Commissioned Research Report on the Senkaku Islands-related documents in Okinawa Prefecture

FY2014 Cabinet Secretariat Commissioned Research Project

March 2015 Okinawa Peace Assistance Center

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Acknowledgements

Okinawa Peace Assistance Center (OPAC) was founded in 2002 as a specified non-profit organization in pursuit of practicing the "peace-seeking spirit of Okinawa." OPAC conduct various projects in international peace and security fields, ranging from capacity building, cooperation and assistance, research, and network building.

In FY 2014, OPAC conducted a research project, "the Senkaku Islands-related documents in Okinawa Prefecture," commissioned by the Office of Policy Planning and Coordination on Territory and Sovereignty of Cabinet Office. The project researched Senkaku-related documents and materials archived in Okinawa, and those references were cataloged and digitized for easy access.

The research covered the areas of local



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history, administrative history, and natural science. These references would be beneficial to shed light on the Okinawan people's relations with the Senkaku Islands for further research.

We are in debt to many institutions in Okinawa. Our utmost gratitude goes to those who provided us the valuable opportunities for accessing the documents and materials.

We also deeply appreciate the research committee members for their helpful confirmation on the material contents and suggestions on policy methods. We also thank for their valuable comments on the future course of Senkaku study.

Reiji Fumoto,

Director, Okinawa Peace Assistance Center, March 2015

Preface

The opportunity of participating in as a Committee Member from Okinawa on a government commissioned research project "The Senkaku Islands Related Documents in Okinawa Prefecture," which was conducted by Okinawa Peace Assistance Center (OPAC), resulted in learning a lot not only in my own research area of the boat fishing, but the effective use of the surrounding fishing grounds of the Senkaku Islands. The high historical value of the surrounding fishing grounds of the Senkaku Islands to the boat fishing in Okinawa has, in part, been made clear through this research of documents and materials in Okinawa. Upon the Cabinet decision on the incorporation of the Senkaku Islands into Okinawa Prefecture in 1895, the fact that "there exist those who engage in fishing" is said as one of the reasons for justification of the decision. By fully recognizing the fishing conditions in the Senkaku Islands, the relevant office of Okinawa Prefecture made appeals, in every occasion, to the then Meiji Government the necessity of incorporation of the islands to the Prefecture.

The fishery in the Senkaku Islands has been fairly active in the post-War period: thirty eight years ago in 1977, the total annual catch from the fishing grounds of the Senkaku Islands area achieved

approximately 1.5 billion yen in value or 2,590 tons, the yields from such as the one-line bottom fish fishing, skipjack, tuna, and corals, operated by 164 fishing boats from nine fishery cooperatives of Okinawa Island, Miyako and Yaeyama. The figure will add more to the catch when considered the achievements by the boats from other prefectural registry, e.g., Nagasaki, Miyazaki, Kagoshima and Yamaguchi. Though the area has long been prime fishing grounds in Japan, operations there experienced gradual decline, triggered in effect by the incidence occurred in 1978 when more than two hundred armed Chinese fishing boats surged into the sea area. Eventually, the Okinawan fishery in the Senkaku Islands became a blind spot, presumably in part, as a result of the Japanese and Chinese diplomatic negotiations, i.e., the pacific plan with China.

One needs to admit a dearth of research involvements from foot side, including local universities here in Okinawa, on the Senkaku Islands. The research project for this year marked a step toward a future full-scale research, but this research produce of a catalogue of documents and materials of wide coverage archived at institutions in Okinawa would be very meaningful even for Okinawa Prefecture. When seen the research results from a point of view of the fishery in the Senkaku Islands, the strong influence imposed on by the Taiwanese fishery suggests room for additional research in the following years.

The discussion, at a committee member meeting, by a member who specializes in the international laws suggests that this project fruits would be fairy beneficial to Okinawa Prefecture, thus further efforts for dissemination of information by the government would be requested.

A reminder to myself as a researcher in the fishery, the needs of collecting objective documents and materials relevant to the Senkaku Islands could equally be important when it comes to the issues of the "maritime sovereignty," which is explicitly stipulated in the maritime law. The United Nations Convention of the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) is the international maritime order ratified by 166 nations (As of September 2014), and it is limited to a very minor group of nations who try to make change through unilateral exercise of de facto control. The issues of the Senkaku Islands call attention to the "maritime sovereignty," and maintaining the very basic should be a key to preserve the fishermen's living. From a point of view of the fishery research, Japan should make efforts in establishing a model of "scientific effective control" in such area as the resource management and to play a leading role in the international arena.

Fujio Ueda, for the Committee

(Professor emeritus in Fishery Economics of Okinawa University and a committee member of academic standing for the Okinawa District Fishing Regulatory Committee)

Project Outline

1. Objectives and Summary

In FY 2014, Okinawa Peace Assistance Center (OPAC) conducted a project, "the Senkaku Islands Related Documents in Okinawa Prefecture," commissioned by the Cabinet Secretariat Office of Policy Planning and Coordination on Territory and Sovereignty.

The project is to make a reference list and digitized images of the Senkaku Islands related documents and materials archived in Okinawa, particularly in the period between the territorial incorporation of the Senkaku Islands in 1885 and the reversion of Okinawa in 1972, in order to contribute to the further development of the Senkaku study.

In the project, a study team was organized to look into and digitize the documents and materials archived in Okinawa, and a research committee of experts was established to supervise the team's efforts.

Given the limited one-year term of the project, it should be noted that the research is not necessarily inclusive. The contents of this summary report as well as collection and selection of the documents and materials in this project were conducted by the study team under the research committee's supervision, and do not represent the official views of the Japanese Government.

2. Periodization

The team accessed and perused the Senkaku related documents and materials based on the following three chronological frameworks, in consideration of historical characteristics of the time as well as a research efficiency within a limited time allowance of the project completion.

- 1. Period prior to the territorial incorporation of the Senkaku Islands (1885-1895)
- 2. Period from the territorial incorporation to the end of WWII (1895-1945)
- 3. Period from the end of WWII to the reversion of Okinawa (1945-1972)

Starting with a focus on particular years that saw significant developments concerning the Senkaku Islands as shown in the chronology below, the research expanded the scope of the target period accordingly.

Chronological developments concerning the Senkaku Islands

1885-1895	 Petition by Okinawa Prefecture for cor and incorporating the jurisdiction of the Seeking instructions on incorporation Okinawa Prefecture (1890) Renewed petition by Okinawa Prefect jurisdiction(1893)
1895-1945	 Meiji Government's cabinet decision to the territory of Japan (1895) An application made by Tatsushiro Ko An approval of Koga's application to d Prefecture (1896) Letters of appreciation from the Reput a drifting ship of the Republic of China Disposition of the islands by the Depart
1945-1972	 Okinawa was placed under the admir Okinawa was placed under the truste came into effect (1952) U.N. announcement of potential oil de the Senkaku Islands (1969)
1972	• Reversion of Okinawa (1972)

nducting field surveys on the Senkaku Islands ne islands (1885) of the islands into its jurisdiction by
ture for incorporating the islands into its
o incorporate the Senkaku Islands into
oga for the development of the islands (1895) develop the islands granted by Okinawa
blic of China concerning rescue efforts for a around the islands (1919, 1920) artment of Agriculture and Forestry (1932)
nistration of the U.S. military government (1945) eeship after the San Francisco Peace Treaty
eposit in the waters around

3. Project Scheme and Processes

The project constituted a research committee consisting of experts in Japan in various fields such an international law, international politics, and local history. Under the committee's supervision, the research team, led by Makomo Kuniyoshi (the project's chief researcher), conducted the research and classification of the documents and materials.

Project Scheme

Research Committee members	Yuji Uesugi	Professor, Faculty of International Research and Education, Waseda University (Peace building and conflict solution)
	Fujio Ueda	Professor Emeritus, Okinawa University (Fishery economics, fishery history of Okinawa)
	Jun Tsuruta	Associate Professor, Japan Coast Guard Academy (International law)
	Fusaaki Maehira	Professor, Faculty of Education, University of the Ryukyus (History of transportation and trades in modern East Asia)
	Yasuhiro Matsuda	Professor, Interfaculty Initiative in Information Studies, Graduate School, the University of Tokyo (International politics, Japan-China and Japan-Taiwan relations)
Research Team	Makomo Kuniyoshi	Chief researcher
Secretariat	Okinawa Peace Assista	ance Center (OPAC)

Project Processes

June 2014	Visited institutions possessing related documents and materials for preliminary research, planned research and classification methods, and outlined the project processes. The 1st research committee meeting was held on June 30, consulting the project policy, objectives, implementation plan, documents and materials to be covered, and their classifications.
July to September	The research was conducted at relevant institutions in the main island of Okinawa in line with the decisions made at the 1st committee meeting. Made requests for cooperation to the institutions concerned in Ishigaki Island, and held preliminary consultations.
October	Conducted the research. The 2nd research committee meeting was held on October 24 to review the project progress. At the meeting, sample documents and materials were introduced, notation methods of document catalogs were confirmed, and future course of the research as well as challenges were also discussed.
November 2014 to January 2015	The research continued on the basis of decisions made at the 2nd committee meeting. Documents and materials were categorized and made into a list.
February to March	The 3rd committee meeting was held on February 2, in which the research results were presented and confirmed. Presenting methods of the materials and the future agendas were discussed as well.

4. Institutions

Okinawa lost many of its historical documents in the battle of Okinawa of the last war, and it was not until after the war that the prefectural and municipal governments in Okinawa began collecting historical documents and literal materials. Today, these are archived in libraries or historiographical sections. In the project, these archived documents and materials at various institutions were researched, and those related to the Senkaku Islands were selected and cataloged.

Among these institutions, it is the Okinawa Prefectural Library that possesses many of Senkaku related materials. Okinawa Prefectural Archives, possesses many official documents and materials including archives of English documents and historic footages of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands, the U.S. Military Government/the U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands (USCAR).

Many of once privately owned materials related to the Senkaku Islands are in the possession of Naha City Museum of History, Ishigaki City Library, Ishigaki City and Yaeyama Museum.

5. Research Results

- Approximately 500 of Senkaku related documents and materials existing in Okinawa were confirmed.
- 2) The followings are main features of the documents and materials:
- a. Documents and materials indicating that Japanese people conducted economic activities including fisheries in the Senkaku Islands earlier than the incorporation of the islands into the Japanese territory, and that Japan conducted the field surveys of the Senkaku Islands in the process of incorporating the islands (see sample documents and materials 1.1-1.5)
- b. Documents and materials of certified copies of land registries and mining permission of the Senkakus, indicating that the Government of Japan exercised its

valid control over the islands during the period from the territorial incorporation to the end of the war (see sample documents and materials 2.1-2.8)

- c. Documents and materials showing that the USCAR and the Government of the Ryukyu Islands exercised administrative rights over the islands during the period from the end of the war to the reversion of Okinawa (see sample documents and materials 3-1 to 3-6)
- Documents and materials were categorized into official documents, news articles, and others.
 Outline of each category is shown below:

a. Official documents:

Many of official documents including administrative documents archived in the Okinawa Prefectural Archives were issued in the post-war era. The pre-war documents and materials are believed to have been lost in the war, as mentioned earlier. The post-war official documents contain those from the Government of the Ryukyu Islands and the USCAR issued prior to the reversion of Okinawa. In the future, further research on English documents is needed for the study of post-war situations of the Senkaku Islands.

Meanwhile, most of the official documents and materials archived in other institutions are from the pre-war period. These pre-war items are mainly from the Meiji era, including those prior to the 1895 cabinet decision and those indicating the measures taken after the territorial incorporation such as maps of the Senkaku Islands.

b. News articles

As for Okinawan local newspapers, approximately 300 articles related to the Senkaku Islands were verified. Newspapers researched are, for example, pre-war *Ryukyu Shimpo and Sakishima Shimbun, and post-war Ryukyu Shimpo, Okinawa Times, and Yaeyama Mainichi Shimbun.*

c. Others

Approximately 90 of other documents and materials were confirmed. Two thirds of these are from the pre-war period, and most of these are historical materials. There is a need for further study on the documents and materials archived in the institutions which were not researched under the project.

6. Sample Documents and Materials

Some samples of the documents and materials, categorized by the three periods, are shown below.

- **1.** Period prior to the territorial incorporation of the Senkaku Islands (1885 - 1895)
- [1_1 | Documents concerning Yaeyama Island: Kuba Island (1889-1890) **Possession of Okinawa Prefectural Library**



This is a part of administrative documents kept by Tadao Hanawa, who worked for the former Yaeyama Islands government as an Okinawa Prefectural government official in 1890. The documents contain correspondence between the Yaeyama Islands government and the Okinawa Prefectural Government including a letter from the Yaeyama Islands government chief to the Governor of Okinawa seeking instructions on the incorporation of the jurisdiction of the Senkaku Islands.

1-2 | Nanto Tanken (Exploration of the southern islands) by Gisuke Sasamori (1894) **Possession of Okinawa Prefectural Archives**



Nanto Tanken is a travel journal by Gisuke Sasamori of the samurai class from Aomori Prefecture, and describes the knowledge gained through his own experiences from his 1893 visit to Okinawa Prefecture for a field survey at Okinawa Island, Miyako Islands, and Yaeyama Islands.

The journal describes what Sasamori heard about the people's movement in and out of the Senkaku Islands, and those include: 1. Interview from the migrant workers who worked in the islands to gather albatross feathers, 2. a group of fishermen led by Tadashi Noda of the samurai class from Kumamoto Prefecture came to Okinawa with a fishery plan around the islands, and caught an attention in Okinawa. In the appendix, Sasamori added his policy recommendations, titled "Nanto jimu shiken," claiming that "an administrative office should be placed in Sakishima, and those 20 islands (8 islands in Miyako; 9 islands in Yaeyama; 3 uninhabited islands of Kumeakajima, Kobajima, and Uotsurijima) should be administrated together. Kumeakajima is considered to be Taisyojima in the Senkaku Islands while Kobajima is referring to Kubajima. 'Sakishima' refers to 'Sakishima Islands,' a collective term of Miyako Islands and Yaeyama Islands.

1-3 | "List of reports upon the request made by Hiroshi Hara, a technical assistant of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce" compiled by the Yaeyama Island government (1894) General affairs file, volume II, Kishaba family collection 38 **Possession of Ishigaki City Library**



1-4 | "Public Notice No. 44, Okinawa Prefecture: Missing fishermen around Agonkubajima" Governor of Okinawa Prefecture (1893) Kishaba family collection 43 **Possession of Ishigaki City Library**



The documents were made by the Yaeyama Islands government upon the request from Hiroshi Hara, a technical assistant of the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry, reporting on agriculture and forestry, fisheries, and mining in Yaeyama Island. The section of 'fisheries' mentions that the overfishing caused a decrease of shellfish population as the price of such shells as turban shell and pearl oyster soared. It says that venturous pelagic fisheries were recently attempted around such inhabited islands as Agonkubajima, located in 93 nautical miles west-north of the mainland, even with dugout canoes or timber boats. It is considered that 'Agonkubajima' refers to the Senkaku Islands while 'the mainland' refers to Ishigaki Island.

A Book of section reports of the prefectural government with corrections,

石井兆郎ラ詞宗ノ公同根久均島へ渡航レ本年十一月十一日全島=リ

This public notice, made in the Okinawa Prefectural Governor's name, encourages to report to nearby public office if anyone finds missing fishermen. These three missing fishermen sailed out fishing for 'Agonkubajima' (believed to be referring to the Senkaku Islands) from Taketomi Island in Yaeyama Islands where they stayed temporarily in 1893, but caught in a typhoon on their way home to Ishigaki port in November of that year.

1-5 | "Mission statement for undertaking marine industry in uninhabited islands" Appendix of Ryukyu Yaeyama Islands Investigation Report,

Okinawa study reference 24,

edited by Hosei University Institute for Okinawa Studies (2007) **Possession of Okinawa Prefectural Archives**

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"Primary purposes and objectives in launching marine industry in uninhabited islands" contained in this reference is a fishery plan around the Senkaku Islands by a group of fishermen led by Tadashi Noda from Kumamoto Prefecture, who was also mentioned in Nanto Tanken. It cites the purpose of the fisheries around the islands as "Tadashi Noda and Koreo Yamakuma are planning a journey to explore the Sakishima island chain along with a fisherman in this Spring. It was decided at last to conduct marine capture fisheries around an inhabited group of islands of the Senkakus located between Yaeyama Islands and Taiwan Island." The reference image shown here is a reprint of Appendix of Ryukyu Yaeyama

Islands Investigation Report from the collection of Saigyodo Library at the Kanagawa University Institute for the Study of Japanese Folk Culture, made by Hosei University Institute for Okinawa Studies.

- 2. Period between the territorial incorporation and the end of WWII (1895 - 1945)
- 2-1 | "The Land: Table 10 The Location of the Islands and Their Land Areas," **Okinawa Prefectural Statistical Report for Meiji 28** and 29, (1900) **Possession of the Okinawa Prefectural Library**

The material was cited from Okinawa Prefectural Statistical Report in a combined volume of Meiji 28 and 29 (1895 and 1896).

2-2 | "The Current Status of the Senkaku Islands Group," Ryukyu Shimpo (July 17, 1898) page 3 **Possession of the Okinawa Prefectural Library**

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The first part of the article hereupon excerpted states, "The Senkaku Islands Group has long been called as Uotsuri Island being uninhabited, forms a part of Yaeyama Islands (An omission). Mr. Tatsushiro Koga, under an approval of the government, made plan to run a colonial enterprise and appointed Mr. Nobutarou Otaki as the supervisor for the endeavor. It was May 24, this year when Mr. Otaki departed the Naha Port with more than 30 fishermen and farmers (An omission)." (*For convenience, the Chinese characters in the original article were altered to daily-use characters.) The Senkaku Islands, placed under the jurisdiction of Okinawa Prefecture in 1895, was granted the 30 years free lending to Mr. Tatsushiro Koga of a sea food products merchant from Fukuoka, and who had submitted a request for an approval of the development of the Islands. Ever since, development of the Islands was undertaken by Mr. Koga.

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 $\lceil 2-3 \rceil$ "A Map of Land Readjustment for the Senkaku Islands," The Complete Map of Tonoshiro Village of Ohama-magiri, Yaeyama County (1902) Possession of the Ishigaki City History Compilation Office



A provisional land readjustment office was established under the land readjustment act of Okinawa Prefecture enacted in 1899, and the prefectural land readjustment, namely, the surveying and the land-tax reform were implemented by the office. The project for Okinawa Island and for Miyako and Yaeyama Islands were concluded in 1903 and 1902, respectively. The project was also implemented for the Senkaku Islands and the map shown in Fig. 2-3 above, being one made based on the surveying. Denoted on the map reads, "The map was prepared in December, Meiji 35 by Shiyu Toma, a temporary hire for the Provisional Land Readjustment Office of Okinawa Prefecture."

2-4 Kuba Island of Tonoshiro, Ishigaki City, Okinawa Prefecture, A Cadastral Map (1902) Possession of Ishigaki Branch Office of the District Legal Affairs Bureau



The cadastral map above forms a pair with the afore mentioned Land Readjustment Map for the Senkaku Islands from The Complete Map of Tonoshiro Village of Ohama-magiri, Yaeyama County. In the cadastral map, the address for Kuba Island is endowed with "2396" (grass-field). The ones for other islands included in the cadastral map are read, respectively, 2390 for Minamikojima Island, 2391 for Kita-kojima and 2392 for Uotsuri Island.

2-5 | A Complete Map within Jurisdiction of Okinawa Prefecture, edited by the Okinawa Prefectural Office (1906) **Possession of Okinawa Prefectural Library**



The materials above are portions from the maps compiled, upon conclusion of the land readjustment, by the Okinawa Prefectural Office and that published as an atlas by Kinkou-do in 1906. The Senkaku Islands (left) is given a name read "Senkaku-Retto" in Japanese and the magnified maps of respective islands (right) are indicated in Japanese as "Aza Uotsuri-jima, Tonoshiro Village, Ohama-magiri," "Aza Kuba-jima of the same village and the same magiri," and "Aza Kita-kojima/Aza Minami-kojima of the same village and the same magiri."

"Mining Statements of Unapproved Exploratory Mining 2-6 for Kitakojima Island and Minamikojima Island," Official Gazette (June 6, 1922) **Possession of Okinawa Prefectural Archives**

> The material is specific to the mining in the Senkaku Islands recorded in an Official Gazette. The requests submitted for the exploratory mining of phosphorus on Minamikojima Island and Kitakojima Island, were declined to avoid duplicated registrations as the prospecting rights for the phosphorus mining district in both islands had already been registered.

的屬北小島和馬利字登野 同小重沖上島山綱 郡石垣村 竹字登野 同。 鐵區 10川、中国间 全部重複 二付不許可 同 沖繩縣宮古郡平 1 一厚 人榮 F 六二九

2-7 | Certified Copy of Closed and Transferred Registry for Uotsuri Island, "2392 banchi, aza Tonoshiro, Ishigaki City,"

Possession of Ishigaki Branch Office of the District Legal Affairs Bureau



The material is a certified copy of the closed and transferred registry for Uotsuri Island, which is archived at Ishigaki Branch Office of the District Legal Affairs Bureau. An application submitted by Mr. Zenji Koga who succeeded Tatsushiro Koga in 1932, requesting transfer of the ownership of the four islands of the Senkaku Islands (Minamikojima Island, Kitakojima Island, Uotsuri Island and Kuba Island) was approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of Japanese government.

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2-8 | Local Geography of Okinawa Prefecture, authored by Okinawa Prefectural Research Association for Primary Education (1933)

Possession of Okinawa Prefectural Archives

	節目		面積						間ちれた場所
沖繩縣鄉土地理	三 画稿 和当然	々の分布されてゐる海面はすこぶる廣い。トルで、府縣中四十二番目である。しかし島	本縣陸地の面積は、二千三百餘方キロメー	第三 面積 區劃	間 題 地圖で本縣のまはりをしらべなさい。	à 5.	島八重山群島尖閣列島及び大東諸島に分れて	の島々から成る。これらは、沖繩諸島宮古群	

The materials shown above are portions from a textbook, Local Geography of Okinawa Prefecture, published in the pre-war year. The page above (right) describes that Okinawa Prefecture is consisted of more than sixty islands, and they could be grouped into "Okinawa Islands," "Miyako Archipelago," "Yaeyama Archipelago" and "Chain of Senkaku Islands," and "Daito Islands." The textbook also refers that the Senkaku Islands belong to Ishigaki Town.

3. Periods between the End of War and the Reversion of Okinawa(1945-1972)

3_1 | "Visit to the Chain of Senkaku Islands (1)," Uruma Shimpo (September 15, 1950) **Possession of Okinawa Prefectural Library**

The material is a part of serial stories for children on the nature of the Senkaku Islands, which was contributed to the Sunday Children Edition of Uruma Shimpo by Mr. Tetsuo Takara, the former president of the University of the Ryukyus, who had conducted scientific studies on the Senkaku Islands in 1950. Mr. Takara, ever since, repeatedly conducted scientific studies for four times, i.e., in 1952, 1953, 1963 and in 1968: on each occasion he provided his students the opportunity to participate in the field study on the islands.

3-2 | "Smuggling in the Senkaku Islands Area," Okinawa Times (April 30, 1953) **Possession of Okinawa Prefectural Library**

へ小岡州島」に相当教の開航博到 へ小岡州島」に三部分の新洲や武司 を持つている。 人務約と連続のために商場に行 く務約と連続している。 合満門連続は沖縄から通進した射 前が行っている。 に満進、並入行等かの報告が見た前 に満進、並入行等かの報告がした射 開始には沿川戦策、弾入行等が利辱 民婦りに当らせた。 民婦りに当らせた。 民婦りに当らせた。	大国列島で宅職 ためたられた母本の利用との利用の ためたられた母本の利用を急減 たちたられた母本の利用の たちたられた母本の利用の たちたられた母本の利用の たちたられた母本の利用の たちたられた母本の利用の たちたられた母本の利用の たちたられた母本の利用の たちたられた母本の利用の たちたられた母本の利用の たちたられた母本の利用の たちたられた母本の利用の たちたられた母本の利用の たちたられた母本の利用の たちたられた母本の利用の たちたられた母本の利用の たちたらたの たちたらたの たちたらたの たちたらたの たちたらたの たちたらたの たちたらた たちたらたの たちたらたらた に たちたらたらた に たちたらたらた に たちたらたらた に たちたらたらた に たちたらたらた に たちたらたらた に たちたらたらた に たちたらたらた に たちたらたらた に たちたらた に たちたらたらた に たちたらたらた に たちたらた に たちたらたらた に たちたらた たちたらた に たちたらた たちたらた に たちたらた たちたらた たちたらた たちたらた たちたらた たちたらた たちたらた たちたた たちたらた たちたらた たちたらた たちたらた たちたらた たちたた たちたらた たちたた たちたた たちたた たちたらた たちたた たちたらた たちたた たちたらた たちたた たちたた たちたらた たちたらた たちた に たちたた たちたた に たちたらた たちたた に たちたらた たちたた に たちたちたた に たちたらた たちたた に たちたらた たちたた に たちたた に たちたらた たちたらた に たちたらた たちたらた に たちたらた に たちたらた に たちたらた に たちたらた に たちたらた に たちたらた に たちたらた に たちたらた に たちたらた に たちたらた に たちたらた に たちたらた に たちたらた に たちたらた に たちたら に たらた に たらた に たちたら に たちたら に たちたら に た ら に ちたら に た に た に た ら に ちたら に た に に た に に に に に に に に に に に に に
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The newspaper reports that a patrol boat was dispatched from Okinawa Island to control smugglers in the Senkaku Islands (An abridged article below).

As strict control operations have been put into action, contraband trade incidents seem decreasing, and yet smugglings are sustained by shifting the deal at-sea. A report to the police headquarters from the police stations of Miyako and Yaeyama calls attention that there exist indications of the smugglers in action mostly on the fishing grounds of the Senkaku Islands. Responding to the received information, the police headquarters dispatched the patrol boat Nisshin Maru, on 26th to the Senkaku Islands to keep surveillance over the surrounding waters of

the Islands until May 6th.



3-3 | A Map of Skipjack Fishing Grounds in Ryukyuan Waters FY 1967 Study on Fisheries Resources: Subsidized Program for **Promotion of Fishing Industry Possession of Okinawa Prefectural Archives**



The material is from A Map of Skipjack Fishing Grounds in Ryukyuan Waters, edited by Fishery Division of the Government of the Ryukyus. The skipjack fishing grounds in the surrounding waters of the Senkaku Islands are given in black dots with numerical numbers, i.e., 42, 60, 61, 62, and 65 as can be seen on the map.

3-4 FY 1967 Fishery Permission Documents (Quantity of Coral Harvest), No.10, Category 4, Fishery Administration Division, Department of Fishery **Possession of Okinawa Prefectural Archives**



The material is a portion from a monthly fish catch report for Ryukyu Coral Fishing Boats, submitted to Fishery Administration Division of Fishery Department of the Government of the Ryukyus. As the coral harvesting being the license fishery, it was obligatory for fishing entities to submit a monthly report that covers such as quantity of harvest, harvesting grounds, and the number of operation days.

3-5 Series: Makino Kiyoshi Collection 62 A Book of Administrative Reports on the Administrative Policies from 1969 on Possession of Ishigaki City Library



A bundle of materials collected in the pre-War days by the late Kiyoshi Makino, a local historian lived in Ishigaki Island and who worked for Ishigaki city office, are archived at Ishigaki City Library under the title "Series: Makino Kiyoshi Collection." The material above is a portion from a book on Administrative Report on the Administrative Policies of the mayor of Ishigaki, compiled during his term of office as deputy mayor. FY 1969 Administrative Report records, as items relevant to the Senkaku Islands, that the mayor Kiko Ishigaki has materialized "Erections of both the administrative signposts for the Senkaku Islands and the memorial monument for the war victims on the Islands."

天会、農協トバラーマ大会、意機具デモンストレーション か行なわれ記を行事に華を添えた。 兴開群島に行政標識建立 去了朝9日から11日の3日間に石垣市長を国長 した史閣謀島行政標識建立団」は尖閣祥 他,踏查力上、魚釣島(石垣市客管野燕 2392番地)久場島(同2393番地)大正島 (全2394番地)南小岛(同2390番地)北小岛 (を2391番地)の五つの島に行政区域を明示す 5行政標識を建立いたしました。 7.1な、去る大戦の末期台湾陳刷途次の 海上で敵機の競馬で遭難し、火関群島に漂 着死亡に生人力の電を慰める為切相午後 3時から桃林寺において慰霊祭を着行、翌/0月 午前11時、遭標為、現地の魚約島において、 自海疎南石垣町民、遭難お感愛願」を建立し、 遺族代表、生存者代表も参列して遭難者の 重を甦めました。

[3-6] Series: Makino Kiyoshi Collection 91 A Book of the Senkaku Islands Related Materials Possession of Ishigaki City Library

ス閣列島 係資料級



The material above is the one included in a book of the Senkaku Islands related materials that the late Kiyoshi Makino, a local historian, collected. The main items filed in the book are as follows:

- 1. A textbook approved by the Government of the Republic of China for the eighth-grader (A copy of the topographic map of the Ryukyu-Gunto), published in 1970
- 2. A schedule for erection of signposts for the Senkaku Islands
- 3. A drawing of the signpost for Uotsuri Island of the Senkaku Islands
- 4. A roster of participants for erections of signposts for each island and of the memorial monument
- 5. A table plan for erection of the memorial monument for the victims on the Senkaku Islands
- 6. A figure of contents for engraving the signpost on Uotsuri Island of the Senkaku Islands
- 7. Documents related to donations and donors for erection of the memorial monument for the victims on the Senkaku Islands
- 8. Eulogy: Opening Sakishima Islands and Taiwan Line via the Senkaku Islands
- 9. A letter of appreciation for Sonpan Tamayose(1920), a photograph
- 10. A copy of the proposal document, No. 16, September 31, 1943
- 11. International Index Number Table, edited by the Meteorological Agency *A copy
- 12. A report on erection of the signposts on the Senkaku Islands by Senei Arakaki and Houji Takamine, May 15, 1965
- 13. A lecture summary of Chen Tetsu Ken, November 24, 1970
- 14. The survey items for the Senkaku Islands related materials (1970.12.7)

Concluding Remarks

In FY 2014, OPAC conducted the research project titled "The Senkaku Islands related documents in Okinawa Prefecture."

In the project, locations and contents of the documents and materials related to the Senkaku Islands archived in Okinawa were verified, and these were collected as digitized images. We would like to express our sincere gratitude to the staff members of the following institutions for their cooperation: Okinawa Prefectural Library, Okinawa Prefectural Archives, Okinawa Prefectural Museum and Art Museum, Naha City Museum of History, Kumejima Museum, Minami Daito Village Board of Education, Ishigaki City Library, Ishigaki City Yaeyama Museum, Ishigaki City Board of Education History Compilation Office, Ishigaki City Planning and Policy Division, Taketomi Town History Compilation Office, and other institutions concerned. Okinawa Prefectural Archives and Okinawa Prefectural Library have been building digital database of their archived materials, and that helped us a lot to take digital copies of these materials. If such digitization initiatives are fully implemented by other institutions as well, it would be a great contribution to the research environment since we would be able to access to valuable historical materials from anywhere.

I also would like to express my utmost appreciation to the members of the project research committee for their profound suggestions and guidance from their respective professional viewpoints.

As mentioned in this summary report, the circumstances of archiving historical materials in Okinawa differ from that of other areas in Japan since many of historical documents and materials archived by former Okinawa Prefectural Government Office or former Okinawa Prefectural Library were burnt to ashes during the battle of Okinawa.

Given that situation in Okinawa, a profound meaning of this project lies in making a list of the Senkaku related documents and materials existing in Okinawa. The project is the first step to grasp the whole picture of the history of the Senkaku Islands by comprehending and complementing the related materials existing in Okinawa.

Okinawa was once separated from Japan and placed under the U.S. administration from 1945 to 1972. While originals or copies of the documents issued by U.S. Military Government/USCAR during that period are archived at the Okinawa Prefectural Archives, the project revealed the further needs for making a list of those materials related to the Senkakus and for comprehending them.

Lastly, I would like to point out one of the challenges to tackle with in the future; there are shortages of human resources who are capable of conducting sustainable research about the Senkaku-related materials. So far, there have been some experts with profound expertise in various fields; for example, late Kiyoshi Makino in Ishigaki Island was the local historian with deep understanding and knowledge in the Senkaku Islands; Sakae Midorima, expert in the international law; and late Kazutaka Kishaba, historian. However, in my personal view, there hardly are successors to take over them in Okinawa.

Through the experiences gained in the project, I realized there are needs of developing experts in the Senkaku issue, while advancing the research project.

Makomo Kuniyoshi, Chief Researcher

March 2015 Okinawa Peace Assistance Center

Commissioned Research Report on The Senkaku Islands-related documents in Okinawa Prefecture

FY2014 Cabinet Secretariat Commissioned Research Project