mr. Hauge (24 June) stated that she had consulted with L.V. Del Fadero, Foreign Buildings Operations, Dept of State, on 24 June and that he had assured her that OKED was procuring land, for this project, purely on the basis of negotiated purchases.

ACTION: COMPT
INFO: CAMG, G2 (STATE)
DA IN 280479 (23 Jun 53) jw/5

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319-00062-00014-003-341 沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

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Authority NND957486
By RH NARA Date 08.24.05

319-00062-00014-003-342
沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND957486
By RH NARA Date 08-24-05

COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES
WASHINGTON 25

B-115456

July 15, 1953

Honorable Leverett Saltonstall, Chairman
Committee on Armed Services
United States Senate

Attention: Mr. William H. Darden,
Professional Staff

My dear Mr. Chairman:

Reference is made to a letter dated May 22, 1953, signed by Mr. William H. Darden, presenting two questions relative to the acquisition of land by the armed services under Public Laws 155 and 534, 82d Congress, and two questions relating to the general authority of the armed services to acquire land, and requesting the views of this Office thereon.

The first question is as to whether this Office would take exception to the acquisition of land at the Naval Air Station, Willow Grove, Pennsylvania, under the authority of Public Law 155, 82d Congress, 65 Stat. 336, 345, assuming that the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and of the House of Representatives approved the pending project in accordance with the requirements of section 601 of that act, 65 Stat. 365, and assuming further that an appropriation therefor is available.

Section 201, Title II, of Public Law 155, authorizes the Secretary of the Navy, under the direction of the Secretary of Defense, to establish or develop naval installations and facilities "by the construction, conversion, installation, or equipment of temporary or permanent public works, including buildings, facilities, appurtenances, and utilities," as set out therein, the authorization for each installation stating clearly the construction authorized thereby. Several of these individual authorizations specifically include land acquisition, whereas most of them do not. The particular authorization in question is as follows: "Naval Air Station, Willow Grove, Pennsylvania: Additional aviation facilities, $5,335,000." (65 Stat. 345). Since some authorizations in the act specifically include the acquisition of land and the Willow Grove authorization and others do not, application of the maxim of statutory interpretation, "expressio unius est exclusio alterius," makes it quite clear that the latter authorizations were not intended to cover the acquisition of land.

Also, the hearings on various bills to authorize certain construction in military and naval installations clearly indicate that both the Committee on Armed Services, House of Representatives, and the witnesses representing the military establishment were of the opinion that specific inclusion of land acquisition in an authorization for a particular installation was necessary in order to permit land acquisition at such installation. On pages 1656 and 1657 of the Hearings before the Committee on Armed Services, House of Representatives, 82d Congress, on H.R. 4524, a related bill to H.R. 4914 which ultimately became Public Law 155, the following discussion of this matter appears:

"Colonel GRIGGS. There is some vacant land that could be utilized for the purpose of building additional warehouses at Brookley Field. We contemplate that in the arrangement of the field according to a master plan which is being formulated at this time, that it may be necessary--we are not quite certain--to acquire a little additional land around the installation now, but not very much, sir.

"The CHAIRMAN. Well, it doesn't make a bit of difference what it is. Your items must show that the money is going to be spent for what the item says in the book. Now I certainly hope that it doesn't run through other items, that the item says one thing but it includes others. You wouldn't be authorized land there. There is nothing in the law in reference to acquiring any land. So if you have to have any land, you better put it in

319-00062-00014-003-343
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DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND957486
By RH NARA Date 08-24-05

COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES
WASHINGTON 25

B-115166

July 15, 1953

Honorable Leverett Saltonstall, Chairman
Committee on Armed Services
United States Senate

Attention: Mr. William H. Darden,
Professional Staff

Reference is made to a letter dated May 22, 1953, signed by Mr. William H. Darden, presenting two questions relative to the acquisition of land by the armed services under Public Laws 155 and 534, 82d Congress, and the decisions relating to the general authority of the armed services to acquire land, and requesting the views of this Office thereon.

The first question is as to whether this Office would take exception to the acquisition of land at the Naval Air Station, Willow Grove, Pennsylvania, under the authority of Public Law 155, 82d Congress, 65 Stat. 345, providing that the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives approved the pending project in accordance with the requirements of section 601 of that act, 65 Stat. 365, and assuming further that an appropriation therefor is available.

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By KH NARA Date 8-24-05

the law. Don't try to take any warehouse money and buy some land, because the act will read, 'Airfield pavements, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, utilities, and storage facilities, $11,380,000.' We couldn't even interpret that operating facilities would justify land after you have broken down like you have in this book. So if you have to have any land, we better write it in the bill that you have to have some land, instead of making you use items for one purpose in the book and actually applying it to some other purpose. Now we must not have any kind of doings like that.

"Colonel GRIGGS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a statement that nowhere else in this book is there any item that would come near that, because the land that is necessary to be acquired is so stated and made a part of the request separately.

"The CHAIRMAN. I see. It is not even stated in the book. If you want to buy this land, the committee would say, 'Where did you get the authority?' Well, you would say, 'We didn't have the authority. We took a little warehouse money and bought it.' You must not do that. We must put the cards on the table. If there isn't any objection, we will include the word 'land' in that item.

"Mr. TOWE. How much land would be involved, Colonel?

"Colonel GRIGGS. Only a few acres.

"The CHAIRMAN. Now let that be thoroughly understood. Because we are relying upon each one of these services when they break this down to use the money exclusively for that purpose. Then if they have to change, they must come back to this committee and tell us about these various things. Because the flexibility is not given to buy something that is not set out, unless we write it in the bill. Without objection, we approve $11,380,000 for this air materiel base."

Likewise, in the hearings before said Committee on H.R. 7694, a bill similar to those referred to above, there appear on pages 4022, 4088, 4540, 4541, and 4549, statements by both witnesses and committee members bearing out the same opinion.

Accordingly, the authorization for additional aviation facilities at the Willow Grove Naval Air Station as contained in Public Law 155 properly may not be construed as including authority for the acquisition of land at Willow Grove.

Question No. 2 is as follows:

"Do Sections 401 (a), Public Law 534, 82nd Congress, and 501 (a), Public Law 155, 82nd Congress, constitute 'general authority' for the acquisition of land?"

Section 501(a) of Public Law 155, 82d Congress, 65 Stat. 363, provides as follows:

"The Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Air Force, under the direction of the Secretary of Defense, are respectively authorized, in order to establish or develop the installations and facilities as authorized by this Act, to acquire lands and rights pertaining thereto, or other interests therein, including the temporary use thereof, by donation, purchase, exchange of Government-owned lands, or otherwise, without regard to section 3648, Revised Statutes, as amended. When necessary, construction of a public works project authorized by this Act may be commenced prior to approval of title to the underlying land by the Attorney General as required by section 355, Revised Statutes, as amended."

Section 401(a) of Public Law 534, 82d Congress, 66 Stat. 624, is identical with the above provision except that the words "authorized by Title I, II and III of this Act" are substituted for "authorized by this Act".

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By LL NARA Date 8-20-97

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Public Law 534, like Public Law 155, is an act authorizing certain construction at military and naval installations. This act likewise contains lists of authorizations and specifies for each installation listed the exact items authorized thereby. Here again, some of the individual installation authorizations include specific authority for land acquisition while most of them do not. It does not seem reasonable to assume that the Congress would include in the same act both specific authorizations for land acquisition at stated installations and a general authorization permitting land acquisition anywhere, since the general authorization would render the specific authorizations previously granted in that act mere surplusage. Accordingly, this Office concurs with the Committee's position that the sections here in question should not be regarded as general authorizations for land acquisition, but as merely permitting such procurement, where otherwise authorized in the respective acts, without regard to the advance-payment prohibition contained in section 3648 of the Revised Statutes, and as permitting the commencement of construction thereon without obtaining prior approval of title to the land by the Attorney General as required by section 355 of the Revised Statutes.

In reaching this conclusion, this Office has not overlooked the indications in the legislative histories of Public Laws 155 and 534 that the sections here in question were intended to be given the same construction as similar sections in prior authorization acts and the statement in House Report No. 1851 on S. 2440, 81st Congress, subsequently enacted as Public Law 564, approved June 17, 1950, that "Section 401 of the bill [identical with the sections here in question] authorizes the acquisition of land and interests therein when necessary to accomplish the construction authorized in this bill, authorizes advance payments to be made in connection with such acquisition without regard to section 3648, Revised Statutes, and, in connection with the construction for the special-weapons project, authorizes commencement of construction prior to approval of title to such lands by the Attorney General as is normally required by section 355, Revised Statutes. * * * " Consideration also was given to the discussion on page 4637 of the Hearings before the Committee on Armed Services, House of Representatives, 82d Congress, on H.R. 7694, wherein it was indicated that the Department of the Air Force viewed this provision as new substantive authority which would authorize the acquisition of land when needed for an approved project even if the project authorization did not include land acquisition. However, it is to be noted that the Committee did not specifically approve the opinion expressed by the Air Force, and, indeed, one member stated that such opinion was "a considerable departure from our normal idea about authorizing the acquisition of land." Also, on page 1784 of the Hearings before the Committee on H.R. 4524 it was stated that the section in question was "the authority to initiate work and make advance payments" which, of course, is substantially in accord with the opinion expressed by this Office hereinabove. In view thereof, and particularly in the light of the emphasis placed by both the Committee and the witnesses upon the absolute necessity for including land acquisition in the individual installation authorization in order to authorize the acquisition of land--with no indication that either the Committee or the witnesses believed that the acts contained any general land acquisition authority--as set forth in the answer to question one, supra, together with the manifest absurdity of holding that a single act contains both specific authorization for acquisition of land at certain of the listed installations and general authority which would permit such acquisition at any and all of the listed installations, the conclusion set out above is believed to be the only one that logically could be reached.

The third question presented is as follows:

"In what circumstances do the Acts of August 18, 1890, as amended, (50 U.S.C. 171) and of August 12, 1935, as amended, (10 U.S.C. 1343) constitute authority for land acquisition in instances where the acquisition is not otherwise authorized by law?"

There do not appear to be any prior decisions of this Office specifically pertaining to the scope of 50 U.S.C. 171. The courts in interpreting this provision have held that it gives the Secretary of War (now the Secretary of the Army) broad powers in the selection of sites to be

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condemned, together with authority to determine whether the purpose for which the land is being taken is a military purpose, the necessity or expediency of the taking, and the extent of the taking. See City of Oakland v. United States, 124 Fed. 2d 959, certiorari denied 316 U.S. 679; United States v. 1,177 Acres of Land, More or Less, in Dade County, Florida, 51 F. Supp. 84; United States v. 12,918.28 Acres of Land in Webster Parish, Louisiana, 50 F. Supp. 712; United States v. Black, 167 F. 2d 167.

However, I do not read those cases as holding that the statute in question constitutes sufficient authority for the purchase of land where the Secretary is not otherwise empowered to acquire and pay for the land. While it has been held that the power granted the Secretary by this statute was not abrogated by a specific provision in an appropriation act that no part thereof could be expended for the purchase of real estate, and the Court therefore refused to dismiss a condemnation proceeding begun by the Secretary, the Court stated that title would not pass until compensation was made. In re Military Training Camp in Prince George County, Virginia, 260 Fed. 986. Indeed, section 3734, Revised Statutes, 40 U.S.C. 259, prohibits the expenditure of money by the United States for the purchase of any site for a public building in excess of the amount specifically appropriated for that purpose.

Accordingly, it is the opinion of this Office that this provision is procedural in nature and merely provides the method whereby land may be acquired where there exists a separate authorization to acquire and pay for such land.

The same conclusion necessarily would apply to the act of August 12, 1935, Public Law 263, 74th Congress, 49 Stat. 610, codified as sections 1343a through 1343d of Title 10 of the United States Code, which authorized and directed the Secretary of War (now Secretary of the Army) to determine the location of such additional permanent Air Corps stations and depots, as well as enlargement of existing stations and depots, as he deems essential for the effective peacetime training of the General Headquarters Air Force and the Air Corps components of overseas garrison, and, in order to accomplish the purposes of the act, to acquire such land as he deems necessary or desirable therefor.

Question 4 requests the opinion of this Office on the thesis that Congressional authorization for construction carries implied authority to acquire the land necessary for such construction.

The Attorney General, in several instances, has expressed an affirmative opinion on this question. See 15 Op. Atty. Gen. 212; 22 id. 665, 29 id. 48, and 40 id. 69. In the case of Burns v. United States, 160 Fed. 631, the Circuit Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, held that an act authorizing construction of a sea wall included implied authority for the purchase of land "necessary to or proper for the protection of the sea wall" sufficient to overcome the prohibition in Revised Statute 3736, 41 U.S.C. 14, which prohibits the purchase of land on account of the United States except under a law authorizing such purchase, and stated that "The power to build a sea wall implies the power to do whatever is necessary to that end." The Circuit Court of Appeals, Tenth Circuit, in United States v. Threlkeld, 72 F. 2d 164, certiorari denied 293 U.S. 620, stated in connection with an act authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to construct and maintain roads, trails, etc., in national forests that "We think the broad authority to construct and maintain roads and other improvements includes the power to acquire land for that purpose if it is necessary because, when legislative authority to do a specified thing is conferred, power to do all those reasonably necessary to its achievement is impliedly granted." See also Polson Logging Co. v. United States, 160 F. 2d 712. The tenor of these opinions and decisions would seem to indicate that, while each individual case must of necessity be determined on the basis of the specific facts and circumstances pertaining thereto, an authorization for construction may be deemed to imply authority to acquire land therefor when such land is so necessary and essential for that construction that the acquisition thereof must have been contemplated by the Congress.

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However, in the interpretation of statutes the legislative intent is the all important and controlling factor and an implication may not be read into a statute which the language of the statute does not warrant and which was not intended to be there. 50 Am. Jur. 243. For example, the inclusion in Public Law 155 of specific authority to acquire land in connection with certain projects so contrasts with the omission of such authority with respect to other projects as to require the inference that the omission must have been intended to have the opposite effect and was tantamount to a specific prohibition against acquisition of land at those installations. Furthermore, the Military Public Works Appropriation Act, 1952, 65 Stat. 764, which made funds available for carrying out the purposes of Public Law 155, contained no greater authority for the acquisition of real property for naval installations than was granted by Public Law 155. For these reasons and since no implication that the purchase of land is necessary where, as in case of Willow Grove, the project authorization is one for "additional aviation facilities" which presumably can be constructed on land already available, it is the viewof this Office that there is no implied authority to acquire land for that and similar projects.

It is hoped that the above will serve the purpose of your inquiry.

Sincerely yours,

E. L. FISHER

Acting Comptroller General
of the United States

319-00062-00014-003-349

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Authority NND957486
By RH NARA Date 08.24.05

AIR POUCH
PRIORITY

CONFIDENTIAL-SEC. INFO.
(Security Classification)

Carey

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894c.1611/4-1453
XR 711.56394c XR 794c.34
XR 794c.0221

FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

FROM American Consular Unit, Okinawa

12
DESP. NO.

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

April 14, 1953
DATE

REF :

17 For Dept. Use Only	ACTION	INFO	DEPT.
mlr	FE*		OLI* L*
	REC'D APR 25		OTHER

SUBJECT: PROCEDURES ESTABLISHED FOR COMPULSORY ACQUISITION OF LAND IN RYUKYUS

This office's memorandum of January 5, 1953, to the Embassy, Tokyo, subject, "Ryukyus Legislature Asks Relief from Military Land Evacuation Orders", copies of which, it is assumed, have been transmitted to the Department by the Embassy, reported that the Ryukyus Legislative Assembly had passed a resolution opposing the seizure or withholding of Okinawan land for military construction purposes and questioning the legality of procedures under which such land was being acquired by the United States Forces. The memorandum further reported that the residents of Mekaru-ku, near Naha, had threatened active resistance to orders to vacate their homes.

Procedures for the acquisition of property and for rental and damage payments have now been set up, property valuations have been reappraised, and the compulsory acquisition of the Mekaru-ku property is under way with, as yet, no indications of resistance on the part of the landowners.

Condemnation Proceedings

The United States Civil Administration of the Ryukyus (USCAR) has now attempted to establish a legal basis for acquisition of land by issuing CA Ordinance No. 109, "Land Acquisition Procedure", April 3, 1953, five copies of which are enclosed.

The ordinance designates the District Engineer, Okinawa Engineer District, as the agent of the United States Government for the acquisition of estates (i.e. title) or interests (i.e. leaseholds or easements) in land required by the United States and prescribes procedures to be followed when it has been determined that it is not possible to accomplish necessary acquisitions by negotiations with the owners. After a Notice of Intent to acquire, including a statement of the appraised value and the amount considered just compensation, has been served on an owner, he has 30 days to accept or refuse the offer, and in the event of refusal may appeal to the

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DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND957486
By RH NARA Date 08.24.05

AIR POUCH
PRIORITY

CONFIDENTIAL-SEC. INFO.
(Security Classification)

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XR 711.56394c XR 794c.34
XR 794c.0221

FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

FROM American Consular Unit, Okinawa
DESP. NO. 12

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.
April 14, 1953
DATE

REF :

17 For Dept. Use Only	ACTION	INFO	DEPT.
mlr	FE*		OLI* L*
	REC'D APR 25		OTHER

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DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND957486
By RH NARA Date 08-24-05

Deputy Governor within the same 30-day period, but only on the issue of just compensation. If no appeal is filed, transfer of the estate or interest is effected for the amount stated in the Notice of Intent.

If transfer of the property is not effected by negotiation during the 30-day period, the Deputy Governor is to have a formal Declaration of Taking registered in the District Land Registry Office, and the sum of money determined by the District Engineer to be just compensation, including compensation for loss of crops, tombs, structures or other improvements, deposited in the Bank of the Ryukyus to the account of the owner.

If the owner has filed no appeal, the transfer is considered effected with the filing of the Declaration of Taking and the deposit of the money, and he is free to withdraw the entire amount. If he has filed an appeal, it is referred by the Deputy Governor to a Land Acquisition Commission appointed by him with quasi-judicial power to make determinations of property values and just compensation for any cases so referred, and the owner may withdraw up to 75% of the deposit during the course of the appeal. Upon a final determination by the Land Acquisition Commission, the amount of the deposit is to be adjusted in accord with the findings of the commission. Even though an appeal is filed, the estate or interest is transferred upon the filing of the Declaration of Taking and the deposit of the money, since only the question of just compensation, and not the question of the right to acquire, is considered in the appeal.

The Ordinance also provides an emergency clause to permit immediate use of the land by the United States. If the Commanding General, Ryukyus Command, considers that immediate use and possession of property is urgently necessary after publication of a Notice of Intent, the Deputy Governor is to issue an order directing the vacating of the premises.

Procedures for the payment of compensation to owners of property, through the GRI as Trustee, are established by CA Ordinance No. 110, April 10, 1953, five copies of which are enclosed.

Land Values Re-appraised

The Okinawan owners have been most reluctant to sign leases transferring their lands for military use, not only because of their natural disinclination to give up land which may have been in their families for generations, but also because they felt that the rental offered was not just compensation for their property and was insufficient to permit them to secure substitute land, and that the allowances provided for moving expenses did not compensate

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Deputy Governor within the same 30-day period, but only on the issue of just compensation. If no appeal is filed, transfer of the estate or interest is effected for the amount stated in the Notice of Intent.

If transfer of the property is not effected by negotiation during the 30-day period, the Deputy Governor is to have a formal Declaration of Taking registered in the District Land Registry Office, and the sum of money determined by the District Engineer to be just compensation, including compensation for loss of crops, tombs, structures or other improvements, deposited in the Bank of the Ryukyus to the account of the owner.

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for losses and expenses in moving their dwellings, and for losses to crops, tombs, and other improvements.

The annual rentals previously offered were computed at 6% of the valuation of the property as assessed by the District Engineer in consultation with a team from the Hypothec Bank of Japan, plus a token payment by USCAR of ¥12,000 ($100) from Counterpart Funds to assist in moving. The District Engineer is now reappraising all property, and arriving at new over-all appraised valuations of approximately 180% of those previously determined. Annual rentals will continue to be computed at 6% of appraised valuations. In addition, compensation is now to include "loss of any crops, tombs, structures, and/or other improvements on the lands acquired", and the first indication is that this compensation may be liberal. It may be, therefore, that the owners will be less reluctant to accept the compensation offered and execute leases for their property than they have been in the past.

Monies previously appropriated for land rentals, in the amount of approximately $1,200,000 are now to be paid for the use of land from July 1, 1950, to April 27, 1952, compensation to be based on the previously determined valuations, rather than on the new appraisals. The Chief Executive of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands has executed, under authority of CA Ordinance No. 91 of November 1, 1952, a contract between the GRI and the United States Government, under which the GRI is authorized to determine land ownership and execute leases with the individual landowners on property required by the United States, in turn to execute master leases with the United States for the property and to make rental payments from funds received from the United States Government. Five copies of this ordinance are enclosed for the information of the Department. It was contemplated, and the Ordinance provides, that Counterpart Funds would be advanced by USCAR for the program, pending receipt of appropriated funds from the U.S. Government, but Counterpart Funds are not to be used for this purpose beyond April 25, 1953, after which date payment of rentals by GRI will be dependent upon the receipt of U.S. appropriated funds for the purpose.

The Chief Executive of the GRI was further authorized, by CA Ordinance No. 105 of March 23, 1953, to execute leases on behalf of individual landowners and effect payments of rentals, for the period July 1, 1950, to April 27, 1952, the Chief Executive's authority to represent individual owners being automatic unless an owner files, within 30 days, written notice of his rejection and nullification of the authority of the Chief Executive to represent or bind him. Five copies of this Ordinance also are enclosed.

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It is understood that there will be no appeal from the compensation established for the pre-treaty period, it being considered that the United States Government is not legally obligated to make any payments for the use of property prior to the effective date of the Peace Treaty.

Makara-ku Case

In the case of Makara-ku, which has become a cause celebre in the land problem, the owners have previously replied to requests to vacate their land that they would not move under any circumstances. About 52 acres of land are immediately involved in this area, located on the edge of an area near Naha on which houses for families of U.S. Forces personnel are being constructed. It appears that most of the land of the residents of this area has already been taken for the housing area, but the owners have until now retained a small amount of farm land and the village itself, located across a ravine from the housing area. Approximately $46,000 as compensation for loss of crops, tombs, structures and improvements, plus $350 for rental of the land from April 28 to June 30, 1952, was deposited by the District Engineer in the Bank of the Ryukyus on the evening of April 10, 1953, and, at the same time, the Deputy Governor issued, through the Chief Executive, under the emergency clause of CA Ordinance No. 109, an order to vacate the premises.

On the following morning, almost before there had been time for the removal order to reach the owners, the equipment of the construction contractor commenced work levelling the land, while a large number of Military Police stood by to prevent any attempts at resistance and the families of the farmers hastily endeavored to salvage their crops. The owners themselves held an all-day meeting to decide on their course of action, the outcome of which has not yet been reported.

It is possible that the landowners of Makara-ku will now realize that they have no choice, will view the compensation offered as reasonable, and will voluntarily vacate their property. Since the annual rental is computed at 6% of appraised value, the offer of $350 rental for two months indicates an appraised value of $35,000 or an average of about $692 per acre for the 52-acre plot. In addition, the $68,000 for damages averages about $1,300 per acre.

However, officials of the Government and Legal Department of USCAR, which is directly concerned in most phases of the acquisition proceedings, felt that the owners would probably resist with force any orders to vacate, and were apprehensive of the obvious repercussions should they do so. They particularly opposed the

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forcible taking of the Makaru-ku area for the reason that the military necessity for using land for a dependent housing area appears to be harder to justify than for strictly military purposes and any incident of resistance on the part of the owners would consequently be of particular value for anti-American propaganda. They are understood to have expressed their objections in a memorandum to the Civil Administrator, which was in turn forwarded to the Deputy Governor, who returned it with instructions that the acquisition of the land would proceed.

The Civil Administrator also reportedly informed the military authorities that once the owners are ordered to vacate their property the land becomes a military reservation, and the civilian police will not take any part in enforcing the removal orders.

The work of the contractors in grading the farm land is proceeding without resistance at present, although it is not yet known whether the owners will voluntarily vacate their homes, which are located somewhat separated from the present construction site, across a deep ravine, and consequently will not come within the construction area for several days. There are among the landowners several strong-willed people, including Ibi NAKAMOTO, former Mayor of Naha who has never quite forgiven the U.S. Forces for the fact that several years ago he was made an example of and imprisoned by Military Government for illegal dealings in vested property, and several aged people who have stated that they will die rather than leave their homes because they have no moral right to give up the property of their ancestors.

The District Engineer has assured the people that, as far as possible, they will be permitted to salvage their crops in advance of the construction. Plans are also being made to provide military trucks to assist in moving. But a difficult problem for the individual owners is locating suitable places to resettle. While it may be possible eventually to provide new lands by reclamation, particularly of tide-flats in the same mura, their immediate prospects for satisfactory resettlement are not encouraging.

Newspaper reports of the sudden action to take over the property were remarkably conservative in tone. Almost no notice was taken of the exhibition of military force by the Military Police. The principal reaction was that of astonishment at drastic action being taken suddenly and without notice, and of speculation as to whether the ordinances would be interpreted as transferring title to the land to the United States. Anshun KAYO, Director of

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the Legal Department of GRI was quoted as resentfully stating that the military authorities had not consulted him prior to the action, that his Department was now translating and interpreting the ordinances, and that he intended to inquire thoroughly into the legal basis for the Land Acquisition Ordinance.

Thomas H. Murfin
American Vice Consul in Charge

Enclosures:

(1) CA Ordinance No. 109 (5 copies)
(2) CA Ordinance No. 110 (5 copies)
(3) CA Ordinance No. 91 (5 copies)
(4) CA Ordinance No. 105 (5 copies)

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By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

See progress report item No. 8 for
9 April 1953

See progress report for 13 Feb 1953
where this item was written off
(Item # 1)

See Directive
Files for
action in
our hands

MEMO ROUTING SLIP

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UNITED STATES CIVIL ADMINISTRATION OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS
Office of The Deputy Governor
APO 719

CA ORDINANCE
NO. 110 (10 Apr 53)
CHANGE NO. 1

11 April 1953

PROCEDURE FOR PAYMENT
OF COMPENSATION FOR LAND ACQUISITION

1. Paragraph 5 of CA Ordinance No. 110, dated 10 April 1953, is hereby amended to read: "Registration of real property required for use by the United States Forces will be accomplished without payment to any governmental agency of fees and taxes by the landowners or by the United States, but the administrative expenses in connection with registration will be borne by the United States."

2. The effective date of this Change is 11 April 1953.

BY DIRECTION OF THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR:

James M. Lewis
JAMES M. LEWIS
Brigadier General, U.S. Army
Civil Administrator

DISTRIBUTION:
B & C

319-00062-00014-003-369
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By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

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By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

UNITED STATES CIVIL ADMINISTRATION OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS
Office of The Deputy Governor
APO 719

CA ORDINANCE
NUMBER 110

10 April 1953

PROCEDURE FOR PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION FOR LAND ACQUISITION

WHEREAS, the procedure for acquisition of estates or interests in land or real property in the Ryukyu Islands has been established by CA Ordinance No. 109, United States Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands, subject: "Land Acquisition Procedure," dated 3 April 1953, and

WHEREAS, detailed procedures for the payment of compensation to registered owners of real property concerned is required. It is therefore ordained as follows:

1. The Government of the Ryukyu Islands is designated as TRUSTEE for the purpose of receiving, holding, and paying to the registered owners of real property funds payable by the United States under said CA Ordinance No. 109.

2. Funds disbursed to the TRUSTEE shall be deposited by the TRUSTEE in the Bank of the Ryukyus in special accounts for payment to registered owners of property covered by each of said accounts. These accounts shall be entitled "GRI Trustee, Rental Account No. _____." Said accounts shall be numbered so as to correspond to the numbers assigned to Declaration of Taking filed in accordance with CA Ordinance No. 109.

3. The TRUSTEE shall make payment to registered owners of real property covered by each account in accordance with CA Ordinance No. 109 and schedule furnished the TRUSTEE concurrently with the funds for deposit. The TRUSTEE shall maintain adequate records of payments to include evidence of payment to each owner.

4. Funds deposited in special accounts by the TRUSTEE and not paid shall be kept on deposit for one year, at the end of which time they may be withdrawn by order of the United States. In no event shall funds remain in the special accounts for longer than two years.

5. Registration of real property required for use by the United States Forces will be accomplished without payment of registration fees by the landowners or by the United States, but the administrative expenses in connection with registration will be borne by the United States.

6. The effective date of this Ordinance is 10 April 1953.

BY DIRECTION OF THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR:

James M. Lewis

JAMES M. LEWIS
Brigadier General, U. S. Army
Civil Administrator

DISTRIBUTION:
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UNITED STATES CIVIL ADMINISTRATION OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS
Office of The Deputy Governor
APO 719

CA ORDINANCE
NUMBER 109

3 April 1953

LAND ACQUISITION PROCEDURE

Whereas the United States has certain requirements concerning the use and possession of land in the Ryukyu Islands and whereas there are no provisions of Ryukyuan law whereby such requirements may be satisfied, it is deemed appropriate and necessary to establish procedures for the acquisition of and just compensation for such interests in land as the United States must have for the carrying out of its responsibility in the Ryukyu Islands. It is therefore ordained as follows:

1. Acquisition of estates or interests in land required for temporary or indefinite use shall be accomplished by the District Engineer, Okinawa Engineer District, on behalf of the using agency of the United States Forces with the specific approval of the Deputy Governor.

2. When it has been determined that an estate or other interest in any specific parcel or parcels of land or other real property shall be acquired, and that such acquisition cannot be agreeably accomplished by negotiations with owners concerned, the Deputy Governor, in the name of the United States, shall cause the following to be accomplished:

a. Personal, public and published Notice of Intent to be served upon the owner or owners of the land or real property concerned, identifying the property and stating the estate or interest to be taken and the authority therefor. Such notices shall further state the value at which the property has been appraised and the amount deemed to be just compensation; that such owner or owners shall have thirty (30) days from the date of publication of the notice in which to accept or refuse the offer of the United States. In the event of refusal, the owner(s) may within the said thirty (30) days appeal in writing to the Deputy Governor. Failing such appeal within said time the estate or interest shall be deemed transferred to the United States for the amount stated; in the event of appeal, only the issue of just compensation will be determined and such appeal shall not stay the right of the United States to file a Declaration of Taking.

b. In the event transfer of the required estate or interest is accomplished by negotiation, the instrument of transfer shall be filed for registry in the District Land Registry Office having registry jurisdiction over the land or real property involved.

c. In the event that transfer of the required estate or interest is not effected by the owner or owners and thirty days has elapsed after

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the publication of a Notice of Intent provided for in 2.a. above, the Deputy Governor shall forthwith cause a formal Declaration of Taking to be filed and registered in the District Land Registry Office having jurisdiction over the land or real property involved and the sum of money representing just compensation due, for the estate or interest taken, as determined by the District Engineer, Okinawa Engineer District, to be deposited in the Bank of the Ryukyus to the account of the owner or owners.

d. In the event that appeal is taken pursuant to notice and the provisions of paragraph 2.a. above, the Deputy Governor shall refer the same to the United States Land Acquisition Commission for the Ryukyu Islands, as established by paragraph 3. below, for hearing, finding and determination upon issues within the jurisdiction of that Commission. During the course of appeal, the landowner may withdraw up to 75% of the amount offered for his estate or interest.

e. Should it be deemed of urgent necessity by the CG, RYCOM, that the use and possession of land or other real property be taken by the United States after the publication of a Notice of Intent, but prior to the acquisition of the estate or interest required, the Deputy Governor shall issue an order directing the vacating of the premises.

3. THE UNITED STATES LAND ACQUISITION COMMISSION FOR THE RYUKYU ISLANDS is hereby established, composed of commissioners appointed by the Governor of the Ryukyu Islands. A majority of commissioners shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of the business of the commission. The commission shall keep such files and records as may be necessary for public and permanent record of its proceedings and actions and shall be provided with adequate facilities for performance of its functions.

4. The aforesaid Commission is hereby empowered to make a determination of property value and just compensation in all cases referred to it by the Deputy Governor of the Ryukyu Islands, or higher authority, and thereunto is further empowered to conduct hearings, take appropriate testimony and evidence, subpoena witnesses, books, records and documents, and otherwise perform as a quasi-judicial body and court of record for land and real property condemnation purposes.

5. When the Commission has made its findings and determination in any case, it shall document and transmit the same to the Deputy Governor who shall cause appropriate notice thereof to be transmitted to the owner or owners of the property involved and to DE, OLED who will adjust deposit with Bank of Ryukyus to the account of the owner or owners.

6. The special account deposit provided by paragraph 2.a. above, shall include compensation for loss of any crops, tombs, structures, and/or other improvements on the lands acquired.

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By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

CA ORDINANCE NO. 109 3 April 1953

7. The effective date of this Ordinance shall be 3 day of April 1953.

BY DIRECTION OF THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR:

JAMES H. LEWIS
Brigadier General, U.S. Army
Civil Administrator

DISTRIBUTION:
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(12)

UNITED STATES CIVIL ADMINISTRATION OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS
Office of The Deputy Governor
APO 719

CA ORDINANCE
NUMBER 109

3 April 1953

LAND ACQUISITION PROCEDURE

Whereas the United States has certain requirements concerning the use and possession of land in the Ryukyu Islands and whereas there are no provisions of Ryukyuan law whereby such requirements may be satisfied, it is deemed appropriate and necessary to establish procedures for the acquisition of and just compensation for such interests in land as the United States must have for the carrying out of its responsibility in the Ryukyu Islands. It is therefore ordained as follows:

1. Acquisition of estates or interests in land required for temporary or indefinite use shall be accomplished by the District Engineer, Okinawa Engineer District, on behalf of the using agency of the United States Forces with the specific approval of the Deputy Governor.

2. When it has been determined that an estate or other interest in any specific parcel or parcels of land or other real property shall be acquired, and that such acquisition cannot be agreeably accomplished by negotiations with owners concerned, the Deputy Governor, in the name of the United States, shall cause the following to be accomplished:

a. Personal, public and published Notice of Intent to be served upon the owner or owners of the land or real property concerned, identifying the property and stating the estate or interest to be taken and the authority therefor. Such notices shall further state the value at which the property has been appraised and the amount deemed to be just compensation; that such owner or owners shall have thirty (30) days from the date of publication of the notice in which to accept or refuse the offer of the United States. In the event of refusal, the owner(s) may within the said thirty (30) days appeal in writing to the Deputy Governor. Failing such appeal within said time the estate or interest shall be deemed transferred to the United States for the amount stated; in the event of appeal, only the issue of just compensation will be determined and such appeal shall not stay the right of the United States to file a Declaration of Taking.

b. In the event transfer of the required estate or interest is accomplished by negotiation, the instrument of transfer shall be filed for registry in the District Land Registry Office having registry jurisdiction over the land or real property involved.

c. In the event that transfer of the required estate or interest is not effected by the owner or owners and thirty days has elapsed after

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the publication of a Notice of Intent provided for in 2.a. above, the Deputy Governor shall forthwith cause a formal Declaration of Taking to be filed and registered in the District Land Registry Office having jurisdiction over the land or real property involved and the sum of money representing just compensation due, for the estate or interest taken, as determined by the District Engineer, Okinawa Engineer District, to be deposited in the Bank of the Ryukyus to the account of the owner or owners.

d. In the event that appeal is taken pursuant to notice and the provisions of paragraph 2.a. above, the Deputy Governor shall refer the same to the United States Land Acquisition Commission for the Ryukyu Islands, as established by paragraph 3. below, for hearing, finding and determination upon issues within the jurisdiction of that Commission. During the course of appeal, the landowner may withdraw up to 75% of the amount offered for his estate or interest.

e. Should it be deemed of urgent necessity by the CG, RYCOM, that the use and possession of land or other real property be taken by the United States after the publication of a Notice of Intent, but prior to the acquisition of the estate or interest required, the Deputy Governor shall issue an order directing the vacating of the premises.

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4. The aforesaid Commission is hereby empowered to make a determination of property value and just compensation in all cases referred to it by the Deputy Governor of the Ryukyu Islands, or higher authority, and thereunto is further empowered to conduct hearings, take appropriate testimony and evidence, subpoena witnesses, books, records and documents, and otherwise perform as a quasi-judicial body and court of record for land and real property condemnation purposes.

5. When the Commission has made its findings and determination in any case, it shall document and transmit the same to the Deputy Governor who shall cause appropriate notice thereof to be transmitted to the owner or owners of the property involved and to DE, OLED who will adjust deposit with Bank of Ryukyus to the account of the owner or owners.

6. The special account deposit provided by paragraph 2.a. above, shall include compensation for loss of any crops, tombs, structures, and/or other improvements on the lands acquired.

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Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

CA ORDINANCE NO. 109 3 April 1953

7. The effective date of this Ordinance shall be 3 day of April 1953.

BY DIRECTION OF THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR:

James M. Lewis

JAMES M. LEWIS
Brigadier General, U.S. Army
Civil Administrator

DISTRIBUTION:
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Department of the Army
Staff Communications Office

SECRET
ROUTINE

PARAPHRASE NOT REQUIRED
NO UNCLASS REPLY OR REF
IF DTG IS QUOTED

FROM: CINCFE TOKYO JAPAN

TO: DEPTAR WASH DC FOR CAMG

NR: C 61646 270627Z MAR 53

Weekly summary civ affairs activities for week ending 22 Mar transmitted info only.

1. Ryukyu Islands

A. CINCFE reaffirmed pgn GARIOA financed facil generally should be turned over to GRI for benefit Ryukyuan economy. Such projects designed to assist civ economy Ryukyus and after being turned over GRI should be sold or leased to private opr when practicable. Formation quasi govt agencies operate such properties will be permitted when private opn infeasible. Idea to demonstrate to Ryukyuan people object GARIOA appropriation was to bolster domestic economy.

B. Joint Land Committee RI finalizing SOP land acquisition and ordinance land condemnation being revised conform to SOP. Upon completion joint planning board will review procedures and recm policy and budget costs on land acquisition for submission to Wash. Final results expected end Apr.

extract

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DA IN 251419 (27 Mar 53)

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By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

UNITED STATES CIVIL ADMINISTRATION OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS
Office of The Deputy Governor
APO 719

CA ORDINANCE
NUMBER 105

23 March 1953

AUTHORITY TO ACCOMPLISH EXECUTION OF LEASES AND RENTAL PAYMENT ON PRIVATELY OWNED RYUKYUAN LANDS OCCUPIED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 JULY 1950 THROUGH 27 APRIL 1952

1. WHEREAS, it has been agreed to pay certain rentals for lands occupied by the United States of America in the Ryukyu Islands during the period 1 July 1950 to 27 April 1952 inclusive, from which lands the owners were removed at the request of agencies of the United States;

2. WHEREAS, expeditious action is required to accomplish the disbursement of funds provided for rental payments to said landowners for the period 1 July 1950 to 27 April 1952 inclusive, but is not practicable for the United States to deal directly and individually with the great number of landowners involved, and

3. WHEREAS, the Office of the Chief Executive of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands is uniquely situated and qualified to accomplish the action required;

4. NOW, THEREFORE, the Chief Executive of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands, or such person or persons as he may designate to act for him, is hereby authorized, empowered and directed to perform the following functions and responsibilities:

a. Represent and act as agent for the individual owners of lands comprehended by this Ordinance, and as agent for such owners and each of them, execute and deliver lease agreements binding between such owners and the United States of America, covering the aforesaid occupancy of said owners' lands and payment of rental therefor during the period of 1 July 1950 to 27 April 1952 inclusive, and as more particularly itemized and specified by lot or parcel and rental sum allotted therefor in "property lists" which will be prepared and delivered by the United States to said Chief Executive.

b. In said leases save the United States of America harmless from any claim or claims for rent with regard to the lands covered by such leases.

c. Receive in trust and account for any and all funds received from the United States of America for the payment of rent on the lands and for the period covered by this Ordinance, and disburse to the legal owner

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or owners of the lots or parcels of land specified in the aforementioned property lists, accordingly as each such owner is entitled, the rental sum allotted therefor in said property lists.

d. Return to the United States of America within a period of six months from date of receipt of aforesaid funds, all amounts received from the United States of America which apply to lot(s) or parcel(s) of land on which the Chief Executive has no authority to execute a lease, together with a statement and identification of the lot(s) or parcel(s) so affected.

e. Accomplish such necessary amendments or supplements to leases acquired hereunder as may be required to perfect such leases or otherwise accomplish the purposes thereof.

5. Any owner of land subject to the operation or coverage of this Ordinance may reject and nullify the authority of the Chief Executive to represent or bind him, as provided for in Paragraph 4 hereof, by filing due notice thereof with the Chief Executive or the Land Section of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands within thirty (30) days after the date of first publication of this Ordinance by the Chief Executive of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands.

6. The "property lists" referred to in Paragraph 4.a. above will be captioned "Private Property Rented 1 July 1950 - 27 April 1952 Inclusive, per CA Ordinance No.105."

7. The effective date of this Ordinance is 23 day of March 1953.

BY DIRECTION OF THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR:

James M. Lewis

JAMES M. LEWIS
Brigadier General, U.S. Army
Civil Administrator

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UNITED STATES CIVIL ADMINISTRATION OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS
Office of The Deputy Governor
APO 719

CA ORDINANCE
NUMBER 105

23 March 1953

AUTHORITY TO ACCOMPLISH EXECUTION OF LEASES AND RENTAL PAYMENT ON PRIVATELY OWNED RYUKYUAN LANDS OCCUPIED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 JULY 1950 THROUGH 27 APRIL 1952

1. WHEREAS, it has been agreed to pay certain rentals for lands occupied by the United States of America in the Ryukyu Islands during the period 1 July 1950 to 27 April 1952 inclusive, from which lands the owners were removed at the request of agencies of the United States;

2. WHEREAS, expeditious action is required to accomplish the disbursement of funds provided for rental payments to said landowners for the period 1 July 1950 to 27 April 1952 inclusive, but is not practicable for the United States to deal directly and individually with the great number of landowners involved, and

3. WHEREAS, the Office of the Chief Executive of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands is uniquely situated and qualified to accomplish the action required;

4. NOW, THEREFORE, the Chief Executive of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands, or such person or persons as he may designate to act for him, is hereby authorized, empowered and directed to perform the following functions and responsibilities:

a. Represent and act as agent for the individual owners of lands comprehended by this Ordinance, and as agent for such owners and each of them, execute and deliver lease agreements binding between such owners and the United States of America, covering the aforesaid occupancy of said owners' lands and payment of rental therefor during the period of 1 July 1950 to 27 April 1952 inclusive, and as more particularly itemized and specified by lot or parcel and rental sum allotted therefor in "property lists" which will be prepared and delivered by the United States to said Chief Executive.

b. In said leases save the United States of America harmless from any claim or claims for rent with regard to the lands covered by such leases.

c. Receive in trust and account for any and all funds received from the United States of America for the payment of rent on the lands and for the period covered by this Ordinance, and disburse to the legal owner

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or owners of the lots or parcels of land specified in the aforementioned property lists, accordingly as each such owner is entitled, the rental sum allotted therefor in said property lists.

d. Return to the United States of America within a period of six months from date of receipt of aforesaid funds, all amounts received from the United States of America which apply to lot(s) or parcel(s) of land on which the Chief Executive has no authority to execute a lease, together with a statement and identification of the lot(s) or parcel(s) so affected.

e. Accomplish such necessary amendments or supplements to leases acquired hereunder as may be required to perfect such leases or otherwise accomplish the purposes thereof.

5. Any owner of land subject to the operation or coverage of this Ordinance may reject and nullify the authority of the Chief Executive to represent or bind him, as provided for in Paragraph 4 hereof, by filing due notice thereof with the Chief Executive or the Land Section of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands within thirty (30) days after the date of first publication of this Ordinance by the Chief Executive of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands.

6. The "property lists" referred to in Paragraph 4.a. above will be captioned "Private Property Rented 1 July 1950 - 27 April 1952 Inclusive, per CA Ordinance No.105."

7. The effective date of this Ordinance is 23 day of March 1953.

BY DIRECTION OF THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR:

James M. Lewis

JAMES M. LEWIS
Brigadier General, U.S. Army
Civil Administrator

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By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

Resettlement in

RESTRICTED
SECURITY INFORMATION

Dr. R. W. E. Reid 3 March 1953

Mr. Arnold Nestel

Reimbursement for Resettlement Expenses

1. Reference is made to your inquiry on DA 932035, 21 Feb 1953.

2. The Chief of Engineers, in reference radio, has concurred in all but two of CGAFFE's requests contained in DA IN 237077 (EX 12091), 13 February 1953.

3. CGAFFE's request for a representative to FEC for twenty days TDY has been denied for lack of personnel. Validity of the request was not discounted; the outgoing message suggested that the FEC send an individual to St. Louis, Mo. for indoctrination.

4. The refusal to grant the request for delegation of authority to approve reimbursement applications is based on provisions of Army Regulations and interpretation of the intent of Public Law 155, 82nd Congress.

5. To the Chief of Engineers has been delegated the authority to make final determination and approve applications for reimbursement. Any redelegation of this authority may be made only with prior approval of the Secretary of the Army.

a. Because this program is unprecedented, it has been deemed advisable to centralize authority for approval and/or disapproval of applications.

b. The Department of Defense is anxious to have the program of reimbursement of resettlement costs carried out in a similar pattern by all services. Therefore, the Chief of Engineers has determined that approval of applications will be made only in Washington, where constant policy coordination with the other services is maintained.

6. While no legal restriction exists which would permit the Chief of Engineers, with the approval of the Secretary of the Army, to initiate action for delegation of the authority to the theater commander, the Office of the Chief of Engineers is not willing to do so at the present time.

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SECURITY INFORMATION

D R A F T

RESTRICTED

Maj R M Levy, Jr
March 1953

RESETTLEMENT

I Conference, 10 Feb 53
J-5, FEC
J-4, FEC
Engr, AFFE
CAMG

a. Paragraphs 16 and 17 of directive need changing - counterpart is eliminated, but other part has not been changed.

b. Planned future acquisition

((1) State Dept - 247 acres and 235 acres for Voice of America and
~~Mr. O'Flaherty has notes on $ values~~ (
(Transmitter Site
(
((2) Coast Guard - large tract for "Loran"
(
((3) Navy - 2700 acres.

c. Money was not included in 25 Oct 52 Directive that said to go ahead with land acquisition.

II Conference (Gen Ogden's Office) 18 Feb 53

RYCOM
USCAR
AFFE, Engr Section
OCE, Dept Army
Mr. J. M. Senter OCE DC
Mr. M. J. O'Byrne OHIO River Division
CAMG

Comments by General Ogden

1. There are two types of lease - temporary and permanent; however, a better wording would be definite and indefinite type leases and (Ogden) would like to see these terms used. Definite would be, for example, a quonset hut area that will be turned back; while the indefinite type would be land under the highway or under Kodena air field runways.

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2. With respect to land values there are three sets of values to be considered.

a. Rental is at present at 6% per annum, from 1 July 50 to 28 Apr 52, based upon the appraisal of the Hypothec Bank of Japan.

b. If it has been acquired prior to 28 April 52 it should be valued as of 28 April 52.

c. All acquisitions subsequent to 28 April 52 should be rented or otherwise paid for from the date of acquisition. As of 28 April 52, to try to arrive at a new and more proper set of values for all land acquired.

3. I believe I can, as Deputy Governor, go ahead with the re-valuation and the District Engineer is preparing a directive (at present in draft form and yet to be staffed at USCAR) for J-5 to consider. It will be a request for $ and legislation to properly affect the land acquisition program.

X 4. There is no money available for purchase, but there is money for rental purposes. Under the circumstances we must rent until money is made available for purchase.

5. When you condemn land you pay for the value of the property with no interest -- in contrast to leasing where you in actuality pay for the land and the interest too.

6. An estimate of the amount of money needed for increased rent (22 April 52) to be based on 6% of the land value is not firm. The District Engineer will try to determine this value and as much as $20 - 24 millions may be needed. The money we have for FY 53 rentals is not sufficient and there will have to be an additional military budget appropriation. If this estimate seems to be "OK" it will be signed and will be sent to CINCFE. CINCFE will have to OK this too, since Navy and Air Force will have to get their own appropriation.

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7. The earlier we get appropriations the better it will be for the District Engineer. At that time we can stop renting and purchase. This appropriation for purchase should be coordinated with the Air Force and the Navy.

8. Gen Ogden would like to have steps taken to stop the taking of a man's land without an appropriation to pay for the land. When one of the services gets authority to build, then at the same time it should get an appropriation.

9. The V.O.A set up is simply this. Apparently the State Dept has not only the authorization, but the appropriation for the land required. USCAR will have to produce title to the land. The District Engineer is an agent of the U.S. Govt and he has to give title, produced by USCAR, to any agency that can produce the money for the land.

10. With reference to the re-appraisal of the land to be supervised by the OCE representatives, it is anticipated that the appraisal team will require at least a month, and possibly more. There will be an attempt to get Ryukyuan reaction, while the appraisal is being made, on the appraisal of the land. It was also cnntemplated that a commission would be set up to review any appeal on appraisals. This commission, to consist of three U. S. citizens, will handle any appeal on rates. In addition one Ryukyuan would represent all Ryukyuans and appeals would be through the Ryukyuans.

11. A request has gone in for $20 million (10 Army, 9 AF, and 1 Navy) to AFFE, where it is being staffed, pending the completion of the reappraisal survey and enabling legislation.

12. Gen Ogden will forward at a future date a M/R to cover this conference as well as a copy of the land re-appraisal study.

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III Additional Information Obtained from USCAR Representative who actually moves Ryukyuans (20 Feb 53) (all figures are approximate)

a.	Families moved to date from Military Areas (Moster Plan Area) - -	4,305
b.	Families to be moved in the future - -	2,607
c.	Average size of Ryukyuan Family is - -	6
d.	Plots of land involved is slightly under (acres) - -	200,000
e.	Plots of land are up to no larger than (acres) - -	2½
f.	Percentage of all arable land taken over by the military on Okinawa	26%

g. Undated memo ~~next~~ attached as Encl 1
Subj: Real Estate Planning Data

SECURITY INFORMATION
RESTRICTED

319-00062-00014-003-389
沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

IV See also USCAR Command Report '52

V See Gen Ogden's Briefing Mimeograph

VI See M/R on conference with Gen Ogden 25 Feb 53

VII Additional Comments of Gen Ogden (Feb 53)

a. Cost of Okinawan Hard top house costs -- $400 - $1000

b. Average land owner is concerned with land less than 1 acre in size

c. Would like to turn $250,000 over to USCAR to use under RYCOM Director.

d. Re title to Japanese land - it is being proposed that it be handled under "quit claim"

VIII Col Means indicated that the Navy and Air Force Money for purchase would be checked on in Washington, D. C.

IX DA 931977 20 Feb from G-4 to CG AFFE (Rfo OKinawa)
"Use of savings from projects 920-40-41-62 to prov $250,000 resettlement fund is approved."

319-00062-00014-003-390 沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

SECURITY INFORMATION
RESTRICTED

IX Related to Land Resettlement

1. Extract of Svc Message from Col Means to D. C., 12 Feb 53:

"The change to the JCS directive (JCS 921960, 25 Oct) with respect to land purchase and land rentals has created a problem here which probably was not intended. It may be necessary to process a change expeditiously on my return. Therefore, wish to alert you now. Problem lies in interpretation of words "permanently" and "Temporarily" in paragraphs 16 and 17. Interpretation here is that any land required for indefinite period by US in connection with military installation is "permanently required". Therefore, conclusion was that practically all land in question must be purchased or condemned and may not be rented. This resulted in situation in which land rental program was temporarily suspended but has been resumed. No great harm was done. Would like immediate assurance that the above exclusion of rental arrangements was not intended."

2. Gen Ogden stressed the following points at a conference --

a. To pay for land obtained is a matter of good policy, rather than a matter of moral obligation

b. The Okinawan should be paid for what he can never hope to get back.

c. Land in Quonset hut areas should be rented and at the termination of use (or usefulness) of Quonset hut areas they should be returned to the owner. Other areas should be rented until paid for

SECURITY INFORMATION
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沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

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Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

SECURITY INFORMATION
RESTRICTED

d. We do not have the money to buy with, but money for rent is available.

e. Aspects of reversion of islands was discussed in this connection.

SECURITY INFORMATION
RESTRICTED

319-00062-00014-003-392
沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

SECURITY INFORMATION

D R A F T

USCAR
Feb 53

SUBJECT: Real Estate Planning Data

TO: See Distribution

1. To assist all concerned in those planning activities which require data pertaining to real estate acreage utilized by the military forces in the Ryukyus, and the related factors of the number of individual owners and separate parcels of land effected by such utilization, this command has prepared, based on best information available, the following planning data:

Areas (Okinawa only, unless otherwise indicated)

1.	Acreage of present master plan	36,800
2.	Acreage now occupied by military	34,200
3.	Acreage presently occupied which will be released to owners	4,800
4.	Acreage within master plan which has not been "fully taken"	7,400
5.	Acreage occupied on islands other than Okinawa	5,800
6. a.	Acreage withdrawn from agriculture by taking of master plan land.	17,600 (Okinawa)
b.	Acreage withdrawn from agriculture at present time is influenced by items 3 and 4 and the total is approximately the same as 6a.	(See 6a)
c.	Acreage withdrawn from agriculture on islands other than Okinawa	2,100
7.	Acreage of Japanese State land in the master plan	1,500

Numbers

1.	Individual owners of master plan land	48,500
2.	Separate parcels of land in master plan areas	195,000

SECURITY INFORMATION
RESTRICTED
RESTRICTED SECURITY INFORMATION

319-00062-00014-003-393
沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

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Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

SECURITY INFORMATION

NOTES: 1. Figures stated above which pertain to acreages are correct to the nearest 100 acres.

2. Figures on owners and parcels have a similar order of accuracy.

3. Requirements for all services and government agencies operating in the Ryukyus are included.

2. The above figures will be utilized in all computations and correspondence originating in this command for which they are applicable. Such usage will eliminate the need for additional research, will avoid discrepancies and will provide a common basis for computation.

3. Major variations in the above figures resulting from modification of the land requirements of the units operating on Okinawa will be reported to all concerned as available.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

Brought from USCAR 7 Nov 53

RESTRICTED SECURITY INFORMATION

319-00062-00014-003-394
沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

ADDRESS REPLY TO:
COMMANDANT
U. S. COAST GUARD
HEADQUARTERS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OSU
9 March 1953

From: Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard
To: Chief, Office of Civil Affairs & Military Government, Department of the Army

Subj: Department of Defense Loran Installation Plan; implementation of land acquisition for - Miyako Jima

Ref: (a) Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard (OSU) ltr of 16 January 1953 to Commander-in-Chief, Far East concerning subject matter
(b) CINCFE msg 280634Z February to Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard

1. Pursuant to a request from Col. Robert Outsen and his telephone discussion with the undersigned a copy of reference (a) is forwarded herewith for your information.

2. Reference (b), for which Department of the Army, Washington, D. C. was an information addressee, has granted approval for the Coast Guard to establish the proposed loran installation at Miyako Jima.

A. C. UNGER
Captain, U. S. Coast Guard
Chief, Shore Units Division
Office of Operation
By direction of the Commandant

Encl: (1) Copy reference (a) (less enclosures)
(2) Copy reference (b)

319-00062-00014-003-395
沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

ACTION	TO	INFO	COPY
	EX O		
	[illegible]		
	CAPAP		
	CACIE		
	CAECO		
	MASTER		

MESSAGE

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
STAFF COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE

ROUTINE

FROM: CINCFE TOKYO JAPAN

TO: COMDT CO GUARD WASH DC

INFO: DEPTAR WASH DC, CGAFFE JAPAN, DEPGOVUSCAR OKINAWA RI

NR: ZX 35916 280634Z FEB 53

Subj is Dept of Defense Loran Installation Plan; Implementation of Land for Miyako Shima.

Ref your ltr, same subj, dtd 16 Jan 53, approval granted to establish Loran Installation at Miyako Shima, Ryukyu Islands. The Deputy Gov USCAR has been directed to acquire the real estate rqstd and to advise your hq of the funds reqd as soon as determined by appraisal.

Do they have funds available

ACTION: CAMG

INFO: COMPT, G4

DA IN 737779 (28 Feb 53) 1c/3

OCS FORM 375 1 AUG. 51 REPLACES OCS FORM 375, 1 MAR 51, WHICH MAY BE USED.

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

OSU
Jan 16, 1953

~~CONFIDENTIAL SECURITY INFORMATION~~

From: Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard
To: Commander-in-Chief, Far East, Tokyo, Japan

Subj: Department of Defense Loran Installation Plan; Implementation of land acquisition for Miyako Shima

Ref: (a) Dept. of the Army Office of Asst. Chief of Staff Logistics letter dated 23 July 1952 File G4/C2 42082 (CONFIDENTIAL) to Commandant U. S. Coast Guard concerning clearance for site survey team.

1. In response to a Coast Guard request in connection with the Department of Defense Loran Installation Plan (JCS 141/59) reference (a) authorized a survey of Ishigaki Jima, Sakishima Gunto, Ryukyus Islands as the possible location of a Loran Transmitting Station. Reference (a) further advised that final approval for the establishment of such a station should be obtained from the Commander in Chief Far East.

2. The proposed station is one of four for which surveys have been conducted and which are planned for construction at this time to provide extended Loran System coverage in the Western Pacific. It is to be paired with a station to be erected in the northeastern Philippine Islands. Coast Guard planning has progressed to the point where on air operation of these units is scheduled to commence about 1 August 1953

3. The Ryukyus survey team found that the most favorable site in the area concerned is on Miyako Shima, Sakishima Gunto, Ryukyus Islands. This site is located approximately one mile east of Bora Village near Agari-henna Cape on the southeast point of the island of Miyako. The geographical coordinates for the positioning of a loran transmitting station on this site are:

Latitude 24° 43' 33".8 North

Longitude 125° 26' 12".3 East

4. All available information indicates that the land in question is owned by Gushukube Mura, a political subdivision of Miyako, whose officials were contacted during the site survey operations. Two small parcels of this land are being cultivated by private individuals under leases which, it was indicated, would be broken upon receipt of a request for use of the property from the U. S. Government or authorized representatives thereof. Additional rights or privileges required for operation of the station, which are set forth hereafter for inclusion in any agreement that may be effected, were also agreed to by the local officials of Miyako.

"Classification cancelled by authority of CNO 312203Z DECEMBER NOTAL"

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

J.H. BRUCE, Lt - USCG

COPY

319-00062-00014-003-397
沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

~~CONFIDENTIAL SECURITY INFORMATION~~ OSU

From Commandant, USCG to Commander-in-Chief,
Far East, Tokyo, Japan

5. The Commanding General, Ryukyuan Command and the U. S. Civil Administrator Ryukyus Islands (with a local representative on Miyako Shima) have been apprised of Coast Guard plans and requirements. The District Engineer, Ryukyuan Command has agreed to coordinate any requested agreement for the acquisition of land, with the desired inclusion of additional rights, through the U. S. Civil Administrator, Ryukyus Islands and the local native government. He also agreed to make an accurate "metes and bounds" survey of the required property if necessary. All matters pertaining to the letting of a contract for the construction of the proposed station and to the actual construction, contingent upon the acquisition of land, are the responsibility of the Commander, Fourteenth Coast Guard District.

6. Pursuant to the foregoing, it is requested that the Commanding General, Ryukyuan Command be authorized to negotiate a formal agreement, in conjunction with the U. S. Civil Administrator, Ryukyus Islands, with the local native government, for U. S. Coast Guard use and occupation of land as set forth below and that he make a survey to determine the metes and bounds of the area in question for inclusion in the final agreement. An agreement, in lieu of a lease, is requested in view of (1) the extent of improvements contemplated for the property involved that might impede early processing of a standard U. S. Government lease form and (2) the additional rights sought that affect properties other than the station site. However, it is not intended that this proposal for an agreement should delay negotiations if, for other reasons of which RYCOM is aware, a long-term lease is preferable. In either case reimbursement would be made to the local native government for the land privileges extended. This agreement should include the following provisions:

A. That the U. S. Government (U. S. Coast Guard) be granted the right to use and occupy the site, indicated on the enclosed plot plan, for Loran Transmitting Station purposes effective from the date of entry and renewable at the option of the U.S. Government (U. S. Coast Guard) from year to year for a period of twenty years beginning 1 July 1953.

B. That the right to terminate the agreement during the twenty year period be permitted only to the U. S. Government (U. S. Coast Guard) upon a stated number of days notice.

C. That a right of way be granted for sewage disposal from the station (septic tank) by means of an effluent drain-off terminating near the cliff edge in close proximity to the station, as indicated on the enclosed plot plan.

D. That rights of ingress and egress to the station site via access ways from the public road be granted.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COPY

319-00062-00014-003-398 沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

From Commandant, USCG to Commander-in-Chief,
Far East, Tokyo, Japan

E. That water rights be granted for -

(1) Construction of a by-pass tank and reservoir (approximately 5000 gallon capacity) with pumping station at Bora Well (about ½ mile from station site)

(2) Right of way for water supply lines from said reservoir along the south side of public road to the station site. (Enclosed herewith is a sketch of the installations to provide for the station water supply).

F. That permission be granted to clear all brush from the station site including removal of approximately 350 trees therefrom.

G. That the privilege of utilizing the docks and facilities of Hirara Machi Harbor for the handling of supplies be granted. (Landing of equipment will be made at a concrete ramp located in the harbor. The need for the use of harbor facilities in handling supplies will continue during the life of the station).

7. Incidental to the construction of the station as planned, and contingent upon the acquisition of land and the granting of additional rights therefor, are the following items:

A. Existing public road may be improved by ditching and by the addition of some coral surfacing from the Bora Well area to the proposed station site.

B. One right angle turn of the public road in the village of Bora will have to be temporarily widened to permit passage of Loran Station Trailers.

C. Local native labor may be sought for hire by the contractor after arrival at the site of construction.

D. It is anticipated that the only local (Miyako) materials desired in the course of construction will be water, sand, and coral aggregate.

8. Arrangements for the fueling of the proposed station are under study but have not been fully determined. However, since the continued availability of fuel oil is of vital concern, the Commander-in-Chief, Far East is advised of the possible need for an additional site at Hirara Machi Harbor for fuel tanks. When the problems have been resolved, further information will be forwarded to clarify the matter for the parties concerned.

319-00062-00014-003-399 沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

From Commandant, USCG to Commander-in-Chief,
Far East, Tokyo, Japan

9. To insure continued adherence to the schedules being followed for the implementation of this phase of the Department of Defense Loran Installation Plan and thus to avoid complications that might have an adverse effect thereon, it is desired that a firm agreement be entered into by the parties concerned by 1 March 1953. In the absence of a final agreement by that date, it is requested that a right of entry be obtained to enable staging to be undertaken and construction to commence in accordance with the following schedule:

A. Loading of station equipment in its entirety aboard MSTS vessel and departure from the continental United States about 15 April 1953.

B. Off-loading of the above equipment at Okinawa about 25 May 1953. (Personnel consisting of one officer and eighteen enlisted, assigned for operation of the station, will arrive at Okinawa about 25 May 1953.)

C. Trans-shipment of equipment and personnel from Okinawa in order to arrive at Miyako Shima, through arrangements to be effected by Commander, Fourteenth Coast Guard District with the RYCOM Staff Transportation Officer, about 15 June 1953.

D. Arrival of contractor's men and equipment at Miyako Shima, through separate arrangements to be effected by the Commander, Fourteenth Coast Guard District, about 15 June 1953, at which time it is planned to start construction of the station.

10. To facilitate the efforts of the Commanding General, Ryukyuan Command and those concerned with the requested agreement there are enclosed herewith:

(a) Chart showing the geographic location of Miyako Shima and indicating the approximate location of the proposed Loran Station site.

(b) Sketches of the area required, including:

(1) Plot plan with water supply and sewage disposal lines indicated, contour map, and proposed station layout.

(Note: Boundary limits shown are the minimum requirements.)

(2) Sketch of fresh water source (Bora Well) including proposed installation to supply water to the station site.

319-00062-00014-003-400 沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

From Commandant, USCG to Commander-in-Chief
Far East, Tokyo, Japan

(c) Aerial photographs of the proposed site.

11. It is suggested that Captain Gordon P. McGowan, U. S. Coast Guard, presently assigned to duty on the staff of the Commanding General, Ryukyuan Command, may be of assistance in the foregoing matters to the extent his services can be made available for the purpose.

12. Transmission by registered Guard Mail or U. S. Registered Mail is authorized in accordance with Section 18-4-2 (a), (5) and (6), Coast Guard Regulations.

/s/ A.C. RICHMOND
Rear Admiral, U.S.Coast Guard
Assistant Commandant

Encl: (1) Chart showing geographic location of Miyako Shima
(2) Plot plan of proposed station
(3) Plan of Bora Well and proposed water supply lines
(4) Aerial photographs (2) of proposed site
(5) Copy of reference (a)

Copy to:
RYCOM
Capt. G.P. McGowan, USCG
COMFESEC, Coast Guard
Dept. of Army, Asst Chief of Staff (G-4) less enclosures
CCGD14 less enclosures
COMWESAREA, Coast Guard (less enclosures)
OAN (less enclosures)
CL (less enclosures)

319-00062-00014-003-401 沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

Dept. Army
Off of Civil Affairs +
Military Gov'n'ment.

C O P Y

BEP 86

DE UAPLM 01D

FROM 280634Z CINCFE JAPAN

TO BEPJC/COMDTCOGUARD WASH DC

INFO UEPC/DEPTAR WASHDC
ZEN/CGAFFE JAPAN
UAWRL/DEPGOVUSCAR OKINAWA

WD GRNC

ZEBRA XRAY THREE FIVE NINE ONE SIX SUBJ IS DEPT OF DEFENSE LORAN INSTALLATION PLAN SMCLN IMPLEMTATION OF LAND FOR MIYAKO SHIMA TO REF YOUR LTR CMM SAME SUBJ CMM DTD ONE SIX JAN FIVE THREE CMM APPROVAL GRANTED TO ESTABLISH LORAN INSTALLATION AT MIYAJO SHIMA CMM RYUKYU ISLANDS PD THE DEPUTY GOV USCAR HAS BEEN DIRECTED TO ACQUIRE THE REAL ESTATE RQSTD AND TO ADVISE YOUR HQ OF THE FUNDS REQD AS SOON AS DETERMINED BY APPRAISAL

28/0650Z

WMMO 1953

C O P Y

319-00062-00014-003-402

沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

RESTRICTED
SECURITY INFORMATION
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
STAFF COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE

MESSAGE

RESTRICTED
DEFERRED

PARAPHRASE NOT REQUIRED
NO UNCLASS REPLY OR REF
IF DTG IS QUOTED

COENGRS DEPTAR WASH DC
ENGLO J. C. ROBINSON 71491

TO : CGAFFE (MAIN) YOKOHAMA JAPAN

INFO: CGRYCOM OKINAWA RI, DE OKED OKINAWA RI

NR : DA 932035 21 FEB 53

From ENGLO urmsg EX 12091

Six copies of multiple letter governing the administration of Resettlement program published by CofEngrs on 16 Dec 53 and copies of Resettlement Memo Opinions published to date are being dispatched to CGAFFE attention: Engr this date.

CGAFFE being placed on mailing list for all publications dealing with resettlement.

Authgr for local reproductions of Resettlement forms except ENG Forms 2148, 2149 and 2150 which are printed and stocked by CofEngrs and aval for rqn. An initial supply of each of these forms is being mailed to CGRYCOM Okinawa RI. DEOKED Okinawa RI.

Existing AR approved by Secy Defense do not authorize CofEngrs to redelegate auth to approve applications for reimbursement, consequently it is impossible to grant your rqst for delegation of auth to approve applications.

No OCE representative familiar with Resettlement Program is aval for temporary duty to FEC. Suggest FEC representative be detailed to OCE Real Estate Resettlement Office, St Louis, Missouri for indoctrination which can be accomplished over a period of approximately 2 weeks.

NOTE : EX 12091 is DA In 237077 (13 Feb 53)

ORIGIN: ENG

DISTR : COMPT, JAG, G4

DA 932035 (FEB 53) DTG: 211836Z erd

Copy RESTRICTED

319-00062-00014-003-403 沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

RESTRICTED
SECURITY INFORMATION

RESTRICTED
ROUTINE (INFO ADDEES
DEFERRED)

FROM: CGAFFE (MAIN) YOKOHAMA JAPAN

TO: WASH DC DEPTAR

INFO: CGRYCOM OKINAWA RI, BE OKE OKINAWA RI

NR: EX 12342

DEPTAR msg DA 930508. Rqst auth to reprogram firm savings based on contract award for FY 53 MCA project nr A 920-40, 41 and 62 (400,000 SF warehousing) to prov $250,000 for resettlement costs incident to Okinawa constr pgogram.

ACTION: CAMG

INFO: COMPT, ENG, G4, JAG

DA IN 238757 (18 Feb 53)
COPY

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SECURITY INFORMATION

319-00062-00014-003-404
沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

Resettlement

SECURITY INFORMATION

RESTRICTED

Department of the Army
Staff Communications Office

RESTRICTED
ROUTINE

PARAPHRASE NOT REQUIRED
NO UNCLASS REPLY OR REF
IF DTG IS QUOTED

OACOFS G4 DEPTAR WASH DC
LT COL J A MEEK OS G4/C2
10553 - 74834

TO : CGAFFE (MAIN) YOKOHAMA JAPAN

INFO: CGRYCOM OKINAWA RI, DIST ENGR OKED OKINAWA RI

NR : DA 931977 20 FEB 53

From G4/C2 urmsg EX 12342.

Use of savings from projects 920-40-41-62 to prov $250,000 resettlement fund is approved.

NOTE: EX 12342 is DA IN 238757 (18 Feb 53)

ORIGIN: G4

DISTR: CAMG, COMPT, ENG

DA 931977 (FEB 53) DTG: 202245Z hb

SECURITY INFORMATION

RESTRICTED

319-00062-00014-003-405

沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

CONFIDENTIAL
SECURITY INFORMATION

Mr. Hauge
Ryukyus
Feb 53

LAND IN THE RYUKYUS USED BY MILITARY FORCES

1. Of the 50,000 land owners involved less than half are willing to lease their land to the U.S. Military Forces. Condemnation proceedings are presently being carried out and the entire problem is to be submitted to the Department of Army as soon as these proceedings are complete.

2. One of the objections to leasing of land is the low rental return. The original valuation of the land made by the Hypothec Bank was $10,000,000. Ryeom Engineers have recently valued the land at $24,000,000. General Ogden feels that the real valuation lies somewhere between these figures and hopes to get a firm and accurate valuation from a Department of Army survey team which is being sent to the Ryukyus by the Chief of Engineers.

3. As stated in a service message from Col Means CINCFE interprets the change in the JCS Directive to say that rept should not be paid on land permanently required. Col Means suggested a further change in the Directive to cover this point. I do not consider such further change necessary and recommend a cable to furnish CINCFE an official interpretation of the existing change in the directive.

4. Recommend no further action on this matter pending receipt of information from CINCFE (Par 1 above) of receipt of further information from Col Means.

CONFIDENTIAL
SECURITY INFORMATION

319-00062-00014-003-406
沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

COPY

SIGAR-2 13 February 1953

FROM: FURSE (Signal Office, FEC, Tokyo, Japan)

TO : HAMLIN (Chief, Army Comm Svc Div., Dept of the Army)

FOR : MAJOR GENERAL W. F. MARQUAT

CITE: SVC 2010 JC

"PART 1. The change to the JCS directive (JCS 921960, 25 October) with respect to land purchase and land rentals has created a problem here which probably was not intended. It may be necessary to process a change expeditiously on my return. Therefore, wish to alert you now. Problem lies in interpretation of words "permanently" and "temporarily" in paragraph 16 and 17. Interpretation here is that any land required for indefinite period by US in connection with military installations is "permanently required". Therefore, conclusion was that practically all land in question must be purchased or condemned and may not be rented. This resulted in situation in which land rental program was temporarily suspended but has been resumed. No great harm was done. Would like immediate assurance that the above exclusion of rental arrangements was not intended.

PART 2. Reference is made to CINCFE proposal to allow USCAR to accept responsibility for refueling of commercial aircraft on Okinawa. Storage and distribution system constructed with GARIOA funds. Contract with Caltex is for training of Ryukyuans and operation of plant until 1955; but Caltex unable to support policy at reasonable

CONFIDENTIAL
SECURITY INFORMATION

沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

prive due to Middle East situation. Plan as envisaged by CINCFE has no known legal complications. Suggest you press ASPPA and USAF to give favorable reply to CINCFE request. Annual profit potential as high as $100,000 involved. If more detailed information required, request you advise J 5.

PART 3. Woodyatt arrived. Please notify family. We are departing Okinawa today. Signed MEANS."

Enc

DTG: 130246Z

DACC 8860

319-00062-00014-003-408

沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

CONFIDENTIAL
SECURITY INFORMATION

SIGAR-2 11 February 1953

FROM: FURSE (Signal Officer, FEC, Tokyo, Japan)

TO : HAMLIN (Chief, Army Comm Svc Div., Dept of the Army)

FOR : MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM F. MARQUAT

SERVICE MESSAGE

CITE: SVC 2008 JC

NO REFERENCE IS TO BE MADE TO THIS MESSAGE IN COMMAND CORRESPONDENCE

"For Hauge.

The change to the JCS directive (JCS 921960, 25 October) with respect to land purchase and land rentals has created a problem here which probably was not intended. It may be necessary to process a change expeditiously on my return. Therefore, wish to alert you now.

Problem lies in interpretation of words "Permanently" and "Temporarily" in Paragraphs 16 and 17. Interpretation here is that any land required for indefinite period by US in connection with military installation is "Permanently required". Therefore, conclusion was that practically all land in question must be purchased or condemned and may not be rented. This resulted in situation in which land rental progress was temporarily suspended but has been resumed. No great harm was done.

Would like immediate assurance that above exclusion of rental arrangements was not intended. Signed Means"

End

NO UNCLASSIFIED REPLY OR REFERENCE
IF THE DATE-TIME GROUP IS QUOTED
SEE PARA 48 (2) (C) AR 380-5

DTG: 1102[illegible]Z DACC [illegible]33

PARAPHRASE NOT REQUIRED
HANDLED AS (CONFIDENTIAL) CORRESPONDENCE
PER PARAGRAPH 28F (1) AR 380-5

REPLY MAY BE MADE THROUGH THIS CHANNEL BY SENDING A SIGNED MEMORANDUM TO CHIEF CONTROL AND SECURITY OFFICE ACSD, ROOM 2B 714, THE PENTAGON PHONE EXT 55887.

CONFIDENTIAL
SECURITY INFORMATION

319-00062-00014-003-409 沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

CONFIDENTIAL
SECURITY INFORMATION

0

CLASSIFIED SERVICE MESSAGE

CAMG/Mr Nestel/73263/as 11 February 1953

FM OIC COMMCEN DEPTAR WASH DC

TO OIC COMMCEN AFFE YOKOHAMA JAPAN

STAFF SERVICE NR 852 TO HAMMOND SIGNED HAMLIN PLEASE PASS TO REAR ADMIRAL HANLON CMM JIG FIVE CMM FOR COLONEL DALE MEANS PD REUR SVC TWO ZERO ZERO EIGHT JIG CHARLIE PD PARA ONE PD REGRET DIFFICULTY OCCASIONED BY CHANGE IN JCS DIRECTIVE AS TRANSMITTED IN JCS NINE TWO ONE NINE SIX TWO CMM TWO FIVE OCT FIVE TWO PD SOLE PURPOSE OF DELETIONS IN PARAS ONE SIX AND ONE SEVEN WAS ELIMINATION OF RQMT OR REF TO RQMT THAT COUNTERPART FUNDS SHOULD BE USED FOR LAND PURCHS PD INTERPRETATION HERE IS THAT DIRECTIVE REQUIRES THAT COMPENSATION BE PAID FOR PRIVATELY OWNED REAL ESTATE OR FACILITIES USED BY UNITED STATES FORCES PD IT DOES NOT RPT NOT PRECLUDE RENTAL PMTS FOR LAND EVEN THOUGH INTENTION MAY BE ULTIMATELY TO PURCH LAND PD CONFIRMATION VALIDITY OF THIS INTERPRETATION OF DIRECTIVE CONFIRMED IN COURSE INFORMAL DISCUSSION OF PROBLEM WITH JAG/AND GEORGE DASH FOUR PD PARA TWO PD IF ANYTHING FURTHER WE CAN DO TO CLARIFY SITUATION CMM PLEASE ADVISE SIGNED HAUGE

FOR THE CHIEF OF CIVIL AFFAIRS AND MILITARY GOVERNMENT:

T. R. C. KING
Lt Colonel, Armd
Executive Officer

APPROVED _____
ACSD

Stay back - Mr Nestel

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DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

D R A F T

CLASSIFIED STAFF SERVICE MESSAGE

11 February 1953
CAMG/A.Nestel/73263

FM OIC COMMCEN DEPTAR WASH DC

TO OIC COMMCEN HQ FEC TOKYO JAPAN

Staff service number _____ to Hammond signed Harlin, please pass to Hanlon, G-5, for Col. Means from Hauge.

1. Regret difficulty occasioned by change in JCS directive as transmitted in JCS 921962, 25 Oct 1952. Directive requires that compensation be paid for privately owned real estate or facilities used by the United States forces. It does not preclude rental payments for land even though the intention may be ultimately to purchase land. Confirmation validity of this interpretation of the directive confirmed in course informal discussion of problem with JAG.

T. R. C. KING
Lt. Col. Armd
Executive Officer, Civil Affairs
and Military Government

319-00062-00014-003-411

沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 974410
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

319-00062-00014-003-412 沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

Estimate of Just Compensation for Relocation

Feb-53 USCAR

Type of House	Classification	House Value	Amount of Damage (%)	Damage of Lumber	Dismantling Cost	Transportation Cost	Total	Construction Cost	Total
Red Tile Roofing	1	¥120,000.00	0.4	¥48,000.00	¥4,400.00	¥4,050.00	¥56,450.00	¥8,200.00	¥64,650.00
"	2	100,000.00	"	40,000.00	4,400.00	4,050.00	48,450.00	8,200.00	56,650.00
"	3	90,000.00	"	36,000.00	4,400.00	3,370.00	43,770.00	8,200.00	51,970.00
Average		103,333.00	"	41,333.00	4,400.00	3,823.00	49,557.00	8,200.00	57,756.00
Cement Tile Roofing & Zinc Roofing	1	90,000.00	"	36,000.00	4,400.00	3,370.00	43,770.00	8,200.00	51,970.00
	2	80,000.00	"	32,000.00	3,800.00	3,370.00	39,170.00	7,200.00	46,370.00
"	3	70,000.00	"	28,000.00	3,800.00	2,700.00	34,500.00	7,200.00	41,700.00
Average		80,000.00	"	32,000.00	4,000.00	3,147.00	39,147.00	7,533.00	46,680.00
Thatched Roofing	1	70,000.00	"	42,000.00	4,400.00	2,700.00	49,100.00	8,200.00	57,300.00
"	2	60,000.00	"	36,000.00	4,400.00	2,700.00	43,100.00	8,200.00	51,300.00
"	3	50,000.00	"	30,000.00	3,400.00	2,700.00	36,100.00	7,400.00	43,500.00
Average		60,000.00	"	36,000.00	4,066.00	2,700.00	42,767.00	7,933.00	50,699.00
Total Average		81,111.00	"	36,444.00	4.155.00	3,223.00	43,824.00	7,889.00	51,711.00

DECLASSIFIED Authority NND 957416 By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

319-00062-00014-003-413

沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

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Title of Crop	Jun '50 to Mar '51 Average	Jul '51 to Jun '52 Average	Average	1950 Per tan 1 tan - 300 tsubo	1951 per tan	Average per tan	Average per tsubo	Price per tsubo
Sugar Cane			¥2.00 per Sugar Cane	7,759 Kin	9,000 Kin	8,380 Kin	(25) 28 Kin	¥50.00
Sweet Potatoes	¥2.586 per Kin	¥3.53 Sept '51 to Aug '52	3.058 per Kin	2,453	3,547	2,000	10	30.58
Potatoes	13.164	26.50 Jun '51 to Dec '51	10.832		2,400	2,400	8	158.66
Cucumber	13.98 per Kin	13.80	13.89	1,739	1,930	1,835	6.1	84.73
Tomato	22.314	34.37 Nov '51 to Aug '52	28.342	2,067	3,032	2,550	8.5	241.00
Egg-plant	11.14	23.70 Oct '51 to Aug '52	17.42	1,671	1,664	1,668	5.6	97.55
Chinese won-bok	3.276	7.59	5.433	2,358	2,283	2,321	7.74	150.00
Cabbage	10.77	7.72	9.245	5,569	3,843	4,706	15.7	145.15
Onion	11.746	21.34	16.538	2,059		2,059	6.9	114.11
Radish	10.56	10.87	10.715	2,645	1,859	2,252	7.5	80.36
Carrot	10.182	12.11	11.146	2,006	2,223	2,115	7	79.14
Peas		31.15 Jun '51 to Dec	31.15 per sho	2,156 to		2,156 to	0.72	22.43
Bean			40.00	2,206 to		2,206 to	0.74	29.60
Shungiku (Vegetable)			14.00 per Kin	3,000 Kin		3,000 Kin	10	140.00

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Cost of Removing & Rebuilding of Tombs

Type of Tomb	Classification	Dismantling Cost	Transportation Cost	Construction Cost	Total
Tortoise-shell	1	¥40,000.00	¥13,500.00	¥6,976.00	¥60,476.00
Average		40,000.00	13,500.00	6,976.00	60,476.00
Houseshape	1	21,000.00	9,450.00	6,976.00	37,426.00
Average		21,000.00	9,450.00	6,976.00	37,426.00
Stonefront	1	1,725.00	4,050.00	5,363.00	11,138.00
Average		1,725.00	4,050.00	5,363.00	11,138.00
Total Average		20,908.00	9,000.00	6,438.00	36,347.00

Present compensation paid to indigenous persons; per tomb ¥2,000
+ 1350 Transportation
¥3,350 Total

319-00062-00014-003-415
沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

SECURITY INFORMATION
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TO: CINCFE TOKYO JAPAN

INFO: CG RYCOM OKINAWA RI

DA 926793 Restricted
CX 60308 Restricted

From CAMG. Ref ltr to OCE 2 Dec 52, subj: "Reimbursement of Owners and Tenants for Expenses, Losses and Damages Incurred in Moving Because of Acquisition of Land Pursuant to Public Law 115 - 82nd Congress" with first indorsement 16 Dec 52 to USAF, Far East; and urmsg Dec CX 60308 and mymsg Dec DA 926793. Subj is Reimbursement of Resettlement Expenses of Ryukyuans.

1. Although DA, OC of Engrs, states that existing laws do not make reimbursement mandatory, fairness to Ryukyuan land owners necessitates payment of reasonable compensation, not only for rental as required by U. S. Directive for Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands, but also for expenses, losses, and damages incurred in moving, when such movement is necessitated by present or future requirements of U. S. military forces. Because of this moral obligation, which is underscored by political imperatives of U. S. relationships to Ryukyuan government and people, question has been reviewed in light of all relevant considerations. As consequence this review considered here that reasonable compensation should be paid.

2. PLs 155 and 534 are considered applicable within FEC.

3. The $250,000 estimated for resettlement costs must be obtained through reprogramming of funds authorized for construction. Requests for such reprogramming should be forwarded DA with information as to specific proj numbers involved. 1952 and 1953 MCA funds may legally be used for such purpose if available within approved programs.

SECURITY INFORMATION
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319-00062-00014-003-416
沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

SECURITY INFORMATION
RESTRICTED

4. No retroactive payments of this nature are authorized. No reimbursements to counterpart funds are authorized.

CX 60308 is DA IN 218795

DISTR: COMPT, JAG, ENGR, G-4/C2

SECURITY INFORMATION
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319-00062-00014-003-417
沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

Call Perry 73203

SECURITY INFORMATION

{as revised by Any Compt}
OR for JAG
Per Capt Carruthers 4 Feb 53

DRAFT

3

TO: CINCFE TOKYO JAPAN

INFO: CG RYCOM OKINAWA RI

DA 926793 Restricted
CX 60308 Restricted

From CAMG. Ref ltr to OCE Ltr. 2 Dec 52, subj: "Reimbursement of Owners and Tenants for Expenses, Losses and Damages Incurred in Moving Because of Acquisition of Land Pursuant to Public Law 115 - 82nd Congress" with first indorsement 16 Dec 52 to USAF, Far East; and urmsg Dec CX 60308 and mymsg Dec DA 926793. Subj is Reimbursement of Resettlement Expenses of Ryukyuans.

1. Although DA, OC of Engrs, states that existing laws do not make reimbursement mandatory, fairness to Ryukyuan land owners necessitates payment of reasonable compensation, not only for rental as required by U.S. Directive for Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands, but also for expenses, losses, and damages incurred in moving, when such movement is necessitated by present or future requirements of U.S. military forces. Because of this moral obligation, which is underscored by political imperatives of U.S. relationships to Ryukyuan government and people, question has been reviewed in light of all relevant considerations. As consequence this review considered here that reasonable compensation should be paid.

2. PLs 155 and 534 are considered applicable within ~~the~~ FEC.

3. Your request for $250,000 for resettlement costs must be obtained from reprogramming within your command.

4. 1952 and 1953 MCA funds may legally be used for such purpose if available. within approved programs.

CX 60308 is DA IN 218795

DDSTR: COMPT JAG ENGR

SECURITY INFORMATION

319-00062-00014-003-418 沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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DRAFT

TO: CINCFE TOKYO JAPAN

INFO: CG RYCOM OKINAWA RI

(2)

DA 926793 Restricted
CX 60308 Restricted

From CAMG. Ref ltr to OCE Ltr, 2 Dec 52, subj: "Reimbursement of Owners and Tenants for Expenses, Losses and Damages Incurred in Moving Because of Acquisition of Land Pursuant to Public Law 115 - 82nd Congress" with first indorsement 16 Dec 52 to USAF, Far East; and urmsg Dec CX 60308 and aymsg Dec DA 926793. Subj is Reimbursement of Resettlement Expenses of Ryukyuans

1. First indorsement by DA, OC of Engrs, dated 16 Dec 1952, to reference letter, transmitted by technical channel to OCE, advises that provisions of Section 501 (b), PL 155, 82d Congress, and Section 401 (b), PL 534, 82d Congress, do not apply to owners and tenants of land acquired by United States in Ryukyu Islands.

2. Although DA, OC of Engrs, states that existing laws do not make [illegible] reimbursement mandatory, fairness to Ryukyuan land owners necessitates payment of reasonable compensation, not only for rental as required by U.S. Directive for Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands, but also for expenses, losses, and damages incurred in moving, when such movement is necessitated by present or future requirements of U.S. military forces. Because of this moral obligation, which is underscored by political imperatives of U.S. relationships to Ryukyuan government and people, question has been reviewed in light of all relevant considerations. As consequence this review considered here that reasonable compensation should be paid. ~~Believed, however,~~

insert yellow page

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319-00062-00014-003-419 沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

From D/A CAMG 1C Meek-G-4
To Cincfe Facilities
Info CG Rkgkom

2. PLs 155 + 534 are applicable within the FEC

3. Your request for $250000 for resettlement costs must be obtained from reprograming within your command

4. 1952 MCA funds may legally be used for such purpose if available

Subject to coordination with G-4. on par 3

319-00062-00014-003-420 沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

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Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

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that alternative methods for making payment may exist, with choice of method dependent on such factors as techniques employed in acq iring land, intent of Congress in provid ng funds, and availability of funds. Therefore, final action this porblem by DA dependent on receipt further information.

3. If land should be acquired by purchase or lease, utilization of MCA funds to compensate owners or tenants for moving costs would be legal. But if land is acquired by some form of requisition, exact manner of such requisition would have to be taken into account in considering question legality of use MCA funds.

4. In considering your request to authorize expenditure of MCS funds also necessary to know what alternative means for funding U.S. obligations may exist. Agree that limited availability of counterpart funds makes it unwise to continue use of these funds to compensate land owners and tenants for moving costs. But has consideration been given possibility of using funds available for land rental? Could lease agreements contain provision for initial lump sum settlement of moving costs which might be considered as part of rental costs?

5. To facilitate DA consideration problem raised your reference message request information precise means by which land will be acquired and also feasibility of utilising other available resources, such as rental funds to compensate owners and tenants for moving costs.

60308
CX/is DA IN [illegible] 218795

DISTR: COMPT, JAG, ENGR, G-4

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沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

DRAFT

USCAR

Jul 1953

SUBJECT: Real Estate Planning Data

TO: See Distribution

1. To assist all concerned in those planning activities which require data pertaining to real estate acreage utilized by the military forces in the Ryukyus, and the related factors of the number of individual owners and separate parcels of land effected by such utilization, this command has prepared, based on best information available, the following planning data:

Areas (Okinawa only, unless otherwise indicated)

1.	Acreage of present master plan	36,800
2.	Acreage now occupied by military	34,200
3.	Acreage presently occupied which will be released to owners	4,800
4.	Acreage within master plan which has not been "fully taken"	7,400
5.	Acreage occupied on islands other than Okinawa	5,800
6. a.	Acreage withdrawn from agriculture by taking of master plan land.	17,600 (Okinawa)
b.	Acreage withdrawn from agriculture at present time is influenced by items 3 and 4 and the total is approximately the same as 6a.	(See 6a)
c.	Acreage withdrawn from agriculture on islands other than Okinawa	2,100
7.	Acreage of Japanese State land in the master plan	1,500

Numbers

1.	Individual owners of master plan land	48,500
2.	Separate parcels of land in master plan areas	195,000

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沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

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NOTES: 1. Figures stated above which pertain to acreages are correct to the nearest 100 acres.

2. Figures on owners and parcels have a similar order of accuracy.

3. Requirements for all services and government agencies operating in the Ryukyus are included.

2. The above figures will be utilized in all computations and correspondence originating in this command for which they are applicable. Such usage will eliminate the need for additional research, will avoid discrepancies and will provide a common basis for computation.

3. Major variations in the above figures resulting from modification of the land requirements of the units operating on Okinawa will be reported to all concerned as available.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

Brought back
by Major R M Leary Jr.
with means mission

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

Department of the Army
Staff Communications Office

resettlement

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ROUTINE

PARAPHRASE NOT REQUIRED
NO UNCLASS REPLY OR REF
IF DTG IS QUOTED

OACOFS G4 DEPTAR WASH DC
LT COL J A MEEK GS G4/C2
10553 - 74834

TO : CGAFFE (MAIN) YOKOHAMA JAPAN

INFO: CGRYCOM OKINAWA RI, DIST ENGR OKED OKINAWA RI

NR : DA 931977 20 FEB 53

From G4/C2 urmsg EX 12342.

Use of savings from projects 920-40-41-62 to prov $250,000 resettlement fund is approved.

NOTE: EX 12342 is DA IN 238357 (18 Feb 53)

ORIGIN: G4

DISTR: CAMG, COMPT, ENG

DA 931977 (FEB 53) DTG: 202245Z hb

SECURITY INFORMATION
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319-00062-00014-003-424
沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

SECRET INFORMATION
RESTRICTED

M E S S A G E

RESTRICTED
ROUTINE (INFO ADDEES
DEFERRED)

PARAPHRASE NOT REQUIRED
NO UNCLASS REPLY OR REF
IF DTG IS QUOTED

FROM: CGAFFE (MAIN) YOKOHAMA JAPAN

TO: DEPTAR WASH DC

INFO: CGRYCOM OKINAWA RI, DE OKE OKINAWA RI

NR: EX 12342 181015Z FEB 53

DEPTAR msg DA 930508. Rqst auth to reprogram firm savings based on contract award for FY 53 MCA project nr A 920-40, 41 and 62 (400,000 SF warehousing) to prov $250,000 for resettlement costs incident to Okinawa const program.

(Action transferred to G-4, 18 Feb)

ACTION: CAMG

INFO: COMPT, ENG, G4, JAG

DA IN 238757 (18 Feb 53) jeg/9

SECRET INFORMATION
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319-00062-00014-003-425
沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

Copy for your file

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SECURITY INFORMATION

RESTRICTED
ROUTINE

FROM: CGAFFE (MAIN) YOKOHAMA JAPAN

TO: DEPTAR WASH DC

INFO: CGRYCOM OKINAWA RI, DE OKED OKINAWA RI

NR: EX 12264

Ref our msg EX 12091, 13 Feb curr.

Disregard for the present parrts 4, 5 and 6 of refd msg. Further sutdy is being made of resettlement problem by representatives of this hq now in Okinawa. Add info will be furnished your hq in the near future.

Note: 12091 is DA IN 237077 (13 Feb 53) CAMG

ACTION: CAMG

INFO: COMPT, JAG, ENG, G4

DA IN 238409 (17 Feb 53)

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沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
STAFF COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE

Resettlement

RESTRICTED
ROUTINE

PARAPHRASE NOT REQUIRED
NO UNCLASS REPLY OR REF
IF DTG IS QUOTED

FROM: CGAFFE (MAIN) YOKOHAMA JAPAN

TO: DEPTAR WASH DC FOR ENG

INFO: CGRYCOM OKINAWA RI, DEOKED OKINAWA RI

NR: EM 12091 130813Z FEB 53

Ref urmsg DA 930508, 6 Feb 53. Msg in 6 parts.

Part 1. Part 2 of referenced rad states Pub Laws 155 and 534 applicable within Far East Comd.

Part 2. Rqst 6 sets of multiple ltrs directives forms and ops to date be forwarded to CG AFFE attention: Engr.

Part 3. Rqst that CG AFFE attention: Engr be placed on mailing list for all publications dealing with resettlement.

Part 4. Rqst that auth be granted for local reproduction of forms rqs.

Part 5. Rqst del of auth to ap rqsts for reimbs.

Part 6. Rqst that representative of OCE Resettlement Office be dispatched to FEC for 20 days TDY ASAP for purpose of asstg this hq in instituting the resettlement program.

INFO: COMPT, JAG, ENG, G4

ACTION: CAMO

DA IN 237077 (13 Feb 1953)

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DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

TO: CINCFE TOKYO JAPAN

INFO: CG RYCOM OKINAWA RI

DA 926793 Restricted
CX 60308 Restricted

From CAMG. Ref ltr to OCE 2 Dec 52, subj: "Reimbursement of Owners and Tenants for Expenses, Losses and Damages Incurred in Moving Because of Acquisition of Land Pursuant to Public Law 115 - 82nd Congress" with first indorsement 16 Dec 52 to USAF, Far East; and urmsg Dec CX 60308 and mymsg Dec DA 926793. Subj is Reimbursement of Resettlement Expenses of Ryukyuans.

1. Although DA, OC of Engrs, states that existing laws do not make reimbursement mandatory, fairness to Ryukyuan land owners necessitates payment of reasonable compensation, not only for rental as required by U. S. Directive for Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands, but also for expenses, losses, and damages incurred in moving, when such movement is necessitated by present or future requirements of U. S. military forces. Because of this moral obligation, which is underscored by political imperatives of U. S. relationships to Ryukyuan government and people, question has been reviewed in light of all relevant considerations. As consequence this review considered here that reasonable compensation should be paid.

2. PLs 155 and 534 are considered applicable within FEC.

3. The $250,000 estimated for resettlement costs must be obtained through reprogramming of funds authorized for construction. Requests for such reprogramming should be forwarded DA with information as to specific proj numbers involved. 1952 and 1953 MCA funds may legally be used for such purpose if available within approved programs.

319-00062-00014-003-428 沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

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Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

4. No retroactive payments of this nature are authorized. No reimbursements to counterpart funds are authorized.

CX 60308 is DA IN 218795

DISTR: COMPT, JAG, ENGR, G-4/C2

沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

1. Reimbursement of Resettlement Expenses of Ryukyuans.

a. Background. In DA IN 218795 (18 December 1952) CINCFE stated that in connection with the authorized construction program on Okinawa, it has been continuously necessary to renew and resettle families and their homes. It has been the policy of USCAR to attempt to mitigate hardships caused by moving with $100 payments from the counterpart fund; the fund rapidly is nearing depletion. To continue these payments in connection with the contemplated removal of 1,200 families and 1,000 tombs from areas in which future construction will be performed, a requirement for approximately $250,000 was estimated. If such funds could not be made available, CINCFE requested authority to utilize 1952 MCA monies for this purpose. He also indicated that difficulty was being encountered in attempting to negotiate leases for land.

In the same radio, CINCFE requested expeditious reply to his inquiry through technical channels, regarding requirement to reimburse owners and tenants of land acquired pursuant to provisions of Public Laws 155 and 534. A reply had been sent by OCE in the interim stating in essence that the provisions of these laws do not apply to U.S. activities in the Ryukyus.

Although OCE stated that under existing laws reimbursement was not necessary, a determination of the feasability of doing so was deemed advisable in the light of U.S. moral obligation to the Ryukyuan Government and people as for political considerations. In response to OCAMG's

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request for an informal opinion, JAG indicated that MCA funds be used for these purposes, but are contingent on lands "acquired" and "to be acquired." JAG further stated that the opinion that the public laws are applicable in the Far East Command.

b. Current Action. The availability of funds was indicated by the Army Comptroller and G-4. Accordingly, CINCFE was advised on 4 Feb 1953 (DA 930508) that payment of reasonable compensation was authorized, that Public Laws 155 and 534 are considered applicable within FEC, and that $25,000 estimated requirement must be obtained through reprogramming plans must be forwarded to DA for approval and that retroactive payments of this nature and reimbursement to the counterpart fund are not authorized.

c. Planned Action. None necessary unless CINCFE and/or USCAR requests CAMG assistance in the reprogramming or securing of approval for specific portions of this project.

319-00062-00014-003-431
沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

SECURITY INFORMATION
RESTRICTED

TO: CINCFE TOKYO JAPAN

INFO: CG RYCOM OKINAWA RI

clear text of message prepared for dispatch on 4 Feb
See Comeback

DA 926793 Restricted
CX 60308 Restricted

From CAMG. Ref ltr to OCE 2 Dec 52, subj: "Reimbursement of Owners and Tenants for Expenses, Losses and Damages Incurred in Moving Because of Acquisition of Land Pursuant to Public Law 115 - 82nd Congress" with first indorsement 16 Dec 52 to USAF, Far East; and urmsg Dec CX 60308 and mymsg Dec DA 926793. Subj is Reimbursement of Resettlement Expenses of Ryukyuans.

1. Although DA, OC of Engrs, states that existing laws do not make reimbursement mandatory, fairness to Ryukyuan land owners necessitates payment of reasonable compensation, not only for rental as required by U. S. Directive for Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands, but also for expenses, losses, and damages incurred in moving, when such movement is necessitated by present or future requirements of U. S. military forces. Because of this moral obligation, which is underscored by political imperatives of U. S. relationships to Ryukyuan government and people, question has been reviewed in light of all relevant considerations. As consequence this review considered here that reasonable compensation should be paid.

2. PLs 155 and 534 are considered applicable within FEC.

3. The $250,000 estimated for resettlement costs must be obtained through reprogramming of funds authorized for construction. Requests for such reprogramming should be forwarded DA with information as to specific proj numbers involved. 1952 and 1953 MCA funds may legally be used for such purpose if available within approved programs.

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Authority NND 957416
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4. No retroactive payments of this nature are authorized. No reimbursements to counterpart funds are authorized.

CX 60308 is DA IN 218795

DISTR: COMPT, JAG, ENGR, G-4/C2

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319-00062-00014-003-433
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DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

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SECURITY INFORMATION

DRAFT

TO: CINCFE TOKYO JAPAN

INFO: CG RYCOM OKINAWA RI

DA 926793 Restricted
CX 60308 Restricted

From CAMG. Ref ltr to OCE Ltr. 2 Dec 52, subj: "Reimbursement of Owners and Tenants for Expenses, Losses and Damages Incurred in Moving Because of Acquisition of Land Pursuant to Public Law 115 - 82nd Congress" with first indorsement 16 Dec 52 to USAF, Far East; and urmsg Dec CX 60308 and mymsg Dec DA 926793. Subj is Reimbursement of Resettlement Expenses of Ryukyuans

1. Although DA, OC of Engrs, states that existing laws do not make reimbursement mandatory, fairness to Ryukyuan land owners necessitates payment of reasonable compensation, not only for rental as required by U.S. Directive for Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands, but also for expenses, losses, and damages incurred in moving, when such movement is necessitated by present or future requirements of U.S. military forces. Because of this moral obligation, which is underscored by political imperatives of U.S. relationships to Ryukyuan government and people, question has been reviewed in light of all relevant considerations. As consequence this review considered here that reasonable compensation should be paid.

2. PLs 155 and 534 are considered applicable within the FEC.

3. Your request for $250000 for resettlement costs must be obtained from reprograming within your command.

4. * 1952 1953 MCA funds may legally be used for such purpose if available within approved programs.

CX 60308 is DA IN 218795

DISTR: COMPT, JAG, ENGR, G-4

319-00062-00014-003-434
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By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

Q. These funds will not be used to reimburse counterpart fund expenditures previously made for

Q. Retroactive payments are not authorized.

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Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

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DRAFT

TO: CINCFE TOKYO JAPAN

INFO: CG RYCOM OKINAWA RI

(3)

DA 926793 Restricted
CX 60308 Restricted

From CAMG. Ref ltr to OCE Ltr. 2 Dec 52, subj: "Reimbursement of Owners and Tenants for Expenses, Losses and Damages Incurred in Moving Because of Acquisition of Land Pursuant to Public Law 115 - 82nd Congress" with first indorsement 16 Dec 52 to USAF, Far East; and urmsg Dec CX 60308 and mymsg Dec DA 926793. Subj is Reimbursement of Resettlement Expenses of Ryukyuans

1. Although DA, OC of Engrs, states that existing laws do not make reimbursement mandatory, fairness to Ryukyuan land owners necessitates payment of reasonable compensation, not only for rental as required by U.S. Directive for Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands, but also for expenses, losses, and damages incurred in moving, when such movement is necessitated by present or future requirements of U.S. military forces. Because of this moral obligation, which is underscored by political imperatives of U.S. relationships to Ryukyuan government and people, question has been reviewed in light of all relevant considerations. As consequence this review considered here that reasonable compensation should be paid.

2. PLs 155 and 524 are applicable within the FEC.

3. Your request for $250000 for resettlement costs must be obtained from reprograming within your command.

4. 1952 MCA funds may legally be used for such purpose if available.

CX 60308 is DA IN 218795

DISTR: COMPT, JAG, ENGR, G-4

SECURITY INFORMATION

319-00062-00014-003-436
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DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

Mr. Hauge/73203/met
30 January 1953

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SECURITY INFORMATION

(2)

DRAFT

TO: CINCFE TOKYO JAPAN

INFO: CG RYCOM OKINAWA RI

DA 926793 Restricted
CX 60308 Restricted

From CAMG. Ref ltr to OCE Ltr, 2 Dec 52, subj: "Reimbursement of Owners and Tenants for Expenses, Losses and Damages Incurred in Moving Because of Acquisition of Land Pursuant to Public Law 115 - 82nd Congress" with first indorsement 16 Dec 52 to USAF, Far East; and urmsg Dec CX 60308 and mymsg Dec DA 926793. Subj is Reinbursement of Resettlement Expenses of Ryukyuans

1. First indorsement by DA, OC of Engrs, dated 16 Dec 1952, to reference letter, transmitted by technical channel to OCE, advises that provisions of Section 501 (b), PL 155, 82d Congress, and Section 401 (b), PL 534, 82d Congress, do not apply to owners and tenants of land acquired by United States in Ryukyu Islands.

2. Although DA, OC of Engrs, states that existing laws do not make reimbursement mandatory, fairness to Ryukyuan land owners necessitates payment of reasonable compensation, not only for rental as required by U.S. Directive for Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands, but also for expenses, losses, and damages incurred in moving, when such movemement is necessitated by present or future requirements of U.S. military forces. Because of this moral obligation, which is underscored by political imperatives of U.S. relationships to Ryukyuan government and people, question has been reviewed in light of all relevant considerations. As consequence this review considered here that reasonable compensation should be paid. Believed, however,

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By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

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SECURITY INFORMATION

that alternative methods for making payment may exist, with choice of method dependent on such factors as techniques employed in acq iring land, intent of Congress in provid ng funds, and availability of funds. Therefore, final action this problem by DA dependent on receipt further information.

3. If land should be acquired by purchase or lease, utilization of MCA funds to compensate owners or tenants for moving costs would be legal. But if land is acquired by some form of requisition, exact manner of such requisition would have to be taken into account in considering question legality of use MCA funds.

4. In considering your request to authorize expenditure of MCS funds also necessary to know what alternative means for funding U.S. obligations may exist. Agree that limited availability of counterpart funds makes it unwise to continue use of these funds to compensate land owners and tenants for moving costs. But has consideration been given possibility of using funds available for land rental? Could lease agreements contain provision for initial lump sum settlement of moving costs which might be considered as part of rental costs?

5. To facilitate DA consideration problem raised your reference message request information precise means by which land will be acquired and also feasibility of utilizing other available resources, such as rental funds to compensate owners and tenants for moving costs.

60308
CX/is DA IN ~~6030~~ 218795

DISTR: COMPT, JAG, ENGR, G-4

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Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

CONFIDENTIAL
SECURITY INFORMATION

COMPT 156 (9 Jan 53) 8206
Subject: Resettlement Expenses of Ryukyuans

TO: CAMG FROM: The Comptroller of the Army DATE: 26 Jan 53 COMMENT NO. 2
Maj Edward A. Brown/75105

1. Reference your Disposition Form, Comment No. 1, dated 19 December 1952 from CAMG through The Judge Advocate General to The Comptroller of the Army, the following answers are submitted.

2. It is permissible under the provisions of the applicable Joint Chiefs of Staff directive to use counterpart funds for resettlement purposes. However, part 2 of basic message states these funds are rapidly being depleted and this is corroborated by paragraph 3 of your Disposition Form. It is also desired to point out that Section 1415 of Public Law 547 of the 82d Congress will require Congressional approval of the use of such counterpart funds after 30 June 1953 unless the law is changed.

3. Military Construction, Army funds were legally authorized and appropriated for resettlement purposes by Public Laws 155 and 254, both of the 82d Congress, for land acquired subsequent to 28 September 1951, the effective date of Public Law 155. Additional authorizations and appropriations were made in Public Laws 534 and 547, both of the 82d Congress. Both appropriations are "no year funds" and so need not be obligated within any particular period of time. It may be that no funds were programed for resettlement purposes which would require reprograming to make the funds available for obligation.

4. There is no authority to use Military Construction, Army funds to reimburse counterpart funds previously expended for resettlement purposes.

5. The provisions of Public Laws 155 and 534 of the 82d Congress are legally applicable to the Far East Command. However, there are several practical considerations that may make it undesirable to extend the resettlement provisions to the Ryukyu Islands.

a. On land now held by the United States the owners were moved in many instances by the Japanese government or their homes and tombs were destroyed in combat.

b. No authority existed for the payment of such damages prior to 28 September 1951, the effective date of Public Law 155.

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319-00062-00014-003-439
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By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

c. The volume of such potential claims and the administrative difficulty of settling them is enormous.

d. It is legally not objectionable to pay such charges on future acquisitions.

FOR THE COMPTROLLER OF THE ARMY:

Thomas McGrail

THOMAS M. McGRAIL
Colonel, GS
Executive

2 Incls
Added: 1 Incl
2. Drft of DF
dtd 16 Jan 53 to
CINCFE, Tokyo, Japan
fr Econ Div, CAMG

319-00062-00014-003-440
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DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

SECRET
RELEASED

Mr Hauge/73203/mm
16 Jan 53

D R A F T

JAG
International Law
Branch "OK"
19 Jan 53

TO: CINCFE TOKYO JAPAN

INFO: CG RYCOM OKINAWA RI

DA 926793 Restricted
CX 60308 (DA IN 218795) Restricted

From CAMG. Ref ltr to OCE Ltr, 2 Dec 52, subj: "Reimbursement of Owners and Tenants for Expenses, Losses and Damages Incurred in Moving Because of Acquisition of Land Pursuant to Public Law 155 - 82d Congress" with first indorsement 16 Dec 52 to USAF, Far East; and urmsg Dec CX 60308 and mymsg Dec DA 926793. Subj is Reimbursement of Resettlement Expenses of Ryukyuans

1. First indorsement by DA, OC of Engrs, dated 16 Dec 1952, to reference letter, transmitted by technical channel to OCE, advises that provisions of Section 501 (b), PL 155, 82d Congress, and Section 401 (b), PL 534, 82d Congress, do not apply to owners and tenents of land acquired by United States in Ryukyu Islands. DA [illegible] that existing laws do not make reimbursement mandatory,

2. Although ~~no legal obligation exists~~ fairness to Ryukyuan land owners necessitates payment of reasonable compensation, not only for rental as required by U. S. Directive for Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands, but also for expenses, losses, and damages incurred in moving, when such movement is necessitated by present or future requirements of U. S. military forces. Because of this moral obligation, which is underscored by political imperatives of U. S. relationships to Ryukyuan government and people, question has been reviewed in light of all relevant considerations. As consequence this review considered here that reasonable compensation should be paid. Believed, however, that alternative methods for making payment may exist, with choice of method dependent on such factors as techniques employed in acquiring land, intent

319-00062-00014-003-441
沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

SECURITY INFORMATION
RESTRICTED

Mr Hauge/73203/mm
16 Jan 53

D R A F T

TO: CINCFE TOKYO JAPAN

INFO: CG RYCOM OKINAWA RI

JAG
International Law
Branch "OK"
19 Jan 53

DA 926793 Restricted
CX 60308 (DA IN 218795) Restricted

From CAMG. Ref ltr to OCE Ltr, 2 Dec 52, subj: "Reimbursement of Owners and Tenants for Expenses, Losses and Damages Incurred in Moving Because of Acquisition of Land Pursuant to Public Law 155 - 82d Congress" with first indorsement 16 Dec 52 to USAF, Far East; and urmsg Dec CX 60308 and mymsg Dec DA 926793. Subj is Reimbursement of Resettlement Expenses of Ryukyuans

1. First indorsement by DA, OC of Engrs, dated 16 Dec 1952, to reference letter, transmitted by technical channel to OCE, advises that provisions of Section 501 (b), PL 155, 82d Congress, and Section 401 (b), PL 534, 82d Congress, do not apply to owners and tenents of land acquired by United States in Ryukyu Islands. (DA, OC of E, state that existing laws do not make reimbursement mandatory,)

2. Although [redacted] fairness to Ryukyuan land owners necessitates payment of reasonable compensation, not only for rental as required by U. S. Directive for Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands, but also for expenses, losses, and damages incurred in moving, when such movement is necessitated by (current or future) requirements of U. S. military forces. Because of this moral obligation, which is underscored by political imperatives of U. S. relationships to Ryukyuan government and people, question has been reviewed in light of all relevant considerations. As consequence this review considered here that reasonable compensation should be paid. Believed, however, that alternative methods for making payment may exist, with choice of method dependent on such factors as techniques employed in acquiring land, intent

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319-00062-00014-003-442 沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

SECURITY INFORMATION
RESTRICTED

of Congress in providing funds, and availability of funds. Therefore, final action this problem by DA dependent on receipt further information. 3. If land should be acquired by purchase or lease, utilization of MCA funds to compensate owners or tenants for moving costs would be legal. But if land is acquired by some form of requisition, exact manner of such requisition would have to be taken into account in considering question legality of use MCA funds.

4. In considering your request to authorize expenditure of MCA funds also necessary to know what alternative means for funding U. S. obligations may exist. Agree that limited availability of counterpart funds makes it unwise to continue use of these funds to compensate land owners and tenants for moving costs. But has consideration been given possibility of using funds available for land rental? Could lease agreements contain provision for initial lump sum settlement of moving costs which might be considered as part of rental cost?

5. To facilitate DA consideration problem raised your reference message request information precise means by which land will be acquired and also feasibility of utilizing other available resources, such as rental funds to compensate owners and tenants for moving costs.

Dist
Comptr, JAG, Engr, G-4

ROBT W. KING, Lt Col, GS
Actg Chief, Econ Div, CAMG

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DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

SECURITY INFORMATION

Mr Hauge/73203/mm
16 Jan 53

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TO: CINCFE TOKYO JAPAN

INFO: CG RYCOM OKINAWA RI

DA 926793 Restricted
CX 60308 (DA IN 218795) Restricted

From CAMG. Ref ltr to OCE Ltr, 2 Dec 52, subj: "Reimbursement of Owners and Tenants for Expenses, Losses and Damages Incurred in Moving Because of Acquisiton of Land Pursuant to Public Law 155 - 82d Congress" with first indorsement 16 Dec 52 to USAF, Far East; and urmsg Dec CX 60308 and mymsg Dec DA 926793. Subj is Reimbursement of Resettlement Expenses of Ryukyuans

1. First indorsement by DA, OC of Engrs, dated 16 Dec 1952, to reference letter, transmitted by technical channel to OCE, advises that provisions of Section 501 (b), PL 155, 82d Congress, and Section 401 (b), PL 534, 82d Congress, do not apply to owners and tenents of land acquired by U. S. in Ryukyu Islands.

2. Although existing laws do not make reimbursement mandatory, fairness to Ryukyuan land owners necessitates payment of reasonable compensation, not only for rental as required by U. S. Directive for Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands, but also for expenses, losses, and damages incurred in moving, when such movement is necessitated by requirements of U. S. military forces. Because of this moral obligation, which is underscored by political imperatives of U. S. relationships to Ryukyuan government and people, question has been reviewed in light of all relevant considerations. As consequence this review considered here that reasonable compensation should be paid. Believed, however, that alternative methods for making payment may exist, with choice of method dependent on such factors as techniques employed in acquiring land, intent

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319-00062-00014-003-444 沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

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Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

SECURITY INFORMATION
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of Congress in providing funds, and availability of funds. Therefore, final action this problem by DA dependent on receipt further information.

3. If land is acquired by purchase or lease, utilization of MCA funds to compensate owners or tenants for moving costs would be legal. But if land is acquired by some form of requisition, exact manner of such requisition would have to be taken into account in considering question legality of use MCA funds.

4. In considering your request to authorize expenditure of MCA funds also necessary to know what alternative means for funding U.S. obligations may exist. Agree that limited availability of counterpart funds makes it unwise to continue use of these funds to compensate land owners and tenants for moving costs. But has consideration been given possibility of using funds available for land rental? Could lease agreements contain provision for initial lump sum settlement of moving costs which might be considered as part of rental cost?

5. To facilitate DA consideration problem raised your reference message request information precise means by which land will be acquired and also feasibility of utilizing other available resources, such as rental funds to compensate owners and tenants for moving costs.

Dist
Comptr
JAG
Engr
G-4

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ROBT W. KING, Lt Col, GS
Actg Chief, Econ Div, CAMG

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By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

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Jan 53

Reimbursement of Resettlement Expenses of Ryukyuans

CINCFE in DA IN 218795, 18 Dec 52, stated that counterpart funds were being used to reimburse Ryukyuans required to move as a result of the authorized Okinawa Construction Program. The message further stated that payments from the counterpart funds in the amount of $100 per family have been made, but that such payments cannot be continued because the counterpart fund is being depleted. Since a considerable amount was still required to continue this project, a request was made to the effect that $250,000 be made available for reimbursement of Ryukyuans, or for an authorization for the utilization of 1952 MCA funds currently available to the Far East Command. CINCFE also indicated that difficulty was being encountered in attempting to negotiate leases for land.

An interim reply was dispatched to CINCFE on 18 December and JAG was requested to render an opinion on the following questions raised by CINCFE's message:

a. Is it permissible under terms of applicable JCS directive to use counterpart funds for resettlement purposes?

b. Are MCA funds available or authorized for the purposes requested?

c. If MCA funds are available for this purpose, can the counterpart fund be reimbursed from these funds for part resettlement expenditures.

d. Are the provision of Public Laws 155 and 534 applicable to the FEC (these laws are Military Construction laws with reimbursement provisions).

JAG's reply was in brief that counterpart funds could be used for resettlement purposes; that MCA funds could be used for these purposes but are contingent in one case on lands "acquired" and in the second case on lands

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"to be acquired"; reimbursement of counterpart funds is not authorised; and the PL's are applicable in the FEC insofar as pertinent thereto. JAG of course could not rule on the availability of appropriated funds.

A proposed cable to CINCFE has been prepared and is at present being coordinated with JAG. The message acknowledges the moral obligation incurred in moving the Ryukyuans; indicates that a reasonable compensation should be made; suggests alternative methods of making payments; requests additional information be furnished before authorisation can be given for use of MCA funds, and requests information on exact manner of acquisition of land.

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319-00062-00014-003-447
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Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION (If any)

DISPOSITION FORM

CONFIDENTIAL
Security Information

FILE NO. JAGA 1953/4

SUBJECT CX 60308 (DA IN 218795, 18 Dec) Reimbursement of Resettlement Expenses of Ryukyuans

TO Chief of Civil Affairs and Military Government

FROM The Judge Advocate General

DATE 5 JAN 1953

COMMENT NO. 1 Lt Westfall/71944

1. Reference is made to the informal request of a representative of your office (Mr. Nestel, Ext. 72363) for the opinion of this office with reference to queries posed in paragraph 5 of a submitted draft of Disposition Form Comment No. 1 to the Comptroller of the Army, subject as above, dated 19 December 1952, Confidential. Such queries are as follows:

"a. Is it permissible under terms of the applicable JCS directive to use counterpart funds for resettlement purposes?
"b. Are MCA /Military Construction, Army/ funds available or authorized for the purposes /resettlement/ requested?
"c. If MCA funds are available for this purpose, can the counterpart fund be reimbursed from these funds for past resettlement expenditures?
"d. Are provisions of Public Laws 155 and 534 applicable to the FEC /Far East Command/?"

2. The opinion of this office with reference to such queries is as follows:

a. Yes. It is noted, however, that this office has previously expressed to you the view in paragraph 2 of Disposition Form Comment No. 1 (JAGA 1952/8122), subject: "Application of Supplemental Appropriation Act of 1953 to GARIOA Funds and ROK Special Account", dated 14 October 1952, that the provision contained in section 1415 of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1953 (Pub. Law 547, 82d Cong.) that foreign credits owed to or owned by the United States will not be available for expenditure by agencies of the United States after 30 June 1953, except as may be provided for annually in appropriation acts, is applicable to such funds.

b. It is the opinion of this office that a portion of that part of the appropriation for military construction contained in Title I of Chapter IX of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1953 (Pub. Law 547, 82d Cong.) providing for construction in Okinawa is, unless previously expended, available for resettlement purposes in accordance with the provisions of section 501 of the act of 28 September 1951 (Pub. Law 155, 82d Cong.) and section 401 of the act of 14 July 1952 (Pub. Law 534, 82d Cong.). It is observed, however, that such appropriation is available only if the lands in question are, with respect to appropriations authorized by the first mentioned act, "acquired" by the United States, and, with respect to appropriations authorized by the last mentioned act, "to be acquired" by the United States. This office has insufficient information to permit the expression of an informed opinion as to whether the action contemplated or taken with reference to lands in the Ryukyus, which is understood not to have included the acquisition of legal title thereto as yet, is such that the lands are "acquired" or "to be acquired" by the United States within the meaning of the mentioned statutes.

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DD FORM 1 FEB 50 96 REPLACES NME FORM 96, 1 OCT 48, WHICH MAY BE USED. 16—54801-3 ☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

319-00062-00014-003-448 沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

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JAGA 1953/4

c. It is the opinion of this office that such reimbursement is not authorized.

d. It is the opinion of this office that the mentioned statutes are for application within the Far East Command insofar as pertinent thereto.

3. Insofar as your queries relate to the availability of appropriated funds, a definitive answer thereto may be rendered only by the accounting officers of the Government.

FOR THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL:

Robert H. McCaw

1 Incl
DF to Compt/Army, 19 Dec 1952,
w/allied papers

ROBERT H. McCAW
Colonel, JAGC
Chief, Military Affairs Division

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Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

Mr. Wohl

GOVERNMENT OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS

ACT NUMBER 67
(1st Session)
(L-91)

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands

A BILL
CONCERNING LAND EXPROPRIATION

(Application Scope of this Act)
Article 1. In cases where some land is needed for a project which gives benifits to the public, if it is necessary to expropriate or make use of the land for the project, it may be expropriated or used in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

2. The term "use" as used in this Act shall comprise restriction on rights.

(Project Which may Expropriate or Use Land)
Article 2. The project which can expropriate or use land shall be a project related to a category coming under any one of the following items:

(1) Projects related to construction of Government and Public Offices;

(2) Projects related to social works or education or arts;

(3) Projects related to railways, tram-ways, cable ways, auto roads for exclusive use, roads, bridges, embankment, sand-banks, dams, canals, ponds, docks, piers, water-works, drainage, Government maintained parks, markets, electric facilities, gas facilities and crematories;

(4) Other facilities provided for by the Government, city, town or village body, or other public organizations (excluding Okinawa Housing Corporation) to prevent damage by fire, typhoon and flood, or to protect public health, sanitation or for public purposes of meteorogical observation and beacons.

(Restriction of Land Which may be Expropriated or Used)
Article 3. Land which has been furnished for use of a project for which land may be expropriated or used cannot be expropriated or used again unless there exists a special need therefor.

(Succession of Rights and Obligations of Project Initiator)
Article 4. The rights and obligations held by the project initiator under the provisions of this Act or regulations issued by the Chief Executive under this Act shall be transferred to a successor concurrently with the project.

(Effect for Successor)
Article 5. Proceedings and other acts taken or done under the provisions of this Act or regulations issued by the Chief Executive under this Act shall also have effect against the successor of the project initiator, the land owner and the person concerned.

319-00062-00014-003-450
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By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

(Definition of Land Owner, Person Concerned and Successor)
Article 6. "Land owner" as used in this Act shall mean the owner of land related to expropriation or use.

2. "Person concerned" as used in this Act shall mean the person who holds the rights to the land related to expropriation or use, of the rights to buildings on the land.

3. Any person who has newly obtained a right to the land or to the building on the land after the public notice or notification made by the Chief Executive under Article 21 shall not be regarded as the person concerned, unless he has acquired the existing right by succession.

(Delegating Provision)
Article 7. Matters necessary for the enforcement of this Act shall be provided for in regulations by the Chief Executive.

(Expropriation, Use of Rights Other Than Ownership of Land)
Article 8. The provisions of this Act shall apply mutatis mutandis to the case where rights concerning ownership of water-use and other rights in land are expropriated or used.

(Expropriation, Use of Articles Affixed to Land)
Article 9. This Act shall apply mutatis mutandis in cases where articles affixed to the land for use in a project prescribed in Article 2 or where rights related thereto are expropriated or used for the purpose of the project.

(Expropriation of Soil, Stone, Sand and Gravel)
Article 10. The provisions of this Act shall apply mutatis mutandis to the cases where soil, stone, sand and gravel appertaining to the land is expropriated.

Chapter II Preparation for Project

(Survey and Investigation)
Article 11. In case it is necessary for preparation of project, the project initiator shall describe the kind of the project, as well as the area of the land to be entered, and then he, with the permission of the Chief Executive, may enter the land to make survey and investigation. However, the Director of the competent Department shall notify the Chief Executive.

2. The Chief Executive shall, when he has given permission under the provision of the preceding paragraph, immediately notify the occupant of the land of the name of the project initiator, the kind of the project, the area of land which the project initiator intends to enter, or give a public notice of these matters.

3. In cases where the project initiator enters the land and makes survey and investigation for preparation of the project after the public notice or notification made by the Chief Executive under Article 21, the permission or notice mentioned in this Article shall not be required.

(Notification and Public Notice of Entry)
Article 12. In case of the preceding Article, the project initiator shall notify the mayor of city, town or village of the date and place not later than five days before the day on which he intends to enter.

2. In case of entering a building lot, the project initiator shall in advance notify the occupant.

3. The project initiator shall not enter the building lot before sunrise or after sunset, without obtaining the permission of the occupant.

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(Removing of Obstacles)
Article 13. When it is necessary for making survey and investigation under the provisions of Article 11, the project initiator may remove obstacles with the permission of the mayor of city, town or village.

2. The project initiator shall, when he intends to remove obstacles in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, notify the owner and the occupant not later than three days before the day on which he intends to remove them.

Chapter III Recognition of Project

(Recognition of Project)
Article 14. Any project for the expropriation or use of land must be approved by the Chief Executive.

(Application for Recognition of Project)
Article 15. The project initiator shall, in case he intends to obtain the approval mentioned in the preceding Article, make application through the mayor of city, town or village, accompanying it with the written program of the project and its drawings. However, if the project initiator is the Government, the Director of the competent Department shall make application to the Chief Executive, accompanied with the written program and its drawings.

(Public Notice of Project Recognition)
Article 16. The Chief Executive shall, in case he approved, make public notice of the project initiator, kind of project and project site.

(Recognition and Notification of Urgent Project)
Article 17. In case the land is expropriated for a project which is made urgently necessary by the event of a calamity suddenly caused by nature, the mayor of city, town or village is authorized to approve the project.

2. In case the project mentioned in the preceding paragraph is conducted by the Government, the Chief Executive shall notify the mayor of city, town or village of the kind of project, the area of land to be used and the period of use.

3. The period of use mentioned in the preceding two paragraphs shall not exceed six months.

(Application for Recognition of Urgent Project)
Article 18. In case the project initiator intends to receive approval of the mayor of city, town or village, he shall make application to the mayor of city, town or village by designating the kind of project, area of land to be used and the period of use.

(Notification to Land Owner and Occupant)
Article 19. In case the project initiator has been given approval by the mayor of city, town or village or he has received the notification mentioned in Article 17, paragraph 2, he shall notify the land owner and the occupant of the kind of project, the area of the land to be used and the period of use.

(Lapse of Recognition)
Article 20. In cases where the project initiator fails to apply for the application under the provision of Article 21 within three years from the public notice of the approval of the Chief Executive, the recognition shall lose its effect.

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Chapter IV Procedures of Expropriation

(Public Notice or Notification of Details of Land)
Article 21. After the public notice of the approval of the Chief Executive, the Chief Executive shall, upon the application of the project initiator, give public notice of the details of the lands to be expropriated or used, and in the meanwhile notify the land owner and the person concerned.

Preservation of Expropriation or Use of Land)
Article 22. After the public notice or notification has been given by the Chief Executive under the provision of the preceding Article, the land owner and the person concerned shall not without obtaining the permission of the Chief Executive, make such change of the shape or quality of the land to be expropriated or used, or damage or remove articles mentioned in Article 9, in case the project has likelihood of being hindered.

(Rights to Investigate of Project Initiator)
Article 23. After the public notice or notification has been given by the Chief Executive under Article 21, the project initiator is authorized to enter the land and to investigate the land and articles.

2. In the case of the preceding paragraph, the project initiator shall notify the land owner of the date and place not later than three days before the day on which he intends to enter.

3. The building lot shall not without the permission of the occupant, be entered before sunrise or after sunset.

(Drawing up of Statement of Land and Article)
Article 24. After the public notice or notification of the Chief Executive under the provision of Article 21, the project initiator shall draw up a statement of the land and a statement of the articles, with the land owner and the person concerned.

2. In the case of the preceding paragraph, if the land owner or the person concerned has refused to draw up the statement or is unable to draw it up, the project initiator shall draw it up in the presence of the mayor of city, town or village. If the mayor of city, town or village is a project initiator or has connection with the matters as provided for in Article 42, the Chief Executive must, upon a request of the project initiator, nominate an attendant witness.

3. The project initiator, the land owner and the person concerned shall not state an objection to the matters written in the statement which have been drawn up under this Article.

(Application for Negotiation and Decision)
Article 25. After the public notice of the Chief Executive under the provision of Article 21 has been made, the project initiator shall negotiate with the land owner and the person concerned for the purpose of acquring the rights to the land.

2. In case the negotiation under the preceding paragraph does not reach an agreement or is unable to be held, the project initiator may apply for the decision of the Expropriation Council.

(Submitting of Written Application for Decision)
Article 26. In case the project initiator intends to apply for a decision of the Exepropriation Council, he shall submit a written application for decision to the Director of the Department of Public Service, accompanied with the papers enumerated below.

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(1) Project plan and its drawing

(2) Papers having the items enumerated below stated therein.

(a) Location, lot number and classification of the land to be expropriated or used;

(b) Area of the land to be expropriated or used, and the kind and number of quality of the articles existing on the land; provided that in the cases where the land or articles are to be partitioned, the entire building area, etc. shall be included;

(c) Estimate of the compensation for loss and break-down thereof;

(d) Time of expropriation and use, and its period;

(e) Names and addresses of the land owner and the person concerned.

(3) Statement of land and statement of articles under the provision of Article 24 or copies thereof.

2. In cases where a decision has been given by the Expropriation Council, the project initiator shall immediately notify to the land owner and the person concerned.

(Public Notice and Public Inspection of Papers)
Article 27. The Director of the Department of Public Services shall, in case he has received the papers under the preceding Article, forward them to the mayor of city, town or village; provided, however, that the same shall not apply to the papers mentioned in Paragraph 1 Item (3) of the preceding Article.

2. In case the mayor of city, town or village has received the papers mentioned in the preceding paragraph, he shall give public notice to that effect without delay, and furnish the said papers for public inspection for one week from the day of public notice.

(Submission of the Written Opinion)
Article 28. The land owner and the person concerned may submit a written opinion to the Director of the Department of Public Services within two weeks from the first day of the period of the public inspection referred to in the preceding Article.

(Opening of Meeting of Expropriation Council)
Article 29. The Director of the Department of Public Services shall hold a meeting of the Expropriation Council after the period as referred to in the preceding Article has elapsed.

(Period of Decision)
Article 30. The Expropriation Council shall make a decision within a week from the day on which the meeting is held. However, if the Director of the Department of Public Services deems it necessary, he may postpone the meeting within the limit of the period of two weeks.

(Measures in case where Decision did not be made within Period)
Article 31. When the Expropriation Council does not make a decision within the period referred to in the preceding Article, the Director of the Department of Public Services shall report the circumstance to the Chief Executive and apply for his direction.

(Measures in case Meeting can not be held)
Article 32. In cases where the Expropriation Council does not respond to call or where it is impossible to form the Council, the

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Director of the Department of Public Services may, with the permission of the Chief Executive, make a decision in his place. The same shall apply in cases where the project requires immediate execution.

(Report of Decision)
Article 33. In case the Expropriation Council has made a decision, it shall report to the Director of the Department of Public Services together with a copy of the written decision.

(Forwarding of Written Decision)
Article 34. When the Director of the Department of Public Services receives the report mentioned in the preceding Article or he reaches the decision in lieu of the Council, he shall forward the copy of the written decision to the project initiator, the land owner and the person concerned.

(Land Using by Project Initiator of Urgent Project)
Article 35. In cases where the mayor of city, town or village gives an approval or received the notice of Article 17 paragraph 2, the project initiator may be granted to use the land immediately after the notification provided for in Article 18 is made, provided that compensation for damage shall be made in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(Nullification of Public Notice or Notification)
Article 36. If the project initiator does not apply for a decision of the Expropriation Council within one year after the public notice or notification is made by the Director of the Department of Public Services under Article 21, the public notice or notification shall lose their effect.

Chapter V Expropriation Council

(Position, Autority of Expropriation Council)
Article 37. The Expropriation Council shall be under the supervision of the Chief Executive and decide the following matters to approve expropriation or use.

(1) Area of land to be expropriated or used;

(2) Compensation for loss;

(3) Date of expropriation or date and period of use of land.

2. If the application from the project initiator is contrary to the provisions of this Act and the regulations issued under this Act, the Expropriation Council shall reject the said application.

(Composition of the Expropriation Council)
Article 38. The Council shall consist of one chairman and six members.

(Chairman)
Article 39. The Director of the Department of Public Services shall be the chairman, and he shall preside over the proceedings and official business of the Council,and represent the Council.

(Member of Council)
Article 40. The Council shall have two or more reserve members with their order of taking office.

2. The members and reserve members shall be appointed by the Chief Executive with consent of the Legislature from among the persons who have excellent experience and knowledge about law, economics and administration and who are competent to make fair judgement on public benefits.

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3. The term of office of the members or the reserve members shall be three years.

(Quorum and Voting)
Article 41. The Expropriation Council shall not open a meeting unless a majority of the members are present.

2. Matters are decided by the consent of the majority of the members present. In case of a tie, the chairman shall decide the issue.

(Exclusion of Members of the Council)
Article 42. If a member of the Council is the project initiator, the land owner or the person concerned, he shall not participate in proceedings of the Expropriation Council.

2. If a member is a spouse of, a relative within the fourth degree with, a representative or a guardian of the project initiator the land owner or a person concerned, or is the mayor of a city, town or village which is a project initiator, the land owner or the person concerned, or is a member of an unlimited partnership, an unlimitedly liable member of a limited partenership or a joint stock limited partenership, a director or an inspector of a joint stock company, which is a project initiator, landowner or person concerned, the preceding paragraph shall also apply.

3. In cases where it is impossible to hold the meeting, to make deliberation or to make decision on account of the want of a quorum of members because of one of the members coming under the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the vacancy shall be filled up temporarily by reserve members in the order of their assumption of office.

(Scope of Decision)
Article 43. The decision of the Expropriation Council shall be limited within the extent of the application which is made by the project initiator, the land owner or the person concerned.

(Expert Witness)
Article 44. When the Expropriation Council deems it necessary, it may appoint an expert witness and may hear his opinion.

2. The Article 42 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the expert witness referred to in the preceding paragraph.

(Hearing of Opinion and Expression)
Article 45. When the Expropriation Council deems it necessary, it may call to hear the opinion of the project initiator or the land owner or the person concerned.

2. When the Expropriation Council deems it necessary to determine the facts, it may call otherpersons than those provided for in the preceding paragraph for hearing.

(Written Decision)
Article 46. The decision shall be made in writing, and reasons shall be included and the chairman shall affix his signature and seal thereon.

2. Copies of the written decision shall bear the seal of the Expropriation Council.

(Rights of Expert Witness, etc.)
Article 47. A member, reserve member, expert witness and other summoned witness may be granted allowances in accordance with the provisions of regulations.

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Chapter VI Compensation for Losses

(Compensation for Losses, Principle of Individual Payment)
Article 48. The compensation for losses of the landowner and the person concerned shall be made by the project initiator.

2. The compensation for losses shall be made individually. However, the same shall not apply in case it is difficult to individually estimate the compensation amounts.

(Compensation Amounts)
Article 49. Compensation for the land to be used shall be made at a fair value taking into consideration the market price, etc. of the land or similar land in the vicinity thereof.

(Compensation for Remainder of Land)
Article 50. In cases where a block of land is partially expropriated or used, if it results in decrease of the value of the remainder of land or in other losses concerning the remainder of land, such losses shall be compensated.

(Demand for Expropriation of Remainder of Land)
Article 51. In case the remainder of land cannot be utilized for the original purpose by the partial expropriation of a block of land, the landowner may demand the whole expropriation of his land.

(Compensation for Removal Expenses and Demand for Expropriation of Articles)
Article 52. In case there are any articles on the land to be expropriated or used, they may be removed by compensating the removal expenses. In this case, if the articles are to be separated and they cannot be used for the original purpose unless they are moved en bloc, the owner of the articles may demand the removal expenses of all the articles.

2. In the case of the preceding paragraph, if the articles cannot be used for the original purpose due to their removal, the owner of the articles may demand the expropriation thereof.

(Demand of Project Initiator for Expropriation of Articles)
Article 53. If the removal expenses of the preceding Article exceed the appropriate value of the articles to be removed, the project initiator may demand the expropriation of the articles.

(Compensation for Construction Expenses)
Article 54. In case, by expropriation or use of land, it becomes necessary to newly build, rebuild, extend or repair the passage, ditch, fence, railing or other structures on the remainder of land, the expenses required therefor shall be compensated.

(Compensation for Ordinary Losses)
Article 55. In addition to the compensation for losses prescribed in the preceding several Articles, compensation for ordinary losses caused by the expropriation of land shall be made to the landowner or person concerned.

(Demand for Expropriation in lieu of Use of Land)
Article 56. In the case of using land, the landowner may, if the period of the use of the land exceeds three years, if the shape or quality of the land is changed by the use of the land, or if there are any buildings belonging to the landowner on the land to be used, demand the expropriation of such land. However, the same shall not apply in case the use of aerial space or underground causes no hindrance to the ordinary use of the land.

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(Losses not to be Compensated)
Article 57. Any landowner or the person concerned who changed the shape or quality of land or made the construction, reconstruction, extention or major repair of structures or added or increased articles without the approval of the Government after the public notice or the notification of the Chief Executive as provided for in Article 21, may not demand the compensation for losses caused by the above mentioned actions.

(Compensation for Losses Caused by Survey and Others)
Article 58. When a survey, inspection or investigation is made by entering into the land in accordance with the provisions of Article 11 and Article 23 and losses are caused thereby, the project initiator shall compensate for the losses.

(Compensation for Losses by Termination, Alteration and Others of Project)
Article 59. After the public notice or the notification of the Chief Executive under the provision of Article 21, if the landowner or the person concerned sustains a loss by the termination or alteration of the project, the project initiator shall compensate for such loss.

(Decision of the Chief Executive)
Article 60. When a mutual agreement under the preceding two paragraphs fails to be reached, the decision by the Chief Executive may be requested. In this case, the provisions of Articles 34, 43 and 47 inclusive shall apply mutatis mutandis.

Chapter VII Effectiveness of Expropriation

(Payment, Deposit, etc. of Compensation Money)
Article 61. The project initiator shall, by the time of the expropriation or use, make payment of the compensation money.

2. The compensation money may be placed on deposit in the cases enumerated below:

(1) In cases where the person who is to receive the compensation money refuses to receive it and in other cases where it is impossible for him to receive the compensation money;

(2) In cases where the project initiator fails without fault on his part to ascertain the person who is to receive the compensation money;

(3) In cases where the project initiator is dissatisfied with the award of arbitration made by the Expropriation Council concerning the amount of the compensation money; however, the project initiator shall pay the amount of money on his estimation if demanded by the person who is to receive the compensation money;

(4) In case where the project initiator has been prohibited to pay the compensation money because of attachment or provisional attachment.

(Delivery of Land or Article or Removal of Article)
Article 62. The landowner or the person concerned shall deliver the land or article or remove the article by the time of the expropriation or use.
However, in the following cases, upon request by the project initiator, the mayor of the city, town or village shall deliver the land or article or remove the article in place of the landowner or the person concerned:

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(1) In cases where the landowner or the person concerned cannot deliver the land or article or remove the article;

(2) In case the project initiator without fault on his part cannot ascertain the landowner or the person concerned.

(Lapse of Arbitration)
Article 63. In case the project initiator fails, by the time of the expropriation or use, to make payment or deposit of the compensation money, the arbitration made by the Expropriation Council shall lose its effect. However, the same shall not interfere with the demand of the landowner or the person concerned for the compensation for losses.

(Acquisition, Extinction and Restriction of Rights)
Article 64. In case some land or article is expropriated, the project initiator shall, at the time of such expropriation, acquire the propriatary right; and other rights shall be extinguished.

2. In case some land is used, the project initiator shall, at the time of such use , acquire the right therefor; and other rights shall not be exercised during the time of such use. However, this shall not apply to a right which does not prevent the land for being used.

(Removal of Risk Bearing)
Article 65. In case the land or article to be expropriated or used is lost or destroyed after the arbitration is made by the Expropriation Council, by a cause not attributable to the responsibility of the landowner or the person concerned, the loss caused by such disappearance or destruction shall be borne by the project initiator.

(Real Right Granted by Way of Security and Compensation Money)
Article 66. The preferential right, pledge or mortgage may be exercised even over the compensation money to be received by debtor as a result of expropriation or use of such subject-matter; provided that attachment shall be made prior to the payment or delivery thereof.

(Purchase Right)
Article 67. In case the whole or a part of the land expropriated becomes unnecessary within twenty years after the time of the expropriation due to termination or alteration of the project or by some other causes, the person who was the landowner or his general successor may purphase the land by offering the amount equivalent to the compensation money. However, the remainder of land expropriated under the provisions of Article 51 shall not be purchased unless such part of the land expropriated has become unnecessary.

2. In the case of the preceding paragraph, the purchase can be set up against a third person.

3. If the expropriated land is used for other projects as approved by the Chief Executive within the period under paragraph 1, the said land shall not be deemed to have become into disuse.

(Notification or Public Notice for Holder of Purchase Right and Extinction of Purchase Right)
Article 68. In case there is some land which has become unnecessary or has not been furnished for use under the provision of the preceding Article, the project initiator shall inform the person who was the landowner or his general successor to that effect. However, if the project initiator cannot inform the said person without fault on his part, he shall give a public notice for at least three times.

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2. If the person who was the landowner or his general successor fails to file a notice of purchase within two months from the day of his receipt of information or six months from the day of the third public notice under the provisions of the preceding paragraph, he shall lose his purchase right.

Chapter VIII Bearing of Expenses

(Bearing of Proceeding and Obligation Performing Expenses)
Article 69. The expenses required by the project initiator, the landowner and the person concerned for taking such proceeding or other actions or for performing such obligations as prescribed by this Act or provisions issued thereunder shall be borne by the respective persons.

(Bearing of Expenses of Expropriation Council)
Article 70. The expenses required for the Expropriation Council shall be borne by the Government excepting for the cases for which regulations designate the person by whom expenditures will be borne. The same shall also apply to the expenses required for the case of Article 60.

2. In the case where the decision of the Expropriation Council is revoked in accordance with the provision of Article 73, the expenses required for another meeting shall not be borne by the project initiator, the landowner or the person concerned.

(Bearing of Expenses Required for Execution by Proxy)
Article 71. If the Chief Executive executes a duty in place of the persons responsible therefor or appoints other persons to execute the duty in accordance with the provision of Paragraph 1, of Article 74, the expenses required therefor shall be borne by the Government.

2. The Government may collect the expenses as mentioned in the preceding paragraph from the responsible person or persons respectively; provided the compensation money to be received by such person or persons may cover such expenses.

(Bearing of Expenses Required for Execution by Proxy for Delivery of Land or Article)
Article 72. The expenses to be borne by the landowner or the person concerned, in the case of the provise to Article 62, shall be borne by the city, town or village.

2. In the case of the preceding paragraph, the provision of the preceding Article, Paragraph 2, shall apply mutatis mutandis.

Chapter IX Supervision, Compulsion and Penal Provisions

(Revocation of Decision)
Article 73. The Chief Executive may revoke the decision which was made by the expropriation Council in excess of its own authority or in violation of this Act or provisions issued thereunder.

(Execution by Proxy and Compulsion in Person)
Article 74. If the person responsible fails to perform his duties as provided for in this Act or the provisions issued thereunder or if there is no prospect that his performance is terminated within a certain period of time, the Chief Executive may perform them himself or appoint other persons to perform them.

2. If the person responsible fails to perform his duties as provided for in this Act or the provisions issued thereunder and the cases therefor connot be governed by the provision of the preceding

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paragraph, the Chief Executive may personally force the person responsible for the performance of his duties.

(Collection of Expenses to be borne by Private Individual)
Article 75. If a private individual fails to pay the expenses to be borne by him according to the valuation of the preceding Chapter, the Government may collect them following the disposition thereof for the recovery of taxes in arrears.

2. The Government shall have its preferential right ensuing the Government taxes with respect to the expenses of the preceding paragraph.

(Penal Provision)
Article 76. A person who entered the land or removed obstacles without obtaining permission of the mayor of the city, town or village or of the Chief Executive in the cases of Article 11 or Article 13 shall be punished with a fine or a minor fine not exceeding two thousand yen (¥2,000).

(Do.)
Article 77. In the case where a person who knows of the public notice or notification made by the Chief Executive in accordance with the provision of Article 21 and violates the provisions of Article 22, he shall be punished with a fine or a minor fine not exceeding ¥4,000.

(Do.)
Article 78. In the case where a person who was summoned to the Expropriation Council as appraiser made a false statement, he shall be punished with a penal servitude not in excess of two years.

(Do.)
Article 79. In case a person refuses to be an appraiser without due reason or in case an appraiser has refused to make an appraisal without due reason, such person shall be liable to a non-penal fine not exceeding ¥2,000.

(Do.)
Article 80. In the case where an appraiser or a person who was summoned in accordance with the provision of Paragraph 2, of Article 45 or Article 60 fails to attend without due reason, he shall be liable to a non-penal fine not exceeding ¥1,000.

(Procedure for Imposition of Non-Penal Fine)
Article 81. The provisions of Article 206 to 208 inclusive of the Law Concerning Procedures of Non-Contentious Matters (Law No. 14 of 1898) shall apply mutatis mutandis to non-penal fines under the preceding two Articles.

Chapter X Appeal and Suit

Article 82. Any person who is dissatisfied with the recognition of the project made by the Chief Executive may appeal to the Circuit Court.

2. Any person who is dissatisfied with the decision made by the Expropriation Council may appeal to the Circuit Court.

3. The appeal and suit under the provisions of the preceding two paragraph shall not be made after three weeks elapse from the day of issuance of public notice or of reception of delivery of a copy of the written decision in pursuance of the provision of Article 16.

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4. When the appeal under the provisions of paragraph 1 and Paragraph 2 is made, the Court shall announce its findings within thirty days from the day on which the appeal was made.

Date Passed: 13 November 1952
Date Signed: 18 December 1952
Date Effective: 22 December 1952

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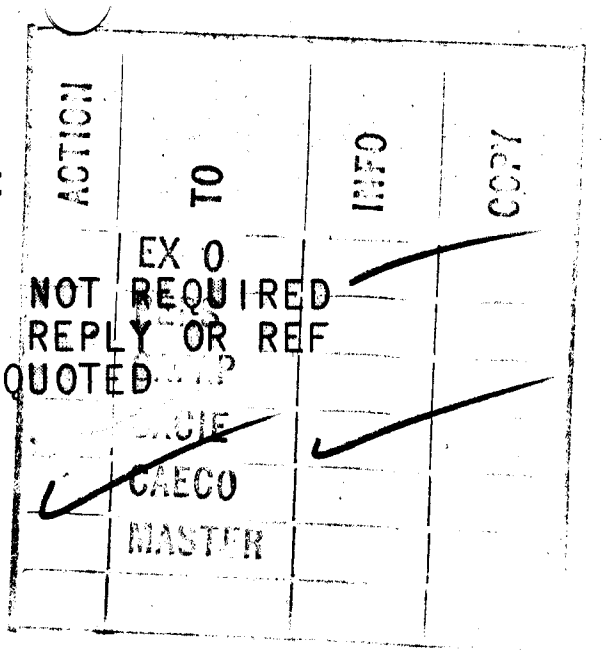
MESSAGE

RESTRICTED
SECURITY INFORMATION
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
STAFF COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE



RESTRICTED
PRIORITY (INFO
ADDEES DEFERRED)

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FROM: CINCFE TOKYO JAPAN

TO: DEPTAR WASH DC

INFO: CGRYCOM OKINAWA RI

NR: CX 60308 180519Z DEC 52

This msg in 6 parts. Subj is reimb of resettlement expenses of Ryukyuans.

Part 1. In connection with authorized Okinawa const program, it is continuously nec to remove and resettle families and their homes. Indiv so affected are subj to many problems and deprivations, especially farm workers because of the scarcity of arable land and the almost total absence of any real estate market. In areas of resettlement these hardships are generally aggravated by the necessity to seek new means of livelihood. Movement of houses, household goods and massive underground burial tombs is causing considerable fin distress to indiv affected and is arousing considerable criticism of the curr policy.

Part 2. Until the present time, it has been the policy of USCAR to attempt to mitigate to some degree the hardships caused by these moves by making a pmt of $100 from counterpart funds to each family affected for the purpose of defraying moving expenses. However, these funds are rapidly being depleted.

Part 3. It is contemplated now that some 1,200 families and aprx 1000 tombs will have to be moved from areas in which future const will be performed.

Part 4. It is est that aprx $250,000 should be paid to the indiv who will be affected in the future. To date, no funds for the acquisition of land on Okinawa have been aprop. Attempts to negotiate leases have met with only limited success. Many owners are refusing to sign agreements chiefly because of the low rental sums offered. In order to minimize friction between the Ryukyuans and the mil, which has been increasing since the ratification of the Japanese peace treaty, it is recm that funds be made aval to cont pmt for expenses, losses and damages incurred

DA IN 218795 (18 Dec 52)

319-00062-00014-003-463 沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

MESSAGE

RESTRICTED
SECURITY INFORMATION
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
STAFF COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE

because of the acquisition of land and resultant removal actions.

Part 5. Rqst that $250,000 be made aval to this Command for the purpose outlined above. If no money can be made aval for this purpose it is rqst that this Hq be authorized to utilize 1952 MCA funds curr aval.

Part 6. Further rqst expeditious reply to tech channel corr submitted to OCE on 2 Dec 52, rqst info as to whether or not the provisions of Pub Laws 155 and 534 which pertain to reimb to owners and tenants of land acquired pursuant to the provisions of these acts are applicable within the FEC.

ACTION: CAMG

INFO: COMPT, JAG, ENG

DA IN 218795 (18 DEC 52) waf/6

OCS FORM 1 AUG. 51 375-1 REPLACES OCS FORM 375-1, 1 MAR 51, WHICH MAY BE USED.

RESTRICTED

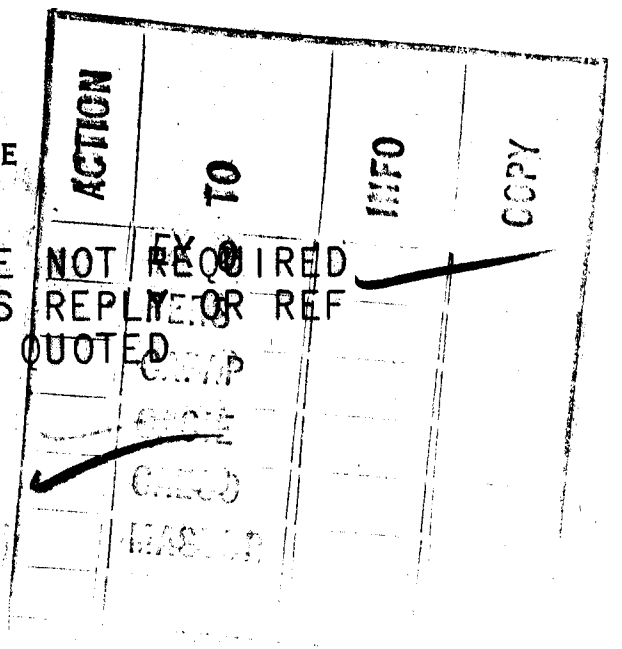
319-00062-00014-003-464
沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

MESSAGE

RESTRICTED
SECURITY INFORMATION

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
STAFF COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE



RESTRICTED
PRIORITY (INFO
ADDEES DEFERRED)

PARAPHRASE NOT REQUIRED
NO UNCLASS REPLY OR REF
IF DTG IS QUOTED

FROM: CINCFE TOKYO JAPAN

TO: DEPTAR WASH DC

INFO: CGRYCOM OKINAWA RI

NR: CX 60308 180519Z DEC 52

This msg in 6 parts. Subj is reimb of resettlement expenses of Ryukyuans.

Part 1. In connection with authorized Okinawa const program, it is continuously nec to remove and resettle families and their homes. Indiv so affected are subj to many problems and deprivations, especially farm workers because of the scarcity of arable land and the almost total absence of any real estate market. In areas of resettlement these hardships are generally aggravated by the necessity to seek new means of livelihood. Movement of houses, household goods and massive underground burial tombs is causing considerable fin distress to indiv affected and is arousing considerable criticism of the curr policy.

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OCS FORM 375-1 1 AUG. 51 REPLACES OCS FORM 375-1, 1 MAR 51, WHICH MAY BE USED.

RESTRICTED

319-00062-00014-003-465 沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

MESSAGE

RESTRICTED
SECURITY INFORMATION
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
STAFF COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE

because of the acquisition of land and resultant removal actions.

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Part 6. Further rqst expeditious reply to tech channel corr submitted to OCE on 2 Dec 52, rqst info as to whether or not the provisions of Pub Laws 155 and 534 which pertain to reimb to owners and tenants of land acquired pursuant to the provisions of these acts are applicable within the FEC.

ACTION: CAMG
INFO: COMPT, JAG, ENG

added Dist requested by G-4 on 19 Dec 52

DA IN 218795 (18 DEC 52) waf/6

OCS FORM 375-1 1 AUG. 51 REPLACES OCS FORM 375-1, 1 MAR 51, WHICH MAY BE USED.

RESTRICTED

319-00062-00014-003-466 沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

SECURITY INFORMATION
CONFIDENTIAL

D R A F T DISPOSITION FORM

Subject: CX 60308 (DA IN 218795, 18 Dec) Reimbursement of Resettlement Expenses of Ryukyuans

Comment # 1
Maj Levy/73203

TO: COMPT From: CAMG DATE: 19 Dec 52
THRU: JAG

1. CINCFE message, subject as above, outlines difficulties being experienced in effecting the resettlement of residents of Okinawa necessitated by development of the authorized Military Construction Program on Okinawa. (JAG and Comptroller were

Add to para 3.

For all practical purposes, so far as the use of counterpart funds for this purpose are concerned, the action of BOB eliminates this source of funds in the future. This statement is made in light of the provisions of the JCS directive setting up priorities/ for the use of counterpart funds.

determination of the applicability of Public Laws 155 and 534 to the Far East Command.

5. Opinions are requested with respect to the following questions:

a. Is it permissable under terms of the applicable JCS directive to use counterpart funds for resettlement purposes?

b. Are MCA funds available or authorized for the purposes requested?

c. If MCA funds are available for this purpose, can the counterpart fund be reimbursed/for past resettlement expenditures from these funds

SECURITY INFORMATION
CONFIDENTIAL

Incl #1
w/allied papers

319-00062-00014-003-467 沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

SECURITY INFORMATION
CONFIDENTIAL

d. Are ~~the~~ provision of ~~PL~~ Publichaws 155 and ~~154~~ 534 applicable to the FEC?

ROBERT W. KING
Lt Colonel, Infantry
Actg Chief, Economics Division

M/R:

Coordination: Lt Col Meek, G4 Facilities Branch 3B-520, X-78024) *
Mr K E Turner, G4, Log. Services Br, 3B-547, X-75960)

(coordinated reference
* (matter for Comptroller to
(decide.

References: CX 60308 (DA IN 218795, 18 Dec 52)

DA 926793, 18 Dec

Numbered Routing or Suspense slips:

None

Brief resume:

a. CINCFE msg DA IN 218795, states that counterpart funds are being used to reimburse Ryukyuans required to move as result of authorized Okinawa Construction Program. Message states that counterpart funds in amount of $100 per family are being given, however, counterpart funds were being depleted. Since considerable amount of money will still be required to continue project, authority was asked to authorize use of $250,000 of 1952 MCA funds for this purpose. CINCFE also asks reply to letter to O/C Engrs. [redacted]

b. DA 926793 was interim reply

c. Persons mentioned in "Coordination" consulted reference matter for G-4 or for Army Comptroller to render decision on. Both felt it should be Army Comptroller.

d. This DF requests an opinion of JAG and Comptroller on what should be done by CINCFE.

SECURITY INFORMATION
CONFIDENTIAL

沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

Please return
to Maj. Levy

Department of the Army
Staff Communications Office

M E S S A G E

RESTRICTED
PRIORITY (INFO
ADDEES DEFERRED)

PARAPHRASE NOT REQUIRED
NO UNCLASS REPLY OR REF
IF DTG IS QUOTED

FROM: CINCFE TOKYO JAPAN

TO: DEPTAR WASH DC

INFO: CGRYCOM OKINAWA RI

NR: CX 60308 180519Z DEC 52

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319-00062-00014-003-469 沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

M E S S A G E

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ACTION: CAMG

INFO: COMPT, JAG, ENG

added distr requested by G-4 on 19 Dec 52

DA IN 218795 (18 DEC 52) waf/6

319-00062-00014-003-470 沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

(Resettlement) 1st Ind
601.1 Ryukyu Islands - ENGLO
(ENRE 601.1)
SUBJECT: Reimbursement of Owners and Tenants for Expenses, Losses and Damages Incurred in Moving Because of Acquisition of Land Pursuant to Public Law 155 - 82nd Congress

DA, OCofEngrs, Washington 25, D. C. 16 Dec 1952

TO: Headquarters, United States Army Forces, Far East
Office of the Engineer, APO 343

In response to request contained in paragraph 7 of basic letter this is to advise that the provisions of Section 501(b), Public Law 155, 82nd Congress and Section 401(b), Public Law 534, 82nd Congress, do not have application to owners and tenants of interests in land acquired by the United States in the Ryukyu Islands.

FOR THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS:

GEORGE F. MEIER
Chief, Real Estate Divisions

obtained from
Mr J.C. Robinson on 23 Dec 52
OCE
Acquisition Div., Real Estate
Bldg T-7
X 71491

Copy

319-00062-00014-003-471
沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, FAR EAST
Office of the Engineer
APO 343

2 Dec 52
(Undated)

ENRE 601.1

SUBJECT: Reimbursement of Owners and Tenants for Expenses, Losses and Damages Incurred in Moving Because of Acquisition of Land Pursuant to Public Law 155 - 82nd Congress

TO: Chief of Engineers
Department of the Army
Washington 25, D. C.

1. References: A. JC/S Directive 1231/14, dated 4 October 1950, subject: Directive for U. S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands.

b. Radio, JCS 921960, 25 October 52.

c. Radio, DEPTAR, DA 920957, 15 October 52.

d. Letter, OCE to Division and District Engineer, ENGLG 601.1 (11 Mar 52), OCE, DEPTAR, dated 11 March 1952, subject: Reimbursement of owners and Tenants for Expenses, Losses and Damages Incurred in Moving Because of Acquisition of Land Pursuant to Public Law 155 - 82nd Congress, and letters amendatory thereto.

2. Lands presently being acquired in the Ryukyu Islands for the Armed Forces, are taken by requisitions placed by the Deputy Governor with the Government of the Ryukyu Islands.

3. Resettlement of land owners previously accomplished by GARIOA funds, will be terminated by the Deputy Governor.

4. Previous MCA budget estimates did not include reimbursement for removal expenses of land owners under reference number 1d. A request to pay removal expenses from FY 52 and FY 53, MCA funds, would probably result in the elimination of certain planned projects.

5. It would appear that Public Law 155 is not applicable to the Ryukyu Islands by reason of the following:

a. The Ryukyu Islands are subject to Civil Administration under the authority of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

b. Items for reimbursement, paragraph 6 of reference 1d, are impracticable in application to conditions peculiar to Okinawa.

c. Present real estate planning contemplates payment of reasonable compensation to land owners for the taking of real estate in fee or by leases. Payment of rental is required from 1 July 50, reference 1a.

C
OP Y

319-00062-00014-003-472 沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

ENRE 601.1
SUBJECT: Reimbursement of Owners and Tenants for Expenses, Losses and Damages Incurred in Moving Because of Acquisition of Land Pursuant to Public Law 155 - 82nd Congress

d. Average land ownership in Okinawa is less than one acre, and personal possessions of the individuals are primarily primitive.

7. Request is made for ruling as to whether reference 1d applies to reimbursement of land owners for moving expenses for the following dates of acquisition:

a. Actual physical removals prior to 1 July 1950.

b. Actual physical removals prior to 28 Sep 51, date of approval of Public Law 155.

c. Actual physical removals subsequent to 28 Sep 51.

8. Upon receipt of your advice, instructions for budgetary purposes of Army and Air Force funds will be transmitted to the Commanding General, Ryukyu Command.

FOR THE ENGINEER:

WILLIAM F. CASSIDY
Colonel, CE
Executive Officer

C
O
P
Y

沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

Please return ro Maj. Levy

CAMG DA WASH D C

PRIORITY

CINCFE TOKYO JAPAN

CGRYCOM OKINAWA RI

CX 60308

Restricted

FROM CAMG REF URMSG DEC CHARLIE XRAY SIX ZERO THREE ZERO EIGHT SUBJ IS REIMBURSE OF RESETTLEMENT EXPENSES OF RYUKYUANS

PROBLEM UNDER STUDY PD YOU WILL BE ADVISED

DA 926793
18 20302 Dec 52

Note: CX 60308 is DA IN 218795 (18 Dec 52) added dist requested by G-4 on 19 Dec

DIST: COMPT, JAG, ENG

1 1

Maj R M Levy, Jr.

CAMG CAECO 73203

ROBERT W. KING
Acting Chief, Economics Division,
Civil Affairs & Military Govt

沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT Reimbursement of Resettlement Expenses of Ryukyuans

CX 60308 (DA IN 218795 - 18 Dec 52)

None

CINCFE in above message states that counterpart funds are being used to reimburse Ryukyuans required to move as result of authorized Okinawa Construction Program. Message states that counterpart funds in amount of $200 per family is being given, however, counterpart funds were being depleted. Since considerable amount of money will still be required to continue project, authority was asked to authorize use of $250,000 of 1952 MCA funds for this purpose. CINCFE also asks reply to letter to O/C Engrs.

This message is interim reply.

Major R M Levy, Jr.

319-00062-00014-003-475 沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

COPY

Replaced in Jos papers in file

Subject: Application of ~~Supplemental~~ Appropriation Act of 1953 to GARIOA Funds and ROK Special Account

TO: Army Comptroller
Attn: Mr. Ed Shultz

FROM CAMG

DATE 15 Oct 52

COMMENT No. 2
Mr. Randall/76317

1. It is requested that CAMG be provided with policy guidance with respect to the use of the Counterpart Fund generated by the sale of goods procured with GARIOA funds for the Ryukyus and the special account in the Bank of Korea established by the Republic of Korea in accordance with subparagraph 7C of Article 3 of the Agreement on Economic Coordination between the Republic of Korea and the United States.

2. In this respect reference is made to paragraph 2, Comment No. 1, of disposition form to Chief, Civil Affairs and Military Government, from the Judge Advocate General

FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS AND MILITARY GOVERNMENT:

2 Incls/n/c

T. R. C. KING
Lt. Col., Armd
Executive Officer

COPY

319-00062-00014-003-476

沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

COPY

Subject: Application of Supplemental Appropriation Act of 1953 to GARIOA Funds and ROK Special Account

JAGA 1952/8122

To: Chief, CAMG FROM JAG 14 Oct 52 Lt Westfall/71944

1. Reference is made to the informal request of a representative of your office (Mr. Randall, Ext. 76317) for an opinion as to whether Section 1415 of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1953 (Pub. Law 547, 82d Cong.) applies to (a) counterpart funds generated by the sale of goods procured with GARIOA funds for the Ryukyus and (b) the special account in the Bank of Korea established by the Republic of Korea in accordance with supparagraph 7C of Article 3 of the Agreement on Economic Coordination between the Republic of Korea and the United States, Acting as Unified Command under the Resolutions of the UN, signed 24 May 52 (26 Dept. State Bul. 943, 945 (1952)).

2. It is the opinion of this office that the provision contained in the mentioned section 1415 that foreign credits owed to or owned by the United States will not be available for expenditure by agencies of the United States after 30 June 1953, except as may be provided for annually in appropriation acts is applicable to funds described in subparagraph 1(a) above, and is inapplicable to the funds described in subpara 1 (b) above. Inasmuch as a question relating to the expenditure of public funds is involved, a definitive opinion with reference thereto may be rendered only by the accounting officers of the Government.

FOR THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL:

/s/
ROBERT H. McCAW
Col JAGC
Chief, Military Affairs Div

2 Incls
1. BOB Bul. No. 53-6 12 Sep 52
2. Pub Law 547, 82d Cong

COPY

319-00062-00014-003-477 沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

COPY

This is returned in the papers

Subject: Application of Supplemental Appropriation Act of 1953 to GARIOA Funds and ROK Special Account

TO: Army Comptroller FROM CAMG DATE 15 Oct 52 COMMENT No. 2
Attn: Mr. Ed Shultz Mr. Randall/76317

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FOR THE CHIEF, CIVIL AFFAIRS AND MILITARY GOVERNMENT:

2 Incls/n/c

T. R. C. KING
Lt. Col., Armd
Executive Officer

COPY

319-00062-00014-003-478 沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

COPY

Subject: Application of Supplemental Appropriation Act of 1953 to GARIOA Funds and ROK Special Account

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FOR THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL:

/s/
ROBERT H. McCAW
Col JAGC
Chief, Military Affairs Div

2 Incls
1. BOB Bul. No. 53-6 12 Sep 52
2. Pub Law 547, 82d Cong

COPY

319-00062-00014-003-479 沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

Mr. Wood

SECURITY INFORMATION
CONFIDENTIAL

Ryukyus - Land Acquisition

JAGA 1952/329

SUBJECT: Purchase of Land in the Ryukyu Islands

TO: Chief, Office of Civil Affairs and Military Government

FROM: The Judge Advocate General

DATE: 2 June 1952

COMMENT NO. 2 Lt Westfall/71944

Your questions are answered, seriatim, as follows:

a. This office is not aware of specific statutory authorization for the expenditure of appropriated funds for the purchase of land in the Ryukyus, and in the absence of such authorization such expenditure may not legally be undertaken. Counterpart funds generated by the sale of goods procured with GARIOA funds for the Ryukyus may be used to purchase such land.

b. The coming into force of the Treaty of Peace with Japan has not affected the conclusions concerning the acquisition of land in the Ryukyus previously expressed to you in opinions dated 19 May 1952 (JAGA 1950/262) and 27 December 1951 (JAGA 1951/7909). Such land may accordingly be secured by condemnation proceedings instituted by the Ryukyuan Government in its courts. Land thus condemned may thereafter be purchased by the Department of the Army. It appears that paragraph 6, JCS 1231/14, dated 4 October 1950, as changed, Confidential, vests final authority to adjudicate in such condemnation proceedings in such court of last resort as may have been established pursuant thereto, subject to review by the Governor of the Ryukyu Islands, as provided therein. It is noted, however, that revision of the mentioned directive is contemplated. The inclusion in such revision of provisions for condemnation proceedings before any judicial tribunal deemed appropriate would be legally unobjectionable, and such judgments would appear not to be subject to review by courts of the United States.

c. No consideration has been given to the relative desirability of the permanent as against the temporary acquisition of land in the Ryukyus, as that matter presents considerations of policy not within the purview of this office.

FOR THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL:

/s/
TOM H. BARRATT
Colonel, JAGC
Chief, Military Affairs Division

SECURITY INFORMATION
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319-00062-00014-003-481
沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

319-00062-00014-003-482

沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

CONFIDENTIAL
SECURITY INFORMATION

Subject:

Purchase of Land in the Ryukyu Islands

TO The Judge Advocate General
Attn: Military Affairs Division

FROM Office of Civil Affairs and Military Govt

DATE: 14 May 1952

COMMENT No. 1
Lt Col R.W. King/ 76652

1. The Office of Civil Affairs and Military Government is presently considering the revision of JCS 1231/14, dated 4 October 1950.

2. In connection with the preparation of JCS 1231/14 the Judge Advocate General's office expressed the opinion that the purchase of land in the Ryukyu Islands with yen counterpart funds, with title to such land resting with the United States, would be a legal transaction. Since that time the Japanese peace treaty has become effective. Under terms of that treaty Japan does not renounce sovereignty over the Ryukyu Islands. However, under provision of Article 3 of this treaty the United States is authorized to exercise certain authority over these islands.

3. In light of the changed conditions your views are requested on the following:

a. Has the Department of Defense or any of the Armed Services or their agents (CINCFE or CG RYCOM) authority to secure for the United States title to land in the Ryukyu Islands, through purchase either with appropriated funds or with counterpart funds generated by the sale of goods procured with GARIOA funds?

b. Should legal authority exist under any condition set forth above, and the owner of the land refuses to sell for any reason, does legal authority exist to procure the land through condemnation proceedings? If such legal authority exists, by what tribunals should proceedings be conducted? What tribunal has final authority to adjudicate?

/s/ A. L. HAMBLEN
Brigadier General, GS
Chief, Civil Affairs
and Military Government

CONFIDENTIAL
SECURITY INFORMATION

319-00062-00014-003-483
沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

RESTRICTED

SECURITY INFORMATION

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
STAFF COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE

MESSAGE

ACTION	TO	INFO	COPY
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RESTRICTED
PRIORITY (INFO ADDEES DEFERRED)

PARAPHRASE NOT REQUIRED
NO UNCLASS REPLY OR REF IF DTG IS QUOTED

FROM: CINCFE TOKYO JAPAN

TO: DEPTAR WASH DC

INFO: CGRYCOM OKINAWA RI

NR: CX 60308

180519Z DEC 52

This msg in 6 parts. Subj is reimb of resettlement expenses of Ryukyuans.

Part 1. In connection with authorized Okinawa const program, it is continuously nec to remove and resettle families and their homes. Indiv so affected are subj to many problems and deprivations, especially farm workers because of the scarcity of arable land and the almost total absence of any real estate market. In areas of resettlement these hardships are generally aggravated by the necessity to seek new means of livelihood. Movement of houses, household goods and massive underground burial tombs is causing considerable fin distress to indiv affected and is arousing considerable criticism of the curr policy.

Part 2. Until the present time, it has been the policy of USCAR to attempt to mitigate to some degree the hardships caused by these moves by making a pmt of $100 from counterpart funds to each family affected for the purpose of defraying moving expenses. However, these funds are rapidly being depleted.

Part 3. It is contemplated now that some 1,200 families and aprx 1000 tombs will have to be moved from areas in which future const will be performed.

Part 4. It is est that aprx $250,000 should be paid to the indiv who will be affected in the future. To date, no funds for the acquisition of land on Okinawa have been aprop. Attempts to negotiate leases have met with only limited success. Many owners are refusing to sign agreements chiefly because of the low rental sums offered. In order to minimize friction between the Ryukyuans and the mil, which has been increasing since the ratification of the Japanese peace treaty, it is recm that funds be made aval to cont pmt for expenses, losses and damages incurred

DA IN 218795 (18 Dec 52)

OCS FORM 375-1 1 AUG. 51 REPLACES OCS FORM 375-1, 1 MAR 51, WHICH MAY BE USED.

RESTRICTED

319-00062-00014-003-484 沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

MESSAGE

RESTRICTED
SECURITY INFORMATION

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
STAFF COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE

because of the acquisition of land and resultant removal actions.

Part 5. Rqst that $250,000 be made aval to this Command for the purpose outlined above. If no money can be made aval for this purpose it is rqst that this Hq be authorized to utilize 1952 MCA funds curr aval.

Part 6. Further rqst expeditious reply to tech channel corr submitted to OCE on 2 Dec 52, rqst info as to whether or not the provisions of Pub Laws 155 and 534 which pertain to reimb to owners and tenants of land acquired pursuant to the provisions of these acts are applicable within the FEC.

Interim Reply
DA 926793, 18 Dec

ACTION: CAMG added Distr requested for G-4 on 19 Dec 52 RMR

INFO: COMPT, JAG, ENG

DA IN 218795 (18 DEC 52) waf/6

OCS FORM 1 AUG. 51 375-1 REPLACES OCS FORM 375-1, 1 MAR 51, WHICH MAY BE USED.

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Major Levy/73203/mm
4 Dec 52

D R A F T M E S S A G E

TO CINCFE TOKYO JAPAN

INFO DEPUTY GOVERNOR RI

From CAMG. Subj is Land Rental, Ryukyus Islands

1. Informal information received here indicates that Ryukyuans are slow to agree to participate in Land Rental Program that has been initiated by Civil Administration.

2. Request information concerning current status of this program and appraisal of its success.

3. If it becomes necessary or desirable to give consideration to alternative plan for payment of land rentals, suggest attention be given to report of Military Land Rental in Japan, which provides formulae for land rental, as summarized in Daily Okinawan Press Summary, compiled by CIE, USCAR, dated 16 Oct 52.

4. Request your comments.

ROBERT W. KING
Lt Col, Infantry
Acting Chief, Economics Div

M/R: (see attached sheet)

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DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

MEMO FOR RECORD

Subject: Land Rental, Ryukyus Islands

COORDINATION: CACIE (CAMO) concurred in by Col Outsen (X 72984)

REFERENCES: Extract from Daily Okinawan Press Summary, CIE, USCAR, dated 16 October 1952 (Under Title of "Military Land Rental in Japan") Article is quoted in section of MR titled "Brief Resume".

Numbered Routing or Suspense Slips:

None

Brief Resume, Including origin of action, Progress, and Follow-up or Planned Action:

a. This action has been originated by CAECO, CAMO, as a result of informal information received from a member of the USCAR Staff (Finance Director - Mr. Stuart Baron) on his recent trip to Washington D. C. Message is self explanatory and requests status of Land Rental Program in the Ryukyus Islands and offers an alternate solution to the problem for comment and consideration.

b. Article referred to above is quoted:

"According to a recent issue of the ASAHI SHIMBUN, the Japanese Government has devised a new formula for payment of rental on private real estate which will be used by American troops in accordance with Administrative Agreements. The new rates will be retroactive to 29 July 1952, i.e. 90 days after effectuation of the Peace Treaty. The formula is as follows:

"1. On residential land in urban areas, amount equal to fixed assets tax plus 5% of value registered for payment of this tax.

"2. On residential, forest and range land in rural areas, amount equal to fixed assets tax plus 4% of value registered for payment of this tax.

"3. On cultivated farmland, 80% of average value of crop on such land over past four year period.

"In general, rental on category 1 will equal 6.6% of registered value of land, and category 2 will equal 5.6%."

Signature

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DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

Public Law 155 - 82d Congress
Chapter 434 - 1st Session
H. R. 4914

AN ACT

To authorize certain construction at military and naval installations, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I

SEC. 101. The Secretary of the Army, under the direction of the Secretary of Defense, is hereby authorized to establish or develop military installations and facilities by the construction, conversion, installation, or equipment of temporary or permanent public works, including buildings, facilities, appurtenances, and utilities, as follows:

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

FIELD FORCE FACILITIES

(First Army Area)

Fort Devens, Massachusetts: Training facilities and utilities, $520,200.

Fort Dix, New Jersey: Troop housing and supporting facilities, hospital, training facilities, land acquisition, and utilities, $29,951,630.

Camp Edwards, Massachusetts: Training facilities, $591,500.

Fort Jay, New York: Storage facilities and utilities, $867,000.

Camp Kilmer, New Jersey: Troop housing and supporting facilities, training facilities, land acquisition, and utilities, $6,261,520.

Pine Camp, New York: Training facilities, $693,500.

Camp Wellfleet, Massachusetts: Training facilities and land acquisition, $941,800.

(Second Army Area)

Bethany Beach, Delaware: Troop supporting facilities and utilities, $805,450.

Camp Breckinridge, Kentucky: Storage and training facilities, $379,650.

Fort Campbell, Kentucky: Troop housing and supporting facilities, training facilities, and utilities, $31,914,000.

A. P. Hill Military Reservation, Virginia: Training facilities, $411,000.

Fort Holabird, Maryland: Training facilities and utilities, $1,401,600.

Indiantown Gap Military Reservation, Pennsylvania: Troop supporting and training facilities, $2,152,900.

Fort Knox, Kentucky: Troop housing and supporting facilities, facilities for Army Field Forces Board, facilities for the Armored Center, training facilities, hospital, and utilities, $37,614,100.

Fort George G. Meade, Maryland: Troop housing and supporting facilities, training facilities, and utilities, $9,387,500.

Camp Pickett, Virginia: Trooping housing and supporting facilities, training facilities, and utilities, $1,083,500.

(Third Army Area)

Fort Benning, Georgia: Troop housing and supporting facilities, hospital, bridge, training facilities and utilities, $28,763,040.

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Camp Blanding, Florida: Troop supporting facilities and utilities, $5,722,700.

Fort Bragg, North Carolina: Troop housing and supporting facilities, hospital, training facilities, land acquisition, and utilities, $39,843,560.

Camp Gordon, Georgia: Troop housing and supporting facilities, training facilities, and utilities, $5,782,600.

Fort Jackson, South Carolina: Troop supporting facilities, training facilities and utilities, $1,446,480.

Camp McCain, Mississippi: Land acquisition, troop supporting facilities and utilities, $5,400,200.

Fort McClellan, Alabama: Troop housing, training facilities, Women's Army Corps Center, Chemical Corps school and supporting facilities and utilities, $23,333,250.

Camp Rucker, Alabama: Troop supporting facilities, and utilities, $1,387,380.

Camp Shelby, Mississippi: Land acquisition, troop supporting facilities and utilities, $7,355,450.

Camp Stewart, Georgia: Troop supporting facilities, and utilities, $3,712,500.

(Fourth Army Area)

Fort Bliss, Texas: Troop housing, training facilities, facilities for the Artillery School and supporting facilities, land acquisition, and utilities, $21,709,830.

Camp Bowie, Texas: Land acquisition, troop supporting facilities, and utilities, $8,382,300.

Camp Chaffee, Arkansas: Training facilities, land acquisition and utilities, $1,942,900.

Camp Gruber, Oklahoma: Land acquisition, troop supporting facilities, and utilities, $8,858,700.

Fort Hood, Texas: Troop housing and supporting facilities, training facilities, bridge, and utilities, $11,220,900.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas: Troop housing and supporting facilities, and utilities, $1,032,000.

Camp Joseph T. Robinson, Arkansas: Land acquisition, troop supporting facilities and utilities, $3,521,300.

Fort Sill, Oklahoma: Troop housing and supporting facilities, training facilities and utilities, $19,147,730.

Camp Swift, Texas: Land acquisition, troop supporting facilities and utilities, $5,831,600.

(Fifth Army Area)

Camp Atterbury, Indiana: Troop supporting facilities and utilities, $885,000.

Camp Carson, Colorado: Troop supporting facilities and utilities, $561,700.

Fort Custer, Michigan: Troop supporting facilities, training facilities and utilities, $3,082,000.

Headquarters, Fifth Army, Chicago, Illinois: Acquisition and alteration of garage building, $300,000.

Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri: Troop supporting and training facilities, and utilities, $1,976,400.

Camp Lucas, Michigan: Troop housing and supporting facilities, and utilities, $284,300.

Camp McCoy, Wisconsin: Troop supporting facilities and utilities, $1,702,100.

Fort Riley, Kansas: Troop supporting facilities, hospital, and utilities, $7,298,700.

(Sixth Army Area)

Camp Cooke, California: Troop housing and supporting facilities, training facilities, and utilities, $2,412,500.

Hanford, Washington: Troop housing, supporting facilities, and utilities, $4,017,000.

Camp Irwin, California: Troop housing and supporting facilities, training facilities, and utilities, $7,532,700.

Fort Lewis, Washington (including Yakima Training Center): Troop housing and supporting facilities, training facilities, and utilities, $36,916,200.

Fort Ord, California: Troop housing and supporting facilities, training facilities, and utilities, $29,236,400.

Presidio of San Francisco, California: Training facilities, hangar, and incinerator, $70,200.

Camp San Luis Obispo, California: Training facilities, $601,100.

Camp Stoneman, California: Laundry and dry cleaning plant, $516,000.

Camp White, Oregon: Land acquisition, troop supporting facilities, and utilities, $11,285,300.

Yuma, Arizona: Troop housing and supporting facilities, research and development facilities, and utilities, $1,796,200.

(Military Academy)

United States Military Academy, New York: Laundry building, sewage disposal plant and rehabilitation of Camp Buckner water supply system, $3,158,000.

TECHNICAL SERVICE FACILITIES

(Ordnance Corps)

Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland: Ordnance Corps operational and research and development facilities, and utilities, $9,547,000.

Anniston Ordnance Depot, Alabama: Storage and operational facilities, and utilities, $11,182,000.

Augusta Arsenal, Georgia: Operational facilities and utilities, $50,000.

Benicia Arsenal, California: Storage and operational facilities and utilities, $5,045,000.

Black Hills Ordnance Depot, South Dakota: Storage facilities, and utilities, $425,300.

Blue Grass Ordnance Depot, Kentucky: Storage, and operational facilities, and utilities, $5,427,100.

California Institute of Technology, California: Research and development facilities, acquisition of land and utilities, $1,453,030.

Detroit Arsenal, Michigan: Research and development facilities, acquisition of land and buildings, and utilities, $3,009,000.

Erie Ordnance Depot, Ohio: Storage and supporting facilities and utilities, $3,015,800.

Frankford Arsenal, Pennsylvania: Storage and supporting facilities, research and development facilities, and utilities, $3,233,700.

Letterkenny Ordnance Depot, Pennsylvania: Storage facilities, supporting facilities, land acquisition, and utilities, $11,007,300.

Milan Arsenal, Tennessee: Additional water supply facilities, $116,000.

Mount Rainier Ordnance Depot, Washington: Storage and supporting facilities, and utilities, $4,485,200.

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Muroc Air Force Base, California: Range bombing facility, $105,000.

Navajo Ordnance Depot, Arizona: Storage and supporting facilities, and utilities, $656,000.

Picatinny Arsenal, New Jersey: Research and development and operational facilities, and utilities, $926,000.

Pueblo Ordnance Depot, Colorado: Storage facilities and utilities, $4,500,000.

Raritan Arsenal, New Jersey: Storage and supporting facilities, and utilities, $3,329,000.

Ravenna Arsenal, Ohio: Ammunition maintenance building, $425,000.

Red River Arsenal, Texas: Troop housing, storage facilities, training facilities, supporting facilities, and utilities, $10,193,900.

Redstone Arsenal, Alabama: Troop housing, training facilities, research and development facilities, supporting facilities, and utilities, $15,584,000.

Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois: Research and development facilities, and utilities, $404,900.

Rossford Ordnance Depot, Ohio: Storage facilities, supporting facilities, and utilities, $8,313,533.

Savanna Ordnance Depot, Illinois: Storage facilities, supporting facilities, and utilities, $1,430,000.

Seneca Ordnance Depot, New York: Storage facilities, supporting facilities, and utilities, $619,600.

Sierra Ordnance Depot, California: Storage facilities, supporting facilities, and utilities, $1,293,000.

Sioux Ordnance Depot, Nebraska: Storage facilities, supporting facilities, and utilities, $809,100.

Springfield Armory, Massachusetts: Research and development facilities, and utilities, $310,000.

Terre Haute Ordnance Depot, Indiana: Storage facilities, supporting facilities, and utilities, $756,800.

Tooele Ordnance Depot, Utah: Storage facilities, supporting facilities, and utilities, $4,232,600.

Umatilla Ordnance Depot, Oregon: Storage facilities, supporting facilities, and utilities, $407,000.

Watervliet Arsenal, New York: Supporting facilities and utilities, $275,500.

White Sands Proving Ground, New Mexico: Research and development facilities, storage facilities, supporting facilities, and utilities, $6,893,500.

Wingate Ordnance Depot, New Mexico: Storage and supporting facilities, and utilities, $3,299,000.

(Quartermaster Corps)

Atlanta General Depot, Georgia: Storage facilities and utilities, $1,260,000.

Auburn General Depot, Washington: Storage facilities and utilities, $6,720,000.

Belle Meade General Depot, New Jersey: Storage facilities and utilities, $16,800,000.

Columbus General Depot, Ohio: Troop housing, shops, and utilities, $600,000.

Jeffersonville Quartermaster Depot, Indiana: Shops and utilities, $942,000.

Fort Lee, Virginia: Troop housing, training facilities, and utilities, $2,955,700.

Memphis General Depot, Tennessee: Storage facilities and utilities, $11,705,000.

New Cumberland General Depot, Pennsylvania: Storage facilities and utilities, $1,680,000.

Richmond Quartermaster Depot, Virginia: Storage facilities and utilities, $3,360,000.

Schenectady General Depot, New York: Storage facilities and utilities, $11,422,400.

Sharpe General Depot, California: Storage facilities, supporting facilities, and utilities, $15,411,100.

Utah General Depot, Utah: Storage facilities, and utilities, $12,229,000.

Fort Worth Quartermaster Depot, Texas: Storage facilities, supporting facilities, and utilities, $4,740,000.

(Chemical Corps)

Army Chemical Center, Maryland: Storage facilities, research and development facilities, supporting facilities, and utilities, $4,270,915.

Deseret Chemical Depot, Utah: Storage facilities, and acquisition of land, and utilities, $1,585,400.

Camp Detrick, Maryland: Troop housing, storage, research and development and supporting facilities, and utilities, $29,603,750.

Eastern Chemical Depot, Maryland: Storage facilities, and utilities, $79,500.

Midwest Chemical Depot, Arkansas: Storage facilities and utilities, $640,000.

Rocky Mountain Arsenal, Colorado: Storage and operational facilities and utilities, $600,000.

(Signal Corps "A")

Decatur Signal Depot, Illinois: Storage facilities, supporting facilities, and utilities, $3,424,000.

Lexington Signal Depot, Kentucky: Troop housing, storage facilities, supporting facilities, and utilities, $4,595,000.

Fort Monmouth, New Jersey: Troop housing, hospital, research and development laboratory, storage facilities, training facilities, supporting facilities, and utilities, $18,162,500.

Philadelphia Signal Corps Procurement and Distribution Agency: Acquisition and conversion of Pennsylvania Athletic Club, $4,000,000.

Sacramento Signal Depot, California: Storage facilities, supporting facilities, and utilities, $7,066,000.

Signal Corps Photographic Center, New York: Troop housing, storage facilities, supporting facilities, acquisition of land and buildings, and utilities, $1,034,000.

Tobyhanna Signal Depot, Pennsylvania: Completion of Signal Corps Depot, $3,872,600.

(Signal Corps "B")

Two Rock Ranch, California: Troop housing, family housing, supporting facilities, and utilities, $491,700.

Vint Hill Farms, Virginia: Warehouse and utilities, $155,000.

(Corps of Engineers)

Army Map Service, Omaha, Nebraska: Warehouse, $260,000.

Baton Rouge Engineer Depot, Louisiana: New Engineer Depot, including acquisition of land, $2,500,000.

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Fort Belvoir, Virginia: Troop housing, acquisition of land, hospital, training facilities, research and development facilities, supporting facilities, and utilities, $16,761,200.

Casad Engineer Depot, Indiana: Warehouse and supporting facilities, $2,268,000.

Granite City Engineer Depot, Illinois: Storage facilities, and utilities, $1,309,000.

Marion Engineer Depot, Ohio: Storage facilities, supporting facilities, and utilities, $2,456,000.

(Transportation Corps)

Boston Staging Area, Massachusetts: Staging area facilities, acquisition of land, and utilities, $4,181,000.

Fort Eustis, Virginia: Troop housing, training facilities, supporting facilities, acquisition of land, and utilities, $34,559,500.

Hampton Roads Staging Area, Virginia: Staging area facilities, acquisition of land, and utilities, $7,470,800.

Marietta Transportation Corps Depot, Pennsylvania: Storage facilities, supporting facilities, acquisition of land, and utilities, $3,010,200.

Oakland Army Base, California: Troop housing, and utilities, $1,814,500.

Fort Story, Virginia: Training facilities and utilities, $2,344,900.

Wilmington Ammunition Loading Point, North Carolina: Ammunition loading terminal, including acquisition of land, $22,805,000.

(Adjutant General Corps)

St. Louis, Missouri: Military Personnel Records Center, including acquisition of land, $22,700,000.

(Army Medical Service)

Army Medical Center, District of Columbia and Maryland: Supporting facilities, and utilities, $890,800.

Brooke Army Medical Center, Texas: Supporting facilities, and utilities, $602,000.

Fitzsimons Army Hospital, Colorado: Hospital ward and utilities, $474,000.

Madigan Army Hospital, Washington: Troop housing and utilities, $1,875,000.

(General)

Depot facilities, Continental United States: Storage, administrative, shop operational and supporting facilities, and utilities: *Provided*, That prior to the acquisition of lands and the construction of facilities under this authority the Secretary of the Army shall come into agreement with the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives with respect to the acquisition of such lands and the construction of such facilities, $50,000,000.

Various locations: For restoration or replacement of facilities damaged or destroyed and provision for other urgent construction requirements, $27,000,000.

OUTSIDE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

(Alaskan Area)

Alaska, general: Troop housing, tactical and supporting facilities, petroleum pipeline, ammunition dock and supporting facilities, and utilities, $61,223,800.

Big Delta, Alaska: Family housing, troop housing, supporting facilities, utilities, Arctic Test Branch and Arctic Indoctrination School, $13,506,200.

Eielson Air Force Base, Alaska: Troop supporting facilities, and utilities, $1,571,900.

Ladd Air Force Base, Alaska: Troop housing and supporting facilities, and utilities, $10,370,800.

Fort Richardson, Alaska: Troop supporting facilities and utilities, $12,009,930.

Skagway, Alaska: Flood control facilities, $84,000.

Whittier, Alaska: Troop supporting facilities, and utilities, $5,688,500.

(Far East Command Area)

Okinawa: Family housing, troop housing, hospital, school, storage and supporting facilities, and utilities, $60,466,000.

(Caribbean Area)

Mindi Docks, Canal Zone: Access road and railroad spur, $120,000.

Fort Brooke, Puerto Rico: Rehabilitation of Rodriques General Hospital, $300,000.

(General)

Various locations: For restoration or replacement of facilities damaged or destroyed and provision for other urgent construction requirements, $10,000,000.

SEC. 102. The Secretary of the Army, under the direction of the Secretary of Defense, is authorized to establish or develop classified military installations and facilities by the construction, conversion, installation, or equipment of temporary or permanent public works, including buildings, facilities, appurtenances, and utilities, in a total amount of $302,234,000.

TITLE II

SEC. 201. The Secretary of the Navy, under the direction of the Secretary of Defense, is authorized to establish or develop naval installations and facilities by the construction, conversion, installation, or equipment of temporary or permanent public works, including buildings, facilities, appurtenances, and utilities, as follows:

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

FLEET FACILITIES

Naval Amphibious Base, Coronado, California: Acquisition of land, $825,000.

Naval Station, Key West, Florida: Dredging at Submarine Base and additional berthing facilities, $2,347,250.

Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek, Virginia: Development of facilities for amphibious training; acquisition of land, $35,102,850.

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Fleet Air Defense Training Center, Point Loma, California: Development of facilities, $4,600,000.

Naval Station, San Diego, California: Electronics storehouse, $2,322,100.

Naval Station, Treasure Island, California: Barracks, mess hall, and galley, $5,108,000.

AVIATION FACILITIES

Naval Air Station, Alameda, California: Additional aviation facilities, $9,328,400.

Naval Air Facility, Annapolis, Maryland: Additional aviation facilities, $141,900.

Naval Air Station, Atlantic City, New Jersey: Additional aviation facilities, $2,591,000.

Marine Corps Auxiliary Landing Strip, Beaufort, South Carolina (Auxiliary for Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, North Carolina): Additional aviation facilities, $407,000.

Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Bronson Field, Florida: Acquisition of land, $5,500.

Naval Air Station, Brunswick, Maine: Development of master jet field, $9,710,000.

Marine Corps Air Facility, Peterfield Point, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina: Helicopter air facilities, $6,291,000.

David Taylor Model Basin, Carderock, Maryland: Aerodynamics research and development facilities, $660,000.

Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Cecil Field, Florida: Development of master jet field, $9,929,600.

Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Chase Field, Texas: Additional aviation facilities, $2,830,000.

Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, North Carolina: Development to support jet operations; Bureau of Aeronautics training and advance base gear facilities, East Coast, $15,058,000.

Naval Air Station, Chincoteague, Virginia: Development of jet field, $5,785,000.

Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Corry Field, Florida: Acquisition of land and aviation easements, $5,500.

Naval Auxiliary Landing Strip, Crows Landing, California (Auxiliary for Naval Air Station, Moffett Field, California): Additional aviation facilities, $1,036,500.

Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, California: Additional aviation facilities, $9,600,000.

Naval Auxiliary Landing Strip, Fallon, Nevada (Auxiliary for Naval Air Station, Moffett Field, California): Additional aviation facilities, $3,802,200.

Naval Air Facility, Glynco, Georgia: Advanced Combat Information Center School facilities; additional aviation facilities, $9,690,000.

Naval Air Station, Grosse Ile, Michigan: Additional aviation facilities, $3,796,000.

Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Florida: Additional aviation facilities; helicopter overhaul facilities, $9,876,000.

Naval Air Station, Key West, Florida: Additional aviation facilities, $3,867,400.

Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Kingsville, Texas: Additional aviation facilities, $5,360,000.

Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, New Jersey: Additional aviation facilities, $4,911,000.

Naval Air Technical Training Center, Memphis, Tennessee: Additional aviation facilities, $1,500,000.

Naval Air Station, Miami, Florida: Additional aviation facilities, $1,012,000.

Naval Air Station, Minneapolis, Minnesota: Additional aviation facilities, $275,000.

Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Miramar, California: Development of master jet field; Bureau of Aeronautics training and advance base gear facilities, West Coast, $5,901,150.

Marine Corps Auxiliary Landing Strip, Mojave, California (Auxiliary for Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, California): Additional aviation facilities, $1,523,500.

Naval Air Station, Niagara Falls, New York: Additional aviation facilities, $2,750,000.

Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Virginia: Additional aviation facilities, $9,955,200.

Naval Air Station, Oakland, California: Additional aviation facilities, $550,000.

Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Oceana, Virginia: Development of master jet field, $12,810,000.

Naval Air Test Center, Patuxent River, Maryland: Additional research and development and test facilities, operational facilities and supporting utilities, $4,435,500.

Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida: Additional aviation facilities, $5,119,500.

Naval Air Material Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Additional development and test facilities, $598,700.

Naval Air Missile Test Center, Point Mugu, California: Sea test range and test evaluation facilities, including supporting facilities, services and accessory construction; $4,404,100.

Naval Air Station, Quonset Point, Rhode Island: Additional aviation facilities, $7,386,500.

Naval Air Station, San Diego, California: Additional aviation facilities; $9,688,600.

Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Sanford, Florida: Additional aviation facilities; $4,015,000.

Naval Auxiliary Landing Strip, Sanford, Maine (Auxiliary for Naval Air Station, Brunswick, Maine): Additional aviation facilities; $2,237,300.

Marine Corps Air Facility, Santa Ana, California: Additional aviation facilities; $1,270,000.

Marine Corps Auxiliary Landing Strip, Santa Maria, California, (Auxiliary for Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, California): Additional aviation facilities; $4,187,700.

Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Saufley Field, Florida: Additional aviation facilities; $1,447,500.

Naval Air Station, South Weymouth, Massachusetts: Additional aviation facilities; $2,482,600.

Naval Aeronautical Turbine Laboratory, Trenton, New Jersey: Turbine engine testing facilities; $8,400,000.

Naval Auxiliary Landing Strip, Webster Field, Maryland: Additional aviation facilities; $4,350,000.

Naval Air Facility, Weeksville, North Carolina: Additional aviation facilities; $1,320,000.

Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island, Washington; Additional aviation facilities; $11,470,300.

Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Whiting Field, Florida: Additional aviation facilities; $2,167,000.

Naval Air Station, Willow Grove, Pennsylvania: Additional aviation facilities; $5,335,000.

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Marine Corps Auxiliary Landing Strip, Wilmington, North Carolina (Auxiliary for Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, North Carolina): Additional aviation facilities; $3,898,000.

MARINE CORPS FACILITIES

Marine Corps Depot of Supplies, Albany, Georgia: Depot facilities; $5,187,200.

Headquarters Battalion, Headquarters Marine Corps, Henderson Hall, Arlington, Virginia: Acquisition of land; $1,100.

Marine Corps Depot of Supplies, San Francisco, California (Barstow Annex, Barstow, California): Bachelor civilian quarters; $300,000.

Marine Barracks, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina: Warehouses; ramps and piers for landing craft; bridge over Intra-Coastal waterway, Onslow Beach crossing; reproduction shop; additional electric power generating facilities Cherry Point electrical generating plant; $10,592,200.

Marine Corps Training Camp, Twenty-Nine Palms Area, California: Facilities for Marine Corps Artillery Training; $15,435,410.

Marine Barracks, Camp Pendleton, Oceanside, California: Warehouses, Chappo Flats; correction of deficiencies in raw water supply; architectural and engineering services for utilities for permanent camp; expansion of field training camp facilities; $24,884,700.

Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, South Carolina: Increase electric generating capacity; post dry-cleaning plant; new bridge to mainland; $738,100.

Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Virginia: Post maintenance shops; Administration Building; additional floor on amphibious warfare school; temporary emergency housing and training facilities; $6,646,300.

COMMUNICATION FACILITIES

Naval Communication Station, Annapolis, Maryland: Additional facilities; $943,500.

Naval Communication Station, Cheltenham, Maryland: Additional facilities; bachelor officers' quarters and additional barracks and messing facilities; $1,669,300.

Naval Communication Station, Washington, District of Columbia: Reconstruction and modernization of facilities; $605,000.

Naval Communication Station: Winter Harbor, Maine: Terminal equipment building; $150,000.

Thirteenth Naval District: Radio direction finder facilities for supplementary communication requirements; $262,900.

SERVICE SCHOOL FACILITIES

Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland: Renovation and improvement of academic buildings; extension of mess hall and galley; $3,449,200.

Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Illinois: Development of service schools; naval accounts disbursing office building; $6,295,000.

Fleet Sonar School, Key West, Florida: School building; $2,788,500.

Post Graduate School, Monterey, California: Development of interim facilities; development of permanent facilities, engineering school; $6,615,000.

Naval Training Station, Newport, Rhode Island: Brig; $412,500.

Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island: Electronic command evaluator; $400,000.

Naval Training Center, San Diego, California: Additional training facilities; $6,057,100.

Naval Receiving Station, Seattle, Washington: Riprap protection for timber sea wall; additional steam generating facilities; $528,400.

ORDNANCE FACILITIES

Naval Ammunition Depot, Charleston, South Carolina: Enlargement of ammunition issue and transshipment facilities; improvement of waterfront facilities, including dredging; $913,000.

Naval Ammunition Depot, Crane, Indiana: Production facilities for three-inch gun ammunition; $5,000,000.

Naval Proving Ground, Dahlgren, Virginia: Plate fuze battery testing facilities; acquisition of range station sites; dormitories for civilians; $2,327,100.

Fleet Air Defense Training Center, Dam Neck, Virginia: Facilities for testing VT fuzes over waves; $220,000.

Naval Ammunition Depot, Hastings, Nebraska: Additional magazines and inert storehouses; $20,281,400.

Naval Ammunition Depot, Hawthorne, Nevada: Additional water-storage facilities; additional magazines and inert storehouses; $5,474,300.

Naval Powder Factory, Indian Head, Maryland: Additional inert material storage; $330,000.

Naval Ordnance Test Station, Inyokern, California: Permanent dormitory facilities; high velocity launching facilities, San Clemente Island; VT fuze range; facilities for aircraft ranges; $4,045,600.

Naval Ordnance Depot, Puget Sound, Keyport, Washington: Additional magazines and inert storehouses, Bangor Annex; $2,634,200.

Naval Ammunition Depot, McAlester, Oklahoma: Additional magazines and inert storehouses; $24,886,400.

Naval Magazine, Port Chicago, California: Additional magazines and inert storehouses; $1,495,700.

Naval Ammunition Depot, Shumaker, Arkansas: Additional magazines and inert storehouses; completion of rocket production facilities; $45,679,800.

Naval Gun Factory, Washington, District of Columbia: Complete building numbered two hundred and thirteen; $855,800.

Naval Ordnance Laboratory, White Oak, Maryland: Completion of antisubmarine test vessel; ammunition development facilities; relocation of underwater acoustic calibration facility; $714,400.

SHIPYARD FACILITIES

Naval Engineering Experiment Station, Annapolis, Maryland: Improve utilities system; extend fresh water facility; $2,689,500.

Naval Shipyard, Boston, Massachusetts: Improve power plant; $2,310,000.

Naval Shipyard, Bremerton (Puget Sound), Washington: Replace boilers numbered five to eight, inclusive, in central power plant; improvements to drydocks numbered one and two; air compressor in west end of industrial area; $1,204,500.

Naval Shipyard, Brooklyn, New York: Rebuild Caisson seat, drydock numbered one; modernize floor of drydock numbered two; reconstruct drydock numbered three (first increment); $5,695,800.

David Taylor Model Basin, Carderock, Maryland: Heating facilities to support three meter wind tunnel; thirty-six inch variable pressure water tunnel; $1,820,500.

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Naval Shipyard, Mare Island, California: Extend portal crane tracks; electric and electronic shops; modernization of electrical distribution and generation systems; $9,436,500.

Naval Shipyard, Norfolk (Portsmouth), Virginia: Electrical, electronic and ordnance shops; $8,033,300.

Naval Boiler Test Laboratory, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Two additional cranes; additional boiler testing facilities; $3,981,500.

Naval Shipyard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Water treatment facilities; replace eight old boilers in central power plant with two new boilers; two fifty-ton electric jib cranes drydock numbered three; reconstruct drydock numbered one; $6,313,200.

Naval Electronics Laboratory, Point Loma, California: Model range building for antenna testing; $233,200.

Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire: Storage battery building; rebuild caisson, drydock numbered two; electrical test laboratory; $4,185,500.

Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory, San Francisco, California: New Laboratory building; $8,580,000.

SUPPLY FACILITIES

Naval Shipyard, Boston, Massachusetts (Fuel Facility): Aviation gasoline and jet fuel bulk storage; $2,766,500.

Naval Advance Base Depot, Davisville, Rhode Island: Storage facilities; $1,670,900.

Electronics Supply Office, Great Lakes, Illinois: Electronics supply office building; $4,053,100.

Naval Supply Depot, Great Lakes, Illinois: Warehouses and office space; $3,740,000.

Naval Advance Base Depot, Gulfport, Mississippi: Storage facilities; $3,000,000.

Naval Supply Depot, Newport, Rhode Island, Melville, Fuel Facility: Aviation gasoline and jet fuel bulk storage; cold storage plant; $3,399,000.

Naval Supply Center, Norfolk, Virginia: Bulk storage of aviation gasoline, jet fuel, and fuel oil, at Yorktown Annex, Cheatham Annex, and Craney Island; $12,764,400.

General Service Supply Office, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Office building; $2,054,600.

Casco Bay Fuel Facility, Portland, Maine: Aviation gasoline and jet fuel bulk storage; fuel oil bulk storage (first increment); $1,666,000.

Navy Bulk Fuel Facility, Portland, Maine, Area: Aviation gasoline and jet fuel bulk storage and acquisition of land; $3,520,000.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Maryland: Construction of addition to medical research laboratory; $1,650,000.

Naval Medical Supply Depot, location undetermined: Construction of new facilities; $1,375,000.

Naval Hospital, Long Beach, California: Three hundred bed hospital (temporary construction); $3,889,000.

Naval Hospital, Newport, Rhode Island: Enlargement of operating room suite, messhall and galley, building numbered five; improvements to heating plant; $789,200.

Naval Hospital, Norfolk Area: Permanent eight-hundred-bed hospital, including acquisition of land; $2,500,000.

Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Virginia: Modernization of power plant; $385,000.

Naval Hospital, Great Lakes, Illinois: Four hundred bed addition in temporary construction; five hundred bed addition to building numbered 1 in permanent construction, $3,685,000.

Naval Hospital, San Diego, California: One thousand bed addition in permanent construction, $8,850,000.

YARDS AND DOCKS FACILITIES

Naval Advance Base Depot, Davisville, Rhode Island: Barracks, messhall and galley, $3,055,800.

Naval Inspector of Materials, Munhall, Pennsylvania: Acquisition of land and improvements, $137,500.

Public Works Centers, Norfolk, Virginia: Addition to transportation shop; heavy equipment repair shop, $1,674,800.

Naval Advance Base Depot, Port Hueneme, California: Barracks, messhall and galley, $4,000,000.

Various locations: For restoration or replacement of facilities damaged or destroyed and provision for other urgent construction requirements, $5,000,000.

OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH FACILITIES

Naval Research Laboratory, Anacostia, District of Columbia: Extension of building numbered 2; development of research facilities, $4,075,200.

Oceanographic Research Laboratory, Woods Hole, Massachusetts: Laboratory buildings, $792,000.

Outside Continental United States

FLEET FACILITIES

Naval Station, Adak, Alaska: Facilities for Net Depot; generation and distribution of utilities to dock area; dental clinic; $2,810,000.

Naval Operating Base, Guam, Marianas Islands: Tracks for gantry crane; $227,700.

Naval Operating Base, Kodiak, Alaska: Completion of bulk fuel distribution facilities; electronics building; improvements to station access road; extension of utilities systems; dredging Women's Bay; heating and auxiliary power plant; barracks; laundry extension; $7,677,800.

Naval Ordnance Facility, Okinawa: Mine and net storage buildings; $55,000.

Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Territory of Hawaii: Commissary store building; $825,000.

Naval Station, Sangley Point, Philippine Islands: Cold storage building; $498,300.

Naval Station, Subic Bay, Philippine Islands: Dispensary (twenty beds); Alava dock; refrigerated storehouse; fencing and lighting for security; filtration plant and water system; administration building; drainage and resurfacing of streets; $5,091,100.

Fleet Activity, Yokosuka, Japan: Dredging and extension of quay wall at Forrestal Causeway; Marginal wharf along Sherman Seawall; $2,557,500.

AVIATION FACILITIES

Naval Air Station, Agana, Guam, Marianas Islands: Additional aviation facilities; $4,697,100.

Naval Station, Argentia, Newfoundland: Additional aviation facilities; $3,256,000.

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Naval Air Station, Barber's Point, Territory of Hawaii: Additional avaition facilities; $3,507,900.

Naval Air Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba: Additional aviation facilities; $2,785,200.

Naval Air Station, Kodiak, Alaska: Additional aviation facilities; $1,936,500.

Naval Air Station, Kwajalein, Marshall Islands: Additional aviation facilities; $7,266,200.

Naval Air Facility, Naha, Okinawa: Additional aviation facilities; $3,864,000.

Naval Station, Sangley Point, Philippine Islands: Additional aviation facilities; $2,198,700.

MARINE CORPS FACILITIES

Naval Air Station, Kaneohe, Territory of Hawaii: Camp for one Marine Air Group; camp for one Marine regimental combat team; $18,271,940.

COMMUNICATION FACILITIES

Naval Communication Station, Guam, Marianas Islands: Permanent communication facilities; $2,323,350.

Naval Communication Station, Kodiak, Alaska: Consolidated communication facilities including buildings, accessory construction and collateral; $7,000,000.

Naval Communication Facility, Londonderry, North Ireland: Additional facilities; $550,000.

Naval Communication Station, Philippine Islands: Consolidated communication facilities; $2,694,500.

ORDNANCE FACILITIES

Naval Ammunition Depot, Balboa, Canal Zone: Improvement of trestle and loading platform at Mindi Pier; $407,000.

Naval Mine and Net Depot, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba: Ammunition handling pier; improvement of roads and magazine access, $2,381,500.

Naval Ammunition Depot, Lualualei, Territory of Hawaii: Sewage disposal plant; $660,000.

SHIPYARD FACILITIES

Naval Shipyard, Pearl Harbor, Territory of Hawaii: Extension of building, numbered nine; welding facilities on repair basin quays; extension of fire protection; drydock numbered two, $636,000.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

Naval Operating Base, Guam, Marianas Islands: Dental clinic building; $386,000.

Naval Hospital, Yokosuka, Japan: Barracks; $321,800.

YARDS AND DOCKS FACILITIES

Guam, Marianas Islands: Acquisition of easements for roads and utilities, $385,000.

Trust Territories, Pacific: Acquisition of land; $1,772,000.

Various locations: For restoration or replacement of facilities damaged or destroyed and provision for other urgent construction requirements, $2,000,000.

SEC. 202. The Secretary of the Navy, under the direction of the Secretary of Defense, is authorized to establish or develop classified military installations and facilities by the construction, conversion, installation or equipment of temporary or permanent public works, including buildings, facilities, appurtenances, and utilities, in a total amount of $113,531,800.

TITLE III

SEC. 301. The Secretary of the Air Force, under the direction of the Secretary of Defense, is hereby authorized to establish or develop installations and facilities by the construction, conversion, installation, or equipment of temporary or permanent public works, including buildings, facilities, appurtenances, and utilities, as follows:

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

OPERATIONAL SUPPORT FACILITIES

Alexandria Municipal Airport, Alexandria, Louisiana: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, training facilities, troop facilities, family housing, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, storage facilities, and shops, $6,548,000.

Altus Municipal Airport, Altus, Oklahoma: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop facilities, family housing, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, storage facilities, and shops, $17,842,000.

Andrews Air Force Base, Camp Springs, Maryland: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, hazard removal, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, medical facilities, and storage facilities, $17,541,000.

Ardmore Airfield, Ardmore, Oklahoma: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop facilities, family housing, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, land acquisition, storage facilities, and shops, $14,188,000.

Barksdale Air Force Base, Shreveport, Louisiana: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, storage facilities, and shops, $18,331,000.

Bergstrom Air Force Base, Austin, Texas: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, storage facilities, and shops, $16,465,000.

Biggs Air Force Base, El Paso, Texas, Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, and storage facilities, $7,883,000.

Burlington Airport, Burlington, Vermont: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, family housing, administrative and supporting

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facilities, utilities, land acquisition, and storage facilities, $1,069,000.

Camp Beale, Marysville, California: Fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications facilities, troop facilities, family housing, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, medical facilities, storage facilities, and shops, $39,314,000.

Camp Wolters, Mineral Wells, Texas: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, troop facilities, family housing, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, medical facilities, storage facilities and shops, $14,807,000.

Campbell Air Force Base, Hopkinsville, Kentucky: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, troop facilities, family housing, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, and shops, $3,026,000.

Carswell Air Force Base, Fort Worth, Texas: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, and storage facilities, $22,297,000.

Castle Air Force Base, Merced, California: Fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop facilities, administrative facilities, utilities, storage facilities, and shops, $9,979,000.

Charleston Airfield, Charleston, South Carolina: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop facilities, family housing, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, storage facilities, and shops, $28,444,000.

Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Tucson, Arizona: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, storage facilities, and shops, $19,139,000.

Dover Air Force Base, Dover, Delaware: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, operational facilities, training facilities, troop facilities, family housing, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, storage facilities, and shops, $26,229,000.

Duluth Municipal Airport, Duluth, Minnesota: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications facilities, operational facilities, training facilities, troop facilities, family housing, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, storage facilities, and shops, $2,177,000.

Ent Air Force Base, Colorado Springs, Colorado: Troop facilities, family housing, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, and shops, $2,300,000.

Fairchild Air Force Base, Spokane, Washington: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, storage facilities, and shops, $23,023,000.

Forbes Air Force Base, Topeka, Kansas: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications and airfield lighting facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop facilities, family housing, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, land acquisition, storage facilities, and shops, $20,341,000.

Friendship International Airport, Baltimore, Maryland: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop facilities, family housing, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, medical facilities, storage facilities, and shops, $43,478,000.

Geiger Field, Spokane, Washington: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, family housing, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, and storage facilities, $896,000.

George Air Force Base, Victorville, California: Airfield pavements, communications and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, troop facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, land acquisition, and storage facilities, $4,099,000.

Grandview Airport, Kansas City, Missouri: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, navigational aids facilities, airfield lighting and hazard removal, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop facilities, family housing, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, medical facilities, storage facilities, and shops, $19,019,000.

Gray Air Force Base, Killeen, Texas: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, troop facilities, family housing, utilities, and shops, $2,463,000.

Greater Pittsburgh Airport, Coraopolis, Pennsylvania: Fuel Storage and dispensing facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop facilities, family housing, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, storage facilities, and shops, $2,556,000.

Great Falls Air Force Base, Great Falls, Montana: Operational facilities, troop facilities, utilities, medical facilities, and storage facilities, $10,151,000.

Greenville Air Force Base, Greenville, South Carolina: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, navigational aids facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop facilities, family housing, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, land acquisition, and storage facilities, $15,031,000.

Hamilton Air Force Base, San Rafael, California: Airfield pavements, airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, storage facilities, and shops, $3,429,000.

Hammer Field, Fresno, California: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop facilities, family housing, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, storage facilities, and shops, $22,303,000.

Hanscom Airport, Bedford, Massachusetts: Airfield pavement, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, hazard removal, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop facilities, family housing, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, storage facilities, and shops, $3,770,000.

Hensley Naval Air Station, Dallas, Texas: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop facilities, family housing, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, and storage facilities, $3,022,000.

Hunter Air Force Base, Savannah, Georgia: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop facilities,

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administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, storage facilities, and shops, $24,451,000.

Kinross Airfield, Sault Sainte Marie, Michigan: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, airfield lighting facilities and hazard removal, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop facilities, family housing, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, medical facilities, storage facilities, and shops, $6,166,000.

Lake Charles Airport, Lake Charles, Louisiana: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop facilities, family housing, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, medical facilities, storage facilities, and shops, $12,817,000.

Langley Air Force Base, Hampton, Virginia: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, troop facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, storage facilities, and shops, $19,282,000.

Larson Air Force Base, Moses Lake, Washington: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, storage facilities, and shops, $1,760,000.

Lawson Air Force Base, Columbus, Georgia: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, storage facilities, and shops, $9,058,000.

Limestone Air Force Base, Limestone, Maine: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop facilities, family housing, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, storage facilities, and shops, $19,181,000.

Lincoln Municipal Airport, Lincoln, Nebraska: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop facilities, family housing, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, storage facilities, land acquisition, and shops, $29,451,000.

Lockbourne Air Force Base, Columbus, Ohio: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, land acquisition, storage facilities, and shops, $18,094,000.

MacDill Air Force Base, Tampa, Florida: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, medical facilities, and storage facilities, $9,914,000.

March Air Force Base, Riverside, California: Fuel storage and dispensing facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, medical facilities, and storage facilities, $15,390,000.

McChord Air Force Base, Tacoma, Washington: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, operational facilities, troop facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, storage facilities, and shops, $8,797,000.

McGhee-Tyson Airport, Knoxville, Tennessee: Airfield pavements, communications facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop facilities, family housing, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, land acquisition, storage facilities, and shops, $2,797,000.

McGuire Air Force Base, Wrightstown, New Jersey: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, hazard removal, operational facilities, troop facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, storage facilities, and shops, $23,773,000.

Mitchel Air Force Base, Hempstead, New York: Troop facilities, utilities, $1,191,000.

Morrison Field, West Palm Beach, Florida: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop facilities, family housing, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, land acquisition, and storage facilities, $8,320,000.

Mountain Home Air Force Base, Mountain Home, Idaho: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, storage facilities, and shops, $21,109,000.

Newcastle County Airport, Wilmington, Delaware: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, hazard removal, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop facilities, family housing, administrative and supporting facilities, and utilities, $1,631,000.

Niagara Falls Airport, Niagara Falls, New York: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications facilities, operational facilities, training facilities, troop facilities, family housing, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, land acquisition, and storage facilities, $2,451,000.

Offutt Air Force Base, Omaha, Nebraska: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities land acquisition, medical facilities, and storage facilities, $19,063,000.

O'Hare International Airport, Chicago, Illinois: Airfield pavements, communications facilities, operational facilities, training facilities, troop facilities, family housing, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, and storage facilities, $1,892,000.

Orlando Air Force Base, Orlando, Florida: Fuel storage and dispensing facilities, family housing, utilities, land acquisition, storage facilities, and shops, $699,000.

Oscoda Air Force Base, Oscoda, Michigan: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications facilities, troop facilities, family housing, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, land acquisition, storage facilities, and shops, $1,633,000.

Otis Air Force Base, Falmouth, Massachusetts: Fuel storage and dispensing facilities, troop facilities, family housing, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, storage facilities, and shops, $3,591,000.

Oxnard Flight Strip, Oxnard, California: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications and navigational aids facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop facilities, family housing, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, land acquisition, storage facilities, and shops, $3,987,000.

Paine Field, Everett, Washington: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications and navigational aids facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop facilities, family housing, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, $1,522,000.

Pope Air Force Base, Fort Bragg, North Carolina: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, air-

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craft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, medical facilities, storage facilities, and shops, $20,335,000.

Portland Municipal Airport, Portland, Oregon: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, family housing, administrative and supporting facilities, storage facilities, and utilities, $1,793,000.

Portsmouth Municipal Airport, Portsmouth, New Hampshire: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications and navigational aids facilities and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop facilities, family housing, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, storage facilities, and shops, $46,558,000.

Presque Isle Air Force Base, Presque Isle, Maine: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, operational facilities, family housing, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, $1,507,000.

Rapid City Air Force Base, Rapid City, South Dakota: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, medical facilities, storage facilities, and shops, $17,532,000.

Sedalia Air Force Base, Knobnoster, Missouri: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop facilities, family housing, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, medical facilities, storage facilities, and shops, $22,462,000.

Selfridge Air Force Base, Mount Clemens, Michigan: Operational facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, medical facilities, and shops, $3,193,000.

Sewart Air Force Base Smyrna, Tennessee: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, storage facilities, and shops, $15,194,000.

Shaw Air Force Base, Sumter, South Carolina: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, storage facilities, and shops, $18,922,000.

Smoky Hill Air Force Base, Salina, Kansas: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop facilities, family housing, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, storage facilities, and shops, $24,365,000.

Stead Field, Reno, Nevada: Troop facilities, administrative facilities, utilities, land acquisition, and shops, $2,109,000.

Suffolk County Airport, West Hampton Beach, New York: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop facilities, family housing, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, land acquisition, and storage facilities, $1,982,000.

Travis Air Force Base, Fairfield, California: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, medical facilities, storage facilities, and shops, $17,561,000.

Truax Air Force Base, Madison, Wisconsin: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications facilities, operational facilities, training facilities, troop facilities, family housing, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, medical facilities, storage facilities, and shops, $4,035,000.

Turner Air Force Base, Albany, Georgia: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, land aquisition, and storage facilities, $7,308,000.

Walker Air Force Base, Roswell, New Mexico: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, storage facilities, and shops, $13,111,000.

Westover Air Force Base, Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, medical facilities, and storage facilities, $11,427,000.

Wold-Chamberlain Field, Minneapolis, Minnesota: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications facilities and hazard removal, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop facilities, family housing, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, storage facilities and shops, $3,969,000.

Youngstown Municipal Airport, Youngstown, Ohio: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, airfield lighting facilities and hazard removal, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop facilities, family housing, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, storage facilities, and shops, $6,206,000.

Various locations: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, storage facilities, and shops, $23,000,000.

TRAINING FACILITIES

Amarillo Airfield, Amarillo, Texas: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, training facilities, troop facilities, family housing, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, medical facilities, storage facilities, and shops, $13,814,000.

Big Spring Municipal Airport, Big Spring, Texas: Airfield pavements, airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, training facilities, family housing, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, land acquisition, storage facilities, and shops, $3,133,000.

Bryan Air Force Base, Bryan, Texas: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, land acquisition, and storage facilities, $5,341,000.

Camp Shoemaker NRS, Shoemaker, California: Fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications facilities, operational facilities, training facilities, troop facilities, administrative and supporting

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facilities, utilities, medical facilities, storage facilities, and shops, $58,422,000.

Chanute Air Force Base, Rantoul, Illinois: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, and storage facilities, $11,759,000.

Clovis Air Force Base, Clovis, New Mexico: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications facilities, operational facilities, training facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, land acquisition, storage facilities, and shops, $4,670,000.

Connally Air Force Base, Waco, Texas: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, airfield lighting facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, land acquisition, storage facilities, and shops, $12,778,000.

Craig Air Force Base, Selma, Alabama: Airfield pavements, airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, troop facilities, utilities, and storage facilities, $1,822,000.

Ellington Air Force Base, Houston, Texas: Airfield pavements, airfield lighting facilities, family housing, utilities, and storage facilities, $706,000.

Foster Field, Victoria, Texas: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop facilities, family housing, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, storage facilities, and shops, $11,082,800.

Francis E. Warren Air Force Base, Cheyenne, Wyoming: Operational facilities, training facilities, troop facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, medical facilities, and storage facilities, $7,042,000.

Goodfellow Air Force Base, San Angelo, Texas: Airfield pavements, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, and land acquisition, $1,583,000.

Harlingen Air Force Base, Harlingen, Texas: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop facilities, family housing, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, storage facilities, and shops, $15,462,000.

Keesler Air Force Base, Biloxi, Mississippi, Airfield pavements, communications facilities and hazard removal, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, storage facilities, and shops, $43,879,000.

Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas: Communications facilities, training facilities, troop facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, and storage facilities, $63,753,000.

Laredo Municipal Airport, Laredo, Texas: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop facilities, family housing, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, and shops, $8,577,000.

Laughlin Field, Del Rio, Texas: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop facilities, family housing, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, storage facilities, and shops, $13,701,000.

Lowry Air Force Base, Denver, Colorado: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, land acquisition, storage facilities, and shops, $25,520,000.

Luke Air Force Base, Phoenix, Arizona: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, and utilities, $267,000.

Mather Air Force Base, Sacramento, California: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, and storage facilities, $4,024,000.

Moody Air Force Base, Valdosta, Georgia: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, family housing, administrative and supporting facilities, and utilities, $1,951,000.

Nellis Air Force Base, Las Vegas, Nevada: Communications facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, storage facilities, and shops, $1,870,000.

Perrin Air Force Base, Sherman, Texas: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, troop facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, land acquisition, and storage facilities, $2,187,000.

Pinecastle Air Force Base, Orlando, Florida: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, navigational aids, airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop facilities, family housing, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, storage facilities, and shops, $24,759,000.

Randolph Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, airfield lighting facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, and storage facilities, $6,450,000.

Reese Air Force Base, Lubbock, Texas: Aircraft maintenance facilities, and utilities, $967,000.

Sampson Air Force Base, Geneva, New York: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, training facilities, troop facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, and land acquisition, $9,095,000.

San Marcos Air Force Base, San Marcos, Texas: Airfield pavements, family housing, and utilities, $157,000.

Scott Air Force Base, Belleville, Illinois: Airfield pavements, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, storage facilities, and shops, $14,071,000.

Sheppard Air Force Base, Wichita Falls, Texas: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop facilities, administrative and supporting facilities,

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utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, storage facilities, and shops, $21,291,000.

Tyndall Air Force Base, Panama City, Florida: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, utilities, storage facilities, and port facilities, $928,000.

Vance Air Force Base, Enid, Oklahoma: Operational facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, and storage facilities, $348,000.

Wichita Municipal Airport, Wichita, Kansas: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop facilities, family housing, administratve and supporting facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, storage facilities, and shops, $37,145,000.

Williams Air Force Base, Chandler, Arizona: Airfield pavements, airfield lighting facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, and storage facilities, $1,252,000.

Various locations: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, storage facilities, and shops, $9,250,000.

DEPOTS AND LOGISTICAL FACILITIES

Brookley Air Force Base, Mobile, Alabama: Airfield pavements, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, utilities, land acquisition, and storage facilities, $11,380,000.

Dayton (Eight Hundred and Sixty-second) United States Air Force Specialized Depot, Dayton, Ohio: Aircraft maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, utilities, and storage facilities, $13,006,000.

Griffiss Air Force Base, Rome, New York: Fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications facilities, training facilities, utilities, research, development and test facilities, and storage facilities, $8,693,000.

Hill Air Force Base, Ogden, Utah: Aircraft maintenance facilities, utilities, and land acquisition, $2,935,000.

Kelly Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas: Airfield pavements, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, and storage facilities, $35,444,000.

Lynn Haven (Petroleum Storage Area), Panama City, Florida: Administrative and supporting facilities, $59,000.

Mallory (Eight Hundred and Thirtieth) United States Air Force Specialized Depot, Memphis, Tennessee: Administrative and supporting facilities, $84,000.

Maywood (Eight Hundred and Twenty-second) United States Air Force Specialized Depot, Maywood, California: Administrative and supporting facilities, $107,000.

McClellan Air Force Base, Sacramento, California: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, land acquisition, storage facilities, and shops, $23,835,000.

Norton Air Force Base, San Bernardino, California: Aircraft maintenance facilities, troop facilities, utilities, land acquisition, research, development, and test facilities, and storage facilities, $6,575,000.

Olmstead Air Force Base, Middletown and Lancaster, Pennsylvania: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, land acquisition, test facilities, storage facilities, and shops, $74,093,000.

Robins Air Force Base, Macon, Georgia: Airfield pavements, communications facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, utilities, storage facilities, and shops, $20,683,000.

Shelby (Eight Hundred and Thirty-first) United States Air Force Specialized Depot, Shelby, Ohio: Utilities, land acquisition, and storage facilities, $13,237,000.

Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma: Airfield pavements, aircraft maintenance facilities, utilities, and storage facilities, $8,202,000.

Topeka (Eight Hundred and Thirty-second) United States Air Force Specialized Depot, Topeka, Kansas: Utilities and storage facilities, $352,000.

Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio: Airfield pavements, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, research, development and test facilities, medical facilities, storage facilities, and shops, $35,436,000.

Various locations: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, land acquisition, storage facilities, shops, and research, development and test facilities, $13,000,000.

COMMUNICATIONS AND NAVIGATIONAL AIDS FACILITIES

Various locations, $5,830,000.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND TEST FACILITIES

Bedford Research Center, Bedford, Massachusetts: Administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, land acquisition, research, development and test facilities, and storage facilities, $17,970,000.

Climatic Projects Laboratory, Mount Washington, New Hampshire: Administrative and supporting facilities, land acquisition, research, development and test facilities, $223,000.

Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory, Buffalo, New York: Research, development and test facilities, $1,500,000.

Edwards Air Force Base, Muroc, California: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, land acquisition, research, development and test facilities, storage facilities, and shops, $31,441,000.

Eglin Air Force Base, Valparaiso, Florida: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop facilities, training facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, medical facilities, storage facilities, shops, and research, development and test facilities, $45,549,000.

Holloman Air Force Base, Alamogordo, New Mexico: Airfield pavements, communications facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, research, development and test facilities, and shops, $6,147,000.

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Kirtland Air Force Base, Albuquerque, New Mexico: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, land acquisition, research, development and test facilities, medical facilities, storage facilities, and shops, $8,540,000.

Headquarters, Research and Development Command, Friendship International Airport, Baltimore, Maryland: Troop facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, land acquisition, and storage facilities, $5,446,000.

Various locations: Research, development and test facilities, $7,000,000.

MISCELLANEOUS FACILITIES

Various locations: Improvements to existing family housing, $2,173,000; modernization of mobilization barracks, $144,347,000; construction for reserve forces, $29,511,000; for restoration or replacement of facilities damaged or destroyed and provision for other urgent construction requirements, $10,000,000.

OUTSIDE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

OPERATIONAL SUPPORT FACILITIES

(Alaskan Area)

Cape Air Force Base, Umnak Island, Alaska: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, and port facilities, $2,450,000.

Eielson Air Force Base, Fairbanks, Alaska: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop facilities, family housing, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, medical facilities, storage facilities, and shops, $41,625,000.

Elmendorf Air Force Base, Anchorage, Alaska: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop facilities, family housing, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, medical facilities, storage facilities, and shops, $97,007,000.

Ladd Air Force Base, Fairbanks, Alaska: Fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop facilities, family housing, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, land acquisition, research, development and test facilities, storage facilities, and shops, $67,106,000.

Naknek Air Force Auxiliary Field, Naknek, Alaska: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, and troop facilities, $750,000.

Shemya Air Force Base, Shemya Island, Alaska: Airfield pavements, communications facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, and utilities, $2,450,000.

Thornbrough Air Force Base, Cold Bay, Alaska: Airfield pavements, communications facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, and port facilities, $2,450,000.

(Atlantic Area)

Kindley Air Force Base, St. George, Bermuda: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, medical facilities, and storage facilities, $12,378,000.

Ramey Air Force Base, Puerto Rico: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications facilities, operational facilities, training facilities, troop facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, and storage facilities, $18,000,000.

(Pacific Area)

Hickam Air Force Base, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, and storage facilities, $10,094,000.

Johnston Island Air Force Base, Johnston Island: Operational facilities, troop facilities, family housing, utilities, storage facilities, shops, and port facilities, $5,885,000.

Various locations: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, medical facilities, storage facilities, shops, and port facilities, $21,649,000.

Various locations, Okinawa: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop facilities, family housing, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, storage facilities, and shops, $63,874,000.

(Various Locations)

Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, medical facilities, storage facilities, and shops, $21,000,000.

DEPOTS AND LOGISTICAL FACILITIES

Various locations: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, medical facilities, storage facilities, and shops, $3,000,000.

COMMUNICATIONS AND NAVIGATIONAL AIDS FACILITIES

Various locations: $9,702,000.

MISCELLANEOUS FACILITIES

Various locations: Prefab buildings, $10,000,000; for restoration or replacement of facilities damaged or destroyed and provision for other urgent construction requirements, $26,000,000.

SEC. 302. The Secretary of the Air Force, under the direction of the Secretary of Defense, is authorized to establish or develop classified

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military installations and facilities by the construction, conversion, installation, or equipment of temporary or permanent public works, including buildings, facilities, appurtenances, and utilities in a total amount of $1,071,638,000.

TITLE IV

SEC. 401. The Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Air Force, under the direction of the Secretary of Defense, are respectively authorized to establish or develop joint military installations and facilities by the construction, conversion, installation, or equipment of temporary or permanent public works, including buildings, facilities, appurtenances, and utilities, as follows:

By the Secretary of the Army: $40,766,000.

By the Secretary of the Navy: $10,000,000.

By the Secretary of the Air Force: $38,000,000.

SEC. 402. The Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Air Force, with the approval of the Secretary of Defense, are respectively authorized to provide facilities, by the construction, conversion, installation, or equipment of temporary or permanent buildings, appurtenances, and utilities, for use as post or naval exchanges, theaters, auditoriums, restaurants, cafeterias, or other facilities intended primarily for welfare and morale purposes and for the use of which fees or other charges may be imposed, as follows:

By the Secretary of the Army: $15,000,000.

By the Secretary of the Navy: $5,000,000.

By the Secretary of the Air Force: $25,000,000.

TITLE V

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 501. (a) The Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Air Force, under the direction of the Secretary of Defense, are respectively authorized, in order to establish or develop the installations and facilities as authorized by this Act, to acquire lands and rights pertaining thereto, or other interests therein, including the temporary use thereof, by donation, purchase, exchange of Government-owned lands, or otherwise, without regard to section 3648, Revised Statutes, as amended. When necessary, construction of a public works project authorized by this Act may be commenced prior to approval of title to the underlying land by the Attorney General as required by section 355, Revised Statutes, as amended.

(b) The Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Air Force are respectively authorized, to the extent administratively determined by each to be fair and reasonable under regulations approved by the Secretary of Defense, to reimburse the owners and tenants of land acquired by their departments pursuant to the provisions of this Act for expenses and other losses and damages incurred by such owners and tenants, respectively, in the process and as a direct result of the moving of themselves and their families and possessions because of such acquisition of land, which reimbursement shall be in addition to, but not in duplication of, any payments in respect of such acquisition as may otherwise be authorized by law: *Provided*, That the total of such reimbursement to the owners and tenants of any parcel of land shall in no event exceed 25 per centum of the fair value of such parcel of land as determined by the Secretary of the military department concerned. No payment in reimbursement shall be made unless application therefor, supported by an itemized statement of the expenses, losses and damages so

incurred, shall have been submitted to the Secretary of the military department concerned within one year following the date of such vacating. The authority conferred by this subsection shall be delegable by the Secretary of the military department concerned to such responsible officers or employees as he may determine within the Department of Defense. All functions performed under this subsection shall be exempt from the operation of the Administrative Procedure Act of June 11, 1946 (ch. 324, 60 Stat. 237), as amended (5 U. S. C. 1001–1011), except as to the requirements of section 3 of such Act (60 Stat. 238; 5 U. S. C. 1002). Any funds appropriated pursuant to this Act, to the extent available, may be used to reimburse the owners and tenants of such acquired lands for such incurred expenses, losses and damages.

SEC. 502. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums of money as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of this Act, but not to exceed:

(1) For public works authorized by title I: Inside continental United States, $940,450,398; outside continental United States, $175,341,130; classified facilities, $302,234,000; or a total of $1,418,025,528.

(2) For public works authorized by title II: Inside continental United States, $629,272,960; outside continental United States, $89,043,090; classified facilities, $113,531,800; or a total of $831,847,850.

(3) For public works authorized by title III: Inside continental United States, $1,993,603,800; outside continental United States, $415,420,000; classified facilities, $1,071,638,000; or a total of $3,480,661,800.

(4) For public works authorized by title IV: Department of the Army, $55,766,000; Department of the Navy, $15,000,000; and Department of the Air Force, $63,000,000.

SEC. 503. Any of the approximate costs enumerated in titles I, II, and III of this Act may, in the discretion of the Secretary concerned, be varied upward 10 per centum and, with the concurrence of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, by such further amounts as may be necessary to meet unusual cost variations, but the total cost of all work so enumerated under each of such titles shall not exceed the total appropriations authorized in respect of such title by section 502 of this Act.

SEC. 504. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated funds for advance planning, construction design and architectural services in connection with public works projects which are not otherwise authorized by law in such amounts as may be provided in the appropriation Act concerned. Such sums as are appropriated shall remain available until expended when specifically provided in the appropriation Act.

SEC. 505. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated funds for acquisition of land, installation of outside utilities, and site preparation for housing projects to be constructed under title VIII of the National Housing Act, as amended. Such funds may be expended by the respective military departments for housing projects when the Secretary of Defense, after consultation with the Federal Housing Commissioner, determines that such housing projects should be constructed and that such expenditures are essential to the construction of satisfactory housing. Such expenditures may not exceed an average of $1,500 per housing unit in respect of any housing project, and shall

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not exceed an average of $1,000 per housing unit in respect of all housing projects for which expenditures are approved under the provisions of this section.

SEC. 506. No family quarters shall be constructed under the authority of this Act with a net floor area in excess of one thousand two hundred and fifty square feet, and the average net floor area of all such family quarters shall not exceed one thousand and eighty square feet.

SEC. 507. Appropriations made to carry out the purposes of this Act shall be available with respect to projects authorized by law for expenses incident to construction, including administration, overhead, planning and supervision.

SEC. 508. Any project authorized by this Act may be prosecuted under direct appropriations or authority to enter into contracts in lieu of such appropriations.

TITLE VI

SEC. 601. The Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Air Force, the Secretary of the Navy, or the Administrator of the Federal Civil Defense Administration, as the case may be, or his designee, shall come into agreement with the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and of the House of Representatives with respect to those real-estate actions by or for the use of the military departments or the Federal Civil Defense Administration that are described in (a) through (e) below, and in the manner therein described.

(a) Acquisitions of real property where fee title is to be acquired for an amount estimated to be in excess of $25,000. In those cases where individual acquisitions are to be made as part of a project, the agreement to be reached shall be based on general plans for the project, which shall include an estimate of the total cost of the lands to be acquired.

(b) Leases to the United States of real property where the estimated annual rental is in excess of $25,000. In those cases where individual leases are to be made as part of a project, the agreement to be reached shall be based on general plans for the project, which shall include an estimate of the total cost of the leases to be made.

(c) Leases of Government-owned real property where the estimated annual rental is in excess of $25,000.

(d) Transfers of Government-owned real property with an estimated value in excess of $25,000 under the jurisdiction of the military departments or the Federal Civil Defense Administration, which are to be made to other Federal agencies, or to States, including transfers between the military departments.

(e) Reports to a disposal agency of excess Government-owned real property with an estimated value in excess of $25,000.

SEC. 602. The Secretaries of the military departments and the Federal Civil Defense Administrator will, in addition, furnish to the Armed Services Committees quarterly reports of all real estate actions described in subsections (a) through (e) of section 601 in which the estimated value involved is between $5,000 and $25,000.

SEC. 603. This title shall apply only with respect to real property within the continental limits of the United States, the Territory of Alaska, the Territory of Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. This title shall not apply with respect to real property pertaining to river and harbor and flood-control projects, nor to leases of Government-owned real property for agricultural or grazing purposes.

SEC. 604. A recital of compliance with this title in any instrument of conveyance, including a lease, to the effect that the requirements of this title have been complied with or, in the alternative, that the

conveyance or lease is not affected by this title shall be conclusive evidence thereof.

SEC. 605. Section 407 of the Act approved January 6, 1951 (Public Law 910, Eighty-first Congress), the second proviso contained in the first section of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works, and for other purposes", approved April 4, 1944 (58 Stat. 190), and the last sentence of section 1 of the Act of August 5, 1947 (ch. 493, 61 Stat. 774), are hereby repealed.

SEC. 606. This title shall take effect on the effective date of this Act.

Approved September 28, 1951.

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Public Law 534 - 82d Congress
Chapter 726 - 2d Session
H. R. 8120

AN ACT

All 66 Stat. 606.

To authorize certain construction at military and naval installations, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

Military and naval installations. Construction, etc.

TITLE I

SECTION 101. The Secretary of the Army, under the direction of the Secretary of Defense, is hereby authorized to establish or develop military installations and facilities by the construction, conversion, installation, or equipment of temporary or permanent public works, including buildings, facilities, appurtenances and utilities, as follows:

Army.

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

FIELD FORCE FACILITIES

(First Army Area)

Fort Devens, Massachusetts: Covered storage and community facilities, $324,000.

Fort Dix, New Jersey: Medical facilities, $116,000.

Fort Totten, New York: Utilities, $48,000.

Camp Wellfleet, Massachusetts: Troop housing, administrative, operational, maintenance, ammunition storage, and community facilities, $1,097,000.

(Second Army Area)

Fort Campbell, Kentucky: Operational, maintenance, and training facilities and utilities, $822,000.

Fort Knox, Kentucky: Training buildings and facilities, research and development facilities, maintenance facilities, land acquisition, and utilities, $11,411,000.

Fort George G. Meade, Maryland: Administrative, operational, maintenance, and communications facilities, ammunition storage and utilities, $335,000.

Camp Pickett, Virginia: Training buildings and administrative facilities, $142,000.

(Third Army Area)

Fort Benning, Georgia: Administrative, operational, and maintenance facilities, ammunition, cold, covered, and open storage, and utilities, $5,193,000.

Fort Bragg, North Carolina: Maintenance and operational facilities, ammunition, liquid fuel, covered and open storage, and land acquisition, $9,507,000.

Fort Jackson, South Carolina: Administrative facility, and utilities, $182,000.

Camp Rucker, Alabama: Ammunition storage facilities, $96,000.

Fort McClellan, Alabama: Administrative, operational, and maintenance facilities, covered storage, and land acquisition, $361,000.

Fort McPherson, Georgia: Ammunition storage, $42,000.

Camp Stewart, Georgia: Utilities, $512,000.

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(Fourth Army Area)

Fort Bliss, Texas: Training buildings, administrative and maintenance facilities, $4,856,000.

Camp Chaffee, Arkansas: Maintenance facility, $432,000.

Fort Hood, Texas: Maintenance facilities, utilities, and land acquisition, $10,090,000.

Fort Sill, Oklahoma: Maintenance facilities, training building, open storage, and utilities, $1,286,000.

(Fifth Army Area)

Fort Custer, Michigan: Maintenance facility and ammunition storage, $115,000.

Camp Crowder, Missouri: Troop support facilities and rehabilitation, $1,980,000.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana: Administrative facility and training building, $5,000,000.

Fort Riley, Kansas: Operational and maintenance facilities, $182,500.

(Sixth Army Area)

Camp Cooke, California: Maintenance facility, $150,000.

Camp Hanford, Washington: Troop housing, administrative facilities ammunition and covered storage, and utilities, $528,000.

Fort Huachuca, Arizona: Operational facility, training buildings and covered storage, $504,000.

Fort Lewis, Washington: Operational and maintenance facilities, open and liquid fuel storage and utilities, $272,000.

Yuma Test Station, Arizona: Troop housing, administrative, communications, medical, operational, maintenance and training facilities, research and development and test facilities, covered and ammunition storage facilities and utilities, $2,488,000.

(Military Academy)

United States Military Academy, New York: Training building, $280,000.

TECHNICAL SERVICE FACILITIES

(Ordnance Corps)

Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland: Training buildings and facilities research and development and test facilities, ammunition storage, airfield pavements and utilities, $5,419,000.

California Institute of Technology, California: Research and development and test facilities and utilities, $897,000.

Detroit Arsenal, Michigan: Administrative and research and development facilities, $2,370,000.

Malta Test Station, New York: Research and development and test facilities, land acquisition and utilities, $479,000.

Michaud Industrial Facilities, New Orleans, Louisiana: Acquisition for conversion without reimbursement to General Services Administration for any interest it may have in the facilities.

Picatinny Arsenal, New Jersey: Research and development and test facilities, and land acquisition, $1,356,000.

Redstone Arsenal, Alabama: Maintenance and operational facilities, research and development and test facilities and utilities, $6,447,000.

Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts: Covered storage, operational facility and utilities, $320,000.

White Sands Proving Ground, New Mexico: Troop housing, training buildings, medical and maintenance facilities, research and development facilities, and utilities, $8,214,000.

(Chemical Corps)

Army Chemical Center, Maryland: Research and development and test facilities and ammunition storage, $800,000.

Camp Detrick, Maryland: Research and development and test facilities, land acquisition, utilities, and deficiencies, fiscal year 1951 and fiscal year 1952 programs, $17,197,000.

Dugway Proving Ground, Utah: Research and development and test facilities, and land acquisition, $864,000.

Fort Terry, New York: Administrative, operational and maintenance facilities, research and development and test facilities and utilities, $5,386,000.

(Signal Corps)

Fort Monmouth, New Jersey: Research and development facility, $7,500,000.

Tobyhanna Signal Depot, Pennsylvania: Deficiency fiscal year 1952 program, $352,000.

Two Rock Ranch, California: Troop housing and utilities, $564,000.

Vint Hill Farms, Virginia: Family housing, $341,000.

(Corps of Engineers)

Fort Belvoir, Virginia: Administrative, operational, and maintenance facilities, training buildings, covered ammunition and open storage, research and development and test facilities and utilities, $2,968,000.

(Transportation Corps)

Brooklyn Army Base, New York: Maintenance and operational facilities, $315,000.

Fort Eustis, Virginia: Administrative and operational facilities, liquid fuel, open and covered storage, airfield pavements and utilities, $3,233,000.

New Orleans Army Base, Louisiana: Covered storage, $42,300.

(Army Medical Service)

Madigan Army Hospital, Washington: Operational facilities and utilities, $274,000.

Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, District of Columbia: Operational facilities and research and development facilities, $731,000.

OUTSIDE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

(Alaskan Area)

Big Delta, Alaska: Family housing, troop housing, ammunition, liquid fuel, open, closed, and cold storage, community, operational, research and development and test facilities, training building and utilities, $5,109,000.

Eielson Air Force Base, Alaska: Administrative, operational and maintenance facilities, ammunition storage and utilities, $2,969,000.

Kenai, Alaska: Family housing, operational, maintenance, com-

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munity and water-front facilities, liquid fuel storage, training building and utilities, $3,907,000.

Ladd Air Force Base, Alaska: Family housing, administrative and maintenance facilities, ammunition storage and utilities, $4,737,000.

Fort Richardson, Alaska: Family housing, troop housing, administrative, operational and maintenance facilities, open, covered, ammunition and cold storage, and utilities, $20,257,000.

Whittier, Alaska: Family housing, troop housing, administrative, operational and maintenance facilities and utilities, $2,847,000.

(Far East Command Area)

Okinawa: Family housing, troop housing, administrative, operational, maintenance, training buildings and facilities, ammunition and coverage storage, and utilities, $20,700,000.

(Caribbean Area)

Corozal, Canal Zone: Operational and maintenance facilities, open storage and utilities, $1,800,000.

Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico: Cold storage facility, $942,000.

Quarry Heights, Canal Zone: Administrative facility, $310,000.

(Hawaii)

Helemano Radio Station, Territory of Hawaii: Communication facility, $39,000.

(General)

Various locations: For restoration or replacement of facilities damaged or destroyed and provision for other urgent construction requirements, $5,000,000.

Classified installations and facilities.

SEC. 102. The Secretary of the Army, under the direction of the Secretary of Defense, is authorized to establish or develop classified military installations and facilities by the construction, conversion, installation, or equipment of temporary or permanent public works, including buildings, facilities, appurtenances, and utilities in a total amount of $135,010,000.

TITLE II

Navy.

SEC. 201. The Secretary of the Navy, under the direction of the Secretary of Defense, is authorized to establish or develop naval installations and facilities by the construction, conversion, installation, or equipment of temporary or permanent public works, including buildings, facilities, appurtenances, and utilities, as follows:

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

SHIPYARD FACILITIES

Naval Shipyard, Boston, Massachusetts: Water-front shop and storage building, barracks and bachelor officers' quarters, electronics and electric shop expansion, $3,499,000.

Naval Shipyard, Brooklyn, New York: Reconstruction of drydock numbered 3, construction of new crane tracks, $6,325,000.

Naval Shipyard, Charleston, South Carolina: Extension to battery overhaul shop, barracks, galley and messing facilities, steam and electric services, addition and modifications to electrical system and new building for electronic and electric shops and electronic laboratory, $6,006,000.

Naval Shipyard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Submarine battery assembly and charging building, electrical services for pier C, $1,065,000.

Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire: Increase of enlisted barracks capacity, $319,000.

FLEET FACILITIES

Naval Base, Newport, Rhode Island: Planning for fleet berthing facility, $140,000.

Commander in chief, Atlantic Fleet Headquarters, Norfolk, Virginia: Expansion of facilities, $374,000.

Naval Base, Norfolk, Virginia: Additional facilities for convoy escort vessels including construction of one new pier, extension of three existing piers and acquisition of land; ammunition barge mooring facilities and fleet landing, $3,083,000.

AVIATION FACILITIES

Marine Corps Auxiliary Landing Field, Beaufort, South Carolina: Airfield pavements, operational facilities and acquisition of land and easements, $2,522,000.

Naval Auxiliary Landing Field, Edenton, North Carolina: Barge fuel delivery, including water-front facilities, dredging, pipeline, pumping plant, and unloading facilities, $195,000.

Marine Corps Air Station, Miami, Florida: Airfield pavements, land acquisition, fuel storage facilities, ammunition storage, and roads, $2,600,000.

Naval Air Test Center, Patuxent River, Maryland: Additional research and development and test facilities, operational facilities and supporting facilities, $4,337,000.

Naval Air Material Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Research and development and test facilities, $2,300,000.

Naval Air Station, Lincoln, Nebraska: Land acquisition, operational facilities, airfield pavements, fuel storage, communication facilities and roads, utilities and services, $3,372,000.

Naval Air Missile Test Center, Point Mugu, California: Guided missile test and evaluation facilities, $3,717,000.

Naval Air Facility, Weeksville, North Carolina: Sewage treatment plant, and helium purification plant, $237,000.

SUPPLY FACILITIES

Naval Supply Center, Byron, Georgia: Administrative facilities, maintenance facilities and shops, medical facilities, storage and supply handling facilities, railroad facilities, security fencing and buildings, utilities, architectural and engineering services, and acquisition of land, $9,102,000.

Naval Supply Depot, Great Lakes, Illinois: Covered storage, utilities, security fence and site preparation, $2,481,000.

Naval Supply Depot, Jacksonville, Florida: Acquisition of land and architectural and engineering services, $682,000.

Naval Supply Center (Cheatham Annex), Norfolk, Virginia: Training facilities and troop housing, $564,000.

Naval Supply Depot, Scotia, New York: Covered storage facilities, utilities, acquisition of land and security fencing, $2,600,000.

Naval Supply Depot (Point Loma), San Diego, California: Aviation gasoline and jet fuel bulk storage facilities and distribution system to Naval Air Station, Miramar, California, pumping plant, water-

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front facilities, utilities, acquisition of easements and architectural and engineering services, $3,933,000.

Naval Supply Depot, San Pedro, California: Aviation fuel pipeline from bulk storage, Norwalk, California, to the Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, California, including pumping plant, utilities, acquisition of easements and architectural and engineering services, $1,670,000.

Puget Sound Area, Seattle, Washington: Administrative and covered storage facilities, aviation gasoline and jet fuel bulk fuel storage facilities, utilities, water-front facilities, land acquisition and architectural and engineering services, $2,204,000.

MARINE CORPS FACILITIES

Marine Corps Depot of Supply, Albany, Georgia: Depot and Supply School facilities, $13,687,000.

ORDNANCE FACILITIES

Naval Ammunition Depot, Charleston, South Carolina: Improvement of ammunition issue and transshipment facilities, including dredging, $535,000.

Alleghany Ballistics Laboratory, Cumberland, Maryland: Testing facilities, storage facilities, operating facilities, maintenance facilities and shop, administrative facilities, and security fencing, $593,000.

Naval Ordnance Test Station, Inyokern, California: Electric power system extension and improvements, and runway extension, $1,629,000.

Naval Degaussing Station, Norfolk, Virginia: Deperming facility, $2,000,000.

Naval Ammunition Depot, Saint Juliens Creek, Virginia: Quality evaluation laboratory, $326,000.

Naval Station, San Diego, California: Deperming facility, $288,000.

Naval Ordnance Laboratory, White Oak, Maryland: Underwater weapons assembly and test building, $379,000.

Naval Mine Depot, Yorktown, Virginia: Barracks, $500,000.

Penn State College, State College, Pennsylvania: Addition to Ordnance Research Laboratory, $915,000.

Various Locations: Additional magazines and inert storehouses and guided missile storage, test and conditioning facilities, $14,443,000.

SERVICE SCHOOL FACILITIES

Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland: Improvement of academic buildings, $1,800,000.

Naval Amphibious Base, Coronado, California: Amphibious assault trainer and galley and messhall, $1,555,000.

Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek, Virginia: School and training building and acquisition of land, $2,325,000.

Post Graduate School, Monterey, California: Completion of engineering school, $3,500,000.

Fleet Air Defense Training Center, Point Loma, California: Purchase and installation of technical and collateral equipment, $3,300,000.

United States Naval Supply Schools, Athens, Georgia: Acquisition of real estate including improvements, purchase and installation of technical and collateral equipment and construction of new buildings and improvement of existing buildings, $2,030,000.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

Naval Medical Supply Depot, Edgewater, New Jersey: Site preparation, storage facilities, utilities and services, and transfer of stores and equipment, $1,155,000.

Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Virginia Area: Construction of permanent hospital, $12,815,000.

COMMUNICATION FACILITIES

Naval Communication Station, Annapolis, Maryland: Site preparation, utilities and communications facilities including building, $1,616,000.

Naval Communications Station, Snohomish County, Washington: Super high power VLF facilities, collateral equipment, accessory construction and family housing, $1,450,000.

NAVAL RESEARCH FACILITIES

Naval Research Laboratory, Anacostia, District of Columbia: Fireproof chemistry laboratory, and modernization of electrical distribution system, $500,000.

YARDS AND DOCKS FACILITIES

Naval Construction Battalion Center, Davisville, Rhode Island: Site preparation, troop housing, brig, medical facilities, training buildings, covered storage and utilities including heating plant, $2,424,000.

Key West Aqueduct, Key West, Florida: Improvements to aqueduct system, $495,000.

Various locations: Construction of AFDL floating drydocks, $4,500,000.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY FACILITIES

Naval Observatory Time Service Substation, Richmond, Florida: Permanent facilities, $96,000.

Outside Continental United States

FLEET FACILITIES

Naval Station, Adak, Alaska: Marine barracks and facilities. $2,700,000.

Naval Operating Base, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba: Dredging, mooring, new pier, target-repair facilities, $3,185,000.

Naval Operating Base, Guam, Marianas Islands: Oxygen, carbon dioxide, and acetylene plants, $820,000.

Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Territory of Hawaii: Submarine water lines, fresh-water lines, dock facilities, $2,442,000.

Naval Station, Subic Bay, Philippine Islands: Dock construction, sea-wall extension, $2,774,000.

AVIATION FACILITIES

Naval Air Station, Agana, Guam, Marianas Islands: Administration and operational facilities, troop housing and messing facilities, $1,171,000.

Naval Station, Argentia, Newfoundland: Airfield pavements, and family quarters, $1,322,000.

Naval Air Station, Barbers Point, Territory of Hawaii: Airfield lighting, $346,000.

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Naval Air Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba: Operational and maintenance facility, airfield pavement, $795,000.

Naval Air Station, Kodiak, Alaska: Airfield lighting, operational facilities, and water front facilities, $1,480,000.

Naval Air Facility, London, England: Operational and administrative facilities, airfield pavements, utilities and storage facilities, $692,000.

ORDNANCE FACILITIES

Naval Ammunition Depot, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii: Quality evaluation laboratory, $847,000.

COMMUNICATION FACILITIES

Naval Communication Station, Guam, Marianas Islands: Permanent communication facilities, $1,721,000.

YARDS AND DOCKS FACILITIES

Various locations: Replacement of temporary family quarters, utilizng military construction personnel and facilities, at no more than $5,000 per unit for cost of materials, supplies, and collateral equipment, including transportation thereof, $12,000,000.

Classified installations and facilities.

SEC. 202. The Secretary of the Navy under the direction of the Secretary of Defense, is authorized to establish or develop classified military installations and facilities by the construction, conversion, installation, or equipment as temporary or permanent public works, including buildings, facilities, appurtenances, and utilities in the amount of $86,397,000.

65 Stat. 336.

SEC. 203. Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress, is hereby amended as follows:

Strike so much thereof under the heading "Continental United States" and subheading "Supply Facilities" in section 201 as reads as follows:

"Navy Shipyard, Boston, Massachusetts (Fuel Facility): Aviation gasoline and jet fuel bulk storage; $2,766,500."

and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Harpswell Neck Fuel Facility, Portland, Maine, Area: Aviation gasoline and jet fuel bulk storage; $2,766,500."

64 Stat. 1222.

SEC. 204. So much of title II, section 201, Public Law 910, Eighty-first Congress, approved January 6, 1951, as authorizes the construction of a dam at Camp Pendleton, California, is hereby repealed.

TITLE III

Air Force.

SEC. 301. The Secretary of the Air Force, under the direction of the Secretary of Defense, is hereby authorized to establish or develop installations and facilities by the construction, conversion, installation, or equipment of temporary or permanent public works, including buildings, facilities, appurtenances, and utilities, as follows:

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

Barksdale Air Force Base, Shreveport, Louisiana: Airfield pavements, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop housing facilities, and utilities, $1,832,000.

Biggs Air Force Base, El Paso, Texas: Airfield pavements, liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, and utilities, $773,000.

Carswell Air Force Base, Fort Worth, Texas: Airfield pavements, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, troop housing facilities, utilities, and research, development and test facilities, $13,889,000.

Castle Air Force Base, Merced, California: Airfield pavements, liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, airfield lighting facilities, and utilities, $1,029,000.

Clinton Naval Air Station, Clinton, Oklahoma: Airfield pavements, liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop housing facilities, family housing, administrative and community facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, storage facilities, and shops, $9,932,000.

Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Tucson, Arizona: Airfield pavements, liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, and utilities, $5,067,000.

Dow Air Force Base, Bangor, Maine: Airfield pavements, liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop housing facilities, administrative and community facilities, utilities, land acquisition, and storage facilities, $8,014,000.

Fairchild Air Force Base, Spokane, Washington: Liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, administrative and community facilities, utilities, land acquisition, and storage facilities, $9,421,000.

Forbes Air Force Base, Topeka, Kansas: Airfield pavements, liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, utilities, medical facilities, storage facilities, and shops, $15,520,000.

Homestead-Dade County Airport, Homestead, Florida: Airfield pavements, liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop housing facilities, family housing, administrative and community facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, and storage facilities, $24,805,000.

Hunter Air Force Base, Savannah, Georgia: Airfield pavements, liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, operational facilities, training facilities, utilities, land acquisition, storage facilities, and shops, $5,185,000.

Lake Charles Air Force Base, Lake Charles, Louisiana: Airfield pavements, liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, troop housing facilities, utilities, and land acquisition, $6,566,000.

Lakeland Airport, Lakeland, Florida: Airfield pavements, liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop housing facilities, family housing, administrative and community facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities and storage facilities, $13,966,000.

Limestone Air Force Base, Limestone, Maine: Airfield pavements, communications and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop housing facilities, family housing, utilities and medical facilities, $22,892,000.

Limestone Air Force Base, Auxiliaries A and B, Limestone, Maine: Land acquisition, $596,000.

Lincoln Municipal Airport, Lincoln, Nebraska: Airfield pavements, liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, airfield lighting facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, and land acquisition, $9,093,000.

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Little Rock Air Force Base, Little Rock, Arkansas: Airfield pave ments, liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, airfield lightin facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troo housing facilities, utilities, medical facilities, and storage facilities $23,749,000.

Lockbourne Air Force Base, Columbus, Ohio: Airfield pavements, navigational aids facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, administrative and community facilities, utilities, medical facilities, and storage facilities, $9,906,000.

MacDill Air Force Base, Tampa, Florida: Airfield pavements, liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, utilities, and land acquisition, $7,168,000.

March Air Force Base, Riverside, California: Airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, utilities, land acquisition, and storage facilities, $1,776,000.

Mountain Home Air Force Base, Mountain Home, Idaho: Airfield pavements, liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications and navigational aids facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, utilities, land acquisition, and medical facilities, $12,568,000.

Offutt Air Force Base, Omaha, Nebraska: Liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, and utilities, $281,000.

Plattsburgh Barracks, Plattsburgh, New York: Airfield pavements, liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop housing facilities, administrative and community facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, storage facilities, and shops, $28,426,000.

Rapid City Air Force Base, Rapid City, South Dakota: Aircraft maintenance facilities, $3,185,000.

Selman Field, Monroe, Louisiana: Airfield pavements, liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop housing facilities, family housing, administrative and community facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, and storage facilities, $18,285,000.

Sioux City Municipal Airport, Sioux City, Iowa: Airfield pavements, liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop housing facilities, utilities, medical facilities, and storage facilities, $19,820,000.

Smoky Hill Air Force Base, Salina, Kansas: Airfield pavements, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, utilities, land acquisition, and storage facilities, $5,962,000.

Stead Air Force Base, Reno, Nevada: Liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, troop housing facilities, family housing, administrative and community facilities, utilities, medical facilties, and storage facilities, $1,583,000.

Tye Field, Abilene, Texas: Airfield pavements, liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop housing facilities, administrative and community facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, storage facilities, and shops, $23,472,000.

Walker Air Force Base, Roswell, New Mexico: Airfield pavements, liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, and aircraft maintenance facilities, $3,091,000.

Westover Air Force Base, Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts: Airfield

pavements, communications and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, utilities, land acquisition, and storage facilities, $23,239,000.

AIR DEFENSE COMMAND

Burlington Municipal Airport, Burlington, Vermont: Operational facilities, utilities, and storage facilities, $579,000.

Duluth Municipal Airport, Duluth, Minnesota: Navigational aids facilities, operational facilities, administrative and community facilities, utilities, and storage facilities, $704,000.

Geiger Field, Spokane, Washington: Operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, utilities, and storage facilities, $744,000.

Greater Pittsburgh Airport, Coraopolis, Pennsylvania: Airfield pavements, operational facilities, administrative and community facilities, utilities, land acquisition, and storage facilities, $976,000.

Hamilton Air Force Base, San Rafael, California: Airfield pavements, communications and navigational aids facilities, and utilities, $588,000.

Houma Gunnery Range, Houma, Louisiana: Airfield pavements, liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, troop housing facilities, administrative and community facilities, utilities, land acquisition, and storage facilities, $3,000,000.

Kinross Air Force Auxiliary Airfield, Kinross, Michigan: Liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, navigational aids facilities, operational facilities, administrative and community facilities, utilities, and storage facilities, $740,000.

Larson Air Force Base, Moses Lake, Washington: Airfield pavements, liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, navigational aids facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, utilities, medical facilities, and storage facilities, $10,866,000.

Majors Field, Greenville, Texas: Land acquisition, $23,000.

McChord Air Force Base, Tacoma, Washington: Airfield pavements, navigational aids facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, administrative and community facilities, utilities, and storage facilities, $5,885,000.

McGhee-Tyson Airport, Knoxville, Tennessee: Airfield pavements, navigational aids facilities, operational facilities, administrative and community facilities, utilities, and storage facilities, $1,179,000.

Minneapolis, St. Paul International Airport, Minneapolis, Minnesota: Land acquisition and storage facilities, $450,000.

New Castle County Airport, Wilmington, Delaware: Airfield pavements, liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop housing facilities, utilities, and storage facilities, $1,776,000.

Niagara Falls Municipal Airport, Niagara Falls, New York: Airfield pavements, liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, navigational aids facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop housing facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, storage facilities, and shops, $1,394,000.

O'Hare International Airport, Chicago, Illinois: Airfield pavements, liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, administrative and community facilities, utilities, storage facilities, and shops, $3,801,000.

Oscoda Air Force Base, Oscoda, Michigan: Liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, utilities, and storage facilities, $612,000.

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Otis Air Force Base, Falmouth, Massachusetts: Communications facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, utilities, medical facilities, and storage facilities, $2,402,000.

Oxnard Air Force Base, Oxnard, California: Operational facilities, utilities, and storage facilities, $746,000.

Paine Field, Everett, Washington: Operational facilities, utilities, and storage facilities, $1,251,000.

Palmdale-Los Angeles County Airport, Palmdale, California: Airfield pavements and airfield lighting facilities, $380,000.

Portland International Airport, Portland, Oregon: Airfield pavements, liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, utilities, and storage facilities, $973,000.

Presque Isle Air Force Base, Presque Isle, Maine: Utilities and storage facilities, $581,000.

Selfridge Air Force Base, Mount Clemens, Michigan: Airfield pavements, and storage facilities, $185,000.

Stewart Air Force Base, Newburgh, New York: Airfield pavements, liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications and navigational aids facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, utilities, land acquisition, and storage facilities, $3,520,000.

Suffolk County Air Force Base, Westhampton Beach, Long Island, New York: Airfield pavements, liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications and navigational aids facilities, operational facilities, administrative and community facilities, utilities, storage facilities, and shops, $2,335,000.

Truax Field, Madison, Wisconsin: Airfield pavements, liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, operational facilities, troop housing facilities, utilities, storage facilities, and shops, $1,518,000.

Charlotte County Airport, Punta Gorda, Florida: Airfield pavements, liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop housing facilities, administrative and community facilities, utilities, medical facilities, storage facilities, and shops, $2,731,000.

Yuma County Airport, Yuma, Arizona: Airfield pavements, liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, operational facilities, troop housing facilities, administrative and community facilities, utilities, storage facilities, and shops, $1,965,000.

TACTICAL AIR COMMAND

Alexandria Municipal Airport, Alexandria, Louisiana: Liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop housing facilities, administrative and community facilities, utilities, land acquisition, and storage facilities, $2,852,000.

Ardmore Municipal Airport, Ardmore, Oklahoma: Airfield pavements, liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, navigational aids facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, land acquisition, and storage facilities, $4,045,000.

Blytheville Municipal Airport, Blytheville, Arkansas: Airfield pavements, liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop housing facilities, family housing, administrative and community facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, storage facilities, and shops, $11,602,000.

Bunker Hill Naval Air Station, Peru, Indiana: Airfield pavements, liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop housing facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, and storage facilities, $18,663,000.

Clovis Air Force Base, Clovis, New Mexico: Liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, training facilities, utilities, land acquisition, and storage facilities, $906,000.

Galveston Municipal Airport, Galveston, Texas: Airfield pavements, liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop housing facilities, administrative and community facilities, utilities, medical facilities, storage facilities, and shops, $5,746,000.

Myrtle Beach Airport, Myrtle Beach, South Carolina: Airfield pavements, liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop housing facilities, family housing, administrative and community facilities, utilities, land acquisition, and storage facilities, $8,457,000.

Raleigh-Durham Municipal Airport, Raleigh-Durham, North Carolina: Airfield pavements, liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop housing facilities, family housing, administrative and community facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, storage facilities, and shops, $14,838,000.

Seymour-Johnson Field, Goldsboro, North Carolina: Airfield pavements, liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop housing facilities, family housing, administrative and community facilities, utilities, land acquisition, storage facilities, and shops, $7,092,000.

AIR TRAINING COMMAND

Big Spring Air Force Base, Big Spring, Texas: Airfield pavements, liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications and airfield lighting facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop housing facilities, utilities, land acquisition, and storage facilities, $6,270,000.

Bryan Air Force Base, Bryan, Texas: Airfield pavements, liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, airfield lighting facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop housing facilities, family housing, administrative and community facilities, utilities, land acquisition, and shops, $3,440,000.

Craig Air Force Base, Selma, Alabama; Airfield pavements, liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications and airfield lighting facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, utilities, land acquisition, and storage facilities, $2,339,000.

Ellington Air Force Base, Houston, Texas: Airfield pavements, liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop housing facilities, administrative and community facilities, utilities, and storage facilities, $4,563,000.

Foster Field, Victoria, Texas: Airfield pavements, liquid fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications and airfield lighting facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop housing facilities, utilities, land acquisition, and storage facilities, $4,383,000.

Goodfellow Air Force Base, San Angelo, Texas: Airfield pavements, liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop housing facilities, utilities, land acquisition, and storage facilities, $3,820,000.

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Harlingen-All-Valley Municipal Airport, Harlingen, Texas: Airfield pavements, training facilities, troop housing facilities, utilities, and land acquisition, $5,796,000.

James Connally Air Force Base, Waco, Texas: Airfield pavements, liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications and airfield lighting facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop housing facilities, utilities, storage facilities, and shops, $6,333,000.

Laredo Municipal Airport, Laredo, Texas: Airfield pavements, liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop housing facilities, administrative and community facilities, utilities, land acquisition, and storage facilities, $4,266,000.

Laughlin Air Force Auxiliary Field, Del Rio, Texas: Airfield pavements, liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications and airfield lighting facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop housing facilities, utilities, and storage facilities, $4,601,000.

Luke Air Force Base, Phoenix, Arizona: Airfield pavements, liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, administrative and community facilities, utilities, land acquisition, and storage facilities, $5,167,000.

Mather Air Force Base, Sacramento, California: Airfield pavements, communications and airfield lighting facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop housing facilities, utilities, and land acquisition, $5,839,000.

Moody Air Force Base, Valdosta, Georgia: Airfield pavements, liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, airfield lighting facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, utilities, storage facilities, and shops, $1,846,000.

Moore Field, Mission, Texas: Airfield pavements, liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop housing facilities, family housing, administrative and community facilities, utilities, land acquisition, storage facilities, and shops, $10,309,000.

Nellis Air Force Base, Las Vegas, Nevada: Airfield pavements, liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop housing facilities, administrative and community facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, storage facilities, and shops, $5,306,000.

Perrin Air Force Base, Sherman, Texas: Airfield pavements, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, utilities, land acquisition, and storage facilities, $4,810,000.

Pinecastle Air Force Base, Orlando, Florida: Airfield pavements, liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications and airfield lighting facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop housing facilities, utilities, land acquisition, and storage facilities, $10,341,000.

Randolph Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas: Airfield pavements, communications and navigational aids facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, and utilities, $2,693,000.

Reese Air Force Base, Lubbock, Texas: Airfield pavements, liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, airfield lighting facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop housing facilities, utilities, land acquisition, and storage facilities, $7,356,000.

Scott Air Force Base, Belleville, Illinois: Airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, utilities, land acquisition, and storage facilities, $1,691,000.

Tyndall Air Force Base, Panama City, Florida: Liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, navigational aids facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop housing facilities, and utilities, $1,835,000.

Vance Air Force Base, Enid, Oklahoma: Airfield pavements, liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, airfield lighting facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop housing facilities, administrative and community facilities, utilities, land acquisition, and storage facilities, $7,275,000.

Wichita Air Force Base, Wichita, Kansas: Airfield pavements, liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, utilities, land acquisition, storage facilities, and shops, $9,703,000.

Williams Air Force Base, Chandler, Arizona: Airfield pavements, liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications and airfield lighting facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, utilities, and land acquisition, $1,776,000.

AIR MATERIAL COMMAND

Birmingham Modification Center, Birmingham, Alabama: Airfield pavements, liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, utilities, and storage facilities, $1,507,000.

Brookley Air Force Base, Mobile, Alabama: Airfield pavements, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, and utilities, $4,935,000.

Hill Air Force Base, Ogden, Utah: Communications facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, utilities, land acquisition, and research, development and test facilities, $1,620,000.

Kelly Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas: Airfield pavements, liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, administrative and community facilities, utilities, and medical facilities, $7,964,000.

Lynn Haven (petroleum storage area), Panama City, Florida: Utilities, $72,000.

Norton Air Force Base, San Bernardino, California: Airfield pavements, aircraft maintenance facilities, utilities, and land acquisition, $4,790,000.

Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma: Liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, and utilities, $2,564,000.

MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE

Palm Beach County International Airport, West Palm Beach, Florida: Liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, utilities, and shops, $1,200,000.

CONTINENTAL AIR COMMAND

Godman Air Force Base, Fort Knox, Kentucky: Troop housing facilities, utilities, and storage facilities, $995,000.

Long Beach Municipal Airport, Long Beach, California: Liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, navigational aids facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, and utilities, $112,000.

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RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COMMAND

Arnold Engineering Development Center, Tullahoma, Tennessee: Research, development and test facilities, $12,000,000.

Griffiss Air Force Base, Rome, New York: Communications facilities, operational facilities, utilities, land acquisition, research, development and test facilities, and storage facilities, $1,806,000.

Hanscom Field (Bedford Research Center), Bedford, Massachusetts: Airfield pavements, liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop housing facilities, administrative and community facilities, utilities, research, development and test facilities, medical facilities, and storage facilities, $10,520,000.

Holloman Air Force Base, Alamogordo, New Mexico: Troop housing facilities, utilities, research, development and test facilities, $990,000.

Lockland Plant, Cincinnati, Ohio: Research, development and test facilities, $2,800,000.

Patrick Air Force Base, Cocoa, Florida: Airfield pavements, liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop housing facilities, utilities, research, development and test facilities, medical facilities, storage facilities, design planning, port facilities, and miscellaneous facilities, $39,838,000.

SPECIAL WEAPONS COMMAND

Kirtland Air Force Base, Albuquerque, New Mexico: Airfield pavements, communications facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop housing facilities, administrative and community facilities, utilities, and land acquisition, $8,543,000.

AIR PROVING GROUND COMMAND

Eglin Air Force Base, Valparaiso, Florida: Utilities, and research, development, and test facilities, $3,242,000.

HEADQUARTERS COMMAND

Bolling Air Force Base, Washington, District of Columbia: Troop housing facilities, utilities, and storage facilities, $560,000.

AIR UNIVERSITY

Gunter Air Force Base, Montgomery, Alabama: Troop housing facilities, and utilities, $1,290,000.

Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, Alabama: Training facilities, troop housing facilities, and utilities, $6,060,000.

SCHOOL OF AVIATION MEDICINE

Brooks Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas: Communications facilities, training facilities, utilities, and research, development and test facilities, $8,000,000.

COMMUNICATIONS AND NAVIGATIONAL AIDS FACILITIES

Various locations: $7,990,000.

OUTSIDE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

ALASKAN AIR COMMAND

Eielson Air Force Base, Fairbanks, Alaska: Airfield pavements, liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, administrative and community facilities, and utilities, $14,479,000.

Elmendorf Air Force Base, Anchorage, Alaska: Airfield pavements, liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications facilities, administrative and community facilities, and utilities, $31,325,000.

Galena Air Force Auxiliary Field, Galena, Alaska: Utilities, $130,000.

Ladd Air Force Base, Fairbanks, Alaska: Airfield pavements, liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications facilities, operational facilities, utilities, medical facilities, and storage facilities, $14,865,000.

Naknek Air Force Auxiliary Field, Naknek, Alaska: Liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications and navigational aids facilities, operational facilities, utilities, and storage facilities, $3,914,000.

Various locations, Alaska: Communications facilities, administrative and community facilities, and utilities, $880,000.

FAR EAST AIR FORCE

Various locations, Pacific Area: Airfield pavements, liquid-fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop housing facilities, administrative and community facilities, utilities, medical facilities, storage facilities, shops, and miscellaneous facilities, $27,014,000.

STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

Ramey Air Force Base, Aquadilla, Puerto Rico: Land acquisition, $3,000.

SEC. 302. The Secretary of the Air Force, under the direction of the Secretary of Defense, is authorized to establish or develop classified military installations and facilities by the construction, conversion, installation, or equipment of temporary or permanent public works, including buildings, facilities, appurtenances, family housing, and utilities in the total amount of $1,012,398,000. Classified installations and facilities.

SEC. 303. Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress, is hereby amended as follows: 65 Stat. 336.

(a) Strike so much thereof under the heading "CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES" and subheading "Operational Support Facilities" in section 301 as reads as follows:

"Friendship International Airport, Baltimore, Maryland: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop facilities, family housing, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, medical facilities, storage facilities, and shops, $43,478,000."

and so much as reads as follows:

"McGuire Air Force Base, Wrightstown, New Jersey: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, hazard removal, operational facilities, troop facilities, administrative and supporting

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facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, storage facilities, and shops, $23,773,000."

and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"McGuire Air Force Base, Wrightstown, New Jersey: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, hazards removal, communications facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troops facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, medical facilities (or medical facilities at Fort Dix, Wrightstown, New Jersey), storage facilities, and shops, $62,500,000."

(b) Strike so much thereof under the heading "CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES" and subheading "Operational Support Facilities" in section 301 as reads as follows:

"Hammer Field, Fresno, California: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop facilities, family housing, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, storage facilities, and shops, $22,303,000."

and so much as reads as follows:

"Travis Air Force Base, Fairfield, California: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, storage facilities, and shops, $17,561,000."

and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Travis Air Force Base, Fairfield, California: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communication and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, storage facilities and shops, $28,432,000."

(c) Strike so much thereof under the heading "CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES" and subheading "Operational Support Facilities" in section 301 as reads as follows:

Offutt Air Force Base, Omaha, Nebraska: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, and storage facilities, $19,063,000."

and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Offutt Air Force Base, Omaha, Nebraska: Airfield pavements, communications and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, troop facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, and storage facilities, $12,708,000.

"Sioux City Airport, Sioux City, Iowa: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications and navigational aids facilities, operational facilities, family housing, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, and medical facilities, $1,746,000."

(d) Strike so much thereof under the heading "CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES" and subheading "Operational Support Facilities" in section 301 as reads as follows:

"Hensley Naval Air Station, Dallas, Texas: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop facilities, family housing, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, and storage facilities, $3,022,000."

(e) Strike so much thereof under the heading "CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES" and subheading "Depots and Logistical Facilities" in section 301 as reads as follows:

"Olmsted Air Force Base, Middletown and Lancaster, Pennsylvania: Airfield pavements, fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, administrative and supporting facilities, utilities, land acquisition, test facilities, storage facilities, and shops, $74,093,000." and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Olmsted Air Force Base, Middletown, Pennsylvania: Utilities, and storage facilities, $570,000."

(f) In clause (3) of section 502 thereof delete the amounts "$1,993,603,800" and "$3,480,661,800" and insert in lieu thereof the amounts "$1,896,271,800" and "$3,383,329,800", respectively.

SEC. 304. In the prosecution of military public works projects authorized by this title, the Department of the Air Force may utilize the services of either the Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army, or the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Department of the Navy, in such manner and to such extent as will promote efficiency in operation. Public works projects.

TITLE IV

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. (a) The Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Air Force, under the direction of the Secretary of Defense, are respectively authorized, in order to establish or develop the installations and facilities authorized by titles I, II, and III of this Act, to acquire lands and rights pertaining thereto, or other interests therein, including the temporary use thereof, by donation, purchase, exchange of Government-owned lands, or otherwise, without regard to section 3648, Revised Statutes, as amended. When necessary, construction of a public works project authorized by this Act may be commenced prior to approval of title to the underlying land by the Attorney General as required by section 355, Revised Statutes, as amended. Acquisition of land, etc. 31 U.S.C. § 529. 33 U.S.C. § 733 and note.

(b) The Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Air Force are respectively authorized, to the extent administratively determined by each to be fair and reasonable, under regulations approved by the Secretary of Defense, to reimburse the owners and tenants of land to be acquired for any public works project of the military department concerned for expenses and other losses and damages incurred by such owners and tenants, respectively, in the process and as a direct result of the moving of themselves and their families and possessions because of such acquisition of land, which reimbursement shall be in addition to, but not in duplication of, any payments in respect of such acquisition as may otherwise be authorized by law: *Provided*, That the total of such reimbursement to the owners and tenants of any parcel of land shall in no event exceed 25 per centum of the fair value of such parcel of land as determined by the Secretary of the military department concerned. No payment in reimbursement shall be made unless application therefor, supported by an itemized statement of the expenses, losses, and damages so incurred, shall have been submitted to the Secretary of the military department concerned within one year following the date of such acquisition. The authority conferred by this subsection shall be delegable by the Secretary of the military department concerned to such responsible officers or employees as he may determine. All functions performed under this subsection shall be exempt from the operation of the Administrative Procedure Act of June 11, 1946 (ch. 324, 60 Stat. 237), as amended (5 U. S. C. 1001–1011), except as to the requirements of section 3 of such Act (60 Stat. 238; 5 U. S. C. 1002). Any Reimbursement of owners and tenants. Restriction.

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funds appropriated pursuant to any Act authorizing civil or military public works projects for any military department, to the extent available, may be used to reimburse the owners and tenants of such acquired lands for such incurred expenses, losses, and damages. The authority for reimbursement of owners and tenants for moving costs conferred by this subsection shall be in addition to but not in duplication of authority contained in subsection 501 (b) of the Act of September 28, 1951 (65 Stat. 365) for the reimbursement to owners and tenants of land acquired pursuant to authorization contained in said Act.

Appropriations.

SEC. 402. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums of money as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of this Act, but not to exceed—

(1) for public works authorized by title I: Inside continental United States, $124,420,800; outside continental United States, $68,617,000; classified facilities, $135,010,000; or a total of $328,047,800.

(2) for public works authorized by title II: Inside continental United States, $138,183,000; outside continental United States, $32,295,000; classified facilities, $86,397,000; or a total of $256,875,000.

(3) for public works authorized by title III: Inside continental United States, $708,352,000; outside continental United States, $92,610,000; classified facilities, $1,012,398,000; or a total of $1,813,360,000.

Cost variations.

SEC. 403. Any of the approximate costs enumerated in titles I, II, and III of this Act may, in the discretion of the Secretary concerned, be varied upward 10 per centum but the total cost of all work so enumerated under each of such titles shall not exceed the total appropriations authorized in respect of such title by section 402 of this Act.

Family quarters.

SEC. 404. No family quarters shall be constructed under the authority of this Act with a net floor area in excess of one thousand two hundred and fifty square feet, and the average net floor area of all such family quarters shall not exceed one thousand and eighty square feet.

Public works projects.

SEC. 405. Appropriations made to carry out the purposes of this Act shall be available with respect to public works projects authorized by law for expenses incident to construction, including administration, overhead, planning, and supervision.

SEC. 406. Any public works project authorized by this Act may be prosecuted under direct appropriations or authority to enter into contracts in lieu of such appropriations.

SEC. 407. In the case of any public work authorized to be established or developed under the authority of section 102, 202, or 302 of this Act, the Secretary of the military department authorized to establish or develop such public work, or his designee, shall come into agreement with the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and of the House of Representatives with respect to the cost of construction of such public work, including those real-estate actions pertaining thereto.

Director of Installations.

SEC. 408. The Secretary of Defense shall maintain direct surveillance over the planning and construction by the military departments of all public works projects. Such surveillance shall be maintained through a civilian official of the Department of Defense to be known as the Director of Installations, who shall be appointed by and directly responsible to the Secretary of Defense and who shall receive compensation at the rate of $14,800 a year. The Director of Installations shall, from time to time, make such reports directly to the Secretary of Defense with respect to public works projects under construction by the military departments as he may deem necessary to keep the

Reports.

Secretary of Defense currently and fully informed with respect to the status, progress, and cost of, and all other pertinent matters concerning, such public works project. No person shall be appointed as Director of Installations unless the Secretary of Defense is satisfied that he has had a substantial amount of experience in the construction of public works of the types constructed by the military departments. The Secretary of Defense shall provide for furnishing the Director of Installations with such engineering, clerical, stenographic, and other personnel as he may require in order adequately to perform his functions.

Contracts.

SEC. 409. Whenever—

(a) the President determines that compliance with the requirements of Public Law 245, Eighty-second Congress in the case of contracts made pursuant to this Act with respect to the establishment or development of military installations and facilities in foreign countries would interfere with the carrying out of the provisions of this Act; and

65 Stat. 700.
41 U.S.C. §§ 153, 254.

(b) the Secretary of Defense and the Comptroller General have agreed upon alternative methods for conducting an adequate audit of such contracts,

the President is authorized to exempt such contracts from the requirements of Public Law 245, Eighty-second Congress.

Approved July 14, 1952.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Natural Resources Section

NR 313 (20 Sep 49)A

HGS/MBW/JLC/DCG/hi
20 September 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR: Record

SUBJECT: Ryukyu Islands: Land Tenure Practices and Problems

Prepared by Dorothy C. Goodwin
Scientific Consultant
Agriculture Division

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Summary

1. Ryukyuan land tenure prior to World War II was generally speaking characterized by more or less equal distribution of land holdings, low incidence of tenancy, tenancy conditions which were not oppressive except in the Northern Ryukyus, and a relatively high degree of local democracy in rural areas except in the Northern Ryukyus. Critical disturbances have been created in land tenure patterns by the shock of the recent war and the postwar readjustment. Notable factors include a sharp postwar rise in population resulting from repatriation and restrictions on emigration and a sharp drop in cultivated area resulting from military requisition of cultivated land and related causes. The disturbances are especially acute in the central portion of Okinawa, but exist to some extent throughout the islands. Tenancy is increasing throughout, with the possible exception of Yaeyama. In Okinawa it has substantially more than doubled. Tenancy conditions are worsening. Farm holdings are being subdivided to meet the present emergency. In some areas they are now far below the size required for even minimum subsistence. Large scale American relief has become a vital and continuing necessity. A self-respecting people has been reduced to virtual beggary by circumstances largely beyond its control.

2. To date only emergency measures, limited to the most critical aspects of this situation, have been instituted. No positive steps have been taken to prevent further deterioration or to lay the groundwork for eventual solution of the problem on a permanently tenable basis. The report which follows was prepared as one of the initial steps required to fill this need. The conclusions and recommendations developed in it were arrived at on the basis of three weeks' field investigation by

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the undersigned, a staff member of the Agricultural Division, Natural Resources Section, who has served for the past 15 months as advisor to officials of the Japanese Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, in implementing the Japanese Land Reform Program. The report incorporates a proposed solution consisting of interim emergency measures together with a long-range program for gradual implementation as the situation permits. The techniques proposed were derived primarily from the Japanese Land Reform Law and adapted to meet the particular requirements of the Ryukyus. An effort was made to relate them as closely as possible to the practical needs of the situation and the concepts and desires of Ryukyuans themselves.

3. In evaluating the proposed solution the shortness of the field investigation, and the inadequacy and inconsistencies of statistics and source material should be borne in mind. All factual data are subject to verification, and recommendations may be subject to modification in some details in light of improved data All implementing plans should be throughly discussed with responsible Okinawan officials and private citizens prior to formal adoption.

Mission and Authority

1. Pursuant to authority CP Order 132-4, par 2, 3 May 1949, as amended by CP Order 154-4, par 2, 3 June 1949, the undersigned travelled to the Ryukyus between 10 June and 30 June 1949. Purpose of the trip was to study Ryukyuan land tenure problems to determine mechanisms to implement command channel instructions on this subject incorporated in letter, General Headquarters, Far East Command to Commanding General, Ryukyus Commands, AG 091.3 (3 Mar 49), subject: Development of Agriculture by Ryukyus Military Government, 3 March 1949. These instructions constitut a restatement of basic American policy on agriculture as it has been applied in Japan, and directs that such policy be applied in the Ryukyus. The purpose was

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accomplished by discussions with Military Government officials, personnel of provisional governments of Okinawa, Miyako and the northern Ryukyus, village officials of 8 Okinawa villages, and individual farmers in 7 Okinawa hamlets (Appendix A).

2. Military Government personnel at all levels were uniformly cordial. Messing and billeting were adequate on Okinawa, but permission to travel to the Northern Ryukyus or to remain over night in the Southern Ryukyus was denied on the grounds of inadequate accommodations for women. Transportation and interpreter services essential to accomplishment of the mission were generously shared within the restricted limits of available supply.

The Problem

1. Ryukyuan land tenure problems as they exist today stem essentially from postwar disruption of the mechanisms by which a balance was previously maintained between population and land resources. Population pressures have been acute throughout the Ryukyus except in Yaeyama for many years, but between the two World Wars actual population growth was prevented, in spite of heavy natural increase, by systematic emigration. Since the war, repatriation and natural increase have brought about a 21 percent population gain. At the same time the cultivated land area has shown an overall net decrease of about 10 percent. In Okinawa Shima the decrease has been 24 percent, primarily from military requisition and directly subsidiary causes such as the need to provide housing land for persons displaced from military areas. Former cultivators of military areas and repatriates have been crowded onto the remaining 76 percent of cultivated land. Density of population throughout the Ryukyus has increased from an overall level of 9.5 persons per cho (3.9 per acre) of cultivated land in 1940 to 12.9 persons (5.3 persons). In Okinawa the increase has been from 11.1 persons to 18.1 (4.5 persons to 7.4 persons).

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Military employment, which now cares for about 41,000 persons, has had the effect of absorbing the equivalent of about 1.3 persons per cho (0.5 per acre) in terms of employment if not in terms of food production. The net effective increase in density, however, is still about 5.7 persons per cho (2.3 per acre) over the prewar average. Farm holdings, which throughout the Ryukyus except in Yaeyama have been for many years large enough to provide only subsistence at a marginal level, are now on the average considerably below the minimum size required to support the average farm family. Most holdings today are approximately 4 tan (1 acre), as compared with abo 6 tan (1.5 acres) before the war and more than 8 tan (2 acres) in Japan.

2. In the absence of adequate alternative employment, the burden of the population increase has fallen largely on agriculture, and is reflected in important chages in land tenure patterns and conditions. Before the war the hardships accompanying overpopulation were somewhat mitigated by the fact that they were widely shared. The land tenure system, except in the Northern Ryukyus where the Japanese pattern prevailed, tended to guarantee a relatively fair and equitable distribution of cultivation rights and the proceeds thereof among those dependent on the land. There was no large permanently disadvantaged tenant class, such as that existing in Japan before land reform, on which a disproportionate share of the burdens of a marginal economy fell. Landless farmers now form a major class. In all areas tenancy is increasing, the bargaining position of tenants, never strong, is declining, and the conditions of tenancy are worsening. In Okinawa, which represents a special problem, it is believed that tenancy has increased from about 18.7 percent of farmers (including as tenants those who rented at least one-half of the land they cultivated) to 47 percent or more. The chief cause of this increase has been forced assignment of land outside of military installations to repatriates and persons dispossessed from military installations. Inasmuch as these assignments of land were

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not voluntary on the part of the owners, the cultivation rights of assignees do not have legal standing in the eyes of the owners. When present restrictions are lifte all of these new tenants are threatened with summary eviction or intolerable tenanc conditions, unless preventive measures are taken.

3. In Okinawa, pressure on the land is further increased by two factors: instability of present military boundaries, and restrictions on use of land within one mile of military housing or billeting areas for 100 or more members of the Occupation Forces.

a. Present military installations and roads cover about 8,481 cho of formerly cultivated land, or about 20 percent of the prewar total cultivated area. Present boundaries are subject to constant change with changing definitions of military need. Until they can be fixed or at least rendered relatively stable, Okinawan cultivators are faced with the constant threat of dispossession. About one-fourth of all cultivators have been dispossessed at least once, and some have been moved two or three times. Present dispossession procedures do not provide for any notice or any compensation for the cost of moving or for crops or other propert destroyed pursuant to requisition. The effects of such a situation on care of the land in threatened areas, and on the will of Okinawan farmers to maximize productio need no emphasis.

b. The one-mile zone restrictions (Appendix G) categorically prohibit any construction or alteration (including repairs) on any Okinawan dwelling or other building located within one mile of the outermost boundary of any military installation housing 100 or more Occupation personnel. Violators are subject to ¥10,000 fine or a year's imprisonment or both. Military installations are mostly concentrated in the Nakagami District, the middle zone of the island, but are not necessarily contiguous, thus requiring restricted zones com-

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pletely surrounding them. In this area, which formerly contained some of the best agricultural land on the island, possibly as much as two-thirds of all cultivated land is covered by restrictions, and in some places the restricted zone stretches from the east coast to the west coast. As houses are rendered uninhabitable through typhoon damage and general disrepair, persons presently living in these zones are forced to move. While agricultural use of the land is still permitted, effectiveness of agricultural operations is greatly reduced by the distances which cultivators must travel from their new homes beyond the zone limits to their land. In addition, a growing amount of cultivated land outside of the zone must be diverted to residential purposes to provide housing for persons displaced from the restricted areas. Accessible uncultivable land suitable for housing is already overcrowded in many places. Any increase in cultivated land brought about by restoration of war damaged land or by reclamation may well be matched by decreases in cultivated land area and production attendant on these restrictions.

4. In summary, Ryukyuan land tenure problems arise out of a population situation which is continually worsening and for which there is no immediate solution. A proposal to solve the problems which does not recognize the population factor and does not work within the framework set by it, would be conceived in a vacuum. This does not mean that nothing can or should be done until the population question can be solved. A great deal can be done to mitigate the present hardships, to prevent further deterioration of the present land tenure condition, and to establish the principles by which movement towards eventual easing of the situation can be started in the right direction. Detailed recommendations on solution of the population issue are beyond the scope of this paper. It is suggested, however, that study be given to the possibility of American subsidy of large-scale emigration to

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areas willing to receive Ryukyuans, as one of the most promising approaches. Prewar experience with emigration of Ryukyuans (Appendix B, par 15) suggests that once nuclei of emigrants can be established overseas on a reasonable economic basis, these nuclei will support continuing emigration. An initial American-subsidized movement of perhaps 250,000 persons, or enough to reduce the population to about 90 percent of the prewar level, probably would be sufficient to meet the immediate problem and to make continuing emigration self-sufficient.

5. The program proposed below constitutes an effort to solve the problem in terms that will make sense in the Ryukyuan situation to Ryukyuans. The mechanisms suggested have been built wherever possible on Ryukyuan concepts and values that are significant to Ryukyuans even where such concepts are not fully in harmony with standard American practice. Ryukyuan concepts have been discarded only when they appeared to be in direct conflict with American policy as developed in Japan and/or as applied to the Ryukyus in existing command instructions (see page 2). Literal application of American practice on an overall basis has not been attempted in Japan. It is believed that it would fail in the Ryukyus. Okinawa is not Kansas. Property law developed to meet land and title problems in Kansas cannot be made to work in Okinawa.

6. An additional administrative problem in Okinawa, of present, but not of future significance, exists with respect to recognition of title and ownership right. Land records and in many cases boundary marks and other means of property identification were destroyed in the course of the fighting in Okinawa. Exercise of the normal prerogatives of ownership has been suspended pending recompilation of land registers. This work is nearly finished, and it is believed will provide an adequate basis for delineating boundaries.

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Summary of Recommendations and Statement of Objectives

1. Land Policies

a. Ultimate objectives towards which land policies for all four of the Ryukyus Islands groups should be directed include the following:

(1) Achievement by emigration, development of nonagricultural pursuits, and by any other practicable means of a balance between population and land resources which will permit general establishment of family-sized farms.

(2) Elimination through a government purchase and sale program of holdings in excess of the maximum economic level (too large for maximum efficiency of operation with family labor) or below the minimum economic level (too small to support the family).[1/]

(3) Reduction of tenancy, except temporary tenancy in emergencies such as illness, to the minimum level practicable.

(4) Use of cultivable land resources to the maximum extent consistent with a sound reclamation program and protection of an appropriate ecological balance between grass and woodland on the one hand and cultivated land on the other.

b. Minimum interim objectives, pending granting of genuine legislative powers to the indigenous government and solution of the population problem, include:

(1) Recognition of property titles in Okinawa Gunto where such recognition is now suspended.

1/ Excluded from consideration throughout this paper as "farm land" are kitchen gardens located in residential compounds and legally classified as residential land.

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(2) Limitation of ownership rights throughout the Ryukyus to prevent economic disfranchisement of landless farmers, and to provide for orderly progress in the direction of the ultimate objectives. Such limitations should insure:

(a) That increase in tenancy above present levels is limited to emergency situations.

(b) That fair tenancy practices comparable to those guaranteed Japanese tenants in the Japanese Agricultural Land Adjustmen Law are guaranteed to all persons farming land belonging to others.

(c) That further subdivision of farm holdings into uneconomicall small units is limited wherever possible.

(d) That cultivated land is not converted to nonagricultural purposes except where no reasonable alternative exists.

(e) That land and cultivation rights are not made the subject of market speculation.

(f) That public grassland and fuel land resources and use rights are adequately protected.

(3) Vesting of responsibility for management of land problems in democratically constituted local land commissions.

(4) Stabilization of military boundaries and establishment of an orderly and equitable system of military requisition of land.

2. Administrative Responsibility

a. The ultimate and interim objectives for the four provisional government jurisdictions in the Ryukyus as they relate to land can be uniform. The mecha-

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nisms by which these objectives should be attained, however, should be adapted to suit the historically and presently different requirements of each area (Appendix B).

b. To the maximum extent possible, responsibility for development and implementation of a land tenure program based on the above principles should be veste in the indigenous government or governments. The most desirable government framework, especially for the long-range aspects of the program, would be an effective elected indigenous government or governments having sovereign powers equivalent to those possessed by the Japanese Government, including power to legislate. If Occupation policy prohibits establishment of a government on this basis, however, the program should be undertaken by the present civil administration set-up acting unde Military Government directive. In any event, the present civil administration can undertake implementation of the interim emergency objectives immediately, with the help of Military Government.

c. Military Government participation in the operation of this program should be limited to advice and guidance to the indigenous government on methods of attaining the basic objectives, and surveillance to insure that the work of the indigenous government is directed towards the basic objectives. All Military Government surveillance should be channeled through the indigenous government.

d. In line with the present division of duties in Ryukyus Military Government, Military Government responsibility for its part in the above program should be vested in the General Affairs Department acting in full cooperation with Agricultur Section of the Economics Department, the Legal Department and other interested departments. This function should be coordinated with but administratively distinct from the Civil Property Custody function. Specific responsibility should be vested

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in one professional person to be recruited at the highest permissible professional grade on an appointment extending at least one year. Qualifications for this person should include technical competence in the specialized field of Oriental land tenure problems; familiarity with Japanese land reform law, policy and practical problems; experience in formulating and following through on government economic welfare programs, and understanding of the political and social implications of a general land tenure reform. A candidate fulfilling other requirements but competent in the field of American land tenure problems would be adequate only if sufficient opportunity for orientation in Japanese land reform law and tenure problems were provided. The appointee should be assured wide latitude in development of policy, ample opportunity to consult with competent SCAP personnel experienced in similar problems, and full administrative backing in carrying out his responsibilities. Procedures to insure adequate coordination of the work of interested departments and maintenance of adequate records of operations do not now exist and should be instituted to prevent conflicts in operations. Liaison channels with tactical military commands should be instituted at the operational level and should be adequate to insure that military policy in relation to land does not violate Military Government policy, except by express exception from Headquarters, Far East Command. In summary, the person chosen for this position should be competent to meet its special requirements and should be given full authority to carry out its mission.

Discussion and Detailed Recommendations

1. Okinawa Shima

a. Background. Okinawa's traditional land tenure system, in effect until 1900, was a complicated periodic land distribution system known as chiwari seido (Appendix B). Under it, the cultivated land in a village, with very limited excep-

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tions, was redivided equally among all adult workers every few years. In 1900, under the Okinawa Prefecture Land Adjustment Law, fee simple title under Japanese law was granted to chiwari seido assignees of the distribution of 1899. Virtually all farmland except that owned by temples and shrines became owner-operated under this law.

b. The situation as it had developed by 1940 was characterized in comparison with Japan by relatively low tenancy rates, small and more or less equally distributed farm holdings, and a relatively high degree of local democracy at the village level. Only about 15.5 percent of the land was tenant-operated, as compared with about 46 percent in Japan. Only about 18.7 percent of all farm families were dependent on tenanted land for more than half of their farming operations, as compared with 43 percent in Japan. There were only 3 management units and only 27 ownership units larger than 10 cho (24.5 acres) in 1940. Most of these holdings were Japanese owned and operated.

c. When American Forces invaded Okinawa in 1945, they moved the population of the southern half of the islands ahead of them into the mountains of the north. In the course of fighting, land records, and in many cases actual landmarks and land boundaries, were destroyed. Early in 1946, the people were allowed to return to the southern half and settle on land not subject to American military requisition (Appendix I). Where possible, they settled on what they believed to be their own land. Where this was not possible, they settled in nearby villages and burakus on land to which they had no ownership claim but which was assigned to them on an emergency basis pursuant to Military Government directives. In order to prevent the chaos that would have attended full resumption of ownership rights where title and cultivation rights were undefined and where no courts existed, exercise of all

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of the normal prerogatives of ownership was suspended by Military Government order.[1] This suspension included prohibitions on buying, selling, leasing, collecting rent, evicting tenants, acquiring through inheritance, etc. All of these prohibitions remain in effect, although some of them, particularly collection of rent, are reporte to be widely disregarded in some areas.

d. Solution of ownership problems has been complicated by increased population pressure on the land and by shifts in population previously noted. An estimated 47 percent of all farm families are now primarily dependent on land belonging to others, as compared with about 18.7 percent before the war. Cultivation rights of most of these families are tenuous and will require protection. Average farm management units have dropped from 5.7 tan per household (1.4 acres) to about 4 tan (1 acre) (70 percent of the prewar level). Most farm families are now partially dependent on relief or supplementary employment outside of agriculture.

e. Analysis and Recommendations. In the opinion of the undersigned the two basic problems arising out of the above described historical developments, settlement of title questions, and protection of cultivation rights pending solution of the popuation problem, should be treated separately.

f. Settlement of Title Questions. The historical reasons for refusal to recognize titles, obvious at the time of initial resettlement of the southern half of the island in 1946, are no longer apparent:

(1) A satisfactory mechanism for determining land titles, the Land Claims Committees at the buraku and mura levels (Appendices C and D), is in existence and has completed or nearly completed the work

1/ As far as could be determined this order was verbal. The only available official record of it having the force of a directive is the vague statement made in Appendix E.

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of recompiling land registers in virtually all villages. Boundary disputes and multiple claims reported to Okinawa Civil Administration to date are negligible (only about 0.026 percent of all title determinations made and pending) (Appendix D, par 8). No evidence of general dissatisfaction with the work of these committees was encountered by the undersigned at any point. It is recognized that the surface survey technique 1/ used by these committees is imperfect and may result in some later litigation. It is believe however, that a complete instrument survey 1/ adequate to meet Amer can standards, while clearly desirable in the long run, would take years under Okinawan conditions, and would be extremely costly. The problem is now so urgent and constitutes such an active grievance that it is believed that the importance of early settlement outweighs the importance of detailed accuracy. There are many precedents for recognition of ownership rights on the basis of surface surveys, especially in the Far East. Parts of the Northern Ryukyus, for instance, where ownership rights are now exercised, have never been surveyed with instruments.

(2) An appropriate appeal channel (exclusive of courts) is already functioning and consists of the following steps: appeal to the buraku committee, appeal to the mura committee, appeal to special arbitration committees at the buraku and mura levels, appeal to Okinawa Civil Administration, automatic suspension of solution of

1/ i.e. measurement of the surface area as opposed to measurement of the horizontal distance between points and computation of area on a horizontal basis.

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conflicting claims not satisfactorily solved in any of the preceding steps, pending recognition of the right of claimants to sue in court.

(3) A court system has been established pursuant to Military Government Special Proclamation No 20, "Civilian Courts," which gives to superior courts jurisdiction over guardianship and trusteeship problems, to circuit courts ordinary land title problems, and to magistrate courts eviction and tenure problems. Actual exercise of such jurisdiction has been suspended because of suspension of recognition of titles, but a declaration of effectiveness can be made at any time.

(4) Reversal of present policy should be a simple matter of proclamation at the local Military Government level. As far as could be determined from Military Government records, suspension of title rights derived from orders initiated at the local Military Government level. No applicable directive or statement of policy having the force of directive from any higher headquarters was found.

(5) Recognition of titles would not hamper military requisition of land, even where no provision for compensation is made. Land is now subject to requisition for military purposes without compensation in the Northern and Southern Ryukyus where titles have not been disturbed. Requisitioning procedures now in effect in Okinav sometimes involve destruction or denial of access without compensation to what is undeniably private property, i.e., unharvested crops.

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(6) The passage of time will not of itself improve new land records or restore old ones. Titles will become steadily more instead of less confused as inheritance problems multiply.

g. The work of the Land Claims Committees should be used as the basis for settlement of this question, subject to certain qualifications. Settlement can take place immediately by Military Government proclamation if deemed desirable wher the work of these committees is completed, and immediately on completion elsewhere. While it is believed that the Land Claims Committees were for the most part democratically constituted and that they have based their work on democratic principles no safeguards were included in original Military Government orders (Appendix C) or in surveillance practices to insure that this was so. Validation of titles as delimited by land claims committees should therefore be accompanied by careful safeguards on appeal procedures:

(1) Announcement of intention to validate titles on the basis of recompiled land registers should be made at least a month ahead of the actual effective date of validation. It should state that titles on all land not subject to recorded dispute as of the specified validation date will be presumed valid as of that date. It should further state that such validation is subject to court review provided claims are entered within, for example, two years from the date of validation or the date of granting to courts competence to handle such disputes. All holders whose titles are presumed valid should be permitted to exercise ownership rights within the limits specified in par h below after the date of validation, but suspension of ownership rights should be continuec

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on land subject to recorded dispute until the dispute can be resolved by negotiation or in court.

(2) Satisfaction of mortgage claims should be treated as a separate problem, and settled by private negotiation or in court. Mortgage problems should not be permitted to hold up recognition of land titles.

(3) Settlement of Japanese title problems is part of the general title problem. Japanese owners of land in the Ryukyus have for the most part been repatriated. Such land, consequently, is now absentee-owned and as such would become subject to compulsory purchase under the program developed in par i below. Titles are subject to the same confusions as Okinawan titles. Settlement of these title problems should be undertaken concurrently with settlement of Okinawan titles and on a parallel basis. Granting of a two-year period for court review will give adequate protection for Japanese equities provided publicity is given in Japan to the procedure for entering claims. General settlement of Okinawan titles should not be held up because of delays in settlement of individual Japanese titles.

h. Limitation of Ownership Rights. It is believed that once titles are recognized the whole class of persons now dependent on land belonging to others, or about 47 percent of all farm families, will face virtual economic disfranchisement unless property rights are restricted until population pressures can be migitated. The need for emergency restrictions is recognized by Okinawan officials and, it is believed, would be supported by Okinawan public opinion. Minimum emergency restric-

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tions, to freeze the present tenure situation pending a permanent solution of the problem should be incorporated in Military Government proclamation issued concurrently with announcement of intention to validate titles, and should include the following principles:

(1) Following recognition of titles, repatriates and dispossessed persons who have been assigned cultivation rights on land belonging to others should be declared legal tenants with ordinary cultivation rights on such land pending eventual solution of the tenancy problem.

(2) All tenants should be guaranteed fair tenancy practices similar to those specified in the Japanese Agricultural Land Adjustment Law. Most important aspects are:

(a) Limitation of eviction rights. In spite of the fact that compulsory assignment of dispossessed persons on land owned by others often resulted in reducing the owner's holdings to below the minimum subsistence level, stringent restrictions on rights of eviction with exceptions permissible only in extreme emergencies will be required to forestall mass evictions.

(b) Enforcement of rent ceilings at levels to be established. Restrictions on evictions will probably result in efforts to increase rents to prohibitive levels. Controls on rents in the form of rental ceilings will therefore become necessary. Indirect controls such as steeply progressive taxation on income from rents are not considered feasibly control meas-

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ures in the present emergency situation, since they would leave open the possibility that high rents might be used as a means of forcing tenants to relinquish cultivation rights, thereby permitting evasion of restrictions on eviction. The Japanese Agricultural Land Adjustment Law, Article 9-8, places ceilings at 25 percent of the crop for paddy and 15 percent of the crop for upland. These rates should be used as guides in establishing principles for Okinawa.

(3) Sales of agricultural land except to the government at established price ceilings for resale to eligible buyers under criteria set forth below should be prohibited.

(4) Conversion of agricultural land to nonagricultural purposes should be permitted only with the consent of the native governor (Chiji) and only in cases where it can be conclusively demonstrated that no reasonable alternative exists.

i. Long-term Legislation. Gradual progress in the direction of the goal should then be provided for by legislation by a competent elected government, or if American policy does not permit, by Military Government proclamation, incorporating the following concepts and procedures. (Cf. Recommendations of Okinawa Civil Administration, Appendix I, and Japanese Land Reform Law.) In terms of timing, it is important that legislation (or proclamation, hereinafter referred to as legislation) follow the emergency Military Government proclamation outlined above at the earliest possible date. Too long an interval between the proclamation and the legislative action might jeopardize passage of adequate legislation. This factor should be taken into consideration in planning the timing of the entire operation.

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(1) A floor and a ceiling should be established in principle on size of farms in each community, based on the definitions of maximum and minimum holdings given above. These limits should be permitted to vary with local requirements and with size of family.

(2) A program of compulsory purchase and subsequent sale to eligible buyers as defined below should be instituted to eliminate absentee landlordism, reduce large holdings to the stated maximum, and bring below-standard holdings up to the minimum or move below-standard farmers into other occupations. This program should be put into operation as soon as implementing legislation can be developed with respect to all absentee-owned land including Japanese-owned land, and land owned in excess of the stated maximum or by prewar noncultivators. In the case of below standard holdings, implementation must be gradual, as land is released for distribution by removal of the surplus farm population. In the opinion of Okinawa Civil Administration minimum economic holdings should average about 5 tan (1.2 acres) on an island-wide basis. This minimum seems high and further investigation should be undertaken before it is accepted. Maximum holdings should average about 1.5 cho (3.7 acres). Using these two figures as the basis for calculation, the present cultivated area, 31,828 cho (78,010 acres), will support a maximum of 63,650 families at the lowest economic level, and a minimum of 21,220 families at the level of optimum efficiency. Okinawa Civil Administration estimates the present farm population at 80,000 families. The theoretical surplus farm

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population, computed on the present population base is thus between 16,350 and 58,780 families. It is estimated that fisheries can absorb about 3,600 Okinawan families, and that about 2,000 families can move to Yaeyama.

(3) Definition of rights to consideration for selection as standard farmers or eligible buyers of farm land is directly related to basic policy with respect to equities of former owners in adjustments to the present situation. In the opinion of Okinawa Civil Administration, the fact of military requisition of cultivated land and consequent dispossession of former owners should be treated as a national calamity whose burden should be shared by all those claiming rights as citizens of Okinawa. Under this concept all former owners would be entitled to equal treatment. Land available for distribution to cultivators is not sufficient, however, to provide both for all former owners and for former and present tenants. The following priorities, with modifications required to provide adequate flexibility in the law, are therefore proposed:

(a) First consideration should be given to persons who before the war were regarded as competent full-time farmers, and who owned and cultivated land above the minimum economic holdings. This consideration should be applied equally to all such former owners regardless of whether or not they currently have access to their own land.

(b) Second consideration should be given to persons who before

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the war were regarded as competent full-time farmers and who had cultivation rights including tenant rights on land in excess of the minimum economic holding.

(c) Third priority should be given to those who were part-time owner or tenant farmers before the war.

(d) Last priority should be given to those who were not farmers before the war.

(4) To facilitate financing, payment for land bought under compulsory purchase should be through a centrally-managed revolving fund, the assets of which will be comprised of payments received from purchasers. Terms of payment should be commensurate with buyer income, which presupposes a fairly long-term arrangement. Payment to sellers of land should be through bonds redeemable in annual installments over a period parallel to the purchase payment period, or by a periodic claim system.

(5) As long as land remains in tenancy, tenants should be guaranteed the same rights as those granted Japanese tenants under the pre ent Japanese Agricultural Land Adjustment Law.

(6) Actual implementation of the above program should be by land commissions elected at the mura level operating under the minimum supervision consistent with maintenance of the established principles. Franchise should include all persons living within the confines of the mura at the time of voting who depend on farming for any part of their income, whether cash or kind. Okinawan opinions on composition of commissions and systems of representa-

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tion expressed to the undersigned diverged too sharply to make possible specific recommendations on this point without further field study of the question.

(7) Jurisdiction of these commissions, subject to the provisions of regulations to be established, should include:

(a) Buying and selling of all agricultural land, whether subject to compulsory purchase or offered for sale voluntarily, including selection within specified criteria of eligible buyers.

(b) Supervision over tenant-landlord relations to insure that restrictions on eviction, rent and other landlord rights are enforced.

(c) Preliminary adjudication, in accord with principles to be established, of rights of entry on public and private land to collect firewood, and grass for roofing, feed and compost (Appendix J).

(8) Appeal channels should consist of:

(a) Formal appeal to the local commission.

(b) Formal appeal to a central commission.

(c) Suit in regular courts.

j. Military Use of Land. Solution of the land tenure problem will be greatly facilitated if military use of land is adequately circumscribed. The following principles are suggested:

(1) Military boundaries should be stabilized to the maximum extent practicable so as to permit reasonable security and permanency of

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tenure rights.

(2) An orderly procedure for requisitioning land for military purposes should be instituted including:

(a) Adequate review of requisitions to insure that they meet a reasonable interpretation in terms of the ordinary dictionary meaning of "imperatively demanded by the necessities of war" (Rules of Land Warfare, par 313 and 314, Appendix F) as modified by the American rule on appropriation of property in occupied areas "for temporary and military use" (Ibid, par 325) and the general rule on seizure of property "by way of military necessity" (Ibid, par 330).

(b) Periodic review of use of land currently held under military requisition to insure that land is not held in excess of justifiable needs as defined in the Rules of Land Warfare.

(c) Determination of military needs sufficiently in advance to permit reasonable notice to farmers and other residents scheduled for dispossession. In a farm community "reasonable notice" should be governed by harvest periods. Crops planted after publication of notice should be the responsibility of the farmer, but a guarantee of full compensation for crops in the ground at the time of notice and not harvested at the expiration of the notice period, together with a right to enter claims for such compensation against the United States Government, would seem minimal. The same principle should apply to any movable property destroyed or

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denied access to as a result of military requisition.

(d) As a matter of principle, rents should be paid to owners of land subject to military requisition. Ordinary rental ceilings parallel to those applicable to Okinawan tenants should govern rent rates on such land. This policy would bring present practice into line with minimum American property concepts, and with the spirit and obvious intent of the Rules of Land Warfare (Par 323, 326 and the final line of 331). As a practical matter payment of rents will be complicated by difficulties in determining ownership within military boundaries. In most areas ownership can be determined by land claims committees chosen by and composed of putative owners on the same basis as for land outside of military installations (Appendix C). Wherever possible such committees and owners should be permitted entry on military land for the purpose of making ownership surveys. Where ownership cannot be determined the United State Government should deposit rents with an appointed custodian, pending establishment of ownership. Establishment of ownership claims within military boundaries should be started immediately in order to reduce the confusion inevitable with the passage of time

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and the dimming of memory. 1/

(e) Reduction of the present one mile restricted zone surroundin military installations to not over 100 yards, and eliminatio of all present restrictions on the balance of the present zone with the exception of reasonable sanitary regulations.. The present restrictions (Appendix G) are without precedent so far as can be discovered even in areas where health hazards are far greater than they are in Okinawa, and in the opinion of the undersigned create a totally indefensible har ship for Okinawans far outweighing the importance of benefit to American troops. In this connection it should be noted that on 28 June 1949, the Okinawa Provisional Government offered on its own initiative to police the one-mile zone for sanitary purposes if the present stringent restrictions were lifted.

1/ In this connection it is recognized that a problem in equity will arise if the United States Government pays rent for land taken on military requisition. Most of the owners of such land have been granted cultivation rights on land belonging to others under the compulsory land assignment procedure. In many cases these assignments have reduced the holdings of the assignors to far below a minimum subsistence level. These assignors have to date recognized the urgent necessity for releasing land to dispossessed persons. If the dispossessed persons start receiving even limited income from rent, however, the assignors will immediately agitate to resume cultivation rights on their own land. On the other hand, if assignees granted rent rights on land held by the military were forced to give up their cultivation rights on assigned land, there would be immediately created a substantial class of unemployed, probably nearly indigent, remittance men. A possible way out of this dilemma would be for the Okinawan Government to liquidat the present owners' equities in land subject to military requisition by purchase. The United States Government would then pay rent to the Government of Okinawa instead of individuals. If military land were returned to the Government of Okinawa, it could then be sold to eligible buyers on the same basis as land outside of military boundaries subject to compulsory purchase. Formulation of final recommendations on this question must be deferred until it can be further discussed with responsible Okinawans.

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(3) Present military installations include substantial amounts of lan not actually being used for any constructive purpose, but which because of location or for other reasons are not suitable for release directly to Okinawans. An example of such land is the idle area surrounding the office buildings at the present Military Government seat in Chinen. Such land should be put to use immediately for the benefit of Okinawans. Suitable uses include cultivation by Okinawans on a lease or loan basis, or planting to trees, using Okinawan labor, and Okinawan or Japanese seedlings.

2. Other Parts of the Ryukyus

a. Background

(1) Other Islands in Okinawa Gunto

(a) Before the war the situation in these islands was roughly parallel to that obtaining in Okinawa Shima. It was characterized by relatively equal distribution of land holdings, which were on the average very close to the minimum economic size, and relatively low tenancy rates. Population pressure has intensified since the war because of repatriation and natural increase, and an increase in tenancy can be expected unless steps are taken to prevent it.

(b) Immediately after the war ownership rights on these islands were suspended by Military Government directives as in Okinaw Shima, apparently as a means of facilitating settlement of landless repatriates on agricultural land. Land records had not been destroyed in most areas, and settlement of title

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rights was not a problem at that time. Entries in the registers since that time, however, have been illegal since they recorded illegal transfers of land. The present record are therefore rapidly becoming out of date as inheritance problems multiply (Appendix B).

(2) Northern Ryukyus

(a) Tenancy practices and the land tenure system in the Northern Ryukyus apparently deviate from the pre-land reform Japanese pattern in only one important respect: the relatively small size of the tenant class. The burdens of tenancy are as great, and the position of tenants as defenseless. The structure of the village community follows the Japanese pattern of landlord domination and tenant submission. If these islands had remained a part of Kagoshima Prefecture, extension of the Japanese land reform program to them would have created no peculiar difficulties and involved no important inconsistencies.

(b) Population has increased in these islands since the end of the war through natural increase and repatriation. The balance maintained before the war by emigration has been disrupted. Absentee landlords repatriated after the war have forced their tenants to return their land to them thus takin a certain amount of land out of tenancy. On the other hand, landless repatriates and dispossessed tenants have increased the pressure on land available for tenant operation. It was

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reported to the undersigned that there had been a net increa in tenancy, and that the lot of tenants was gradually worsening. Title rights were not disturbed in this area or in Miyako or Yaeyama (Appendix B).

(3) Miyako. Before the war the balance between population and land in Miyako was maintained at a somewhat more satisfactory level than in Okinawa and the Northern Ryukyus. The land tenure system was characterized by relatively equal distribution of land, a negligible tenancy rate, and relatively equitable tenancy practices. Increases in population since the war have made for a gradual worsening of all aspects of this situation (Appendix B).

(4) Yaeyama. This group of islands differs in important respects fror the rest of the Ryukyus. It is underdeveloped and underpopulated. At the same time, if the available statistics are accurate, it had before the war, the highest rate of tenancy in the Ryukyus with the possible exception of the southern half of Okinawa Shima (Appendix B).

b. Recommendations. In order to prevent continued deterioration of the situation in all of these areas except Yaeyama, and in order to insure that Yaeyama will be capable of supporting at a reasonable level a continuing influx of immigrants, the following course of action is recommended:

(1) Immediate validation of title rights in Okinawa-Gunto Islands on the basis of existing land registers and/or the work of Land Claim Committees, subject to appropriate appeal guarantees.

(2) Immediate application of provisions to insure fair tenancy prac-

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tices and to limit sales of agricultural land and conversions of agricultural land to nonagricultural purposes. The provisions should be comparable to those in the Japanese Agricultural Land Adjustment Law.

(3) Immediate imposition of restrictions on acquisition of land to insure that especially in Yaeyama no person is allowed to acquire title to additional land if such acquisition would bring his holdings above the maximum economic level as defined above.

(4) Development of legislation as soon as feasible to provide for a program of compulsory purchase by the Government of agricultural land in certain ownership categories: i.e., where it is owned by absentee or resident noncultivating landlords, or where it is owned by cultivating farmers in excess of the maximum economic holdings.

(5) Sale of land so acquired to eligible buyers. Generally speaking, priorities governing eligibility to buy should be patterned on the Japanese land reform system rather than on that recommended to meet the particular requirement of Okinawa Shima.

(6) Development of legislation which would insure that holdings are not further fractionated below minimum economic levels, that additional land does not become tenant-operated, and that uneconomically small holdings are merged into economic holdings as land is released by removal of the surplus population into other industries or by emigration.

(7) Management of the above outlined program by democratically constituted local land commissions.

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Conclusion

It is recommended that immediate solution of the above outlined problems be classed as a matter of military necessity and given high priority. The undersigned encountered evidences of disaffection among Okinawans towards American Military Government policy amounting to open hostility. The grievances are real. While they arose initially out of the combat situation, American conscience cannot evade a considerable measure of responsibility for their prolonged perpetuation. The remedies for some of them are at hand, and Okinawans recognize it. Failure to correct them is already costing us in national prestige. In the absence of correction, propaganda and public information programs in support of American democratic principles are not only useless but positively harmful since they cannot counter the charge of hypocrisy. The dangers attendant on disloyalty among native populations in this theatre need no emphasis. We cannot buy the loyalty of Okinawan with relief, or argue them into it with talk. If we want their loyalty we must earn it with effective solution of the problems we ourselves have created.

Dorothy C. Goodwin

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Agriculture Division

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B., Part I History of Ryukyuan Land Tenure Patterns A3

Part II Statistical Tables A13

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E. U. S. Naval Military Government Memorandum Subject: "Economic Policies of Military Government With Respect to Okinawa Gunto", 24 April 1946 (Extract) A32

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Appendix A

Itinerary

1. Travel was accomplished according to the following schedule:

Location	Arrival	Departure
Tokyo-Tachikawa		10 June
Okinawa	10 June	18 June
Miyako	18 June	18 June
Okinawa	18 June	30 June
Tokyo-Tachikawa	30 June	

2. Following personnel were contacted in general meetings and/or individually:

Ryukyus MG

Col Jesse P. Green	CO, Ryukyus MG
Lt Col Roy E. Keeling	Executive Officer
Col Harvey Shelton	Director, Plans Board
Lt Col Charles R. Andrews	Director, General Affairs
Lt Woodward	Finance Department
Herbert S. Everett	Acting Director, Economics Dept
John R. Aden	Social Economist, Economics Dept
Hermann A. Beck	Agricultural Engineer, Economics Dept
Harry W. Pope	Agricultural Technician, Economics Dept
Elmer Quistoff	Fisheries, Economics Department
James A. Robinson	Animal Husbandry, Economics Dept
Benjamin P. Shelton	Agricultural Specialist, Economics Dept
Wales W. Signor	Economic Research, Economics Dept
Edward O. Frelmuth	Administrative Officer, General Affairs
Anthony M. Stich	Property Control Specialist, General Affair
Thomas E. Smith	Investigator, General Affairs
Richard A. Davis	Attorney, Legal Department

Okinawa MG

Captain Axvall	Okinawa MG Liaison with OCA

Southern Ryukyus MG

Col William P. Hayes	Commanding Officer
Captain Bennett	Executive Officer
Mr Hardy	Property Custodian

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Ryukyuan Officials

Okinawa Provisional Government

Mr Matayoshi	Director, General Affairs
Mr Toma	Director, Economics
Mr Kayo	General Secretary on Legislation
Mr Kawakami	Director, Land Claims Research
Mr Ishibashi	Director, Agriculture
Mr Sakima	Assistant to Director, Economics
Mr Miyasato	Director, Boeki Cho

Northern Ryukyus Provisional Government

Mr Takeyama	Agricultural Specialist
Mr Watari	Liaison with Okinawa Prov Govt

Miyako Retto Provisional Government

Mr Gushiken	Chiji of Miyako Retto
Mr Yogi	Assistant Chiji
Mr Tomori	Chief, Agriculture Section
Mr Kakihawa	Finance
Mr Tomonaga	Miyako Property Custodian
Mr Miyajima	Miyako Liaison with Okinawa Prov Govt

Village Offices Visited

Taira	Takamine
Shuri	Nago
Yonabaru	Ginosa
Gushichan	

Village officials interviewed in addition to the above:

Mr Shiroma, Mayor of Goeku

Villages in which individual farmers were interviewed:

Nago	Tamashiru (buraku)
Hyakuna	Fusato (buraku)
Mobuni (buraku)	Nakayama (buraku)
Kumesu (buraku)	

Other persons interviewed:

Mr Taira, President, Central Agricultural Cooperative Assn
Mr Yamashina, Manager, Central Agricultural Cooperative Assn
Mr K. Yasuda, Japanese Govt Tenancy Officer in Okinawa, 1939-1941
Mr H. Izuishi, Japanese Govt Tenancy Officer in Okinawa, 1944

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Appendix B, Part I

HISTORY OF RYUKYUAN LAND TENURE PATTERNS

I. Okinawa Shima

1. Land Tenure before 1900. The traditional land tenure system in Okinawa prior to 1900 was known as chiwari seido (land division system). Under it in its pure form, title to all cultivated land rested with the sovereign or with nobles and gentry granted title rights by the sovereign in return for tribute. Actual cultivation rights were owned by individual villages as a whole, in return for payment or tribute or taxes to the sovereign or the nobles. The village periodically divided cultivation rights equally among all able bodied farm workers considered permanent residents of the village. The number of shares to which a farm family was entitled was thus governed by its number of adult workers. Divisions were both quantitative and qualitative. Land was classified into from 3 to 7 grades each of which was divided equally among all share holders. This system resulted in single holdings having many small scattered parcels. Family holdings having 25 parcels were said to be not uncommon, and holdings of up to 40 plots have been reported. Redivisions occurred every four or five years for paddy and every eight or nine years for upland to adjust holdings to changes in population composition.

2. Chiwari seido assignee's rights were confined to usufruct and involved payment of a share of the village's tribute or tax obligations. Assigned land could not be sold, mortgaged, or passed by inheritance. Whether or not temporary tenanting in emergencies such as illness of the cultivator was permitted is not known. If tenancy existed at all within the chiwari seido area of a village, it would automatically have terminate at the time of the next division.

3. Side by side with chiwari seido rights, a small amount of land was privately owned. Persons who reclaimed land outside of the regular chiwari seido area of a village were permitted to acquire ownership rights including the right to lease to tenants. A small amount of land held by nobles and gentry may have been withheld from chiwari seido for the privat use of owners. The amount of land considered privately owned by 1900 and the proportion in true tenancy status at that time is not known but is believed to have been negligible.

4. Between 1900 and 1945. The Japanese officially abolished chiwari seido in 1900 with enactment of the Okinawa Prefectural Land Adjustment Law (Okinawa Tochi Seiri Ho). This law granted fee simple title to chiwar seido assignees as of the division of 1899, and confirmed ownership rights on privately held land outside of the chiwari seido area. Registration of titles granted under this law was made in land registers set up on the basis of the Japanese Land Ledger Law, and land taxes on the Japanese patt were instituted. Since that date until 1945 Okinawans had in law the same ownership rights as Japanese in Japan.

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5. Chiwari seido did not disappear completely in 1900, however. Chiwari seido divisions of land are reported as recently as 1930, notably in Kudaka Jima. Okinawan property concepts continue to reflect the influence of the old system. Most Okinawans today urgently want the basic right to own land and to pass it to their heirs. Acceptance of the idea of land as an appropriate commodity for sale or market speculation, however, and to a certain extent as an appropriate commodity even to lease, is reported to be relatively new except in urbanized areas. There is a tendency especially away from the bigger towns to associate ownership rights with cultivation rights. The tendency to substitute rent income for owner farmer income does not appear to have been as strong as in Japan. Most important in the present situation is the vitality of the old chiwari seido principle of use of family labor supply as the key critorion in any land division system (cf Par 20 and 24).

6. Land holdings in Okinawa have continued small and relatively evenly distributed (Table I). The few large holdings in 1940 tended to be Japanese. Management units coincided with ownership units to an appreciably greater degree than in Japan (Table I and II). Tenancy grew slowly and at the time of the last war was unimportant in comparison with the situation in Japan (Tables III and IV).

7. Data on historical trends in size of farm holdings are not available, but average holdings appear to have been for many years too small to support the average family without some supplementary income. In many villages parttime farming combined with fishing, forestry, handicrafts or light industrial employment has long been widespread. Average management holdings in 1940 varied from 2.7 tan (0.7 acres) in Naha to 6.1 tan (1.5 acres) in the Shimajiri District (Table II). Estimates of the minimum holding sufficient to support a family of five without supplementary income officially reported to this observer ranged from 5 tan (1.2 acres) for the Shimajiri District, to 7 tan (1.7 acres) to upwards of 1 cho (2.45 acres) for the Nakagami and Kunigami Districts (Table V).

8. Prewar tenancy practices. Tenancy practices have developed in Okinawa along lines roughly similar to those in Japan, the most striking difference being the greater prevalence of cash rentals, especially in the southern half of the island. Three different types of contracts on both paddy and upland were reported: contracts for one crop only, which appear to have been unusual; contracts for a definite period, usually one year at a time, but normally renewable; and indefinite contracts which were considered in effect until terminated. The last named appears to have been the most common. The landlord could evict only after harvest, and usually considered himself obligated to give about 6 months' notice. In all other respects the landlord's eviction rights appear to have been absolute, especially where the contract was indefinite.

9. The landlord's only financial responsibility with respect to his tenant appears to have been responsibility for land taxes. The tenant bore all operation and minor improvement costs. Costs for major improvements such as irrigation and drainage were borne either by the tenant or

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by the community at large.

10. Prewar rent on paddy ranged from about 10 percent to 50 percent of the total annual crop, depending on the quality of the land. The latter figure was the most frequently quoted. No rents higher than 50 percent of the total crop were reported. Payment was usually in kind and was computed on a direct percentage proportion of the actual crop harvested in a given year. In some instances rents at fixed percentage rates were charged on the first crop of each year only. Rice is reportedly an uncertain crop in Okinawa, and abatement of rent in the event of crop failure was apparently not uncommon. Payment of rent in cash on a fixed charge basis was reported in one village visited in the southern part of the island, and payment of the cash equivalent of a percentage share of the crop was reported in one village visited in the northern part of the island.

11. Rent on upland was apparently almost always paid in cash or a labor equivalent of fixed cash rates. Throughout the southern half of the island rates were fixed per tsubo, regardless of the crop. Quoted rates ranged from 5 sen to 15 sen per tsubo for first class land, and 3 sen to 10 sen per tsubo for average quality land. Full payment of rent regardless of the value of the crop in any given year was the rule. Abatement in case of crop failure was almost unheard of. In one village visited in the northern half of the island rates for upland were quoted as the cash equivalent of 9 percent of the crop. The number of man days of labor required to make up cash rentals varied with wage rates and with the tenant's bargaining position. Rates as high as 60 eight-hour man days per tan (about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre) were quoted, with the landlord having the right to specify the days to be worked in payment. The landlord was responsible for feeding the tenant during this period.

12. This observer was unable to find anyone who had ever heard of a tenant-landlord dispute. The idea was so astonishing as to be ridiculous. The reason given was twofold: (1) landlord rights of eviction were so entrenched as to leave the tenant no bargaining weapon; and (2) Okinawan communities are so closely knit, and tenant-landlord relations so intimate that negotiation tended to be an effective instrument. Absentee landlordism was rare until recent years. Tenants were often, perhaps usually, relatives of their landlords.

13. There is some evidence to indicate that increases in tenancy and absentee landlordism accelerated in the years just prior to the war, and that sales and speculation in land especially near cities became more common. The Japanese introduced land price ceilings in 1941 on a system parallel to that in effect in Japan, but the controls seems to have been largely ineffective. In an effort to stem conversion of land to nonagricultural purposes and to slow the growth of tenancy and absentee landlordism, paper controls on transfers of land were instituted in the same year, but only central government officials in Okinawa appeared ever to have heard of them.

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14. The Agricultural Land Adjustment Law of 1938 theoretically applied to Okinawa Prefecture on the same basis as to other prefectures, but in practice was of no effect and served no purpose except a general statement of principles. A land commission did exist nominally at the Prefectural Level, but not at the Village Level.

15. Prewar Population Pressures. Okinawa has recognized the limitations of its own resources for many years. Evidences in official regulations of population pressures exist as early as 1735. In that year reclamation of mountain areas was officially encouraged. By 1835, use of beach and mountain areas instead of cultivable land for housing lots became a matter of official policy. Eighteen years later, in 1853, it became necessary to prohibit conversion of good agricultural land to housing lots. This rule was strengthe and broadened in 1863 by imposition of a fine on conversion of any agricultura land to housing.

16. By the end of the first World War, Okinawa had worked out a more or less satisfactory adjustment at a marginal level to its own population and resources problem. Between the two world wars population in Okinawa Gunto actually declined by 2 percent from 486,411 in 1920 to 475,766 in 1940, becaus of systematic emigration. In some villages almost every family had at least one close relative living overseas. As population pressures increased, inheritance customs underwent changes. The prevalent practice in Okinawa appears to have been either to divide land equally among the male children, or to give half of the land to a principle heir and divide the balance equally among the remaining male heirs. In recent years, where the land was insufficient to support more than one succeeding family, emigration of the other children has been subsidized by the father or by the principle heir or by remittances from relatives already overseas.

17. As a corollary to systematic emigration, Okinawan domestic resources have been substantially supplemented by remittances from relatives living overseas. It was with remittances that Okinawa paid for many of the imports essential to cover the deficits in her own economy. Statistical data on remittances are not presently available, but it is believed that they formed an important factor in the normal Okinawan household economy.

18. Postwar Situation. The whole structure of Okinawan adjustment to its resources and consequently of land tenure patterns and tenancy relations has been drastically changed by developments since the war (Tables V and VI). Removal of the population of the southern portion of the island into the north in 1945 and its subsequent resettlement in the south in 1946 (Appendix J) plays but an incidental part in this picture, as does the suspension of ownership rights imposed to provide opportunity for clarification of titles after resettlement (Appendixes D, E, and F). The basic changes have come as a result of tremendously increased pressures on the land accompanying a 24 percent decrease in cultivated [illegible] due primarily to military requisition and a 21 percent increase in population because of repatriation and natural increase that before the war would have been balanced by emigration. (Table VI)

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19. The situation is most acute today in the central third of the island, Nakagami District, where there is the greatest concentration of military installations and where the largest number of persons have been dispossessed and resettled. Inhabitants of areas subject to military requisition have been crowded into adjacent burakus and muras and assigned cultivation rights by military order on land belonging to others (Appendix L). In the villages studied in this district the following changes in availability of cultivable land were reported:

a. Yonabaru's population is 140 percent of the prewar level, while its arable area has dropped to 72 percent because of military requisition, and conversion of agricultural land to housing to support the increased population. The cultivated area per farm family has dropped from 2.9 tan (0.7 acres) to 2.2 tan (0.5 acres). The village office estimated that 4 tan (1.0 acres) would be required to provide a minimum livelihood for a family of 5.

b. Gooku's population is reported at 200 percent of the prewar level, while the cultivated land area is only 17 percent of the prewar area. This village has been hard hit by military requisition. The cultivated area per farm family has dropped from an estimated average of 5 tan (1.2 acres) to a maximum of only 0.66 tan (0.2 acres). The mayor estimated that from 5 tan (1.2 acres) to 1 cho (2.45 acres) would be required to provide a minimum livelihood for a family of 5.

20. Division of cultivated land to take care of this increase in population pressure has been essentially a new chiwari seido in some areas. Cultivation rights on the available land have been divided very nearly equally among original owners, dispossessed settlers and repatriates, with allocations per family varying in size primarily on the basis of number of farm workers in the family. In some areas increments of repatriates have been received in the village after the initial division. This has necessitated further readjustments and resulted in some inequities in division at this later stage, since primary responsibility for providing for repatriates falls on their relatives.

21. Authority for making the allocations was vested by Military Government in village committees acting under the supervision of the mayor. Division of authority between the mayor and the committee varied in different villages. In some instances, the mayor appears to have exercised considerable control. In others the committees were selected at the buraku level by all landowners in the buraku, and have assumed full responsibility for an orderly, equitable and democratic procedure.

22. Generally speaking, the people in this portion of the Island, who have suffered the severest hardships, recognize most readily the present emergency need to provide for the dispossessed and to a lesser extent for the repatriated. Nevertheless, it is here that the tenancy problem will be the most critical after land titles are recognized and the dispossessed and repatriated families settled on land belonging to others are declared legal tenants.

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23. Even in the northern (Kunigami) and southern (Shimajiri) Districts of the island, where population increase has been due mostly to repatriation and natural increase, and the decrease in land area due to war damage instead of military requisition, the changes have been serious:

a. In Taira, in the north, the population is reported to be 118 percent of the prewar level, while the arable land area is 57 percent. Average farm holdings have dropped from 3.3 tan (0.8 acres) to 2 tan (0.5 acres), while the minimum required to support a family is estimated by the village office to be 1.5 cho (3.7 acres).

b. In Nago, in the north, the population is reported at 121 percent of the prewar level, with arable land 74 percent of the prewar area. Average holdings per farm family have dropped from 2.9 tan (0.7 acres) to 1.7 tan (0.4 acres). The minimum required to support a family is estimated at from 6 tan (1.5 acres) to 1 cho (2.45 acres).

c. In Gushichan in the south, the total population has remained about constant, with repatriation balancing war losses, but the number of families has increased 8 percent. Arable land is only 43 percent of the prewar area. Average holdings have dropped from 4.7 tan (1.2 acres) per farm household to 2.4 tan (0.6 acres). The village office estimated the minimum economic holding for an average farm family at 7 tan (1.7 acres) to 1 cho (2.45 acres).

d. In Shuri, the only urban center inspected, population is 108 percent of the prewar level, while its arable land is 84 percent of the prewar area. The decrease was due to war damage to land, most of which can eventually be resotred. The average cultivated area per farm family today is only 1.5 tan (0.4 acres). The prewar average is shown in Table II as 3.5 tan (0.9 acres). The village office estimated that a family of 5 could support itself on a minimum of 2.5 tan (0.6 acres).

24. There has been no formal overall land division in these villages. Land has been assigned to repatriates by direct negotiation between repatriates and landowners, or failing that, by authority of the mayor. Repatriates have usually settled on land owned by relatives. This has led to some inequities because repatriates were not always relatives of the large landowners. When the mayor (with or without the assistance of a committee) has exercised his authority to force assignment of land, the chiwari seido principle of division on the basis of amount of family labor has generally been employed as the basic criterion.

25. Throughout, evidence of refusal to recognize the rights of repatriates to permanent consideration was encountered. Owners interviewed tended to expect to evict repatriate assignees as soon as title rights were restablished, or at least to grant them the minimum in terms of tenancy rights. Repatriates themselves appeared to expect economic disfranchisement Those interviewed saw the only solution to their problem as reemigration.

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26. Exact data on the expected magnitude of the tenancy problem after recognition of titles will not be available unless a census is taken. It is believed, however, that total arable area cultivated by tenants has increased from about 15.5 percent of all cultivated land (1940) to nearly 40 percent, and that the number of farm families renting more than half of the land they cultivate may have increased from less than 19 percent to nearly 50 percent if resettled dispossessed persons and repatriates assigned land are included. These estimates are subject to a wide margin of error but they are believed to be conservative. (Table VI). The severity of the problem will be magnified by the decrease in average farm management units to far below the minimum subsistence level attendant on the decrease in cultivated land area and the increase in total farm population.

II. Other Islands in Okinawa Gunto

27. Except in Tori Shima where chiwari seido was not practiced, the history of land tenure practices in the other islands in Okinawa Gunto is said to be roughly parallel to that in Okinawa itself. Kudaka Jima is said to exemplify most clearly the remnants of a pure chiwari seido situation.

28. The system is believed to have undergone less change since 1900 than on the more urbanized mainland. The present situation is believed to be similar to that existing in nothern Okinawa but less acute. Relatively little land has been requisitioned or was damaged outside of Okinawa itself. Pressure on the land before the war is believed to have been less than in the main island, and there have been fewer repatriates since the war to increase the pressure. An increase in tenancy can be expected, however, wherever repatriates who have been resettled are declared legal tenants.

III. Northern Ryukyus

29. General. The islands in the Northern Ryukyus group, once a part of the kingdom of Okinawa, were ceded to the Prince of Satsuma in 1609 and since that date until 1945 have been a part of Japan. Land tenure practices appear to have developed along lines identical with those on the adjacent mainland except that the extent of tenancy has always been substantially less (Tables VII and VIII). Property concepts are said to be identical with those in Japan, and tenant-landlord relations show very similar characteristics. Control of village affairs rests primarily in the hands of the larger landowners. Election of tenants to the office of village mayor or village assemblyman is almost unheard of. Class structure in villages depends to a large extent on tenure status as in Japan.

30. Size of Farm Units. The weighted average size of farm ownership units is 5.23 tan (1.3 acres), as against a weighted average of 3.93 tan (1.0 acres) for management units (Tables IX and X). The minimum economic holding is reported to be about 6 tan (1.5 acres). Most families derive supplementary income from other sources. The importance of remittances in

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the average prewar household economy is not known, but this source of income has undoubtedly decreased since the war with the repatriation of those who formerly sent money from overseas. The maximum amount of land which a family with two workers can operate efficiently is reported to be about 1 cho (2.45 acres) if work animals are employed and somewhat less without work animals.

31. If the minimum economic holding is used as the basis of calculation, the present theoretical surplus farm population is about 5700 families, or about 15 percent of the total number of farm families. If the maximum economic holding is used, the surplus is more than 18,000 families, or 49 percent of the total. Northern Ryukyus Provisional Government representatives estimated the present surplus at 7,000 families, but also reported that an additional 1,500 cho (3,677 acres) of land might be brought into cultivation through reclamation.

32. Tenancy Practices. A survey conducted in 1947 covered a total of 7018 tenant contracts. Of these 6,815 were oral and 203 written. Of the oral contracts, 5,815 were for indefinite periods. Of the 1,204 written and oral contracts covering definite periods, 958 were for less than 3 years, 6 were essentially emphyteusis (yoi kosaku ken) contracts covering more than 20 years, 18 covered more than 10 years and the remaining 222 were for between 3 and 10 years.

33. In indefinite contracts, the landlord can evict after harvest. The period of notice for eviction is said to be customarily about 1 year. If the landlord desires to evict before the expiration of a definite contract, he may do so after harvest, but he customarily compensates the tenant for the unexpired portion of the contract. The threat of eviction is used by landlords to insure a submissive tenantry. Absentee landlords who have been repatriated since the war have generally assumed the right to evict tenants upon their return and establish cultivation rights for themselves on their own land.

34. The landlord's only financial responsibility with respect to his tenant consists of responsibility for land taxes. The tenant bears all operation costs.

35. Rental charges tend to be high, averaging between 40 and 50 percent of the yield. (Table XI). Rent systems include fixed cash charges and fixed kind charges, for which no abatement in times of crop failure is customary, and equal sharecropping. The systems differ somewhat for paddy and upland (Table XI).

36. Unlike Okinawa, there have been evidences of articulate tenant unrest in the Northern Ryukyus. A tenant uprising directed at high rents was threatened just after the end of the war. In July 1947, pursuant to a Military Government order, a ceiling which was reportedly generally disregarded, was placed on rents at 40 percent of the yield. In August 1948, as part of the free economy program, rents were permitted to return to their customary level.

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37. Until the end of the war all of the Japanese controls on transfers, conversions and prices of agricultural land were on the books and more or less effective. Since the end of the war they have ceased to have any effect. The price of farmland has increased about 30 times since the end of the war, as against an overall price increase of about 100 times.

IV. Southern Ryukyus

38. General. Yaeyama is generally speaking underpopulated and capable of supporting a substantial increase in agricultural population over the present level. Even in non-malarial areas, competition for land is substantially less than in the rest of the Ryukyus. Population density in Miyako is beginning to approach a marginal point, but is still considerably less acute than in Okinawa and the Northern Ryukyus. The relative lack of pressure on the land was accompanied by development of a property concept that until subjected to strong Japanese influence after 1900, was basically different from the Japanese concept. Information on traditional land division systems is conflicting, but chiwari seido appears not to have been practiced. In both Miyako and Yaeyama, and especially in the latter, cultivation rights are said to have been recognized as tantamount to ownership until relatively recently, and tenancy is said to have developed primarily under the influence of the Japanese.

39. Size of Farm Units. The average ownership unit in Miyako is about 1.47 cho (3.6 acres) (Table XIII) as contrasted with an average management unit of 1.29 cho (3.2 acres) (Table XIV). Ownership units in Yaeyama average 1.73 cho (4.2 acres). In both areas the average management unit probably approximates the maximum economic holding, although in Miyako it was reported that an owner did not lease land to tenants unless he had more than 1.5 to 2 cho (3.7 to 4.9 acres).

40. Tenancy Practices. Tenancy in Miyako is lower than anywhere else in the Ryukyus. It is said to be increasing, but is considered a new problem (Table XII). Yaeyama shows a surprisingly high tenancy rate. The reason is not known, but may have been because of Japanese holdings or because of a tendency on the part of the indigenous population to extend ownership rights to land suitable for reclamation by immigrants and to hold such land for lease to incoming immigrants.

41. Landlord-tenant relations in Miyako appear to be more or less similar to those in Okinawa. Payment of rent in money is said to be the rule. Present rental rates average ¥70 to ¥100 per tan, or the estimated equivalent of about 40 percent of the crop. The Provisional Government considers this proportion too high and is trying, by admittedly ineffective means, to encourage reduction in rents to ¥50 to ¥80 per tan, or about 30 percent of the value of the crop. Rental contracts are normally oral and indefinite in length. It is said to be usual for a landlord to give one year's notice for eviction. Nothing is known of the details of rental contracts in Yaeyama.

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Note on Sources:

Information used in the foregoing statement was derived from the limited observations possible in a three weeks' field investigation, together with the specific sources noted below. The statement does not presume to be exhaustive or authoritative. Much of the information available is conflicting and statistics are incomplete and notoriously inaccurate. Numerous details in the above statement may be subject to revision in the light of more complete and accurate information.

Sources used included:

1. Office of Chief of Naval Operations, Navy Department, Civil Affairs Handbook: Ryukyu (Loochoo) Islands, OPNAV 13-31, 15 Nov 1944, esp. par 341.

2. Discussions with Mr K. Yasuda, Japanese tenancy office in Okinawa, 1939-1941, and Mr H. Izuishi, Japanese tenancy officer in Okinawa, 1944.

3. Ono, Takeo, Kinsai Chiho Keizai Shiryo (Data on local economy in recent times) Summary translation of portions pertinent to Okinawa.

4. Discussions with persons listed in Appendix A.

5. Okinawa Tochi Seiri Ho, 1898.

6. Kinjo Kinpo, "Summary of Okinawa Agriculture", 1949, (draft manuscript available in Ryukyus Military Government files).

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X Size of Farm Management Units, by Number and Percent of Farm Households, Northern Ryukyus, 1947.

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XII Extent of tenancy, by Number and Percent of Farm Households, Southern Ryukyus, 1940.

XIII Size of Farm Ownership Units, by Number and Percent of Owner Households Southern Ryukyus, 1940.

XIV Size of Farm Management Units, by Number and Percent of Farm Households, and Total Cultivated Area, Southern Ryukyus, 1940.

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TABLE I

SIZE OF FARMLAND OWNERSHIP UNITS, BY NUMBER AND PERCENT OF OWNER HOUSEHOLDS, OKINAWA GUNTO, 1940

Size of Unit	Naha		Shuri		Shimajiri District		Nakagami District		Kunigami District		Total	
	Households	%	Households	%	Households	%	Households	%	Households	%	Households	%
Under 5 tan	415	93.3	1,342	85.4	11,617	54.3	14,454	56.4	10,256	60.2	38,084	57.6
5 tan to 1 cho	25	5.6	143	9.1	6,400	29.9	8,023	31.3	4,789	28.1	19,380	29.3
1 - 3 cho	5	1.1	76	4.8	3,110	14.6	2,933	11.4	1,732	10.2	7,856	11.9
3 - 5 cho	-	-	4	0.3	218	1.0	195	0.8	205	1.2	622	1.0
5 -10 cho	-	-	4	0.3	45	0.2	35	0.1	57	0.3	141	0.2
10-50 cho	-	-	2	0.1	4	0.0	15	0.0	5	0.0	26	0.0
Over 50 cho	-	-	1	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.0
TOTAL	445	100	1,572	100	21,394	100	25,655	100	17,044	100	66,110	100
Weighted average size of unit 1/	0.35 cho		0.47 cho		0.71 cho		0.66 cho		0.65cho		0.67 cho	

1/ Farms in the 2 highest class intervals, i.e., 10-50 cho and over 50 cho, were assumed to fall at the minimum point in the class interval. No adjustment was made to correct the considerable upward bias believed to arise out of use of the mid-point of the lowest class interval, i.e., under 5 tan, as the basis for calculation.

SOURCE: Yearbook of Okinawa Prefecture, 1940

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TABLE II

SIZE OF FARM MANAGEMENT UNITS, BY NUMBER AND PERCENT OF FARM HOUSEHOLDS, OKINAWA GUNTO 1940, AND JAPAN, 1941

Size of Unit	Japan 1941 (incl Okinawa)		Okinawa Gunto, 1940											
			Naha		Shuri		Shimajiri District		Nakagami District		Kunigami District		Total	
	Households	%	Farm Households	%	Farm Households	%	Farm Households	%	Farm Households	%	Farm Households	%	Farm Households	%
Under 5 tan	1,875,961	33.9	873	96.7	2,399	86.7	13,136	55.2	15,239	55.1	12,667	65.2	44,314	59.4
5 tan to 1 cho	1,650,899	29.9	25	2.8	281	10.2	7,257	30.5	9,111	32.9	4,794	24.7	21,468	28.8
1 - 2 cho	1,472,773	26.7	5	0.5	76	2.8	2,919	12.3	2,656	9.6	1,557	8.0	7,213	9.7
2 - 3 cho	336,111	6.1	-	-	6	0.2	396	1.7	525	1.9	314	1.6	1,241	1.7
3 - 5 cho	118,697	2.1	-	-	4	0.1	81	0.3	104	0.4	70	0.4	259	0.3
5 -10 cho	50,144	0.9	-	-	-	-	15	0.0	18	0.1	21	0.1	54	0.1
Over 10 cho	20,197	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0.0	-	-	3	0.0
TOTAL	5,524,782	100	903	100	2,766	100	23,804	100	27,656	100	19,423	100	74,552	100
Weighted average size of unit 1/	1.05 cho		0.27 cho		0.35 cho		0.61 cho		0.60 cho		0.53 cho		0.57 cho	

1/ Farms in the highest class interval, i.e., over 10 cho, were assumed to be 10 cho. No adjustment was made to correct the considerable upward bias believed to arise out of use of the mid-point of the lowest class interval, i.e., under 5 tan, as the basis for calculation.

SOURCES: Yearbook of Okinawa Prefecture, 1940
Japan Yearbook of Agriculture, 1941

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TABLE III

EXTENT OF TENANCY BY NUMBER AND PERCENT OF FARM HOUSEHOLDS, OKINAWA PREFECTURE INCLUDING MIYAKO AND YAEYAMA[1/], 1943, AND JAPAN, 1947

Type of Household	Okinawa Prefecture[1/]		Japan	
	Households	Percent	Households	Percent
Owning 90% or more of the land they cultivate, including landlords also farming	53,445	60.9	2,153,611	37
Owning between 50% and 90% of the land they cultivate	17,205	19.6	1,183,408	20
Owning between 10% and 50% of the land they cultivate	7,372	8.4	996,986	17
Owning less than 10% of the land they cultivate (including full tenants, est. at 1% of the overall total for Okinawa and substantially higher in Japan)	9,026	10.3	1,573,836	26
Noncultivating farmers	660	0.8	Not reported separately	-
TOTAL	87,608	100.0	5,907,841	100

1/ Data on Okinawa Gunto alone were not available. The rate of tenancy was higher on Okinawa Island than for the Prefecture as a whole.

SOURCE: Japanese Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

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TABLE IV

EXTENT OF TENANCY BY PERCENT OF CULTIVATED LAND AREA, OKINAWA PREFECTURE INCLUDING MIYAKO AND YAEYAMA 1/, 1943 AND IN JAPAN, 1944

	Okinawa Prefecture 1/	Japan
Percent of total cultivated area operated by tenants	15.5	45.8
Percent of paddy operated by tenants	20.0	53.4
Percent of upland operated by tenants	15.0	36.7

1/ Data on Okinawa Gunto alone were not available. The rate of tenancy was higher on Okinawa Island than for the Prefecture as a whole.

SOURCE: Japanese Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

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TABLE V

ESTIMATED PREWAR AND PRESENT AVERAGE SIZE OF MANAGEMENT UNITS COMPARED WITH ESTIMATED MINIMUM 1/ AND MAXIMUM 2/ ECONOMIC HOLDINGS, OKINAWA MAIN ISLAND AND 8 VILLAGES
(Unit: tan)

	Prewar Average			Present Average			Estimated Minimum Economic Holding	Estimated Maximum Economic Holding
	Paddy	Upland	Total	Paddy	Upland	Total		
Okinawa Island	0.7	4.4	5.1	0.5	3.5	4.0	5 - 7	10 - 15
Shuri	ND	ND	ND	Negl.	1.5	1.5	2.5	ND
Shimajiri District								
Gushichan	0.3	4.4	4.7	0.4	2.0	2.4	7 - 10	ND
Takamine	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	4 - 5	5
Nakagami District								
Yonabaru	-	2.9	2.9	-	2.2	2.2	4.0	ND
Goeku	ND	ND	5.0	ND	ND	0.6	5.0	10
Kunigami District								
Taira	1.4	1.9	3.3	1.0	1.0	2.0	10 - 15	ND
Nago	1.2	1.7	2.9	0.7	1.0	1.7	6 - 10	ND
Ginosa	ND	ND	5	1.0	2.5	3.5	7	6 - 10

1/ Minimum economic holding was defined as the minimum required to provide food and essential cash for a family of 5 having no other source of income.

2/ Maximum economic holding was defined as the maximum area which a family with 2 workers could cultivate efficiently, given the amount of fertilizer, farm equipment, and draft animals traditionally available.

ND: No data available

SOURCE: Interviews with OCA officials and Cooperative Association officials for Okinawa as a whole, and with village office officials for each village covered.

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TABLE VI

ESTIMATED PREWAR TENANCY SITUATION ON LAND NOW AVAILABLE FOR CULTIVATION AS COMPARED WITH LAND TAKEN OUT OF CULTIVATION, AND AS COMPARED WITH ESTIMATED FUTURE TENANCY SITUATION, OKINAWA SHIMA ONLY

	Prewar a/			Present
	Prewar Total	On land taken out of cultivation	On land remaining available	On land remaining available
Total cultivated area (cho)	42,781.70	10,953.14	31,828.56	31,828.56
Estimated no. of farm families	70,000	18,000	62,000	80,000
Weighted average size of ownership unit (cho)	0.63	0.63	0.63	Not applicable
Weighted average size of management unit (cho)	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.4
Estimated no. of families tenanting 50% or more of the land they cultivate	13,090	3,366	9,724	37,724 b/
Percent of total	18.7	18.7	18.7	47.2
Estimated area operated by tenants (cho)	6,631	1,698	4,933	12,493 c/
Percent of total area	15.5	15.5	15.5	39.3

a/ In the absence of exact data it is assumed for purposes of this table that the population and tenancy distribution for the whole of Okinawa Prefecture was characteristic of Okinawa Shima and uniform throughout the island. In fact, tenancy rates were higher in Okinawa Shima than for the Prefecture as a whole, and higher in the central portion where the largest amount of land was taken on requisition than in the island as whole. The above estimates can therefore be considered conservative.

b/ Includes the following estimates: 9,724 families previously tenants on this land, 18,000 families dispossessed from the area taken out of cultivation, and 10,000 families comprising the population increment, i.e., natural increase and repatriated families settled on farmland.

c/ Includes an assumed 2.7 tan assigned to each of 28,000 dispossessed and repatriated families (including natural increase) and an estimated 4,933 cho already in tenancy before the war.

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TABLE VII

EXTENT OF TENANCY IN THE NORTHERN RYUKYUS, BY NUMBER AND PERCENT OF FARM HOUSEHOLDS, 1947

Ownership Category 1/	Number of Households	Percent of Total
Noncultivating landlords	474	1.3
Owner farmers owing 100% of land cultivated (including landlords who also farm)	23,993	63.5
Part owners, part tenant farmers	9,545	25.2
Tenant farmers owning no land	3,371	10.0
TOTAL	37,382	100.0

1/ These categories are not parallel to those given in Table III on Okinawa. Parallel statistics are not available.

SOURCE: Land Tenure Survey on Northern Ryukyus, 1942, as reported orally by Mr N. Takamine, Agricultural Specialist, Northern Ryukyus Provisional Government

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TABLE VIII

EXTENT OF TENANCY IN THE NORTHERN RYUKYUS, 1947 BY CULTIVATED LAND AREA
(Unit: cho)

	Total area	Operated by tenants	
		Area	Percent of total
Total cultivated area	18,951.1	2,197.2	11.6
Paddy	2,196.8	714.7	33.1
Upland	16,754.3	1,482.5	8.8

SOURCE: Land Tenure Survey of Northern Ryukyus, 1947, as reported orally by Mr N. Takamine, Agricultural Specialists, Northern Ryukyus Provisional Government.

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TABLE IX

SIZE OF FARM OWNERSHIP UNITS BY NUMBER AND PERCENT OF OWNER HOUSEHOLDS, NORTHERN RYUKYUS, 1947

Size of Ownership Unit	Owner Households	Percent of Total
Less than 2 tan	12,329	35.5
2 - 3 tan	5,395	15.6
3 - 5 tan	6,965	20.1
5 tan to 1 cho	7,210	20.8
1 - 5 cho	2,788	8.0
5 - 10 cho	16	0.046
10 - 50 cho	4	0.0
50 - 100 cho	1	0.0
Over 100 cho	1	0.0
TOTAL	34,709	100.0

Weighted Average size of unit: 5.23 tan 1/

1/ In computing the weighted average, the one farm in the class interval "over 100 cho" was assumed to comprise 100 cho.

SOURCE: Land Tenure Survey of Northern Ryukyus, 1947, as reported orally by Mr N. Takamine, Agricultural Specialists, Northern Ryukyus Provisional Government.

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TABLE X

SIZE OF FARM MANAGEMENT UNITS, BY NUMBER AND PERCENT OF FARM HOUSEHOLDS, NORTHERN RYUKYUS, 1947

Size of Management Unit	Farm Households	Percent of Total
Less than 3 tan	19,658	52.7
3 - 5 tan	7,818	21.0
5 - 7 tan	4,597	12.3
7 tan to 1 cho	3,144	8.4
1 to 3 cho	2,076	5.6
Over 3 cho	16	0.04
TOTAL	37,309	100.0

Weighted average size of unit: 3.93 tan 1/

Estimated minimum economic holding: 6.0 tan

Estimated maximum economic holding: 10.0 tan

1/ In computing the weighted average, the 16 farms in the class interval "over 3 cho" were assumed to have 3 cho each.

SOURCE: Land Tenure Survey of Northern Ryukyus, 1947, as reported orally by Mr N. Takamine, Agricultural Specialist, Northern Ryukyus Provisional Government.

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TABLE XI

METHODS OF RENT PAYMENT AND RENTAL RATES PAID, NORTHERN RYUKYUS, 1947

Method of Rent Payment (including both 1 crop and multiple crop land)	Paddy			Upland		
	Percent of households paying	Annual Rent per tan		Percent of households paying	Annual Rent per tan	
		Range	Average		Range	Average
Fixed cash charges	6.5	¥100-800[a]	¥200-300[a]	33.3	¥30-700[a]	¥100-150[a]
Fixed kind charges[b]	23.8	100-400 kin[c]	200-300 kin[c]	36.8[d]	30-500 kin[c]	150-250 kin[c]
Percentage share cropping	68.1	50%[e]	50%[e]	23.7	50%[e]	50%[e]
Nonrent paying relatives of landlords	1.6	-	-	2.6	-	-
	100.0			100.0		

a/ Said to equal about 40% of the normal crop.

b/ With no provision for abatement in case of crop failure.

c/ Said to equal about 50% of the normal crop.

d/ The crop is chiefly black sugar.

e/ Except between July 1947 and August 1948 when the ceiling was set at 40% by MG policy.

SOURCE: Land Tenure Survey of Northern Ryukyus, 1947, as reported orally by Mr N. Takamine, Agricultural Specialist, Northern Ryukyus Provisional Government.

319-00062-00014-003-573 沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

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TABLE XII

EXTENT OF TENANCY BY NUMBER AND PERCENT OF FARM HOUSEHOLDS, SOUTHERN RYUKYUS, 1940 1/

	Miyako		Yaeyama	
	Farm Households	Percent of total	Farm Households	Percent of total
Owner farmers owning 100% of land cultivated, (including landlords who also farm)	8,857	84.8	2,676	60.0
Part owner, part tenant farmers	1,057	10.1	819	18.3
Tenant farmers owning no land	527	5.1	966	21.7
TOTAL	10,441	100.0	4,461	100.0

1/ Data on amount of tenant-operated land not available.

SOURCE: Yearbook of Okinawa Prefecture, 1940.

319-00062-00014-003-574 沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

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TABLE XIII

SIZE OF FARM OWNERSHIP UNITS, BY NUMBER AND PERCENT OF OWNER HOUSEHOLDS, SOUTHERN RYUKYUS, 1940

	Miyako		Yaeyama	
Size of Ownership Unit	Owner Households	Percent	Owner Households	Percent
Under 5 tan	3,221	32.5	913	26.1
5 tan to 1 cho	2,730	27.5	750	21.5
1 to 3 cho	2,660	26.8	1,269	36.3
3 to 5 cho	1,115	11.3	438	12.5
5 to 10 cho	166	1.7	123	3.5
10 to 50 cho	22	0.2	2	0.1
50 cho and over	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	9,914	100.0	3,495	100.0
Weighted average size of unit:	1.47 cho		1.73 cho	

SOURCE: Yearbook of Okinawa Prefecture, 1940

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TABLE XIV

SIZE OF FARM MANAGEMENT UNIT, BY NUMBER AND PERCENT OF FARM HOUSEHOLDS, AND TOTAL CULTIVATED AREA, SOUTHERN RYUKYUS, 1940

	Miyako		Yaeyama	
Size of Management Unit	Farm Households	Percent	Farm Households	Percent
Under 5 tan	3,341	32.0	1,550	34.7
5 tan to 1 cho	2,803	26.8	1,060	23.8
1 cho to 2 cho	2,300	22.0	1,041	23.3
2 cho to 3 cho	1,021	9.8	435	9.8
3 cho to 5 cho	824	7.9	294	6.6
5 cho to 10 cho	134	1.3	80	1.8
10 cho and over	18	0.2	1	0.0
TOTAL	10,441	100.0	4,461	100.0
Weighted average size of unit:	1.29 cho		1.26 cho	
Total cultivated area	12,339		5,722	
Paddy	148		1,776	
Upland	12,191		3,946	

SOURCE: Yearbook of Okinawa Prefecture, 1940

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Appendix C

HEADQUARTERS
U.S. NAVAL MILITARY GOVERNMENT
RYUKYU ISLANDS

28 February 1946

DIRECTIVE NUMBER 121

From: Deputy Commander for Military Government
To: Distribution "A"

Subject: Land Claims, Preparation of data concerning

1. In preparation for determining land rights on Okinawa, the General Affairs Department shall be responsible for assembling all pertinent data .

2. Under the supervision of the General Affairs Department, Okinawan Advisory Council, the soncho of each mura shall appoint a mura Land Claims Committee of five residents and for each aza an aza Land Claims Committee of ten residents.

3. Land owners shall submit to the aza LCC a declaration of ownership with a description of the land claimed. Accompanying each declaration will be the signatures of two witnesses who are former neighborhood land owners. A land owner shall not have as a witness any one for whom the land owner himself has previously been a witness.

4. The aza LCC shall investigate all claims and report on the same to the soncho. In investigating land claims the aza LCC may, if necessary, consult with the LCC of other aza.

5. The mura LCC shall be charged with investigating and recording all public lands and all land whose ownership can not be established by claims of the former owners. It will report on the same to the soncho. In investigating land titles, the mura LCC may, if necessary, consult with the LCC of other mura.

6. The soncho may direct the LCC, either in the mura and in an aza, to investigate the status of any particular tract.

7. Arbitral committees of five members shall be established by the soncho one for the mura and one for each aza. Disputed titles shall be submitted to the appropriate arbitral committee.

8. Where the owners are dead or missing, the next of kin shall file claims in the names of former owners. In the absence of all relatives, the mura LCC shall investigate and report to the soncho.

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NR 313 (20 Sep 49)A

Subject: Land Claims, Preparation of data concerning

9. A central arbitral committee of ten members shall be established by the General Affairs Department, Okinawan Advisory Council, with the Director of the Department as chairman ex officio. Disputes as to land formerly belonging to the prefectural government or to the Imperial Japanese Government and disputes as to land titles which, requiring consultation between the LCC of two or more mura, cannot be established by such consultation shall be submitted to the central arbitral committee, which will report to the General Affairs Department, Okinawa Advisory Council.

10. All data received by the soncho shall be filed in the mura office subject to scrutiny by General Affairs Department, Okinawa Advisory Council. Maps showing the location of land claims as established by the LCC shall be forwarded by the soncho to the General Affairs Department, Okinawa Advisory Council.

s/ Royal Firman

t/ ROYAL FIRMAN
By direction

319-00062-00014-003-578
沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

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Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

Appendix D

Operation of Land Claims Committees, Okinawa Gunto

Okinawa Shima

1. Okinawa Civil Administration reported that prewar land records had been destroyed or rendered useless in all villages on Okinawa Shima. The Land Claims Committees (Tochi Chosei Iinkai) established pursuant to the terms of U.S. Naval Military Government Directive Number 121, subject: "Land Claims, Preparation of data concerning", dated 28 February 1946 (Appendix C) for the purpose of compiling new land registers have been in operation throughout Okinawa Shima since mid-1946. The work is said to be complete in most villages and nearing completion in the rest Of the seven villages from which information on the subject of these committees was obtained, four reported the work completed: Yonabaru, Gushichan, Takamine and Ginosa; two reported that the work was nearing completion: Nago and Taira; and Goeku, which was atypical in a number of respects, reported completion of the initial survey.

2. In a number of important details the procedures actually employed in formation and operation of these committees have differed from the specifications of the original Naval MG directive. These differences have tended usually in the direction of streamlining and democratizing the system proposed in the directive, and as such constitute, in the opinion of this observer, a marked improvement over the directive itself.

3. The directive places in the hands of the mayor of the village complete authority to appoint all members of the buraku and central mura Land Claims Committees (Appendix C, par 2). In practice, in all of the above named villages the mayor denied exercising any appointive power whatsoever. Buraku committees were chosen by recommendation or formal vote, usually the former, of all putative landowners in the buraku. The mayor merely confirmed the nominations. The central mura committee was selected by recommendation of the elected village assembly, by recommendation of members of buraku committees, or by recommendations received from landowners of the village as a whole. Again, the mayor merely confirmed the nominations. The recommendation system, which has its parallel in rural Japan, is believed to be normally as democratic in its results as a formal voting procedure.

4. In all villages studied except Goeku, the work of preparation of land claims, surveys, and settlement of claims was done simultaneously by the committee working directly with owners. In Takamine and Ginosa, for example, the first step in the procedure was for the owners to meet and draw up a tentative ownership map of the buraku. The committee then made a field survey accompanied by the owners. Boundary disputes were settled by negotiation on the spot, and the tentative map corrected. As the final step the landowners then confirmed these agreements by submitting formal claims on standard forms attested to by two guarantors. The directive (par 3) calls for submittal of these claims as the first step in the procedure. The village offices reported no outstanding disputes, and no disputes carried above the level of the buraku committees.

319-00062-00014-003-579
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5. In Nago, Taira and Gushichan, the procedure was similar except that formal claims were submitted as the first step and later corrected by negotiation where necessary, and resubmitted. Details were not obtained for Yonabaru.

6. In Goeku, the directive was more literally applied. Formal claims to specified acreages, and where possible to specific plots were submitted by owners. The buraku committees, reportedly working "in secret", then proceeded to draw up a ownership map. When completed, these maps will be submitted to owners for inspection. The owners will then either accept the decision of the committee or submit a formal appeal to an arbitral committee set up pursuant to par 7 of the directive No estimates of the probable number of such appeals was possible.

7. Goeku was the only village where existence of arbitral committees under par 7 and 9 of the directive was reported, or where the procedure as worked out in the village left any function for such committees. In all other villages the appeal channel was reported to be: (1) the buraku investigation committee; (2) the mura investigation committee; (3) Okinawa Civil Administration.

8. Okinawa Civil Administration reported that out of the approximately 656,000 ownership determinations to be made (assuming that the average parcel is 5 se) 20 appeals have been carried to it to date, and settlement of about 150 cases has been suspended pending court action under a regulation requiring automatic suspension in cases of multiple claims which cannot be resolved at lower levels.

9. No evidence of dissatisfaction with the work of local committees was encountered by the undersigned. It is believed that in the villages where the claims as now of record represent the results of negotiation, the owners consider these claims binding agreements. It is likely that some cases now considered settled would be reopened if the right to sue in court were established, but it is believed that the number would remain small. In short, it is the opinion of the undersigned that the Okinawans have themselves already substantially settled their title problems on land outside of military installations, and that most of these settlements are for all practical purposes valid and permanent.

Other Islands of Okinawa Gunto

10. According to Okinawa Civil Adminstration officials, prewar land registers are intact in most villages in the offlying islands of Okinawa Gunto. Title disputes thus present no unusual problems in these areas. Ownership rights to buy, sell, inherit, collect rent, etc., however, were suspended by Military Government directive in these islands as well as in Okinawa Shima, and entries in land registers since mid-1945 constitute violations of this order. Informal transfers of land are doubtless occurring, and title problems especially those involving inheritance, will doubtless increase as the registers become more and more out of date.

11. Land Claims Committees were established in these villages pursuant to Appendix C, but they appear to have little function except correction of minor errors in existing registers. No information was available on their composition or procedures. When title rights are recognized, these committees may be necessary to insure that inequities do not occur in bringing records up to date.

319-00062-00014-003-580 沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

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Appendix B

E X T R A C T

HEADQUARTERS
U.S. NAVAL MILITARY GOVERNMENT
RYUKYU ISLANDS

Return Address:
U.S. NAVAL M.G. OKINAWA
c/o FLEET POST OFFICE
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

24 April 1946

From: Deputy Commander for Military Government.
Chiji of Okinawa Gunto.

Subject: Economic Policies of Military Government with respect to Okinawa Gunto.

Enclosures: (A) Scale of daily wages and monthly salaries for labor employed by Okinawan public and private enterprises.
(B) List of ceiling prices.

Introduction

1. The establishment of a monetary economy in Okinawa makes it advisable to state the basic policies of Military Government which are applicable to Okinawa Gunto. Unless Military Government specifically approves a departure from these policies, all economic measures to be adopted shall conform to the policies, as outlined in the paragraphs below. The Chiji of Okinawa Gunto is hereby authorized to take whatever steps may be necessary, subject to Military Government supervision, to put these policies to effect.

- - - -

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Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

Appendix F

E X T R A C T

FM 27 - 10

BASIC FIELD MANUAL

RULES OF LAND WARFARE

Prepared under direction of
The Judge Advocate General

United States
Government Printing Office
Washington: 1940

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289. Prohibition as to rights and rights of action. - It is especially forbidden * * * to declare abolished, suspended, or inadmissible in a court of law the rights and rights of action of the nationals of the hostile party (H.R., art. 23, last par.).

Property

313. Destruction and seizure of. - It is especially forbidden * * * to destroy or seize the enemy's property, unless such destruction or seizure be imperatively demanded by the necessities of war (H.R., art. 23, par. (g)).

314. General rule as to war right to seize and destroy property. - The rule is that in war a belligerent may destroy or seize all property of whatever nature, public or private, hostile or neutral, unless such property is specifically protected by some definitive law of war, provided such destruction or seizure is imperatively demanded by the necessities of war.

PUBLIC PROPERTY

315. Real property of a State. - The occupying State shall be regarded as administrator and usufructuary of public buildings, real estate, forests, and agricultural estates belonging to the hostile State and situated in the occupied territory. It must safeguard the capital of these properties and administer them in accordance with the rules of usufruct (H.R., art. 55).

316. Occupant's disposition of such property. - The occupant does not have the absolute right of disposal or sale of enemy real property. As administrator or usufuctuary he should not exercise his rights in such wasteful and negligent manner as seriously to impair its value. He may, however, lease or utilize public lands or buildings, sell the crops, cut and sell timber, and work the mines. A lease or contract should not extend beyond the conclusion of the war.

317. State real property susceptible of direct military use.-- Real property of a State which is of direct military use, such as forts, arsenals, dockyards, magazines, barracks, railways, canals, bridges, piers, and wharves, remains in the hands of the occupant until the close of the war, and may be destroyed or damaged, if deemed necessary, in military operations.

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318. Property of municipalities, etc. - The property of municipalities, that of institutions dedicated to religion, charity, and education, the arts and sciences even when State property, shall be treated as private property. All seizures of, destruction, or willful damage done to institutions of this character, historic monuments, works of art, science, is forbidden and should be made the subject of legal proceedings (H.R., art. 56).

319. Authorized treatment. - The property included in the foregoing rule may be utilized in case of necessity for quartering the troops, the sick and wounded, horses, stores, etc., and generally as prescribed for private property. Such property must, however, be secured against all avoidable injury, even when located in fortified places which are subject to seizure or bombardment.

320. Movable property. - An army of occupation can only take possession of cash, funds, and realizable securities which are strictly the property of the State, depots of arms, means of transport, stores and supplies, and, generally, all movable property belonging to the State which may be used for military operations (H.R., art. 53, par. 1).

321. Two classes of movable property. - All movable property belonging to the State directly susceptible of military use may be taken possession of as booty and utilized for the benefit of the invader's government. Other movable property, not directly susceptible of military use, must be respected and cannot be appropriated.

322. Property of unknown ownership treated as public property. - Where the ownership of property is unknown - that is, where there is any doubt as to whether it is public or private, as frequently happens - it should be treated as public property until ownership is definitely settled.

PRIVATE PROPERTY

323. Must be respected - Private property * * * must be respected (H.R., art. 46, par. 1).

324. Devastation. - The measure of permissible devastation is found in the strict necessities of war. As an end in itself, as a separate measure of war, devastation is not sanctioned by the law of war. There must be some reasonable close connection between the destruction of property and the overcoming of the enemy's army. Thus the rule requiring respect for private property is not violated through damage resulting from operations, movements, or combats of the army; that is, real estate may be utilized for marches, camp sites, construction of trenches, etc. Buildings may be used for shelter for troops, the sick and wounded, for animals, for reconnaissance, cover defense, etc. Fences, woods, crops, buildings, etc., may be demolished, cut down, and removed to clear a field of fire, to construct bridges, to furnish fuel if imperatively needed for the army.

325. American rule. - This rule (respect for private property, etc.) does not interfere with the right of the victorious invader to tax the people or their property, to levy forced loans, to billet soldiers, or to appropriate property, especially houses, boats or ships, and lands, for temporary and military use.

326. Confiscation. - Private property cannot be confiscated (H.R., art. 46, par. 2).

327. Booty. - All captures and booty belong, according to the modern law of war, primarily to the government of the captor. Prize money whether on land or sea can now be claimed only under local law.

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328. Private gain by officers and soldiers prohibited. - Neither officers nor soldiers are allowed to make use of their position or power in the hostile country for private gain, not even for commercial transactions otherwise legitimate.

329. Pillage. - Pillage is formally forbidden (H.R., art. 47).

330. Seizure and devastation of private property. - Private property can be seized only by way of military necessity for the support or other benefit of the army or of the occupant. All destruction of property not commanded by the authorized officer, all pillage or sacking, even after taking a town or place by assault, are prohibited under the penalty of death or such other severe punishment as may seem adequate to the gravity of the offense.

331. Private property susceptible of direct military use. - All appliances, whether on land, at sea, or in the air, adapted for the transmission of news, or for the transport of persons or things, exclusive of cases governed by naval law, depots of arms, and, generally, all kinds of ammunition of war, may be seized, even if they belong to private individuals, but must be restored and compensation fixed when peace is declared (H.R., art. 53, par. 2).

332. What included in rule. - The foregoing rule includes everything susceptible of direct military use, such as cables, telephone and telegraph plants, horses and other draft and riding animals, motors, bicycles, motorcycles, carts, wagons, carriages, railways, railway plants, tramways, ships in port, all manner of craft in canals and rivers, balloons, airships, airplanes, depots of arms, whether military or sporting, and in general all kinds of war material.

333. Destruction of such property. - The destruction of the foregoing property and all damage to the same is justifiable if it is required by the exigencies of the war.

334. Submarine cables. - Submarine cables connecting an occupied territory with a neutral territory shall not be seized or destroyed except in the case of absolute necessity. They must likewise be restored and compensation fixed when peace is made (H.R., art. 54).

319-00062-00014-003-584
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Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

Appendix G

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY GOVERNOR OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS
CHINEN, OKINAWA

MG DIRECTIVE
NUMBER 17

17 June 1949

SUBJECT: Native Buildings

TO : Chiji of Okinawa Gunto

WHEREAS, it is deemed necessary to prevent the further influx of the native population into areas around military installations, dependent housing, and explosive storage areas, it is therefore ordered that:

Article 1

RESTRICTED AREAS

Section 1. No structure of any nature or for any purpose whatsoever, other than an official structure of the Armed Forces of the United States, shall be constructed, nor shall any addition, extension, change, or modification of an existing structure be commenced, within a radius of one mile from the outermost limit of any military area which consists of dependent housing, or billets, barracks or other buildings providing housing facilities for 100 or more members of the Occupation Forces.

Section 2. No structures as described above shall be constructed or maintained within 500 yards of an ammunition or explosive storage area, nor within 15 feet of a petroleum pipe line, nor within 30 feet of a security fence around a petroleum storage area.

Section 3. Any person who violates the provisions of this Article shall, upon conviction thereof, be sentenced to a fine of not more than ¥ 10,000 or imprisonment for not longer than one year, or both.

Section 4. In addition to the above penalty, the court shall, upon conviction of the owner or user of said structure, confiscate all of the building materials used in violation of this Article.

Article II

RECISSION AND SAVING CLAUSE

Section 1. Military Government Directive No. 3 of 18 January 1949, "Building Permits," is hereby rescinded, however, the Soncho of each village shall continue to be authorized to issue building permits for the construction of new housing not coming within the restricted areas established by this Ordinance or of a character not otherwise prohibited by law.

319-00062-00014-003-585
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By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

NR 313 (20 Sep 49)A

Section 2. All offenses committed and all penalties, forfeitures, fines, or liabilities incurred prior to the effective date of this Directive, under any law embraced in, or modified, changed, or rescinded by this Directive may be prosecuted punished, and enforced in the same manner and with the same effect as if this Directive had not been passed.

BY DIRECTION OF THE MILITARY GOVERNOR:

/s/ Jesse P. Green
/t/ JESSE P. GREEN
Colonel GSC
Deputy Chief of Staff

319-00062-00014-003-586
沖縄県公文書館 OKINAWA PREFECTURAL ARCHIVES

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Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

Appendix H

Okinawa Civil Administration Recommendations for Solution of Land Tenure Problems

1. The following recommendations were submitted orally to the undersigned as a formal agreed statement of the principles which should govern solution of the land tenure problem in Okinawa Shima. Participating in this statement were:

Mr. Matayoshi, Director of General Affairs, OCA
Mr. Toma, Director of Economics, OCA
Mr. Ishibashi, Director of Agriculture, OCA
Mr. Kawakami, Chief of Land Claims Section, OCA
Mr. Kayo, General Secretary on Legislation, OCA
Mr. Sakima, Assistant to Director of Economics, OCA

2. Prerequisites to solution

a. Establishment of land titles and ownership rights.

b. Provision for large-scale emigration or industrial employment for families now deriving a portion of their support from farm holdings below the minimum economic size.

3. Objectives of the proposed solution

a. Establishment of the family-sized farm as the norm and elimination of tenancy.

b. Stabilization of rural communities.

c. Maximization of efficiency of farm operation.

4. Definition

Family-sized farms are defined as farms large enough to provide subsistenc for family members without resort to other sources of income, and small enough to insure maximum utilization of land resources by family labor. OCA estimated that in Okinawa the minimum economic holding would average 5 tan. The maximum economic holding would average 1.5 cho. The average optimum holding would be about 1 cho. Variations in local conditions would cause variations around these averages.

5. Techniques for Implementation

a. A floor and a ceiling should be placed on size of farms in each community, based on the definition of minimum and maximum holdings given above. These limits should vary with local requirements and with size of family.

b. Farmers owning more than the ceiling should be forced to sell the excess.

c. Farmers owning less than the floor should be permitted to buy enough land to bring their holdings up to the minimum or should be forced to sell the land they have and find other means of support.

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d. Non-cultivating landowners, both resident and absentee should be forced to sell.

e. Land acquired through compulsory purchase should be sold to persons selected as eligible buyers.

f. Efficiency of farm operation should be increased by a program of consolidation of scattered holdings.

g. Military Government should loan to OCA the funds necessary to purchase land under this program. This money should be repaid out of funds derived from payments made by individual purchasers under the program. Individual purchasers should be permitted to buy on long term contracts.

h. Occupation forces should pay rent to owners of land held under military requisition.

6. In addition to the above, the following recommendations were tentatively made in informal discussion, but do not necessarily represent the considered judgment of the group.

a. The basic criteria for selection of persons eligible to become "standard farmers" should be farming ability and former status as owner-farmers in Okinawa. Military requisition of cultivated land and destruction and conversion of land resulting from the war are regarded as a national calamity whose burden should be shared by all those who claim rights as citizens of Okinawa. The rights of dispossessed former owner farmers settled on land not their own to equal consideration with non-dispossessed owner farmers established on their own land should be insured.

b. Controls should be established to prevent a recurrence of tenancy.

c. Administration of the land adjustment program as outlined above should be by a local land commission system somewhat similar to that in operation in Japan, but with certain marked differences. A land commission should be elected for each mura by the present residents of the mura. In order to qualify as either a voter for land commissions or membership on land commissions, an applicant should have owned at least some land before the war either in the village in which he now resides or elsewhere in Okinawa, and should have been engaged in farming as his principle occupation. These restrictions would have the effect of barring from participation, and thus for all practical purposes from consideration for selection as eligible to remain farmers, persons in the following categories: full tenants, i.e., those who owned no land before the war; part time farmers and noncultivating landowners; repatriates with few exceptions. They would also have the effect of granting in principle at least, equal consideration to all former owner farmers, regardless of whether or not they still have access to their own land. These effects were intentional and consistent with the basic policy. Reason for exclusion of consideration of former full tenants is that they merit consideration second to former owner farmers, and the land is not sufficient to restore even all former owner farmers to their previous status.

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d. There should be no legal categories of voters for land commissions, and no categories of representatives on commissions. 1/

e. An appeal commission should be established at the central government level by appointment by the Chiji.

7. It should be noted that the program as outlined is predicated on the assumption that the population problem will be solved. Pending solution, interim controls directed towards gradual achievement of the objectives but calculated to mitigate the hardships inevitable in the interim period were recognized as needed.

8. Okinawa Civil Administration recommendations show in substantial measure the influence of Japanese Land Reform legislation, with which the officials interviewed demonstrated considerable familiarity.

1/ Mr. Taira, President of the Okinawa Central Cooperative Association, and a distinguished agricultural leader, who was interviewed separately, disagreed with this position. He favored establishment of categories both on comissions and among voters, based on size of farm holding.

319-00062-00014-003-589
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By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

APPENDIX I

HEADQUARTERS
U. S. NAVAL MILITARY GOVERNMENT
OKINAWA

A1-2

DIRECTIVE NO. 29

23 October 1945.

From: Commanding Officer
To: Distribution "A"

Subject: Resettlement Plan and Policy

1. The objective is to resettle the population of Okinawa Shima in the District of their former residence, including all possible return to their former homesites and lands; furnish interim shelter; house everyone in self - or group-erected shelters of as nearly permanent construction as possible; and place under cultivation every plot of arable land available to Military Government; the resettlement to be completed by 1 January 1946.

2. Return of families and individuals to former homes will be secondary to accomplishment of the remainder of the objective. Use of native committees for family residence and arable land assignment is suggested. In making assignments the anticipated arrival of others having residence in the same area should be kept in mind. Assignment of an individual to land formerly occupied by him will not prevent assignment of additional persons to live on or assist in working that land. It is desirable to disperse the population throughout the available area within the District. Use of natives for any community work, as in the past, is expected and authorized. Residences and land assigned and work required will be on as equitable a basis as practicable.

3. District Commanders of sending Districts will appoint one civilian representative from each mura having pre-invasion residents in their Districts. These representatives will be used by Districts to give whatever civilian assistance is required to resettle their mura under the direction of the respective District Commanders.

4. No movement of any civilians will be made until:

(a) Authorized and scheduled by Military Government Headquarters which will be done when sub-paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) have been complied with.

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(b) District Commanders concerned have agreed on all details of the movement.

(c) The District Commander or his representative has contacted the Commanding Officer of each tactical military unit within the area to be resettled and arranged all necessary details for public safety and trespass regulations.

(d) Details of safeguarding the movement on route and shelter and feeding are adequately planned.

5. The District Commander of the sending District will be responsible for:

(a) Orderly safe leading and dispatch of civilians.

(b) Procuring a list of persons dispatched in triplicate. (See Enclosure (a). List is preferred in Japanese, only English being name of sending and receiving Districts and number resettled. One will be kept by sending District, one furnished receiving District, and one to Military Government Headquarters.

(c) Giving to civilians any advance instructions agreed upon with the receiving District Commander.

6. District Commanders of the receiving District will be responsible for:

(a) Furnishing temporary shelter for civilians as received and maintaining adequate temporary shelter for the anticipated number to be received.

(b) Feeding.

(c) Resettlement in accordance with policies set forth herein.

(d) Informing civilians of all special and general regulations.

(e) Compliance with paragraph (5-c).

7. Abandoned military camps or villages in which there is a substantial amount of shelter are preferred for receiving camps. If these are not available tentage will be supplied by this Headquarters. This Headquarters will deliver such supplementary building materials as are necessary for a permanent civilian rebuilding program, within the quota of materials and transportation at its disposal.

8. Within each District, the District Commander will proceed with resettlement pursuant to the policies set forth in paragraphs (1) and (2). This will be done in such manner and at such times as not to interfere with the transfer of civilians in and out of their districts.

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9. Unless otherwise authorized by this Headquarters, all movements between noncontiguous Districts will be by motor transport. Civilians will be permitted to take all their useful gear with them.

10. Between contiguous Districts, foot movements may be made by mutual agreement of District Commanders. Compliance with paragraphs (4), (5) and (6) is required. Adequate provision for policing the movement will be made to safeguard the civilians and to effect a minimum of interference with military traffic. Heavy gear and aged, infirm and sick persons will be moved by truck. Military Government Headquarters will notify Provost Marshal, AsComI and Shore Patrol, NOB, in advance of such movements. South of Route 6, it is believed advisable to move by truck all gear which the family cannot reasonably carry in one trip.

11. In some southern areas there are unexpended ammunition and live Japanese mines and booby traps. Natives will be warned of this and their cooperation will be enlisted for discovery and reporting.

ROYAL FIRMAN
by direction.

Encl: (A), HW, Change of Address Form.

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To: Mayors of all Muras

From: Director of Agriculture Dept., OCA.

Subject: Assignment of Arable Land.

In the light of extreme urgency under circumstances of the attainment of self-supply of food, assignment of arable land for cultivation among the farmers is hereby proposed so as to heighten the production desires, the method of assignment being as follows:

Method

Arable land shall be assigned as follows:

(1) Arable land shall be assigned among the residents and cultivators in the responsibility of the mayor upon delegation of Military Government. This action, however, shall have nothing to do with land ownership.

(2) The cultivators of land will be classed as follows:

A. The farmers who will settle themselves permanently in the mura.

B. Non-farmers who will settle themselves permanently in the mura.

(3) Assignment of arable land:

A. Arable land will be assigned according to number of workers.

B. A part of arable land will be reserved as common arable land in anticipation of possible assignment among the people expected to move in the mura hereafter.

C. Class A farmers will have land assignment to the extent of self-supply of food. In case of class A farmers whose prewar land has been confirmed, they will have these lands assigned where practicable.

D. Class C farmers will have less land assigned than class A farmers. Class C farmers will be responsible for cultivation of the common land mentioned above.

(4) Military Government work assignments will be done by class B people (non-farmers) as much as possible.

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By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

NR 313 (20 Sep 49)A

App I

To: Mayors of all Muras

From: Director of Agriculture Dept., OCA

Subject: Assignment of Arable Land.

Although it is considered that land assignment in your mura has been put into effect, it is hereby notified that assignment will have been completed by 15 May taking into consideration the following additional points.

1. The boundaries between the adjacent muras will be, in principle, as they were before the landing of the American forces; however, in case of possible difficulties expected in farm management because of narrowed acreages caused by inevitable war conditions, the mayor will arrange the land assignment with full understanding of the adjacent mayors.

2. The crops grown in the common land will be distributed among the (balance not translated because Japanese unintelligible)

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Authority NND 957416
By LB NARA Date 8-25-05

NR 313 (20 Sep 49)A

App I

To: Mayors of all Muras

From: Director of Agriculture, OCA

Subject: Land Assignment

As for the subject, notices have been issued as of 19 March and 30 April last year, but it is hoped that full consideration be made concerning the returners from outside of Okinawa and fair re-assignment will be made. In re-assignment the following points will be considered:

1. Fair assignment will be made in order to realize maximum possible production of foods through harmonious adjustment of arable land and required labor.

2. Highly productive land will be used to produce foods, and efforts will be exerted so that establishment of buildings and villages might not extremely waste the arable land. Permission from chiji will be required in case arable land will be used for other purposes other than farming.

3. Strict supervision will be made to see that no payment of rentals, tenant fees or receipts of goods will be made, which are prohibited by Military Government directives.

4. State-owned land, ken-owned land, private company land, and land owned by non-Okinawans who are not living on Okinawa now will not be used by the residents without permission from the chiji.

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Appendix J

Use Rights on Public and Private Uncultivated Land

OKINAWA GUNTO

1. Wild grass is used for four purposes in Okinawa: compost, roofing, feed, and where firewood is unobtainable, fuel. The extent to which other products, such as cultivated plant waste, are substituted varies with the availability of grass land, but access to at least some grassland is considered essential by the average Okinawan farm household. In the past each village worked out its own adjustment to its grassland supply and a wide variety of customary rights or arrangements existed. Some of these are described below.

2. Population disturbances and suspension of ownership rights since the war have disturbed these traditional arrangements in some instances, and have necessitated development of new techniques and institution of new controls in order to guarantee fair distribution of the supply of grass.

3. Changes in use rights to uncultivated land are important in two respects: as they affect the general availability of grass for all users, and, where such changes involve substitution of money payments for rights of free entry, as they affect the farmer's need for cash.

4. Shimajiri District: Gushichan. Before the war all roofing grass land in Gushichan belonged to private individuals (possibly one individual) who made a business of cutting roofing grass and selling to others by the bundle. Grass for feed and compost was cut from genya (waste land owned by the mura or the buraku). All members of the community had the right of free entry on land belonging to the community. No formal restrictions on exercise of this right existed, but it was contrary to custom for a farmer to cut in excess of his own need or to sell grass cut from genya.

5. With suspension of ownership rights, the owner of roofing grass land lost the right to prevent free entry on such land. Imposition of restrictions by the village office was found necessary a few months ago to insure access to roofing grass on an equitable basis. The village office now issues permits to cut specific amounts of roofing grass based on demonstrated need and charges a fee for such permits. The situation remains unchanged with respect to genya rights.

6. Nakagami District: Yonabaru. As in Gushichan, all roofing grass was privately owned before the war. The owner sold the right to cut, however, rather than the grass itself. The village office now allocates the right to cut grass on the basis of 800 or 900 bundles per household per five years, or additional amounts in emergencies, but does not collect a fee.

7. The village has almost no genya other than roadsides, and grass for feed or compost is therefore extremely short. No restrictions have been instituted to insure equal division, however. Plant waste is used to make up at least a part of the shortage.

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8. Kunigami District: Taira. A small amount of privately owned roofing grass land exists, but is sufficient only for the owners' needs. The owners' rights to exclusive use of this land have been considered parallel to his use rights on cultivated land and have not been disturbed by the general suspension of ownership rights. Roofing grass land is scarce but the village owns a certain amount. The supply of genya is ample. No controls have been instituted on land of either type as far as members of the owning community are concerned, and no fees are charged. Farmers do not customarily cut from genya or public roofing grass land in excess of their needs or for sale to others.

9. Ginosa. The situation is similar to that in Taira except that there is no privately owned grass land of any kind.

10. Distribution of firewood for fuel occurred before the war in one of three ways: (1) the owner of wooded land cut fuel for sale to others; (2) a fuel company bought or leased from the owner the right to cut fuel for sale; (3) the village owned the fuel land and distributed the right to cut fuel on a permit and fee basis. Today most fuel land is controlled by villages on a permit and fee basis. Okinawa Civil Administration controls fuel rights on state-owned land on a permit and fee basis, and controls cutting of building timbers on all forest land. Villages where wood for fuel is short or unavailable, such as Yonabaru, sometimes buy fuel from villages, such as Ginosa, which have a surplus.

11. NORTHERN RYUKYUS.

There is reported to be a shortage of both public and private grassland in the Northern Ryukyus. Rights of free entry on genya to cut for self-supply are reported universal for members of the owning community. Rights to cut from privately owned land are said to be free but dependent on permission from the owner. Such permission, when granted customarily constitutes a permanent right of entry. Firewood must generally be bought from owners of wooded land. A small amount of publicly-owned wooded land is said to exist, on which rights of free entry are established. The supply is not adequate to the need however.

12. SOUTHERN RYUKYUS.

a. Miyako. Grass land is being reclaimed wherever possible, and an increasing shortage is being encountered. Members of the owning community have the right of free entry to cut for self-supply on land owned by the community. Privately owned land is leased for a fee for grasscutting purposes.

b. Yaeyama. No information exists on grass cutting rights in Yaeyama. In view of the large amounts of land remaining unreclaimed, it probably presents no problem at this time.

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Public Law 534 - 83d Congress
Chapter 579 - 2d Session
H. R. 9242

AN ACT

All 68 Stat. 535.

To authorize certain construction at military and naval installations and for the Alaska Communications System, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

Military, naval, and Alaska Communication System installations. Construction, etc.

TITLE I

SEC. 101. The Secretary of the Army is authorized to establish or develop military installations and facilities by the construction, conversion, rehabilitation, or installation of permanent or temporary public works in respect of the following projects, which include site preparation, appurtenances, and related utilities and equipment: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Army, in exercising the authority granted herein, shall, whenever practicable and in the best interests of the United States, provide for the rehabilitation of existing barracks and officer quarters in lieu of new construction:

Army.

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

TECHNICAL SERVICES FACILITIES

(Ordnance Corps)

Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland: Troop housing, research and development facilities, and training facilities, $1,579,000.

Atchison storage facility, Atchison, Kansas: Development of underground storage facilities, including the acquisition of land, $1,155,000.

Benicia Arsenal, California: Utilities, $352,000.

Black Hills Ordnance Depot, South Dakota: Post engineer facilities, ammunition maintenance facilities, utilities, $811,000.

Frankford Arsenal, Pennsylvania: Utilities, $1,626,000.

Jet propulsion laboratory (California Institute of Technology), California: Utilities, $247,000.

Letterkenny Ordnance Depot, Pennsylvania: Land acquisition and utilities, $2,190,000.

Lima Ordnance Depot, Ohio: Operational facilities, $33,000.

Navajo Ordnance Depot, Arizona: Utilities, $185,000.

Redstone Arsenal, Alabama: Troop housing and research and development facilities, $580,000.

Savanna Ordnance Depot, Illinois: Utilities, $360,000.

(Quartermaster Corps)

Fort Lee, Virginia: Troop housing, $983,000.

New Cumberland General Depot (United States disciplinary barracks), Pennsylvania: Troop housing, $492,000.

Richmond Quartermaster Depot, Virginia: Land acquisition and utilities, $97,000.

(Chemical Corps)

Army chemical center, Maryland: Research and development facilities, $632,000.

(Signal Corps)

Department of the Army transmitting station, vicinity of Woodbridge, Virginia: Troop housing and operational and closed storage facilities, $2,360,000.

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Lexington Signal Depot, Kentucky: Troop housing, $492,000.
Fort Monmouth, New Jersey: Troop housing, $330,000.
Sacramento Signal Depot, California: Troop housing, $492,000.

(Corps of Engineers)

Fort Belvoir, Virginia: Troop housing, utilities, operational and maintenance facilities, and liquid storage facilities, $2,787,000.

(Transportation Corps)

Brooklyn Army Base, New York: Utilities, $1,264,000.
Charleston Transportation Depot, South Carolina: Operational and waterfront facilities, $370,000.
Fort Eustis, Virginia: Troop housing, $3,400,000.
Oakland Army Base, California: Troop housing, $785,000.
Point Aux Pins Area Ammunition Terminal, Alabama-Mississippi: Ammunition loading terminal, including acquisition of land, $26,951,000.

(Medical Corps)

Beaumont Army Hospital, Texas: Troop housing, $391,000.
Brooke Army Medical Center, Texas: Troop housing, $1,129,000.

FIELD FORCES FACILITIES

(First Army Area)

Fort Devens, Massachusetts: Troop housing, $1,314,000.
Fort Dix, New Jersey: Troop housing, $330,000.
Fort Hamilton, New York: Utilities, $450,000.
Fort Jay, New York: Utilities, $1,488,000.

(Second Army Area)

Fort Knox, Kentucky: Troop housing, $1,014,000.

(Third Army Area)

Fort Benning, Georgia: Troop housing, $4,264,000.
Fort Bragg, North Carolina: Troop housing, operational and maintenance facilities, and liquid and covered storage facilities, $3,470,000.
Fort Campbell, Kentucky: Troop housing and open storage facilities, $3,623,000.

(Fourth Army Area)

Fort Bliss, Texas: Troop housing, $10,994,000.
Fort Hood, Texas: Troop housing and supporting facilities, operational and maintenance facilities, utilities, and closed and open storage facilities, $10,182,000.
Fort Sill, Oklahoma: Troop housing, and operational and open storage facilities, $2,216,000.

(Fifth Army Area)

Camp Carson, Colorado: Troop housing and supporting facilities, $3,582,000.
Fort Riley, Kansas: Troop housing and utilities, $3,871,000.

(Sixth Army Area)

Fort Lewis, Washington: Troop housing and utilities, $6,268,000.
Presidio of Monterey, California: Troop housing, $330,000.
Fort Ord, California: Troop housing and maintenance facilities, $774,000.
Camp Cooke (United States disciplinary barracks), California: Troop housing, $923,000.

(Military Academy)

United States Military Academy, New York: Troop housing and training facilities, $9,950,000.

(Armed Forces Special Weapons Project)

Various installations: Community facilities, maintenance facilities, liquid storage facilities, and utilities, $2,080,000.

OUTSIDE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

(Alaskan Area)

Eielson Air Force Base, Alaska: Tactical facilities, $800,000.
Kenai, Alaska: Family housing and operational facilities, $1,674,000.
Ladd Air Force Base, Alaska: Troop housing and tactical facilities, $2,821,000.
Fort Richardson, Alaska: Tactical facilities, $1,800,000.
Whittier, Alaska: Utilities and maintenance facilities, $541,000.

(Far East Command Area)

Okinawa: Community, troop supporting and medical facilities, troop housing, family housing (including one set of family quarters with a net floor area of not to exceed twenty-one hundred square feet), operational, maintenance and administrative facilities, and utilities, $5,917,000.

(Pacific Command Area)

Waiawa Radio Transmission Station, Hawaii: Troop housing and utilities, $221,000.

(Icelandic Command Area)

Keflavik (and vicinity), Iceland: Family housing, troop housing and supporting facilities, operational and maintenance facilities, and ammunition and closed storage facilities, $5,490,000.

SEC. 102. The Secretary of the Army is authorized to establish or develop classified military installations and facilities by the acquisition of land and the construction, conversion, rehabilitation or installation of permanent or temporary public works, including site preparation, appurtenances, utilities and equipment, in the total amount of $87,700,000. Classified installations and facilities.

SEC. 103. The Secretary of the Army is authorized to lease, without regard to the provisions of section 321 of the Act of June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 412; 40 U. S. C. 303b), or title VI of the Act of September 28, 1951 (65 Stat. 365; 40 U. S. C. 551–554), to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, subject to the provisions of this Act and upon such terms and conditions as he shall determine are in the public interest, with the right to said Commonwealth to sublease, the pier comprising a part of the Boston Army Base in the port of Boston, and such other property at or portions of said base as the Secretary may determine. Boston Army Base pier, Mass.

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The lease shall be for a term of twenty-five years, with successive options to said Commonwealth to extend the term by one or more extensions, none of which shall be for less than five years, the aggregate of such extensions not to exceed fifty years, unless terminated or extended as provided in subsection (c) and (d) of this section. The agreement of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to protect, repair, and maintain the premises leased on terms to be negotiated, and to pay an annual rental of $1 per year, together with payment of an amount to be determined as provided in subsection (b) of this section, shall constitute the consideration for any such lease.

Repair, etc.

(b) In order to carry out the purpose of this section, the Secretary of the Army shall provide for the repair and rehabilitation of such pier and other facilities to be leased hereunder, at an overall cost of not to exceed $11,000,000, but not less than 10 per centum of the estimated overall cost of such repair and rehabilitation, as such cost is determined by the Secretary of the Army, shall be paid by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts as a condition to the execution and delivery of such lease. The money so received from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts shall be used exclusively for the purpose of such repair and rehabilitation.

National emergency, etc.

(c) Any lease entered into under this section shall provide (1) that during any national emergency declared by the President, or in the event the Congress shall declare a state of war to exist, and the Secretary of the Army shall determine that the leased property is useful or necessary for military purposes, the United States shall have the right to reenter such property and use the same for such period of time as shall be determined by the Secretary of the Army to be necessary in the interests of national security; (2) that upon any such reentry, and at the option of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the lease shall be terminated, or the term thereof extended for such period of time as the United States may be in possession following any such reentry; and (3) that in the event the lease is terminated, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts shall be appropriately compensated for the cost of repairing and rehabilitating the leased property, as provided in subsection (b) of this section, and for the cost of capital items provided by it.

Breach of lease.

(d) Any such lease shall also provide for termination by the Secretary of the Army in the event of a breach of the terms or conditions of the lease.

Utilities or services.

(e) In the event that a lease is entered into under this section, the Department of the Army, or any other department or agency of the United States, which, prior to the entering into such lease, was furnishing necessary utilities or services to the leased property, may, upon the request of the lessee, continue to provide such utilities or services. Any such utilities or services so furnished shall be paid for by the lessee at a rate to be determined by the supplying agency. Such rate shall be fixed with a view to obtaining full reimbursement for the cost to any such agency of supplying any such utilities or services to the lessee. Any sums so received shall be covered into the Treasury to the credit of the appropriation or appropriations from which the cost of furnishing such utilities or services was paid.

Gleason Works, N. Y. Land exchange.

SEC. 104. The Secretary of the Army is authorized, upon such terms and conditions as he may determine to be in the public interest, to convey to the Gleason Works, a New York corporation, the lands and buildings comprising the Rochester Ground Forces Equipment Depot Numbered 1, located at 1044 University Avenue, Rochester, New York, in exchange for land in the Rochester, New York, area, together with a suitable building and other improvements thereon to be constructed by the said Gleason Works in accordance with plans and

All 68 Stat. 539.

specifications approved by the Secretary of the Army for use as a new depot facility, and a sum of money representing, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Army, (1) the amount by which the fair market value of the property so conveyed by the Secretary of the Army exceeds the fair market value of the land with the building and improvements thereon accepted in exchange therefor, and (2) the cost of moving the depot activity to the new depot facility. The money to be received by the Secretary of the Army in connection with such exchange shall be covered into the Treasury as a miscellaneous receipt, except that such amount thereof as represents the cost of moving the depot activity to the new depot facility shall be credited to the appropriation to which such cost is charged.

TITLE II

SEC. 201. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to establish or develop naval installations and facilities by the construction, conversion, rehabilitation or installation of permanent or temporary public works in respect to the following projects, which include site preparation, appurtenances, and related utilities and equipment:

Navy.

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

SHIPYARD FACILITIES

Naval shipyard, Boston, Massachusetts: Replacement of pier, $3,400,000.

Naval shipyard, Charleston, South Carolina: Compressed air facilities, $555,000.

Naval shipyard, Mare Island, Vallejo, California: Acquisition of railroad facilities, including land, $225,000.

Naval shipyard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Crane tracks for drydock, $3,415,000.

Naval Mine Countermeasures Station, Panama City, Florida: Waterfront and technical facilities, $1,254,000.

Naval shipyard, San Francisco, California: Crane tracks for drydock, and pipefitters shop, $2,091,000.

FLEET FACILITIES

Morehead City, North Carolina: LST loading ramps, including land acquisition, $710,000.

Naval submarine base, New London, Connecticut: Ordnance facilities, $476,000.

Naval minecraft base, Charleston, South Carolina: Land acquisition, $158,000.

AVIATION FACILITIES

Naval air station, Alameda, California: Aircraft maintenance and overhaul facilities, $4,463,000.

Alice-Orange Grove area, Texas: Operational facilities, $151,000.

Naval air station, Atlantic City, New Jersey: Operational facilities and navigational aids, $779,000.

Marine Corps auxiliary air station, Beaufort, South Carolina: Aircraft maintenance facilities, airfield pavements, administrative and community facilities, open and covered storage and fuel storage facilities, utilities, security facilities, maintenance facilities, personnel facilities, and land acquisition, $11,096,000.

Naval air station, Brunswick, Maine: Operational facilities, navigational aids, and utilities, $632,000.

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Naval air station, Cecil Field, Florida: Operational facilities, covered storage facilities, ammunition storage and ordnance facilities, navigational aids, and utilities, $1,384,000.

Naval auxiliary air station, Chase Field, Texas: Aircraft maintenance facilities, $241,000.

Marine Corps air station, Cherry Point, North Carolina: Airfield pavements, fuel dispensing facilities, communication facilities, navigational aids, utilities, and land acquisition, $1,609,000.

Naval air station, Corpus Christi, Texas: Fuel dispensing facilities and navigational aids, $342,000.

Naval auxiliary air station, Corry Field, Florida: Airfield pavements and airfield lighting facilities, $2,153,000.

Naval auxiliary landing field, Crows Landing, California: Crash facilities, $89,000.

Naval auxiliary air station, El Centro, California: Ammunition storage facilities, $225,000.

Marine Corps air station, El Toro, California: Fuel dispensing facilities, navigational aids, communication facilities, and utilities, $1,675,000.

Naval auxiliary air station, Fallon, Nevada: Operational facilities, personnel facilities, and medical facilities, $569,000.

Naval air station, Glenview, Illinois: Land acquisition, $70,000.

Naval auxiliary air station, Glynco, Georgia: Fuel storage facilities, communication facilities, utilities, training equipment, and land acquisition, $6,531,000.

Naval auxiliary air station, Kingsville, Texas: Navigational aids, fuel storage facilities, and utilities, $666,000.

Naval air facility, Litchfield Park, Arizona: Operational facilities, airfield pavements, aircraft maintenance facilities, communication facilities, and land acquisition, $1,654,000.

Naval auxiliary air facility, Mayport, Florida: Land acquisition, $75,000.

Naval air station, Miramar, California: Navigational aids, aircraft maintenance facilities, and utilities, $4,001,000.

Naval air station, Moffett Field, California: Navigational aids, fuel dispensing facilities, training facilities, and land acquisition, $1,336,000.

Marine Corps auxiliary air station, Mojave, California: Land acquisition, $160,000.

Marine Corps air facility, New River, North Carolina: Personnel facilities, maintenance facilities, and utilities, $972,000.

Naval air station, Norfolk, Virginia: Training facilities, $628,000.

Naval air station, Oceana, Virginia: Personnel facilities, community facilities, covered storage facilities, security facilities, navigational aids, utilities, and aircraft maintenance facilities, $4,696,000.

Naval air station, Pensacola, Florida: Navigational aids and construction of outlying field, including avigation easements and land acquisition, $1,533,000.

Naval air missile test center (San Nicolas Island), Point Mugu, California: Testing facilities, administrative facilities, maintenance facilities, security facilities, and utilities, $1,132,000.

Naval air station, Quonset Point, Rhode Island: Navigational aids, $579,000.

Naval air station, San Diego, California: Operational facilities and aircraft maintenance facilities, $1,157,000.

Padre Island, Texas: Operational facilities, $80,000.

Naval air turbine test station, Trenton, New Jersey: Research and development facilities, $5,209,000.

Naval air station, Whidbey Island, Washington: Aircraft maintenance facilities, airfield pavements, communication facilities, navigational aids, and utilities, $4,197,000.

All 68 Stat. 541.

SUPPLY FACILITIES

Naval supply center (Cheatham Annex), Norfolk, Virginia: Cold storage facilities, $653,000.

Naval supply center, Oakland, California: Fire protection facilities, $3,051,000.

MARINE CORPS FACILITIES

Marine Corps depot of supplies, Albany, Georgia: Security facilities and maintenance facilities, $892,000.

Marine Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina: Training facilities, maintenance facilities and personnel facilities, $749,000.

Marine Corps recruit depot, Parris Island, South Carolina: Utilities, cold storage facilities, and training facilities, $1,025,000.

Marine Corps schools, Quantico, Virginia: Personnel facilities and community facilities, $585,000.

Marine Corps recruit depot, San Diego, California: Training facilities, $82,000.

ORDNANCE FACILITIES

Naval ammunition depot, Charleston, South Carolina: Barricaded sidings, $671,000.

Naval proving grounds, Dahlgren, Virginia: Testing facilities, $212,000.

Naval ammunition depot, Earle, New Jersey: Land acquisition, $73,000.

Naval ammunition depot, Hawthorne, Nevada: Ordnance facilities, $308,000.

Naval ordnance plant, Indianapolis, Indiana: Research and development facilities, $1,183,000.

Naval powder factory, Indian Head, Maryland: Utilities, $345,000.

Naval mine depot, Melville, Rhode Island: Ammunition storage facilities, $380,000.

Naval magazine, Port Chicago, California: Transfer depot facilities and land acquisition, $519,000.

Naval ordnance laboratory, White Oak, Maryland: Research and development facilities, $361,000.

Naval mine depot, Yorktown, Virginia: Barricaded sidings, $480,000.

SERVICE SCHOOL FACILITIES

Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland: Training facilities, $5,680,000.

Naval amphibious base, Coronado, California: Personnel facilities, $1,444,000.

Naval training center, Great Lakes, Illinois: Personnel facilities, $1,664,000.

Naval post graduate school, Monterey, California: Personnel facilities, $332,000.

Fleet air defense training center, Point Loma, California: Training facilities, $340,000.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

Naval hospital, Saint Albans, Long Island, New York: Utilities, $245,000.

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Naval hospital, San Diego, California: Personnel facilities, $756,000.

OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH FACILITIES

Naval research laboratory, Washington, District of Columbia: Research facilities, $996,000: *Provided, however*, That any fissionable material to be used in such facilities shall be obtained from the Atomic Energy Commission in the same manner and on the same terms and conditions as the Atomic Energy Commission makes fissionable material available for use in research reactors in non-Governmental facilities.

Fissionable materials.

YARDS AND DOCKS FACILITIES

Naval construction battalion center, Port Hueneme, California: Waterfront facilities and covered storage facilities, $3,384,000.

San Bruno, California: Land acquisition, $750,000.

Marine Corps training center, Twenty-nine Palms, California: Land acquisition, $14,000.

Various locations: For restoration or replacement of facilities damaged or destroyed and provision for other urgent construction requirements, $2,500,000.

OUTSIDE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

FLEET FACILITIES

Naval station, Subic Bay, Philippine Islands: Waterfront facilities, site preparation for family housing, and utilities, $9,976,000.

AVIATION FACILITIES

Naval air facility, Cubi Point, Philippine Islands: Air freight terminal facilities, personnel facilities, family housing, community facilities, waterfront protection facilities, covered and ammunition storage facilities, medical facilities, security facilities, and utilities, $6,085,000.

Naval air station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba: Medical facilities, $230,000.

Naval air station, Iwakuni, Japan: Airfield pavements, ammunition and fuel storage facilities, and aircraft maintenance facilities, $2,246,000.

Naval air station, Kodiak, Alaska: Community facilities, $719,000.

Naval station, Kwajalein, Marshall Islands: Aircraft maintenance facilities, $990,000.

SUPPLY FACILITIES

Naval station, Subic Bay, Philippine Islands: Fuel storage facilities, $5,956,000.

COMMUNICATION FACILITIES

Naval communication station, Philippine Islands: Communication facilities, personnel facilities, covered storage facilities, maintenance facilities, administrative facilities, community facilities, medical facilities, site preparation for family housing, land acquisition, waterfront facilities, and utilities, $8,791,000.

YARDS AND DOCKS FACILITIES

Various locations: For restoration or replacement of facilities damaged or destroyed and provision for other urgent construction requirements, $1,500,000.

SEC. 202. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to establish or develop classified naval installations and facilities by the construction, conversion, rehabilitation, or installation of permanent or temporary public works, including site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment, in the total amount of $63,358,000.

SEC. 203. Public Law 209, Eighty-third Congress, is hereby amended as follows:

Strike so much thereof under the heading "Continental United States" and subheading "Aviation Facilities" in section 201 as reads as follows:

67 Stat. 442.

"Alice, Texas: Land acquisition and airfield pavements, $2,148,000."

and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Alice-Orange Grove area, Texas: Land acquisition, including navigation easements, and airfield pavements, $1,845,000."

TITLE III

SEC. 301. The Secretary of the Air Force is authorized to establish or develop military installations and facilities by the construction, conversion, rehabilitation, or installation of permanent or temporary public works in respect of the following projects, which include site preparation, appurtenances, and related utilities and equipment (the references hereinafter to Public Laws 60, 420, 564, 838, 910, 155, 534, and 209 mean, respectively, Public Law 60, Eighty-first Congress, Public Law 420, Eighty-first Congress, Public Law 564, Eighty-first Congress, Public Law 838, Eighty-first Congress, Public Law 910, Eighty-first Congress, Public Law 155, Eighty-second Congress, Public Law 534, Eighty-second Congress, and Public Law 209, Eighty-third Congress, as amended), and the authorizations for military public works contained in this title supersede, to the extent they are represented by dollar amounts specified as being included in such prior Acts, equivalent amounts of the authorizations for military public works in such prior Acts, but do not otherwise affect any authorizations for military public works in prior Acts:

Air Force.

63 Stat. 66; 943; 64 Stat. 236, 1035, 1221; 65 Stat. 336; 66 Stat. 606; 67 Stat. 440.

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

Abilene Air Force Base, Abilene, Texas: Airfield pavements, liquid fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications and navigational aids, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop housing and messing facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, storage facilities, personnel facilities, administrative and community facilities, and shop facilities, a total of $17,435,000, of which amount $2,760,000 is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 534 and 209, and $14,675,000 is herewith authorized.

Supra.

Altus Air Force Base, Altus, Oklahoma: Airfield pavements, liquid fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop housing and messing facilities, utilities, land acquisition, storage facilities, personnel facilities, administrative and community facilities, and shop facilities, a total of $16,098,000, of which amount $323,000 is included in

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Ante, p. 543. the authorization in Public Law 155, and $15,775,000 is herewith authorized.

Barksdale Air Force Base, Shreveport, Louisiana: Airfield pavements, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop housing and messing facilities, utilities, land acquisition, and shop facilities, $3,905,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 564, 910, 155, 534 and 209.

Ante, p. 543.

Bergstrom Air Force Base, Austin, Texas: Airfield pavements, liquid fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications and navigational aids, operational facilities, troop housing and messing facilities, utilities, land acquisition, storage facilities, and shop facilities, $1,608,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 910, 155 and 209.

Ante, p. 543.

Biggs Air Force Base, El Paso, Texas: Airfield pavements, liquid fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications and navigational aids, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, utilities, and land acquisition, a total of $2,254,000, of which amount $1,110,000 is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 564, 910, 155 and 534, and $1,144,000 is herewith authorized.

Ante, p. 543.

Campbell Air Force Base, Hopkinsville, Kentucky: Airfield pavements, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, utilities, land acquisition, and administrative and community facilities, a total of $1,451,000, of which amount $691,000 is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 564 and 155, and $760,000 is herewith authorized.

Ante, p. 543.

Carswell Air Force Base, Fort Worth, Texas: Airfield pavements, liquid fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications and navigational aids, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, utilities, land acquisition, storage facilities and shop facilities, $2,248,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 910, 155, 534, and 209.

Ante, p. 543.

Castle Air Force Base, Merced, California: Airfield pavements, liquid fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, utilities, land acquisition, storage facilities, personnel facilities, administrative and community facilities, and shop facilities, a total of $9,581,000, of which amount $2,050,000 is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 564, 910, 155, 534, and 209, and $7,531,000 is herewith authorized.

Ante, p. 543.

Clinton-Sherman Airport, Clinton, Oklahoma: Airfield pavement, liquid fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, troop housing and messing facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, and storage facilities, a total of $11,393,000, of which amount $9,930,000 is included in the authorization in Public Law 534, and $1,463,000 is herewith authorized.

Ante, p. 543.

Columbus Air Force Base, Columbus, Mississippi: Airfield pavements, liquid fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, utilities, land acquisition, storage facilities, personnel facilities, and shop facilities, $3,663,000.

Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Tucson, Arizona: Airfield pavements, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, utilities, and shop facilities, $3,034,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 910, 155, 534, and 209.

Ante, p. 543.

Dow Air Force Base, Bangor, Maine: Airfield pavements, liquid fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft

maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop housing and messing facilities, utilities, land acquisition, and administrative and community facilities, a total of $16,782,000, of which amount $3,782,000 is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 534 and 209, and $13,000,000 is herewith authorized.

Ante, p. 543.

Ellsworth Air Force Base, Rapid City, South Dakota: Airfield pavements, communications and navigational aids, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, utilities, land acquisition, storage facilities, and shop facilities, a total of $7,174,000, of which amount $4,364,000 is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 564, 910, 155, 534, and 209, and $2,810,000 is herewith authorized.

Ante, p. 543.

Fairchild Air Force Base, Spokane, Washington: Airfield pavements, liquid fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, utilities, land acquisition, storage facilities, personnel facilities, administrative and community facilities, and shop facilities, $6,796,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 564, 910, 155, and 534.

Ante, p. 543.

Forbes Air Force Base, Topeka, Kansas: Airfield pavements, liquid fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, utilities, land acquisition, storage facilities, and shop facilities, a total of $10,029,000, of which amount $2,176,000 is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 155, 534, and 209, and $7,853,000 is herewith authorized.

Ante, p. 543.

Gray Air Force Base, Killeen, Texas: Airfield pavements, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, utilities, land acquisition, storage facilities, and shop facilities, $465,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 564, 910, and 155.

Ante, p. 543.

Great Falls Air Force Base, Great Falls, Montana: Airfield pavements, liquid fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop housing and messing facilities, utilities, land acquisition, storage facilities, personnel facilities, and administrative and community facilities, a total of $6,600,000, of which amount $1,783,000 is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 564, 910, 155, 534, and 209, and $4,817,000 is herewith authorized.

Ante, p. 543.

Homestead Air Force Base, Homestead, Florida: Airfield pavements, liquid fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, storage facilities, personnel facilities, administrative and community facilities, shop facilities, and harbor facilities, a total of $13,271,000, of which amount $10,768,000 is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 534 and 209 and $2,503,000 is herewith authorized.

Ante, p. 543.

Hunter Air Force Base, Savannah, Georgia: Airfield pavements, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop housing and messing facilities, utilities, land acquisition, personnel facilities, administrative and community facilities, and shop facilities, $8,946,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 564, 910, 155, and 534.

Ante, p. 543.

Lake Charles Air Force Base, Lake Charles, Louisiana: Airfield pavements, liquid fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, troop housing and messing facilities, utilities, land acquisition, personnel facilities, administrative and community facilities, and shop facilities, a total of $9,277,000, of which amount $6,141,000

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is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 910, 155, 534, and 209, and $3,136,000 is herewith authorized. Ante, p. 543.

Limestone Air Force Base, Limestone, Maine: Airfield pavements, liquid fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, utilities, land acquisition, storage facilities, personnel facilities, administrative and community facilities, and shop facilities, a total of $15,722,000, of which amount $12,359,000 is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 564, 910, 155, 534, and 209, and $3,363,000 is herewith authorized. Ante, p. 543.

Lincoln Air Force Base, Lincoln, Nebraska: Airfield pavements, communications and navigational aids, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, storage facilities, personnel facilities, administrative and community facilities, and shop facilities, a total of $4,664,000, of which amount $3,536,000 is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 155, 534, and 209, and $1,128,000 is herewith authorized. Ante, p. 543.

Little Rock Air Force Base, Little Rock, Arkansas: Airfield pavements, liquid fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, and navigational aids, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, storage facilities, personnel facilities, administrative and community facilities, and shop facilities, a total of $12,085,000, of which amount $227,000 is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 534 and 209, and $11,858,000 is herewith authorized. Ante, p. 543.

Lockbourne Air Force Base, Columbus, Ohio: Airfield pavements, communications and navigational aids, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop housing and messing facilities, utilities, land acquisition, storage facilities, and shop facilities, a total of $10,687,000, of which amount $1,696,000 is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 910, 155, and 534, and $8,991,000 is herewith authorized. Ante, p. 543.

MacDill Air Force Base, Tampa, Florida: Airfield pavements, communications and navigational aids, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop housing and messing facilities, utilities, land acquisition, storage facilities, and shop facilities, $2,214,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 564, 910, 155, and 534. Ante, p. 543.

March Air Force Base, Riverside, California: Airfield pavements, liquid fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, utilities, land acquisition, personnel facilities, administrative and community facilities, and shop facilities, a total of $8,772,000, of which amount $2,432,000 is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 910, 155, 534, and 209, and $6,340,000 is herewith authorized. Ante, p. 543.

Matagorda Island Air Force Range, Texas: Airfield pavements, communications and navigational aids, and utilities, $607,000.

Mountain Home Air Force Base, Mountain Home, Idaho: Airfield pavements, communications and navigational aids, training facilities, utilities, land acquisition, administrative and community facilities, and shop facilities, $595,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 155, 534, and 209. Ante, p. 543.

Offutt Air Force Base, Omaha, Nebraska: Airfield pavements, liquid fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop housing and messing facilities, utilities, land acquisition, and administrative and community facilities, $1,628,000.

Pinecastle Air Force Base, Orlando, Florida: Airfield pavements, liquid fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications and

navigational aids, operational facilities, utilities, land acquisition, storage facilities, personnel facilities, administrative and community facilities, and shop facilities, $4,627,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 155, 534, and 209. Ante, p. 543.

Plattsburg Barracks, Plattsburg, New York: Airfield pavements, liquid fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop housing and messing facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, storage facilities, personnel facilities, administrative and community facilities, and shop facilities, a total of $19,408,000, of which amount $690,000 is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 534 and 209, and $18,718,000 is herewith authorized. Ante, p. 543.

Portsmouth Air Force Base, Portsmouth, New Hampshire: Airfield pavements, liquid fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications and navigational aids, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop housing and messing facilities, utilities, land acquisition, storage facilities, personnel facilities, administrative and community facilities, and shop facilities, $13,785,000.

Sedalia Air Force Base, Knobnoster, Missouri: Airfield pavements, communications and navigational aids, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop housing and messing facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, personnel facilities, and shop facilities, a total of $2,743,000, of which amount $274,000 is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 155 and 209, and $2,469,000 is herewith authorized. Ante, p. 543.

Smoky Hill Air Force Base, Salina, Kansas: Airfield pavements, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop housing and messing facilities, utilities, land acquisition, personnel facilities, administrative and community facilities, and shop facilities, a total of $7,612,000, of which amount $7,308,000 is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 155, 534, and 209, and $304,000 is herewith authorized. Ante, p. 543.

Stead Air Force Base, Reno, Nevada: Communications and navigational aids, utilities, personnel facilities, and administrative and community facilities, a total of $750,000, of which amount $657,000 is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 155 and 534, and $93,000 is herewith authorized. Ante, p. 543.

Travis Air Force Base, Fairfield, California: Airfield pavements, communications and navigational aids, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, utilities, land acquisition, storage facilities, administrative and community facilities, and shop facilities, a total of $7,822,000, of which amount $3,081,000 is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 564, 910, 155, and 209, and $4,741,000 is herewith authorized. Ante, p. 543.

Turner Air Force Base, Albany, Georgia: Airfield pavements, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, utilities, land acquisition, and shop facilities, a total of $5,661,000, of which amount $4,778,000 is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 910, 155, and 209, and $883,000 is herewith authorized. Ante, p. 543.

Walker Air Force Base, Roswell, New Mexico: Airfield pavements, liquid fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, utilities, land acquisition, storage facilities, and shop facilities, a total of $4,087,000, of which amount $3,333,000 is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 564, 910, 155, 534, and 209, and $754,000 is herewith authorized. Ante, p. 543.

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Westover Air Force Base, Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts: Airfield pavements, liquid fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications and navigational aids, utilities, land acquisition, storage facilities, and shop facilities, $1,146,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 910, 155, 534, and 209. Ante, p. 543.

AIR DEFENSE COMMAND

Atlantic City Consolan Station, Atlantic City, New Jersey: Communications and navigational aids, $72,000.

Bismarck-Minot area, North Dakota: Airfield pavements, liquid fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop housing and messing facilities, family housing, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, storage facilities, personnel facilities, administrative and community facilities, and shop facilities, $6,494,000.

Burlington Municipal Airport, Burlington, Vermont: Airfield pavements, liquid fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications and navigational aids, aircraft maintenance facilities, and land acquisition, a total of $1,018,000, of which amount $608,000 is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 910, 155, 534, and 209, and $410,000 is herewith authorized. Ante, p. 543.

Duluth Municipal Airport, Duluth, Minnesota: Airfield pavements, communications and navigational aids, aircraft maintenance facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, and personnel facilities, a total of $2,173,000, of which amount $787,000 is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 910, 155, 534, and 209, and $1,386,000 is herewith authorized. Ante, p. 543.

Ent Air Force Base, Colorado Springs, Colorado: Communications and navigational aids, troop housing and messing facilities, land acquisition, and personnel facilities, a total of $324,000, of which amount $256,000 is included in the authorization in Public Law 155, and $68,000 is herewith authorized. Ante, p. 543.

Fargo area, North Dakota: Airfield pavements, liquid fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop housing and messing facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, and storage facilities, $7,055,000.

Geiger Field, Spokane, Washington: Communications and navigational aids, troop housing and messing facilities, and storage facilities, $296,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 910, 155, 534, and 209. Ante, p. 543.

Glasgow-Miles City area, Montana: Airfield pavements, liquid fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop housing and messing facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, and storage facilities, $8,391,000.

Grandview Air Force Base, Kansas City, Missouri: Airfield pavements, communications and navigational aids, operational facilities, utilities, land acquisition, storage facilities, and personnel facilities, $1,583,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 155 and 209. Ante, p. 543.

Greater Pittsburgh Airport, Coraopolis, Pennsylvania: Liquid fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications and navigational aids, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, and personnel facilities, $245,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 910, 155, 534, and 209. Ante, p. 543.

Hamilton Air Force Base, San Rafael, California: Airfield pavements, communications and navigational aids, utilities, land acquisition, and shop facilities, $1,042,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 564, 910, 155, 534, and 209. Ante, p. 543.

Kinross Air Force Base, Sault Sainte Marie, Michigan: Communications and navigational aids, aircraft maintenance facilities, utilities, land acquisition, storage facilities, and personnel facilities, $1,013,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 155, 534, and 209. Ante, p. 543.

Klamath Falls Airport, Klamath Falls, Oregon: Airfield pavements, liquid fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop housing and messing facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, storage facilities, personnel facilities, and administrative and community facilities, $4,133,000.

K. I. Sawyer Airport, Marquette, Michigan: Airfield pavements, liquid fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop housing and messing facilities, utilities, medical facilities, storage facilities, personnel facilities, administrative and community facilities, and shop facilities, $8,556,000.

McChord Air Force Base, Tacoma, Washington: Airfield pavements, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop housing and messing facilities, utilities, land acquisition, storage facilities, and shop facilities, $1,605,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 564, 910, 155, 534, and 209. Ante, p. 543.

McGhee-Tyson Airport, Knoxville, Tennessee: Communications and navigational aids, utilities, land acquisition, and personnel facilities, $195,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 910, 155, 534, and 209. Ante, p. 543.

Minneapolis-Saint Paul Airport, Minneapolis, Minnesota: Airfield pavements, communications and navigational aids, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, utilities, and land acquisition, a total of $2,156,000, of which amount $672,000 is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 910, 155, 534, and 209, and $1,484,000 is herewith authorized. Ante, p. 543.

Nantucket Consolan Station, Nantucket, Massachusetts: Communications and navigational aids, $107,000.

New Castle County Airport, Wilmington, Delaware: Airfield pavements, liquid fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications and navigational aids, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, land acquisition, and storage facilities, $677,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 910, 155, 534, and 209. Ante, p. 543.

Niagara Falls Municipal Airport, Niagara Falls, New York: Communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, and shop facilities, $265,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 910, 155, 534, and 209. Ante, p. 543.

O'Hare International Airport, Chicago, Illinois: Liquid fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications and navigational aids, utilities, land acquisition, and storage facilities, $228,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 910, 155, 534, and 209. Ante, p. 543.

Otis Air Force Base, Falmouth, Massachusetts: Airfield pavements, liquid fuel storage and dispensing facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, utilities, and storage facilities, $2,413,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 564, 910, 155, 534, and 209. Ante, p. 543.

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Oxnard Air Force Base, Oxnard, California: Communications and navigational aids, training facilities, troop housing and messing facilities, land acquisition, storage facilities, and personnel facilities, $497,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 910, 155, 534, and 209. Ante, p. 543.

Paine Air Force Base, Everett, Washington: Airfield pavements, communications and navigational aids, land acquisition, storage facilities, and personnel facilities, $1,214,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 910, 155, 534, and 209. Ante, p. 543.

Pescadero Consolan Station, Pescadero, California: Communications and navigational aids, $107,000.

Point Conception Consolan Station, Point Conception, California: Communications and navigational aids, $72,000.

Portland International Airport, Portland, Oregon: Airfield pavements, liquid fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications and navigational aids, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, utilities, land acquisition, and storage facilities, a total of $2,222,000, of which amount $500,000 is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 155, 534, and 209, and $1,722,000 is herewith authorized. Ante, p. 543.

Presque Isle Air Force Base, Presque Isle, Maine: Communications and navigational aids, operational facilities, and land acquisition, $155,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 910, 155, 534, and 209. Ante, p. 543.

Southern California area: Expansion of airfield and base facilities, including the acquisition of land, $4,000,000.

Selfridge Air Force Base, Mount Clemens, Michigan: Airfield pavements, communications and navigational aids, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, utilities, land acquisition, and storage facilities, $718,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 564, 910, 155, 534, and 209. Ante, p. 543.

Sioux City Municipal Airport, Sioux City, Iowa: Communications and navigational aids, and land acquisition, $11,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 155, 534, and 209. Ante, p. 543.

Stewart Air Force Base, Newburg, New York: Airfield pavements, liquid fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop housing and messing facilities, utilities, land acquisition, storage facilities and personnel facilities, $2,659,000.

Suffolk County Air Force Base, Westhampton, New York: Airfield pavements, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, utilities, land acquisition, storage facilities, and shop facilities, a total of $1,445,000, of which amount $624,000 is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 910, 155, and 534, and $821,000 is herewith authorized. Ante, p. 543.

Traverse City area, Michigan: Airfield pavements, liquid fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop housing and messing facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, and storage facilities, $8,635,000.

Truax Field, Madison, Wisconsin: Airfield pavements, liquid fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications and navigational aids, aircraft maintenance facilities, land acquisition, and storage facilities, $1,256,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 910, 155, 534, and 209. Ante, p. 543.

Wurtsmith Air Force Base, Oscoda, Michigan: Airfield pavements, liquid fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop housing and messing facilities, utilities, land acquisition, and storage facilities, a total of $2,395,000, of which amount $655,000 is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 910, 155, 534, and 209, and $1,740,000 is herewith authorized. Ante, p. 543.

All 68 Stat. 551.

Youngstown Municipal Airport, Youngstown, Ohio: Airfield pavements, liquid fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications and navigational aids, aircraft maintenance facilities, land acquisition, storage facilities, and shop facilities, $687,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 910, 155, and 209. Ante, p. 543.

Yuma County Airport, Yuma, Arizona: Airfield pavements, liquid fuel storage and dispensing facilities, airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, troop housing and messing facilities, utilities, land acquisition, and personnel facilities, a total of $2,127,000, of which amount $541,000 is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 534 and 209, and $1,586,000 is herewith authorized. Ante, p. 543.

TACTICAL AIR COMMAND

Alexandria Air Force Base, Alexandria, Louisiana: Airfield pavements, liquid fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications and navigational aids, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop housing and messing facilities, utilities, land acquisition, storage facilities, personnel facilities, administrative and community facilities, and shop facilities, a total of $5,852,000, of which amount $4,239,000 is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 155, 534, and 209, and $1,613,000 is herewith authorized. Ante, p. 543.

Ardmore Air Force Base, Ardmore, Oklahoma: Communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, utilities, land acquisition, personnel facilities, and administrative and community facilities, $502,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 155 and 534. Ante, p. 543.

Blytheville Air Force Base, Blytheville, Arkansas: Airfield pavements, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, utilities, land acquisition, storage facilities, personnel facilities, administrative and community facilities, and shop facilities, $2,717,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 534 and 209. Ante, p. 543.

Bunker Hill Airport, Peru, Indiana: Airfield pavements, communications and navigational aids, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop housing and messing facilities, family housing, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, storage facilities, personnel facilities, and shop facilities, a total of $2,728,000, of which amount $2,652,000 is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 534 and 209, and $76,000 is herewith authorized. Ante, p. 543.

Clovis Air Force Base, Clovis, New Mexico: Airfield pavements, liquid fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications and navigational aids, operational facilities, troop housing and messing facilities, family housing, utilities, land acquisition, storage facilities, and administrative and community facilities, a total of $2,748,000, of which amount $741,000 is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 155, 534, and 209, and $2,007,000 is herewith authorized. Ante, p. 543.

Donaldson Air Force Base, Greenville, South Carolina: Airfield pavements, communications and navigational aids, aircraft maintenance facilities, utilities, land acquisition, and shop facilities, a total of $3,212,000, of which amount $1,906,000 is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 910 and 155, and $1,306,000 is herewith authorized. Ante, p. 543.

Eglin Auxiliary Field, Hurlburt, Florida: Liquid fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications and navigational aids, opera-

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tional facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, family housing, utilities, medical facilities, storage facilities, personnel facilities, administrative and community facilities, and harbor facilities, $1,772,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 155 and 209. Ante, p. 543.

Foster Air Force Base, Victoria, Texas: Airfield pavements, liquid fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications and navigational aids, operational facilities, utilities, land acquisition, storage facilities, personnel facilities, and administrative and community facilities, $1,378,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 155, 534, and 209. Ante, p. 543.

George Air Force Base, Victorville, California: Airfield pavements, liquid fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications and navigational aids, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, utilities, land acquisition, storage facilities, personnel facilities, administrative and community facilities, and shop facilities, a total of $5,140,000, of which amount $366,000 is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 910, 155, and 209, and $4,774,000 is herewith authorized. Ante, p. 543.

Langley Air Force Base, Hampton, Virginia: Airfield pavements, liquid fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications and navigational aids, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, family housing, utilities, and land acquisition, $2,534,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 564, 910, 155, and 209. Ante, p. 543.

Larson Air Force Base, Moses Lake, Washington: Airfield pavements, communications and navigational aids, aircraft maintenance facilities, utilities, land acquisition, storage facilities, and shop facilities, $1,890,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 564, 910, 155, 534, and 209. Ante, p. 543.

Lawson Air Force Base, Columbus, Georgia: Airfield pavements, communications and navigational aids, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop housing and messing facilities, utilities, storage facilities, administrative and community facilities, and shop facilities, a total of $4,469,000, of which amount $3,250,000 is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 910 and 155, and $1,219,000 is herewith authorized. Ante, p. 543.

Myrtle Beach Airport, Myrtle Beach, South Carolina: Airfield pavements, liquid fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop housing and messing facilities, utilities, land acquisition, storage facilities, personnel facilities, and administrative and community facilities, a total of $11,817,000, of which amount $8,383,000 is included in the authorization in Public Law 534, and $3,434,000 is herewith authorized. Ante, p. 543.

Pope Air Force Base, Fort Bragg, North Carolina: Airfield pavements, liquid fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, utilities, land acquisition, storage facilities, personnel facilities, administrative and community facilities, and shop facilities, $2,104,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 910, 155, and 209. Ante, p. 543.

Sewart Air Force Base, Smyrna, Tennessee: Airfield pavements, communications and navigational aids, operational facilities, utilities, land acquisition, and shop facilities, $872,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 910 and 155. Ante, p. 543.

Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, Goldsboro, North Carolina: Airfield pavements, liquid fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational

facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop housing and messing facilities, utilities, land acquisition, storage facilities, personnel facilities, and shop facilities, a total of $13,444,000, of which amount $6,916,000 is included in the authorization in Public Law 534, and $6,528,000 is herewith authorized. Ante, p. 543.

Shaw Air Force Base, Sumter, South Carolina: Airfield pavements, liquid fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications and navigational aids, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop housing and messing facilities, utilities, land acquisition, storage facilities, administrative and community facilities, and shop facilities, $2,997,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 910 and 155. Ante, p. 543.

AIR TRAINING COMMAND

Amarillo Air Force Base, Amarillo, Texas: Communications and navigational aids, utilities, land acquisition, and personnel facilities, $393,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 910 and 155. Ante, p. 543.

Bryan Air Force Base, Bryan, Texas: Communications and navigational aids, utilities, and land acquisition, $108,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 155, 534, and 209. Ante, p. 543.

Chanute Air Force Base, Rantoul, Illinois: Communications and navigational aids, operational facilities, and land acquisition, $186,000.

Craig Air Force Base, Selma, Alabama: Airfield pavements, communications and navigational aids, and land acquisition, $138,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 910, 155, 534, and 209. Ante, p. 543.

Ellington Air Force Base, Houston, Texas: Airfield pavements, communications and navigational aids, and training facilities, $1,073,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 564, 155, 534, and 209. Ante, p. 543.

Francis E. Warren Air Force Base, Cheyenne, Wyoming: Communications and navigational aids, and land acquisition, $26,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 910 and 155. Ante, p. 543.

Gila Bend Auxiliary Field, Gila Bend, Arizona: Communications and navigational aids, troop housing and messing facilities, utilities, land acquisition, personnel facilities, and shop facilities, $842,000.

Goodfellow Air Force Base, San Angelo, Texas: Communications and navigational aids, $15,000, which amount is included in authorizations in Public Laws 155, 534, and 209. Ante, p. 543.

Greenville Air Force Base, Greenville, Mississippi: Airfield pavements, liquid fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications and navigational aids, land acquisition, and harbor facilities, a total of $813,000, of which amount $111,000 is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 910 and 209, and $702,000 is herewith authorized. Ante, p. 543.

Harlingen Air Force Base, Harlingen, Texas: Communications and navigational aids, training facilities, troop housing and messing facilities, utilities, and land acquisition, $2,035,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 155, 534, and 209. Ante, p. 543.

James Connally Air Force Base, Waco, Texas: Airfield pavements, communications and navigational aids, and land acquisition, $3,853,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 910, 155, 534, and 209. Ante, p. 543.

Keesler Air Force Base, Biloxi, Mississippi: Communications and navigational aids, operational facilities, training facilities, utilities, and land acquisition, $207,000, which amount is included in th authorizations in Public Laws 910 and 155. Ante, p. 543.

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Laredo Air Force Base, Laredo, Texas: Airfield pavements, communications and navigational aids, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, and land acquisition, $459,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 155 and 534. Ante, p. 543.

Laughlin Air Force Base, Del Rio, Texas: Communications and navigational aids, utilities, land acquisition, and personnel facilities, $267,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 155, 534, and 209. Ante, p. 543.

Luke Air Force Base, Phoenix, Arizona: Airfield pavements, communications and navigational aids, training facilities, utilities, and administrative and community facilities, a total of $862,000, of which amount $481,000 is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 910, 155, 534, and 209, and $381,000 is herewith authorized. Ante, p. 543.

Mather Air Force Base, Sacramento, California: Airfield pavements, communications and navigational aids, and land acquisition, $1,530,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 910, 155, 534, and 209. Ante, p. 543.

Moody Air Force Base, Valdosta, Georgia: Airfield pavements, $339,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 155, 534, and 209. Ante, p. 543.

Nellis Air Force Base, Las Vegas, Nevada: Airfield pavements, communications and navigational aids, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop housing and messing facilities, utilities, storage facilities, and administrative and community facilities, $1,932,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 910, 155, 534, and 209. Ante, p. 543.

Perrin Air Force Base, Sherman, Texas: Airfield pavements, communications and navigational aids, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, utilities, land acquisition, personnel facilities, and storage facilities, a total of $1,940,000, of which amount $1,508,000 is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 910, 155, 534, and 209, and $432,000 is herewith authorized. Ante, p. 543.

Reese Air Force Base, Lubbock, Texas: Communications and navigational aids, utilities, land acquisition, and storage facilities, $112,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 910, 155, 534, and 209. Ante, p. 543.

Scott Air Force Base, Belleville, Illinois: Airfield pavements, communications and navigational aids, operational facilities, and land acquisition, $934,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 910, 155, 534, and 209. Ante, p. 543.

Selma Municipal Airport, Selma, Alabama: Airfield pavements, $176,000.

Sheppard Air Force Base, Wichita Falls, Texas: Communications and navigational aids, and land acquisition, $32,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 910 and 155. Ante, p. 543.

Tyndall Air Force Base, Panama City, Florida: Airfield pavements, communications and navigational aids, aircraft maintenance facilities, utilities, and land acquisition, a total of $1,479,000, of which amount $412,000 is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 910, 155, 534, and 209, and $1,067,000 is herewith authorized. Ante, p. 543.

Vance Air Force Base, Enid, Oklahoma: Communications and navigational aids, and land acquisition, $138,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 910, 155, 534, and 209. Ante, p. 543.

Webb Air Force Base, Big Springs, Texas: Communications and navigational aids, utilities, land acquisition, and personnel facilities, $100,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 910, 155, 534, and 209. Ante, p. 543.

Wichita Air Force Base, Wichita, Kansas: Airfield pavements, training facilities, utilities, land acquisition, personnel facilities, and administrative and community facilities, $2,479,000.

All 68 Stat. 555.

Williams Air Force Base, Chandler, Arizona: Communications and navigational aids, aircraft maintenance facilities, and utilities, $94,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 910, 155, and 534. Ante, p. 543.

AIR MATERIEL COMMAND

Birmingham Modification Center, Birmingham, Alabama: Utilities and shop facilities, $78,000, which amount is included in the authorization in Public Law 534. Ante, p. 543.

Brookley Air Force Base, Mobile, Alabama: Airfield pavements, liquid fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, utilities, land acquisition, personnel facilities, and administrative and community facilities, $3,814,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 910, 155, 534, and 209. Ante, p. 543.

Gentile Air Force Depot, Dayton, Ohio: Utilities, storage facilities, and shop facilities, $489,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 910 and 155. Ante, p. 543.

Hill Air Force Base, Ogden, Utah: Airfield pavements, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, utilities, land acquisition, storage facilities, and administrative and community facilities, a total of $10,170,000, of which amount $2,237,000 is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 910, 155, and 534, and $7,933,000 is herewith authorized. Ante, p. 543.

Kelly Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas: Airfield pavements, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, utilities, and land acquisition, $12,713,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 564, 910, 155, 534, and 209. Ante, p. 543.

Mallory Air Force Depot, Memphis, Tennessee: Aircraft maintenance facilities and utilities, a total of $268,000, of which amount $25,000 is included in the authorization in Public Law 155, and $243,000 is herewith authorized. Ante, p. 543.

McClellan Air Force Base, Sacramento, California: Airfield pavements, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop housing and messing facilities, utilities, storage facilities, and administrative and community facilities, $3,415,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 910, 155, 534, and 209. Ante, p. 543.

Norton Air Force Base, San Bernardino, California: Airfield pavements, communications and navigational aids, aircraft maintenance facilities, utilities, land acquisition, and storage facilities, a total of $4,303,000, of which amount $2,120,000 is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 910, 155, and 209, and $2,183,000 is herewith authorized. Ante, p. 543.

Norwalk No. 1 Air Force Tank Farm, Norwalk, California: Liquid fuel storage and dispensing facilities, $156,000.

Norwalk No. 2 Air Force Tank Farm, Norwalk, California: Liquid fuel storage and dispensing facilities, and utilities, a total of $737,000, of which amount $19,000 is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 564 and 910, and $718,000 is herewith authorized. Ante, p. 543.

Olmsted Air Force Base, Middletown, Pennsylvania: Operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, utilities, land acquisition, and storage facilities, $1,970,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 910, 155, and 209. Ante, p. 543.

Robins Air Force Base, Macon, Georgia: Airfield pavements, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop housing and

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messing facilities, utilities, land acquisition, storage facilities, and administrative and community facilities, a total of $14,645,000, of which amount $6,427,000 is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 910, 155, and 209, and $8.218,000 is herewith authorized. Ante, p. 543.

Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma: Airfield pavements, liquid fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications and navigational aids, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, utilities, land acquisition, storage facilities, administrative and community facilities, and shop facilities, a total of $6,159,000, of which amount $206,000 is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 910, 155, 534, and 209, and $5,953,000 is herewith authorized. Ante, p. 543.

Topeka Air Force Depot, Topeka, Kansas: Utilities, a total of $218,000, of which amount $24,000 is included in the authorization in Public Law 155, and $194,000 is herewith authorized. Ante, p. 543.

Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio: Communications and navigational aids, operational facilities, utilities, land acquisition, and research, development and test facilities, $5,847,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 564, 910, 155, and 209. Ante, p. 543.

Various locations: Operational facilities, utilities, storage facilities, and personnel facilities, $802,000.

MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE

Andrews Air Force Base, Camp Springs, Maryland: Airfield pavements, communications and navigational aids, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, utilities, and land acquisition, $2,059,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 910, 155, and 209. Ante, p. 543.

Charleston Air Force Base, Charleston, South Carolina: Airfield pavements, liquid fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications and navigational aids, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop housing and messing facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, storage facilities, personnel facilities, administrative and community facilities, and shop facilities, a total of $7,472,000, of which amount $2,088,000 is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 155 and 209, and $5,384,000 is herewith authorized. Ante, p. 543.

Dover Air Force Base, Dover, Delaware: Airfield pavements, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, utilities, land acquisition, storage facilities, personnel facilities, administrative and community facilities, and shop facilities, a total of $3,348,000, of which amount $1,694,000 is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 910 and 155, and $1,654,000 is herewith authorized. Ante, p. 543.

McGuire Air Force Base, Wrightstown, New Jersey: Airfield pavements, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, utilities, and land acquisition, $4,638,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 564, 910, 155, and 209. Ante, p. 543.

Palm Beach International Airport, Palm Beach, Florida: Airfield pavements, communications and navigational aids, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop housing and messing facilities, utilities, and land acquisition, $2,440,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 155, 534, and 209. Ante, p. 543.

CONTINENTAL AIR COMMAND

Beale Air Force Base, Marysville, California: Utilities, storage facilities, and personnel facilities, $192,000, which amount is included in the authorization in Public Law 155. Ante, p. 543.

Brooks Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas: Communications and navigational aids, aircraft maintenance facilities, and utilities, $757,000.

Dobbins Air Force Base, Marietta, Georgia: Operational facilities, troop housing and messing facilities, utilities, storage facilities, and personnel facilities, $576,000.

Mitchel Air Force Base, Hempstead, New York: Communications and navigational aids, operational facilities, utilities, and land acquisition, a total of $729,000, of which amount $43,000 is included in the authorization in Public Law 155, and $686,000 is herewith authorized. Ante, p. 543.

Wolters Air Force Base, Mineral Wells, Texas: Troop housing and messing facilities, utilities, land acquisition, storage facilities, and personnel facilities, $845,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 910 and 155. Ante, p. 543.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COMMAND

Arnold Engineering Development Center, Tullahoma, Tennessee: Research, development and test facilities, liquid fuel storage and dispensing facilities, utilities, and personnel facilities, $73,500,000.

Edwards Air Force Base, Muroc, California: Airfield pavements, communications and navigational aids, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, troop housing and messing facilities, utilities, land acquisition, research, development and test facilities, storage facilities, personnel facilities, and administrative and community facilities, a total of $27,478,000, of which amount $11,286,000 is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 564, 910, 155, and 209, and $16,192,000 is herewith authorized. Ante, p. 543.

Griffiss Air Force Base, Rome, New York: Airfield pavements, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, utilities, land acquisition, research, development and test facilities, storage facilities, and shop facilities, a total of $2,869,000, of which amount $1,217,000 is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 838, 910, 155, 534, and 209, and $1,652,000 is hereby authorized. Ante, p. 543.

Hartford Research Facility, Hartford, Connecticut: Research, development and test facilities, and land acquisition, $5,750,000.

Holloman Air Force Base, Alamogordo, New Mexico: Airfield pavements, airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, troop housing and messing facilities, utilities, land acquisition, research, development and test facilities, storage facilities, administrative and community facilities, and shop facilities, a total of $7,141,000, of which amount $2,489,000 is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 564, 910, 155, 534, and 209, and $4,652,000 is herewith authorized. Ante, p. 543.

Kirtland Air Force Base, Albuquerque, New Mexico: Airfield pavements, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop housing and messing facilities, family housing, utilities, land acquisition, research, development and test facilities, storage facilities, personnel facilities, and shop facilities, a total of $5,172,000, of which amount $4,928,000 is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 564, 910, 155, 534, and 209, and $244,000 is herewith authorized. Ante, p. 543.

Laurence G. Hanscom Air Force Base, Bedford, Massachusetts: Airfield pavements, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, utilities, land acquisition, medical facilities, storage facilities, personnel facilities, administrative and community facilities, and shop facilities, $6,649,000.

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Sacramento Peak (Laurence G. Hanscom Auxiliary No. 2), New Mexico: Land acquisition, $114,000.

Climatic projects laboratory, Mount Washington, New Hampshire: Liquid fuel storage and dispensing facilities, troop housing and messing facilities, utilities, land acquisition, and storage facilities, a total of $877,000, of which amount $19,000 is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 564, 910, and 155, and $858,000 is herewith authorized. Ante, p. 543.

Patrick Air Force Base, Cocoa, Florida: Communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, troop housing and messing facilities, utilities, land acquisition, research, development and test facilities, and administrative and community facilities, $6,463,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 60, 534, and 209. Ante, p. 543.

AIR PROVING GROUND COMMAND

Eglin Air Force Base, Valparaiso, Florida: Airfield pavements, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, utilities, land acquisition, and research, development and test facilities, $6,149,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 564, 155, 534, and 209. Ante, p. 543.

AIR UNIVERSITY

Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, Alabama: Communications and navigational aids, operational facilities, training facilities, troop housing and messing facilities, utilities, and land acquisition, $1,392,000.

HEADQUARTERS COMMAND

Bolling Air Force Base, Washington, District of Columbia: Communications and navigational aids, troop housing and messing facilities, utilities, and land acquisition, a total of $236,000, of which amount $123,000 is included in the authorization in Public Law 534, and $113,000 is herewith authorized. Ante, p. 543.

COMMUNICATIONS AND NAVIGATIONAL AIDS

Various locations: Communications and navigational aids, and land acquisition, $1,040,000.

Outside Continental United States

ALASKAN AIR COMMAND

Adak (Davis Naval Station): Communications and navigational aids, $24,000.

Eielson Air Force Base: Communications and navigational aids, and land acquisition, $66,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 420, 564, 910, 155, and 534. Ante, p. 543.

Elmendorf Air Force Base: Communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, utilities, land acquisition, and storage facilities, $449,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 420, 564, 910, 155, and 534. Ante, p. 543.

Galena Airfield: Airfield pavements, liquid fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications and navigational aids, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop housing and messing facilities, utilities, and storage facilities, a total of $6,362,000, of which amount $50,000 is included in the authorization in Public Law 534, and $6,312,000 is herewith authorized. Ante, p. 543.

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Ladd Air Force Base: Airfield pavements, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, training facilities, utilities, and storage facilities, $2,223,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 420, 564, 910, 155, and 534. Ante, p. 543.

Naknek Air Force Base: Liquid fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications and navigational aids, aircraft maintenance facilities, troop housing and messing facilities, utilities, and storage facilities, a total of $2,862,000, of which amount $1,775,000 is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 910, 155, and 534, and $1,087,000 is herewith authorized. Ante, p. 543.

Various locations: Communications and navigational aids, and land acquisition, $890,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 155 and 534. Ante, p. 543.

FAR EAST AIR FORCES

Clark Air Force Base, Philippine Islands: Communications and navigational aids, $132,000, which amount is included in the authorization in Public Law 534. Ante, p. 543.

Various locations, Guam: Airfield pavements, liquid fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications, navigational aids and airfield lighting facilities, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, family housing, utilities, land acquisition, storage facilities, and administrative and community facilities, $13,774,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 910, 155, and 534. Ante, p. 543.

Various locations, Okinawa: Communications and navigational aids, operational facilities, family housing, utilities, and administrative and community facilities, ~~$14,308,000~~, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 420, 910, 155, and 534. Ante, p. 543.

MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE

Hickam Air Force Base, Honolulu, Hawaii: Airfield pavements, communications and navigational aids, troop housing and messing facilities, and utilities, a total of $4,450,000, of which amount $2,044,000 is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 910 and 155, and $2,406,000 is herewith authorized. Ante, p. 543.

Johnston Island Air Force Base, Johnston Island: Communications and navigational aids, $27,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 564, 910, and 155. Ante, p. 543.

STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND

Ramey Air Force Base, Puerto Rico: Liquid fuel storage and dispensing facilities, communications and navigational aids, operational facilities, aircraft maintenance facilities, utilities, land acquisition, personnel facilities, and administrative and community facilities, $2,386,000, which amount is included in the authorizations in Public Laws 910, 155, and 534. Ante, p. 543.

Classified military installations and facilities.

Sec. 302. (a) The Secretary of the Air Force is authorized to establish or develop classified military installations and facilities for aircraft control and warning system by the acquisition of land and the construction, conversion, rehabilitation or installation of permanent or temporary public works, which include site preparation, appurtenances, utilities and equipment, in the amount of $110,325,000, which amount is included in the authorization in Public Law 155. Ante, p. 543.

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All 68 Stat. 560.

(b) Section 302 of the Act approved September 28, 1951 (65 Stat. 336), is hereby amended by striking the figures "$1,071,638,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "$1,034,906,000".

Puerto Rico. Conveyance.

SEC. 303. The Secretary of the Air Force may convey by quitclaim deed to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico without cost to said Commonwealth all right, title and interest of the United States in and to approximately eighteen and three-hundredths acres of land located in the Ward of Monacillo, Municipality of Rio Piedras at San Juan, Puerto Rico, known as tract numbered 2 of the San Patricio gasoline storage project.

TITLE IV

Alaska Communications System.

SEC. 401. The Secretary of the Army is authorized to establish or develop installations and facilities of the Alaska Communications System by the construction, conversion, rehabilitation, or installation of permanent or temporary public works in respect of the following projects, which include site preparation, appurtenances, and related utilities and equipment:

Adak Station, Alaska: Operational facilities (including troop housing), $70,000.

Bethel Station, Alaska: Troop housing, family housing, utilities, and operational facilities, $185,000.

Cordova Station, Alaska: Operational facilities and utilities, $25,600.

Kotzebue Station, Alaska: Troop housing, family housing, operational facilities, and utilities, $182,000.

TITLE V

Acquisition of land, etc.

SEC. 501. (a) The Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force are respectively authorized to proceed with the establishment or development of military and naval installations and facilities as authorized by titles I, II, III, and IV of this Act without regard to the provisions of sections 1136, 3648, and 3734, as respectively amended, of the Revised Statutes, and prior to approval of title to underlying land, as provided by section 355, as amended, of the Revised Statutes. The authority to establish or develop military installations and facilities shall include, in respect of those installations and facilities as to which the acquisition of land is specified in titles I, II, and III of this Act, authority to acquire lands and rights and interests thereto or therein, including the temporary use thereof, by donation, purchase, exchange of Government-owned lands, or otherwise.

10 USC 1339; 31 USC 529; 40 USC 259, 267. 33 USC 733 and note.

Restriction.

(b) No real estate not in Federal ownership shall be acquired by a military department except as such acquisition is or shall be expressly authorized by law: *Provided, however*, That the Secretaries of the military departments may, prior to such authorization, procure options on real estate which in their judgment is suitable and likely to be required in connection with prospective public works projects of the military departments and to pay, out of any funds available to such departments for real estate activities, amounts not in excess of 3 per centum per annum of the appraised fair market value of the real estate involved as consideration for such options: *Provided further*, That for each semiannual period beginning July 1, 1954, during which a military department procures any option under the authority of this section, the Secretary of such military department shall render to the Armed Services Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives a report as to the options procured during such period.

Options.

Report.

All 68 Stat. 561.

Appropriations authorized.

SEC. 502. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums of money as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of this Act, but not to exceed—

(1) for public works authorized by title I: Inside continental United States, $129,096,000; outside continental United States, $19,264,000; classified installations and facilities, $87,700,000; or a total of $236,060,000;

(2) for public works authorized by title II: Inside continental United States, $102,042,000; outside continental United States, $36,493,000; classified installations and facilities, $63,358,000; or a total of $201,893,000;

(3) for public works authorized by title III: Inside continental United States, $389,125,000; outside continental United States, $9,829,000; or a total of $398,954,000; and

(4) for public works authorized by title IV: a total of $462,600.

Cost variations.

SEC. 503. Any of the approximate costs enumerated in titles I, II, III, and IV as to which appropriations are authorized by this Act may, in the discretion of the Secretary concerned, be varied upward by 5 per centum in the case of projects within continental United States and 10 per centum in the case of projects outside the continental United States, but the total cost of all projects so enumerated under each of such titles shall not exceed the total of all amounts specified in respect of projects in such title.

Family quarters.

SEC. 504. Except as otherwise specifically authorized in this Act, no family quarters shall be constructed under the authority of this Act with a net floor area in excess of one thousand two hundred and fifty square feet, and the average net floor area of all such family quarters shall not exceed one thousand and eighty square feet.

Public works projects.

SEC. 505. Appropriations made to carry out the purposes of this Act shall be available with respect to public works projects authorized by law for expenses incident to construction, including administration, overhead, planning, and supervision.

Contracts.

SEC. 506. Whenever—

(a) the President determines that compliance with the requirements of Public Law 245, Eighty-second Congress, in the case of contracts made pursuant to this Act with respect to the establishment or development of military installations and facilities in foreign countries would interfere with the carrying out of the provisions of this Act; and

65 Stat. 700. 41 USC 153, 254.

(b) the Secretary of Defense and the Comptroller General have agreed upon alternative methods for conducting an adequate audit of such contracts,

the President is authorized to exempt such contracts from the requirements of Public Law 245, Eighty-second Congress.

Repeal.

SEC. 507. Section 405 of the Act of June 17, 1950 (64 Stat. 236, 244) is repealed.

Unit cost limitation.

SEC. 508. None of the authority contained in titles, I, II, and III of this Act shall be deemed to authorize any building construction project within the continental United States at a unit cost in excess of—

(a) $20 per square foot for cold-storage warehousing;

(b) $6 per square foot for regular warehousing;

(c) $1,700 per man for permanent barracks;

(d) $1,400 per man for ten-year-life barracks; or

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(e) $5,000 per man for bachelor officer quarters,
68 Stat. 561. 68 Stat. 562. unless the Secretary of Defense determines that, because of special circumstances, application to such project of the limitation on unit costs contained in this section is impracticable.

Reimbursement of owners and tenants. 65 Stat. 364.

SEC. 509. (a) The first sentence of section 501 (b) of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize certain construction at military and naval installations, and for other purposes", approved September 28, 1951 (65 Stat. 336), is amended to read as follows: The Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Air Force are respectively authorized, to the extent administratively determined by each to be fair and reasonable under regulations approved by the Secretary of Defense, to reimburse the owners and tenants of land, used by such owners and tenants for residential or agricultural purposes, acquired by their departments pursuant to the provisions of this Act for expenses and other losses and damages incurred by such owners and tenants, respectively, in the process and as a direct result of the moving of themselves and their families and possessions because of such acquisition of land, which reimbursement shall be in addition to, but not in duplication of, any payments in respect of such acquisition as may otherwise be authorized by law: *Provided*, That the total of such reimbursement to the owners and tenants of any parcel of land shall in no event exceed 25 per centum of the fair value of such parcel of land as determined by the Secretary of the military department concerned. No payment in reimbursement shall be made unless application therefor, supported by an itemized statement of the expenses, losses and damages so incurred, shall have been submitted to the Secretary of the military department concerned within one year following the date of such vacating.

Restriction.

(b) The first sentence of section 401 (b) of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize certain construction at military and naval installations, and for other purposes", approved July 14, 1952 (66 Stat. 606), is amended to read as follows: "The Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Air Force are respectively authorized, to the extent administratively determined by each to be fair and reasonable, under regulations approved by the Secretary of Defense, to reimburse the owners and tenants of land, used by such owners and tenants for residential or agricultural purposes, to be acquired for any public works project of the military department concerned for expenses and other losses and damages incurred by such owners and tenants, respectively, in the process and as a direct result of the moving of themselves and their families and possessions because of such acquisition of land, which reimbursement shall be in addition to, but not in duplication of, any payments in respect of such acquisition as may otherwise be authorized by law: *Provided*, That the total of such reimbursement to the owners and tenants of any parcel of land shall in no event exceed 25 per centum of the fair value of such parcel of land as determined by the Secretary of the military department concerned."

66 Stat. 624.

Restriction.

Applicability.

(c) The amendments made by this section shall apply only with respect to land acquired subsequent to the date of enactment of this Act.

All 68 Stat. 562.

Award of contracts.

SEC. 510. All contracts entered into by the United States pursuant to the authorization contained in this Act shall be awarded, so far as practicable, if the interest of the national security shall not be impaired thereby and if such award is consistent with the provisions of the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947, on a competitive basis to the lowest responsible bidder.

62 Stat. 21. 41 USC 151 note.

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