

Commissioned Research Report on the  
**Senkaku Islands-related  
Documents**



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FY2016 Cabinet Secretariat Commissioned Research Project  
March 2017 Streamgraph Inc.

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Cover Image: Photo by Takumi MIYAZAKI  
Courtesy of Takafumi SASAKI Laboratory,  
Faculty of Fisheries, Kagoshima University

# Preface

This project aims to research and collect various documents and materials related to the Senkaku Islands, with the ultimate goal of organizing them into a catalogue and database of digitized images. This is because we believe that it is important for the discussion on the Senkaku Islands to be logically approached, relying on fact-based historical recognition of the Islands.

This fiscal year, we were able to research the source institutions painstakingly in Okinawa, Kyushu, and Tokyo, and succeeded in collecting the relevant materials. Among them, there are the Yokouchi Family Documents, archived at the Naha City Museum of History, that contain many invaluable materials. We would like to express our deepest gratitude for the kind consideration paid by the Museum that enabled us to use the Documents in this project.

Chinese materials such as “Daimin-Ittoshi (Da Ming yi tongzhi)” (Records of the Unity of the Great Ming (The Imperial Geography of the Ming Empire)) and “Daishin-Ittoshi (Da Qing yi tongzhi)” (Records of the Unity of the Great Qing (The Imperial Geography of the Qing Empire)) were also examined in this project in order to understand the pre-modern situation of the Senkaku Islands, before their incorporation into Japanese territory. Moreover, we took examples of highly valuable descriptions on the Senkaku Islands from numerous genealogy tables or family lineages compiled during the Ryukyu Kingdom period.

Among our findings was an article referring to the incident in which a ship belonging to Satsuma drifted ashore on the Senkaku Islands in 1819. Choei NAKIJIN (Kōki SHO / Xiang hong ji in Chinese pronunciation), an official of the Ryukyu Kingdom, was on board on his way to Kagoshima for official trip. The island, one of the Senkaku Islands, referred to in the article as “commonly called Yokon-kobajima.”

The accumulation of these works gradually sheds light on the reality concerning the Senkaku Islands over a period of history; the reality includes: the actual situations of pre-modern times and the time of territorial incorporation, the situations of the prefectural areas of Okinawa after the Senkaku Incorporation and the post-war period under the U.S. administration, which led to the situation of the Okinawa’s reversion to Japan.

In order to delve deeper into these findings, we need to keep on researching and collecting the relevant materials, and organize the information obtained from these efforts.

An enormous amount of documents has been compiled through the projects we have been working on. The distinctive research results achieved this fiscal year are presented in this report, in the hope of enabling many people to know the importance of our work, and at the same time of sharing the significance of fact- and logic-based historical recognition.

**Kurayoshi TAKARA**

Chair of the Research Committee for the Research on the Senkaku Islands-related Documents



# Project Outline

## 1 Project Objectives and Summary

In FY 2016, in cooperation with the Okinawa Peace Assistance Center (OPAC), Streamgraph Inc. undertook a project entitled “Research on the Senkaku Islands-related Documents” commissioned by the Office of Policy Planning and Coordination on Territory and Sovereignty, Cabinet Secretariat.

With the purpose of contributing to further study and understanding on the subject, this project aims to catalogue and compile digitized images of major materials on the Senkaku Islands archived in Japan. The timeframe of the research primarily focused on the periods from 1885, prior to the territorial incorporation of the Senkaku Islands, to 1972 (the reversion of Okinawa) .

In this project, a Research Team, mainly made up of local experts, conducted the research, collection, and digitization of the documents and materials. In addition, the Research Committee consisting of academic experts was set-up to provide guidance and counsel to the Research Team.

Given that the project was carried out in a limited one-year period, the research results should not be regarded as comprehensive. Under the Research Committee’s guidance, the Research Team collected and selected the documents and materials, and compiled this report. Therefore it should not be construed as representing the views of the Government of Japan.

## 2 Periodization

Considering the characteristics of each era, as well as the research efficiency in the limited duration of the project, the research on the Senkaku Islands-related documents and materials was conducted in accordance with the chronological table below.

Based on the chronology, the research first focused on specific years in which significant events occurred concerning the Senkaku Islands, then expanded its scope accordingly, and categorized the surveyed documents and materials.

### Chronological Developments relating to the Senkaku Islands and the Category of the Documents and Materials

1879	Establishment of Okinawa Prefecture (March 27, 1879)	<b>Category 1</b> Documents and materials that indicate Japan’s continuous relations to the Senkaku Islands before the territorial incorporation. Documents and materials indicating that Japanese economic activities such as fisheries were conducted earlier than the territorial incorporation, and documents and materials indicating recognition and knowledge of Japanese people on the Senkaku Islands prior to the territorial incorporation. Documents and materials showing that field surveys of the Senkaku Islands were conducted before the territorial incorporation.
1879-1895	On-site surveys on the Senkaku Islands conducted by Okinawa Prefecture and a report of the request for placing the Islands under its jurisdiction submitted by the Prefecture (1885)  Request by Okinawa Prefecture for instructions on placing the Islands under its jurisdiction (1890)  Renewed report by Okinawa Prefecture for placing the Islands under its jurisdiction (1893)	
1895-1945	Cabinet decision made by the Meiji Government of Japan to incorporate the Senkaku Islands into the territory of Japan (January 14, 1895)  Application submitted by Tasushiro KOGA for development of the Islands (1895)  Permission granted by Okinawa Prefecture for the development of the Islands (1896)  Rescuing a ship belonging to the Republic of China (ROC) drifting on the Islands and letters of appreciation sent by ROC for the rescue efforts (1919, 1920)  Disposition of the Islands by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (1932)	<b>Category 2</b> Documents and materials indicating that Japan exercised its administrative authority over the Senkaku Islands from the territorial incorporation till the end of WWII. Documents and materials related to the development and use of the Islands during that period. (People’s activities and recognition)
1945-1972	Beginning of the administration by the U.S. Military Government in Okinawa (1945)  Okinawa under the U.S. Administration after the entry into force of the San Francisco Peace Treaty (1952)  The U.N. announcement of a possibility of the existence of oil deposits in the seabed surrounding the Senkaku Islands (1969)	<b>Category 3</b> Documents and materials indicating relations between the Government of the Ryukyu Islands and the Senkaku Islands before the reversion of Okinawa. Documents and materials related to the surveys and use of the Senkaku Islands during that period. (People’s activities and recognition)  <b>Category 4</b> The U.S. Government official documents from the end of WWII to the reversion of Okinawa.
1972	Reversion of Okinawa (May 15, 1972)	
Others		<b>Category 5</b> Documents and materials indicating foreign countries’ recognition about the Senkaku Islands.

### 3 Project Scheme and Schedule

The project established a Research Committee consisting of Japanese experts from various fields such as international law, international politics, and local history. In this project, a Research Team was organized as well, and the team researched and compiled the documents and materials in consultation with the Research Committee.

Research Committee		*Alphabetical Order
Members	<b>Satoshi HIRANO</b> Professor, Faculty of Law, the University of Tokyo (Asian political and diplomatic history)	
	<b>Fusaaki MAEHIRA</b> Professor, Faculty of Education, University of the Ryukyus (History of transportation and trades in modern East Asia)	
	<b>Chisako MASUO</b> Associate Professor, Graduate School of Social and Cultural Studies, Kyushu University (Chinese Politics, International relation in East Asia)	
	<b>Yasuhiro MATSUDA</b> Professor, Institute for Advanced Studies on Asia, the University of Tokyo (International Politics, Japan-China and Japan-Taiwan relations)	
	<b>Kurayoshi TAKARA</b> Professor Emeritus, University of the Ryukyus (Okinawan history) (*Head of the Committee)	
	<b>Jun TSURUTA</b> Associate Professor, National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (International Law)	
Secretariat	<b>Fujio UEDA</b> Professor Emeritus, Okinawa University (Fishery economics, History of Okinawa's fishery)	
	<b>Yuji UESUGI</b> Professor, Faculty of International Research and Education, Waseda University (Peace building and conflict resolution)	
	<b>Okinawa Peace Assistance Center</b> (OPAC: Reiji FUMOTO)	

Research Team		*Alphabetical Order
<b>Nozomu ISHII</b>	Associate Professor, Nagasaki Junshin Catholic University: Special Researcher	
<b>Jun KAWASHIMA</b>	Researcher, Hosei University Institute for Okinawan Studies: Researcher	
<b>Makomo KUNIYOSHI</b>	Senkaku Islands Document Material Compilation Association: Chief Researcher	
<b>Ikue MOTOMURA</b>	Researcher, Hosei University Institute for Okinawan Studies: Researcher	
<b>Hiroyuki OSAKI</b>	Streamgraph Inc.: Project Manager *Secretariat	

### Research Chronology

<b>July-September 2016</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Preliminary research was conducted, and the research plan was laid out.</li><li>- The 1st meeting of the Research Committee was held on July 8, and the research plan was confirmed.</li><li>- Research was conducted at the institutions in Okinawa, such as the Okinawa Prefectural Archives, the Okinawa Prefectural Library, and the Okinawa Prefectural Assembly Library.</li><li>- Research was conducted across Japan on materials indicating foreign countries' perception (Document Category 5).</li></ul>
<b>October - November</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Document research continued with a focus on relevant institutions and individuals, and documents once surveyed were organized.</li><li>- Preliminary research at the National Diet Library (Modern Japanese Political History Materials Room) was conducted.</li><li>- Based on the research results, the 2nd meeting of the Research Committee was held on November 22. The research progress report was made, issues and tasks were sorted out, and the priority subjects of the research were discussed.</li><li>- Digitized images of documents and materials archived at the Okinawa Prefectural Archives and the Okinawa Prefectural Assembly Library were created.</li></ul>
<b>December</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Additional research was conducted.</li><li>- Digitized images of documents and materials archived at the Okinawa Prefectural Library were created.</li><li>- Researchers visited the Naha City Museum of History concerning the research on the documents and materials archived at the Naha City Museum of History, and related materials were confirmed.</li><li>- Catalogue of the surveyed documents and materials was created.</li></ul>
<b>January-February 2017</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- The Yokouchi Family Documents at the Naha City Museum of History and other genealogy documents at Okinawa Prefectural Library were researched, and some of these documents' images were digitized.</li><li>- Research was conducted at other institutions in Kyusyu area and the National Diet Library (Modern Japanese Political History Materials Room).</li><li>- Document catalogue and a draft of this report were created.</li><li>- The 3rd meeting of the Research Committee was held on January 22. Members verified additional research results, exchanged views on the draft of this report, and summarized the research results.</li></ul>



The 3rd meeting of the Research Committee on January 22

<b>March</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Document catalogue was created, and a draft of the Senkaku Islands-related document collection was drawn up.</li><li>- This report was finalized, and the project of this fiscal year was completed.</li></ul>
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## 4 Source Institutions and Surveyed Materials

In this project, institutionally- or privately-owned documents and materials were researched. Their sources and surveyed documents and materials are shown in the table below.

*In no particular order	
Institution possessing relative documents and materials	Collected documents and materials
Okinawa Prefectural Archives	Documents and materials related to the attack against Daisan Seitoku-maru (Minutes of the Legislature of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands) (Documents on the investigation progress and petitions) Documents and materials related to Daisuke TAKAOKA's visit to Okinawa Documents and materials on academic survey plans Petroleum exploitation related materials Documents and materials on fishing ground surveys and reports Documents and materials related to designated bombing ranges (Official documents of the United States Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands (USCAR)) Maps (Complete map of Okinawa, etc.) Documents and Materials related to the resolution on territorial defense, etc.
Okinawa Prefectural Library	A collection of regulations including prefectural ordinances that ordains where Uotsuri and its neighbouring islands belong to (Okinawaken Reitatsu Ruisan (Collection of Okinawa Prefectural Ordinances and Notices)) Publications of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands (Joho No.25) Academic survey reports of the University of the Ryukyus Documents and materials on post-war surveys and statistics (Ryukyu Yoran [Outlines of Ryukyu]) The Okinawa Biological Society Magazine News letters issued by Biological Society of Okinawa Bulletin Materials created by the Self-Defense Forces (Okinawa Handbook) Maps created by the U.S. military (Copies of materials in possession of the United States Library of Congress) Notes and correspondence letters on serialized newspaper articles Records of the Ryukyu lineage (Record of the Gushikawa Family), etc.
Okinawa Prefectural Assembly Library	Documents and materials related to the attack against Daisan Seitoku-maru (Minutes of the Legislature of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands) Documents and materials related to weather station facilities (Committee meeting minutes of the Legislature of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands) Experimental fisheries-related materials (Minutes of the Okinawa Prefectural Assembly) News letters issued by Biological Society of Okinawa Bulletin, etc.
Naha City Museum of History	A collection of regulations including prefectural ordinances that ordains where Uotsuri and its neighbouring islands belong to (Collection of Okinawa Prefectural Ordinances and Notices: the Yokouchi Family Documents) Documents and materials related to use and development of Uotsuri and Kuba islands (A petition submitted by Tatsushiro KOGA: the Yokouchi Family Documents) Maps (the Yokouchi Family Documents)
National Archives of Japan	Daishin-Ittoshi (Da Qing yi tongzhi) (Records of the Unity of the Great Qing (The Imperial Geography of the Qing Empire)), etc. (Documents and Materials on foreign countries' perception)
The University of Tokyo (Institute for Advanced Studies on Asia)	Daimin-Ittoshi (Da Ming yi tongzhi ) (Records of the Unity of the Great Ming (The Imperial Geography of the Ming Empire)), etc. (Documents and Materials on foreign countries' perception)
Privately owned	Photo album with pictures of Zenji KOGA

## 5 Research Results

We confirmed that approximately **330** of the Senkaku Islands-related documents and materials were located in Okinawa, Kyusyu and Tokyo, and then created their catalogue and digitized images.

Approx. **200** of official documents and approx.**130** of news articles and other materials were surveyed, and a catalogue and digitized images of these documents and materials were created.

### (a) Documents and materials that indicate Japan’s continuous relations to the Senkaku Islands before the territorial incorporation

“The Genealogy of the Gushikawa Family, the head family of the Sho Clan lineage” that indicates that Kōki SHO, a member of the royal family in the Ryukyu Kingdom era, landed on the Senkaku Islands when he was shipwrecked.  
(See Exemplar Document 1)

### (b) Documents and materials indicating that Japan exercised its administrative authority over the Senkaku Islands from the territorial incorporation till the end of WWII

Documents and materials showing the request from the Tatsushiro KOGA, who was permitted to develop the Senkaku Islands by the Okinawa Prefecture in 1896, for Osaka Shosen Kabushiki Kaisha [Osaka mercantile steamship inc.] to make a port call at the Senkaku Islands on its Taiwan-Okinawa sea route in 1897.  
Prefectural Ordinance No.49 dated December 3, 1902 that determined the administrative district, still in effect today, to which the Senkaku Islands belong.  
(See Exemplar Document 2)

### (c) Documents and materials indicating relations between the Government of the Ryukyu Islands and the Senkaku Islands before the reversion of Okinawa

Materials indicating that the Government of the Ryukyu Islands handled the case of an attack against a Japanese fishing ship, Daisan Seitoku-maru, occurred in Japan’s territorial waters near the Senkaku Islands (Uotsuri Island) in 1955.  
Materials on Tatsushiro KOGA’s son, Zenji  
Materials on the field surveys of the Senkaku Islands in 1968 led by Daisuke TAKAOKA, a specialist member of the Okinawa Mondai tou Kondankai [the consultative committee for the Okinawa issues], and on the comprehensive scientific survey of the Senkaku Islands conducted by the University of the Ryukyus in 1971.  
(See Exemplar Document 3)

### (d) The U.S. Government official documents from the end of WWII to the reversion of Okinawa

The U.S. Military Government notifications prohibiting the local residents from entering the U.S. military gunnery and bombing ranges established on the Senkaku Islands soon after the war ended.  
(See Exemplar Document 4)

### (e) Documents and materials indicating foreign countries’ recognition about the Senkaku Islands

Government-made records/geography indicating that the Ming and Qing dynasties regarded the Senkaku Islands as outside their territorial domain  
(See Exemplar Document 5)



6 Exemplar Documents 1 ( Prior to the Territorial Incorporation )

Keizu and Kafu in Ryukyu

In 1689, the Ryukyu Kingdom created the “Keizu-za” as an administrative body and started to compile “Keizu” formally. Keizu formed the basis of the class system, and represented the status of an individual; those with Keizu were called “Kei-mochi (a Keizu holder)” (= “Shizoku [warrior]”) and those without were called “Mu-kei (a non-Keizu holder)” (= “Heimin [civilian]”). Keizu documents submitted by families to the Keizu-za were thoroughly inspected by officers. Passing documents were approved with an official seal of the Kingdom, with one copy kept in the Keizu-za and another copy kept in each household. With each generational change in the household, a new draft was submitted to amend the existing chart, and this procedure was repeated. Keizu were not treated as private documents, but as valuable official records in the Ryukyu Kingdom. It is assumed that during the Kingdom Era there were approximately 3,000 Keizu existing in the Shuri and Naha areas of the Okinawan mainland.

The front cover of each Keizu displays the surname of the family and indicates whether it is a head family or a branch family. The contents were divided broadly into two parts: the Keizu with the family’s historical lineage (also called “Sekeizu”), and the Kafu with the history and work history of the successive heads and their family members. Therefore, the official name of these documents was the “Keizu-Kafu.” “Keizu” and “Kafu” are abbreviations of “Keizu-Kafu.”

The “Keizu-Kafu” are documents critical to the research of the history of Okinawa and the Ryukyu Kingdom, with many published research papers referencing these records. (Kurayoshi TAKARA)

1 Sho-sei Gushikawa-ke Kafu (Record of the Gushikawa Family, a branch of the Sho Family)  
Juni-sei Kōki (12th Family Head: Kōki SHO)



Date Created	
Author(s) & Editor(s)	
Publisher	
Name of Publication	Naha Shishi (The History of Naha) References Vol.1 No.7 (Sho-sei Kafu Taiso Imina Shōi)
Language	Classical Chinese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Available to the public
Repository	Okinawa Prefectural Library
Reference & Information	Available at the Okinawa Prefectural Library

Overview

Despite the use of the Senkaku Islands as a marker point when sailing between Ryukyu and Fuzdhou since ancient times, there are hardly any written records of the islands. The Senkaku Islands are uninhabited islands in the ocean which were seldom mentioned when naval journeys were successful. However, Keizu-Kafu sometimes recorded episodes such as incidents of shipwreck and castaway situations on the islands causing by unexpected bad weather. The following Keizu-Kafu is an example of such a reference to the islands.

Excerpt [English translation]

(September 1819 in lunar calendar) On the 17th, as the weather finally cleared up, we saw a tall island but weren’t sure what it was called. (We later learned that it was called “Yokon-kobajima Island [魚根久場島]”). On the 18th, we sailed to this island and anchored at an inlet to get some fresh water, but unfortunately could not find any springs. There we waited for a sailing wind for three days. Suddenly, a storm struck. Everything, including the anchor and ropes, was lost in the waves. The ship was left to drift in the wind. People on board were praying for divine assistance. Fortunately, we saw another tall island on the 23rd. On the 24th, we gradually got closer to the island. There was a person on top of the island waving to our ship. (He was Jinya ASATO, an officer of Ishigaki Island). Five or six other people were waving flags, indicating an inlet. When a ship officer yelled to ask the name of the place, they replied “Yonaguni Island.”

Notes/Explanations

This ship was a Satsuma ship carrying the Ryukyu royal family from Naha to Satsuma to attend an official party to celebrate the appointment of the lord of the Satsuma Domain in 1819. The ship drifted away in a gale from Iōtori-shima Island, the northern tip of Ryukyu, and reached “Yokon-kobajima Island (魚根久場島).” (This is the oldest record of the name of the island. The character “魚” is the Okinawan dialect “yo” for the archaic word “iwo,” and “根” is the Okinawan dialect “kun” or “kon” for “kuni” [according to Masamori MIYANAGA].) Due to the lack of reference to islands on which to seek refuge and the description that the ship drifted to Yonaguni Island, it is thought that Yokon-koba Island refers to one of the Senkaku Islands.

Considering that they were looking for fresh water for three days in the Senkaku islands, they must have landed on the island. There is no doubt that this was the oldest record of landing on the Senkaku Islands, 26 years earlier than the British landing of 1845. Kōki SHO (Choei NAKIJIN) was a Ryukyu royal family, and this could be considered the oldest official inspection of the island by a royal family member.

The hill from which the officers waved their hands and flags at Yonaguni Island to guide the ship which had been drifted from the north, can be geographically assumed to be Tendabana of the Sonai Port. There is a rock called “Holland Rock” on Yonaguni Island, which was said to have been used to moor Dutch (and other western) ships. Judging from the many drifting records during the Edo Period, locals were accustomed to welcoming drifting ships. From the description of being told the name of Yokon-koba Island, it can be assumed that many ships which drifted in storms reached Yonaguni Island after spotting the Senkaku Islands.

(Edited/Interpreted by Nozomu ISHII)

6 Exemplar Documents 2 ( The Territorial Incorporation – the end of WWII )

The Yokouchi Family Documents

The “Yokouchi Family Documents” owned by the Naha City Museum of History is a collection donated by the family of Tasuku YOKOUCHI to the Naha Historical Materials Office (currently the Naha City Museum of History) after his death. It contains 18,000 documents (“Yokouchi Family Documents”) and 3,000 fine arts and crafts. The following is a brief overview of the “Yokouchi Family Documents:”

The Yokouchi Family had been working for the Ii Family as feudal retainers of the Hikone Domain during the Edo Period, and the 9th head of the family, Tasuku YOKOUCHI, became an Okinawa Prefectural Government Officer during the Meiji Period. His daughter Natsuko married Jusaku NAKAMURA, an entrepreneur who was involved in the “Nintouzei” (poll tax) abolition movement in Miyako Island. In 1913, Tasuku retired from the Okinawa Prefectural Government Office and returned to Hikone. He spent his last years in Kyoto with Jusaku and Natsuko. The “Yokouchi Family Documents” contain the Edo Period Hikone Domain Yokouchi Documents, and the private and personal documents of Tasuku, who was an Officer of Okinawa Prefecture in the Meiji Period, and Jusaku. The collection contains the “Okinawa Prefectural Government Documents” made and received by Tasuku and “Company Documents” recorded by Jusaku, all related to Okinawa.

Among these, the “Okinawa Prefectural Government Documents” contains “official legal documents” duplicated and copied during document processing. The original official documents kept at the Prefectural Government Office no longer exist, but careful examination and analysis of the documents and letters kept by Tasuku can help illustrate Okinawa’s prefectural administration during the Meiji Period. During the research of these documents, six Senkaku Islands-related items were found, with a portion of them described in this report. These materials are extremely valuable for evaluating the history before and after the Senkaku Island’s territorial incorporation. (Jun KAWASHIMA)

2 On the matter of requesting for making a port call at Kuba Island from Tatsushiro KOGA:

Letter dated January 19, 1899, from Shigeru NARAHARA, the Okinawa Prefectural Governor, to Tokugoro NAKAHASHI, the President of Osaka Shosen Kabushiki Kaisha (Osaka mercantile steamship inc.)



Excerpt [English translation]

Drafted on January 19, 1899  
Along with a request to the president of Osaka Shosen Kabushiki Kaisha inc., I would like to ask you a ship course plan of Tatsushiro KOGA as follows:

Dear Mr. NAKAHASHI,

I hope this letter finds you well. Kuba Island and Uotsuri Island located within Yaeyama Islands in Okinawa have remained uninhabited and unexplored; however, since a civilian named Tatsushiro KOGA living at 23 Aza-Nishi, Naha-ku, Okinawa submitted a land lease and development request, I granted him permission in August 1896. He has managed to hire a steamer once or twice, and planned to visit the islands with a dozen fishermen and farmers. Both islands (Kuba and Uotsuri) are fertile, and I believe developing the land would serve the best interests of Japan. However, the islands are isolated and transportation to them is extremely inconvenient, so he cannot execute the project as he would expect. Hiring a steamer for every visit is too expensive and is unsustainable. He reached the conclusion that the only and best solution is to request a favour from your company (Osaka Shosen Kabushiki Kaisha), and thus he asked me to contact you. Tatsushiro wishes to personally ask you as well, so please ask him for any details which may help him achieve his goals.

Sincerely,

Shigeru NARAHARA

January 19, 1899

(Edited/Interpreted by Jun KAWASHIMA & Ikue MOTOMURA)

Overview

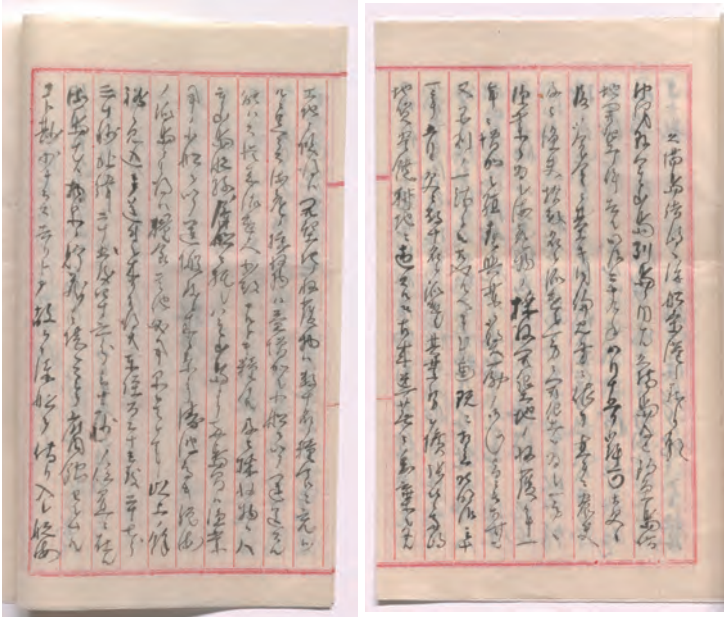
This is a letter sent from the Okinawa Prefectural Governor, Shigeru NARAHARA, to the President of the Osaka Shosen Kabushiki Kaisha. In August 1896, the Okinawa Prefecture gave permission to Tatsushiro KOGA to develop the Senkaku Islands, but the development faced an impasse due to the inconvenience of travel to the Senkaku Islands. To solve this problem, Tatsushiro asked the Okinawa Prefectural Governor to contact the President of the Osaka Shosen Kabushiki Kaisha, which operated the ships between the mainland of Japan and Taiwan at that time, to make a port call at the Senkaku Islands (Kuba Island and Uotsuri Island) (\*See No.3), and the governor's request was realized.

Date Created	[January 19, 1899]
Author(s) & Editor(s)	[Shigeru NARAHARA (Governor of Okinawa Prefecture) / handwritten copy by Tasuku YOKOUCHI]
Publisher	
Name of Publication	Document [6827]
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Available to the public (copy)
Repository	Naha City Museum of History
Reference & Information	To follow the instruction at the Naha City Museum of History



3 On the matter of requesting for making a port call at Kuba Island from Tatsushiro KOGA:

Letter dated January 1899, from Tatsushiro KOGA to the Okinawa Prefectural Governor [Shigeru NARAHARA]



Overview

This is a copy of the request from Tatsushiro KOGA to the Okinawa Prefectural Governor. Upon being granted permission for developing the Senkaku Islands from the Prefecture on August 15, 1896, Tatsushiro sent farmers and fishermen to the islands. In May 1898, he sent more people to expand the project. (The supervisor was Tatsushiro's nephew Nobutaro OTAKI. See the “Senkaku Gunto Jijyo [Senkaku Islands Situation],” an article of the Ryukyu Shimpo on the July 17, 1898.) This enabled to promote further development in the islands. Harvest and marine product outputs from the developed lands were increasing each year. However, since Tatsushiro used small fishing boats for transportation at that time, the amount of carrying capacity and days required to be transported were restricted. In order to strengthen and stabilize traffic transportation means, Tatsushiro requested the prefectural governor to contact Osaka Shosen to ask if the company could arrange steamers to perform three or four round trips per year to the islands.

Date Created	[January 1899]
Author(s) & Editor(s)	[Tatsushiro KOGA/handwritten copy by Tasuku YOKOUCHI]
Publisher	
Name of Publication	Document [6828]
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Available to the public (copy)
Repository	Naha City Museum of History
Reference & Information	To follow the instruction at the Naha City Museum of History

Excerpt [English translation]

Petition on the matter of requesting steamers to make a port call at Kuba Island

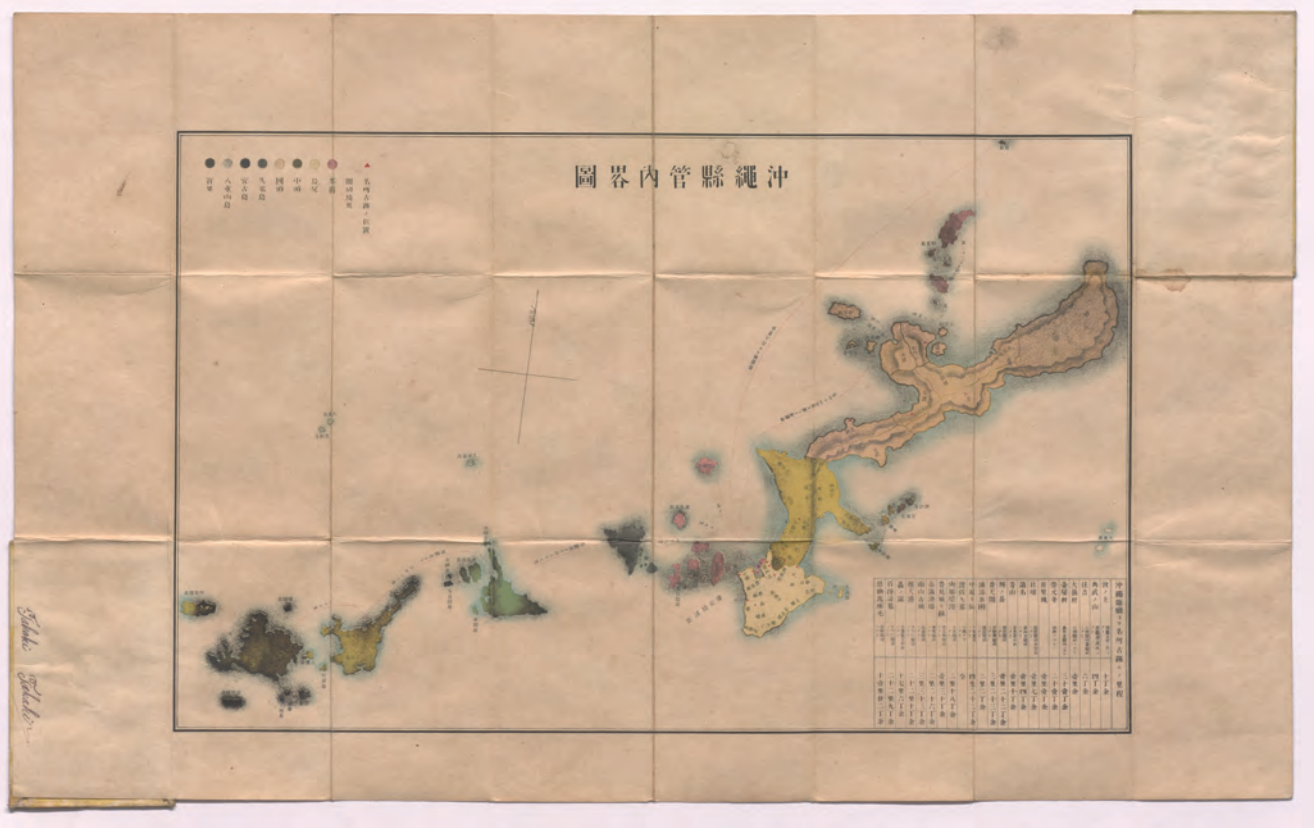
I was granted permission to lease and develop the land on Kuba Island and Uotsuri Island in the Yaeyama Islands of Okinawa Prefecture on August 15, 1896. Based on the order and in accordance with the prospectus, I sent a dozen farmers and fishermen to the islands to commence farming and fishing. Harvest and marine product outputs from the developed lands are increasing each year. This meets the aim of promoting and encouraging this new industry, and will surely serve the best interests of Japan. (text omitted) This business has already been established and I cannot suppress my zeal -- I forget to eat or sleep -- for wanting to contribute to Japan by expanding the project continuously. For the sake of this project, could you please give your special consideration to ask Osaka Shosen Kabushiki Kaisha to arrange three or four round trips with its steamers? I am willing to sign a detailed agreement with the company. Thank you very much for your help.

23 Aza-Nishi, Naha-ku, Okinawa Prefecture  
January, 1899 Tatsushiro KOGA (civilian)  
To: Okinawa Prefectural Governor

I verified this letter.  
January 13, 1899 Mayor of Naha-ku  
[Official Seal]

(Edited/Interpreted by Jun KAWASHIMA & Ikue MOTOMURA)

4 Map (Rough Map of areas under the jurisdiction of Okinawa Prefecture and Distances)



Overview

This is a rough map of areas under the jurisdiction of Okinawa Prefecture and the distances between each island. Three islands – “Kumeaka (Taisho)”, “Kuba” and “Uotsuri” islands -- are listed in the description of the Senkaku Islands. As these names are also found in other documents made by the prefecture, they seem to have been consistently used in Okinawa Prefecture after the survey conducted on the Senkaku Islands in 1885.

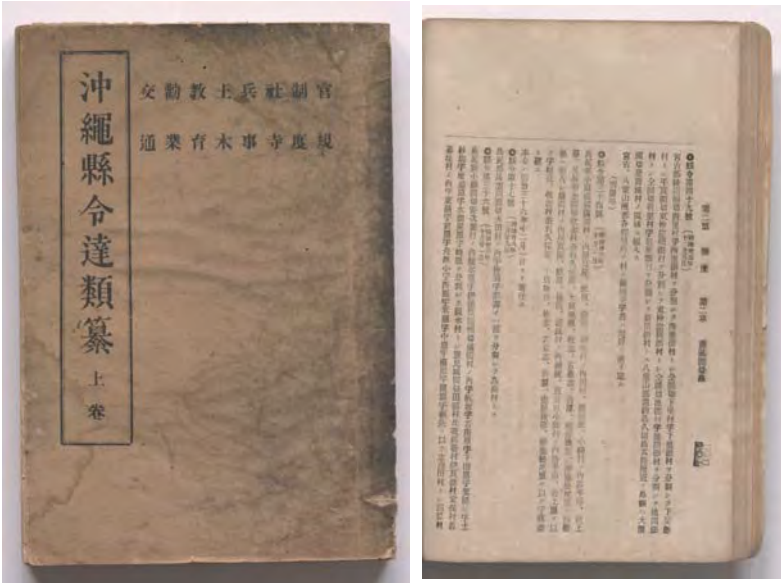
Excerpt [English translation]

Rough Map of areas under the jurisdiction of Okinawa Prefecture and Distances  
Uotsuri Island, Kuba Island, and Kumeaka Island

Date Created	
Author(s) & Editor(s)	[Okinawa Prefecture]
Publisher	[Okinawa Prefecture]
Name of Publication	Map [8426]
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Available to the public (copy)
Repository	Naha City Museum of History
Reference & Information	To follow the instruction at the Naha City Museum of History



5 Kenrei (Prefectural Ordinance) No. 49



Overview

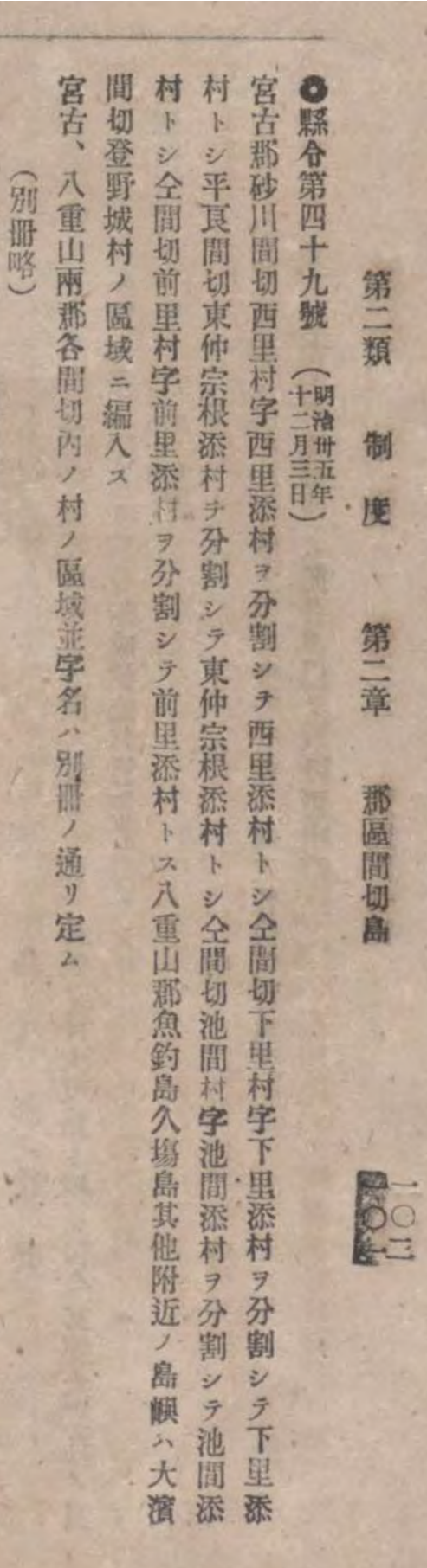
This ordinance, published in late 1902, placed Uotsuri Island, Kuba Island and the adjacent islands under the administrative district of Tonoshiro, Ishigaki City of Okinawa Prefecture. It established an administrative status, and this mandate continues to this day. This was the main achievement of Shigeru NARAHARA, the prefectural governor at that time who tackled the systematic reform of Okinawa Prefecture.

Excerpt [English translation]

Category 2: System Chapter 2: Gun, Ku, Magiri and Islands  
Prefectural Ordinance No. 49 (December 3, 1902)  
(text omitted) Uotsuri Island and Kuba Island of Yaeyama-gun and the adjacent islands shall be incorporated into Tonoshiro Village of the Ōhama Magiri.

The areas and names of the villages of each Magiri of Miyako-gun and Yaeyama-gun are stipulated as shown in the appendix.  
(The appendix is omitted.)

Date Created	[December 3, 1902]
Author(s) & Editor(s)	Document Unit, Governor's secretariat, Okinawa Prefecture
Publisher	[Okinawa Prefecture]
Name of Publication	Okinawaken Reitatsu Ruisan (Collection of Okinawa Prefectural Ordinances and Notices) Vol. 1
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Available to the public
Repository	Naha City Museum of History
Reference & Information	To follow the instruction at the Naha City Museum of History



6 Exemplar Documents 3  
( After World War II - Okinawa’s Reversion to Japan )

(1) Daisan Seitoku-maru Incident

The Daiichi (No. 1) Seitoku-maru and the Daisan (No. 3) Seitoku-maru, both Baten Port-registered Okinawan ships, were trawling marlins in the waters near Uotsuri Island of the Senkaku Islands on March 2, 1955, when the Daisan Seitoku-maru was shot at by junk ships with a Flag of the Republic of China “Qingtian-bairi-mandihongqi (sun-in-the-blue-sky)”. Three out of nine crew members of Daisan Seitoku-maru were missing by this attack. [According to the survivors’ statements, they witnessed that two were shot dead.] The remaining crew members jumped into the sea and were eventually rescued by their sister ship, the Daiichi Seitoku-maru, and escaped from the area. Upon hearing this news, the Government of the Ryukyu Islands held special talks with the United States Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands (USCAR). Although military airplane patrols were dispatched, they were unable to find the culprits. On March 5, considering the seriousness of the incident, the Legislature of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands (Ryukyu Seifu Rippo-in) adopted the resolution at the fifth meeting [an extraordinary session] (Resolution No.15: Resolution regarding the investigation of the shooting incident against the crew of the Daisan Seitoku-maru and rescuing the crew) and requested that Japan, the United States, and the United Nations investigate and solve the incident. The USCAR requested an investigation into the Republic of China’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs via the U.S. Department of State, but the culprits’ information was not found. In 1968, the Government of the Ryukyu Islands sent monetary compensation to the bereaved families. (Hiroyuki OSAKI & Makomo KUNIYOSHI)

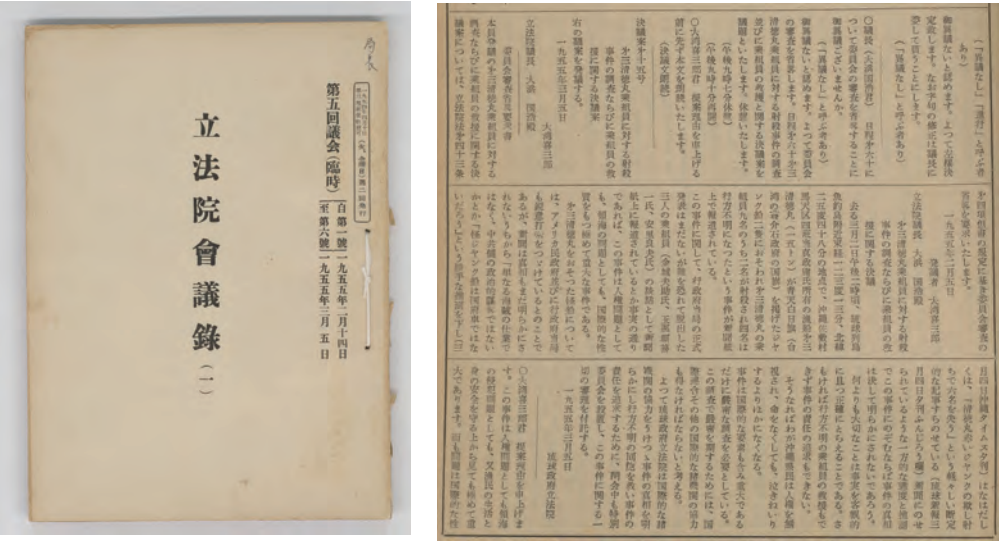


1955 Petition  
(Daisan Seitoku-maru Incident)



6 Minutes of the fifth meeting (Extraordinary Session), Legislature of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands

[Resolution No. 15, Daisan Seitoku-maru: March 5, 1955 by Kisaburo ŌWAN, Typography]



Excerpt [English translation]

[Fifth Meeting: March 5, 1955]  
“Resolution No. 15: Resolution regarding the investigation of the shooting incident against the crew of the Daisan Seitoku-maru and rescue of the crew” was submitted as follows:  
(text omitted)

The following incident was reported in newspapers: “Around two o’clock in the afternoon of March 2, at the location of 25° 48’ N, 123° 13’ E near Uotsuri Island of the Ryukyu Islands, the fishing ship Daisan Seitoku-maru (weight 15t), owned by Seiyō TOMA of 4-han, Baten-ku, Sashiki-mura, Okinawa, was attacked by two junk ships with a Flag of the Republic of China “Qingtian-bairi-mandihongqi (sun-in-the-blue-sky). Two of the nine crew members of the Daisan Seitoku-maru were shot to death, and four are still reported missing.”  
(text omitted) This is an extremely significant incident of international nature as an issue related both to human rights and territorial sea.  
(text omitted)

To investigate thoroughly, we must seek cooperation from international organizations such as the United Nations.

Therefore, the Legislature of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands shall establish a special committee to uncover the truth regarding the incident with the cooperation of international organizations, rescue the missing crew, and pursue liability of these attacks. We shall delegate any examination related to this incident to this committee.

March 5, 1955  
Legislature of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands (text omitted)

Overview

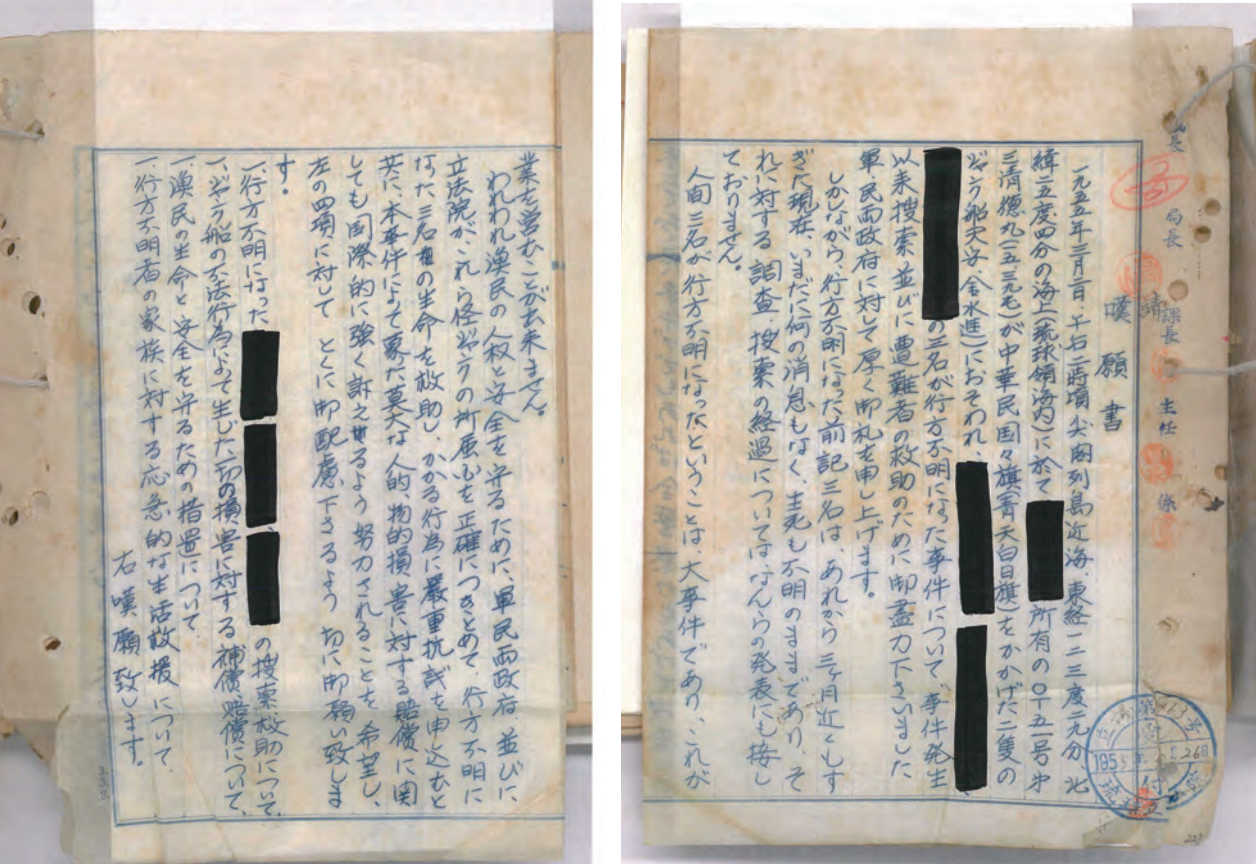
The news of the Daisan Seitoku-maru incident was widely reported in Okinawan local newspapers. As a Ryukyu fishing ship operating within the territorial sea in Japan was attacked by foreign ships, local newspapers demanded in their editorials to uncover the truth. The Legislature of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands reached a resolution to seek cooperation with international organizations, such as the United Nations, to further investigate the incident.

Notes

\*The clause on establishing a committee was later deleted by the chairman.  
(Below is for reference.)  
- Chairman (Kunihiro ŌHAMA): Oh, and one more thing that I forgot to tell you, we would like to delete the clause related to the establishment of the special committee. Now we will take a vote as Member #14 (Kisaburo ŌWAN) requests us to do so. Do you agree? (Some shouted “Yes,” and others shouted “No objection.”) As you have no objection, the resolution stands.

Date Created	[March 5, 1955]
Author(s) & Editor(s)	Document Section, Chief Executive's secretariat
Publisher	Document Section, Chief Executive's secretariat
Name of Publication	Minutes of the fifth meeting (Extraordinary session), Legislature of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Available to the public
Repository	Okinawa Prefectural Archives
Reference & Information	To follow the instruction at the Okinawa Prefectural Archives

7 Petition [May 1955]



Excerpt [English translation]

(Seal) [LGRI Receipt No. 463 Received on May 26, 1955  
Legislature of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands]

Petition

At approximately two o’clock in the afternoon of March 2, 1955 at the coordinates 25° 4’ N, 123° 29’ E in the territorial waters of the Ryukyu Islands, the Daisan Seitoku-maru (Ship code: OT-51, weight 15.39 t), owned by [redacted], was attacked by two junk ships Dà ān (大安) and Jīn shuǐ jìn (金水進), with a Flag of the Republic of China “Qingtian-bairi-mandihongqi (sun-in-the-blue-sky). About the incidents, in which three people, [redacted], [redacted] and [redacted], went missing, we would like to thank both the Military Government and the Civilian Administration for their effort to search and rescue these missing crews after the incident.  
(text omitted)

To protect the human rights and safety of us, fishermen, we strongly request that the Military Government, Civilian Administration and the Legislature make efforts to consider the following four initiatives:  
(1) find the country of two mysterious junk ships,  
(2) rescue the three missing crews, (3) lodge a strong protest against such acts, and (4) make efforts to strongly appeal to the international community to compensate for the personal and property damages caused by this incident.  
(text omitted)

Overview

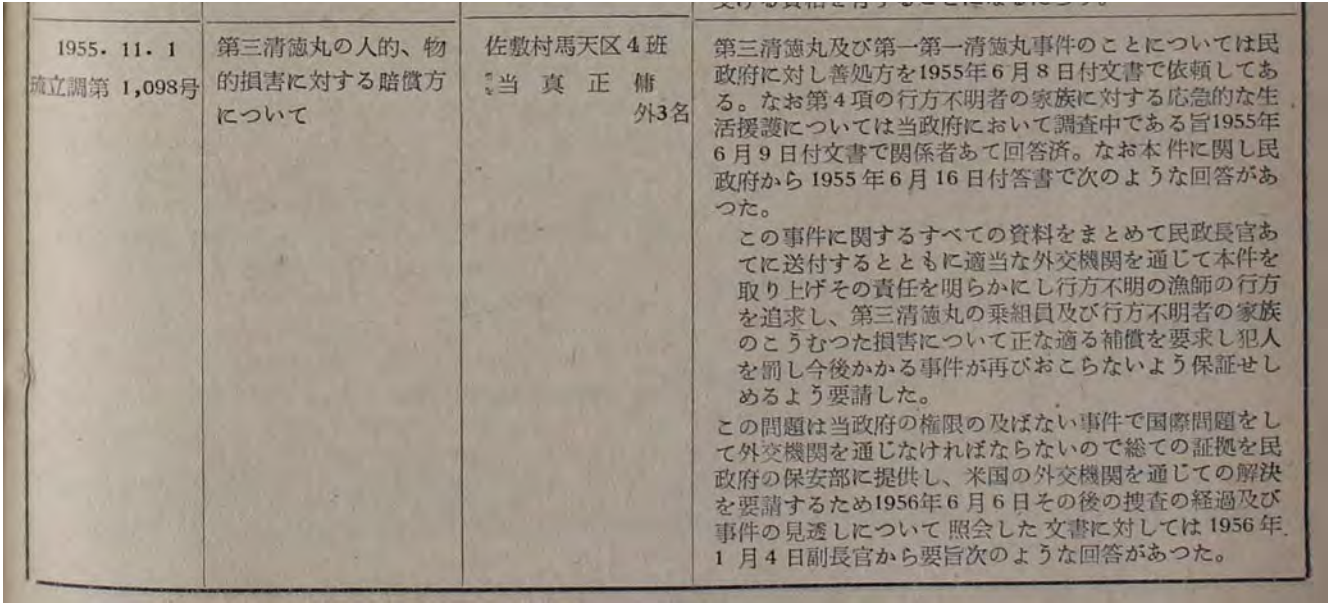
This is a petition to the Legislature of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands from the bereaved families of the Daisan Seitoku-maru incident (received on May 26, 1955). Nearly three months have passed since the incident, and the bereaved families are requesting a search for the missing crews and relief measures for their daily life.

Date Created	May 1955
Author(s) & Editor(s)	Seijin TOMA (Director of the Yonabaru Town Fisheries Cooperative Association) and three others
Publisher	
Name of Publication	August 1956 [Documents on requests and petitions 1955]
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	(*)
Repository	Okinawa Prefectural Archives
Reference & Information	*In principle, Okinawa Prefectural Archives restricted to access this material, because it contains sensitive personal information. The usage of the image of this material in this report was specially permitted after personal information had been masked.



8 Minutes of the eighth meeting, Legislature of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands

[Compensation for the personal and property damage of the Daisan Seitoku-maru, LGRI Research No. 1098, November 1, 1955]



Overview

After receiving the first report of the Daisan Seitoku-maru incident, the whole picture of the incident became clearer as the survivors returned to the Okinawan mainland; three out of nine crew members were missing. [According to the survivors' statements, they witnessed that two were shot dead; however, their bodies were not found in subsequent search.]

The bereaved family lodged a petition to the Legislature of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands to request compensation for their losses.

Date Created	February 6, 1957
Author(s) & Editor(s)	Document Section, Chief Executive's secretariat
Publisher	Document Section, Chief Executive's secretariat
Name of Publication	Official Gazette Extra Edition February 6, 1957
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Available to the public
Repository	Okinawa Prefectural Assembly Library
Reference & Information	Available at the Okinawa Prefectural Assembly Library

Excerpt [English translation]

[Eighth Meeting: August 29, 1956]  
1955. 11. 1 LGRI Research No. 1098

Compensation for the personal and property damage of the Daisan Seitoku-maru  
Seiyou TOMA of 4-han, Baten-ku, Sashiki-mura and three others

Current progress: Regarding the Daisan Seitoku-maru and Daiichi Seitoku-maru incident, we requested assistance from the Civilian Administration in a letter dated June 8, 1955.

(text omitted) We received the following response from the Civilian Administration on June 16, 1955:

As well as sending all documents related to this incident to the Governor of the Civilian Administration, we also requested the following: to handle this incident with the cooperation of the appropriate diplomatic body, to find out where the responsibility lies, to search for the missing fishermen, to guarantee appropriate and reasonable compensation for the crew and bereaved families of the Daisan Seitoku-maru, to penalize the culprits, and to ensure that an incident like this never occurs again.

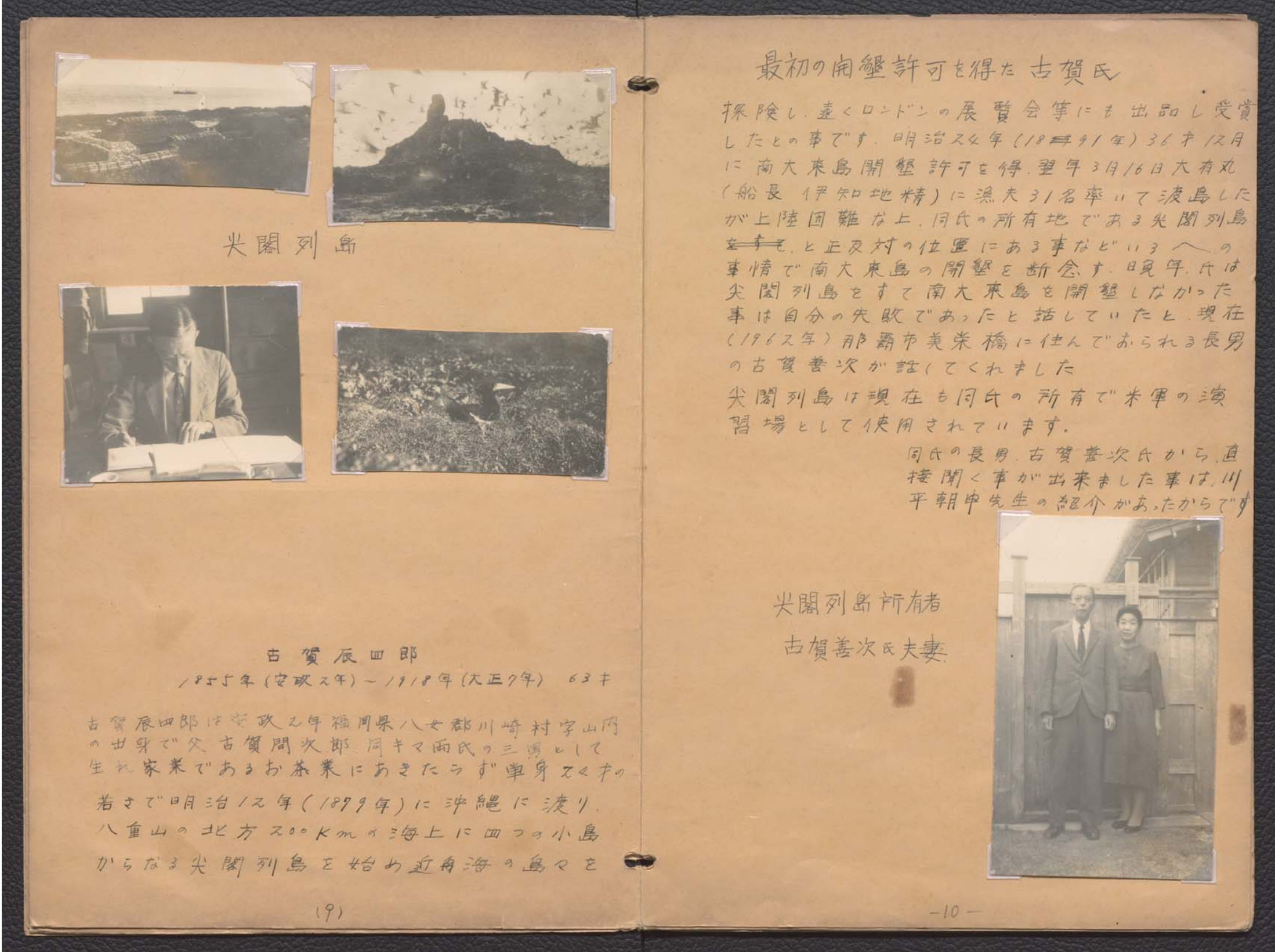
(text omitted)

(2) Zenji KOGA

Tatsushiro KOGA, who developed the Senkaku Islands, had three children: son Zenji and daughters Shizu and Sadako. When Tatsushiro died in 1918, Zenji took over his business and purchased four islands -- Uotsuri, Minami-kojima, Kita-kojima and Kuba Islands -- of the Senkaku Islands in 1932 from the Government of Japan. He evacuated from Okinawa in 1944 during the war, but then returned after World War II. He was an executive officer of the Nankai-shokai, the successor of Koga-shoten. He died in 1978. Zenji kept photographs and documents related to his father Tatsushiro and the Senkaku Islands even after the war, and when the Senkaku Islands to draw attention began around 1970, he shared some of the photographs and materials with magazines and newspapers. (Hiroyuki OSAKI & Makomo KUNIYOSHI)



9 [Senkaku Islands] [Photo Album]



Overview

It seems that Zenji KOGA had been showing materials and photographs related to his father Tatsushiro and the Senkaku Islands to the people who visited him, before China and Taiwan began their unfounded claim for the Islands. Hiro ŌNAKA, who made this photo album, was from Ishigaki Island of Okinawa Prefecture and was working at the meteorological station on Minamidaitō Island in Okinawa. It is thought that the local historian Yoshinobu NISHIHAMA taught the history of the Senkaku Islands to ŌNAKA while he stayed in Minamidaitō Island. These materials not only show Zenji's character but also confirm that there may be more materials about Tatsushiro and the Senkaku Islands even after World War II.

Excerpt [English translation]

Tatsushiro KOGA was (text omitted) only 24 years old when he moved to Okinawa on his own in 1879, and explored the Senkaku Islands -- the islands consist of four islets, 200km north of the Yaeyama Islands -- as well as the nearby islands. He submitted his marine products to overseas exhibitions, such as the exhibition in London, and won prizes. (text omitted) The Senkaku Islands are still owned by him and used as training ranges for the U.S. Forces.

\*Notes/Explanations

Please note that some information, such as the birth year of Tatsushiro KOGA, differs slightly from the actual facts.

Date Created	March 1963
Author(s) & Editor(s)	Hiro ŌNAKA
Publisher	
Name of Publication	Borodino's Picture
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Available to the public (copy)
Repository	Privately owned (a copy is archived at the Naha City Museum of History)
Reference & Information	To follow the instruction at the Naha City Museum of History



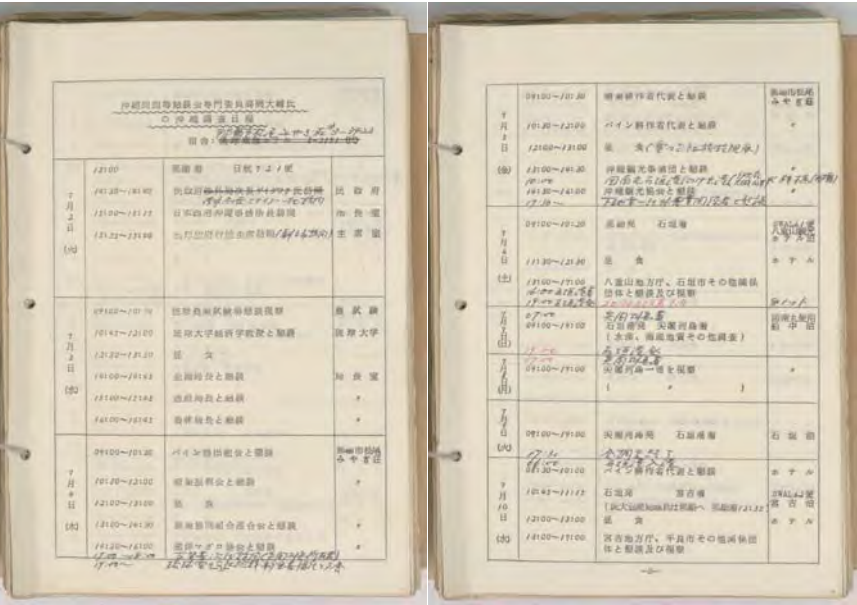
(3) Senkaku Islands Research by the Takaoka Research Group

These documents, compiled by the Liaison Section of the General Affairs Department of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands, are related to Daisuke TAKAOKA, who visited Okinawa in July 1968 as a specialist member of the consultative committee for the Okinawa issues. As the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) was planning a resource exploration in the East China Sea Bed in the same year, TAKAOKA's research of the Senkaku Islands was also focused on the islands' seabed resources. Local media journalists (such as those from Ryukyu Shimpo, a newspaper publisher, etc.) joined the research group, as well as professors from the University of the Ryukyus. With expectation of development of the natural resources around Senkaku Islands, this research attracted public attention in Okinawa. (Hiroyuki OSAKI & Makomo KUNIYOSHI)



“Visit of Senkaku Islands research group; Press conference by TAKAOKA,” (a newspaper article from Yaeyama Mainichi Shimbun (newspaper) of July 7th, 1968)

10 Schedule for Okinawa Research of Daisuke TAKAOKA, a specialist member of the consultative committee for the Okinawa issues



Overview

This is a draft schedule for Okinawa Research of Daisuke TAKAOKA, which was revised by the Government of the Ryukyu Islands till just before the departure. According to the draft schedule, July 7 and 8 were allocated for the research on the Senkaku Islands. (The post research report indicates that the actual research was conducted for three days between the 8th and the 10th of July.)

Excerpt [English translation]

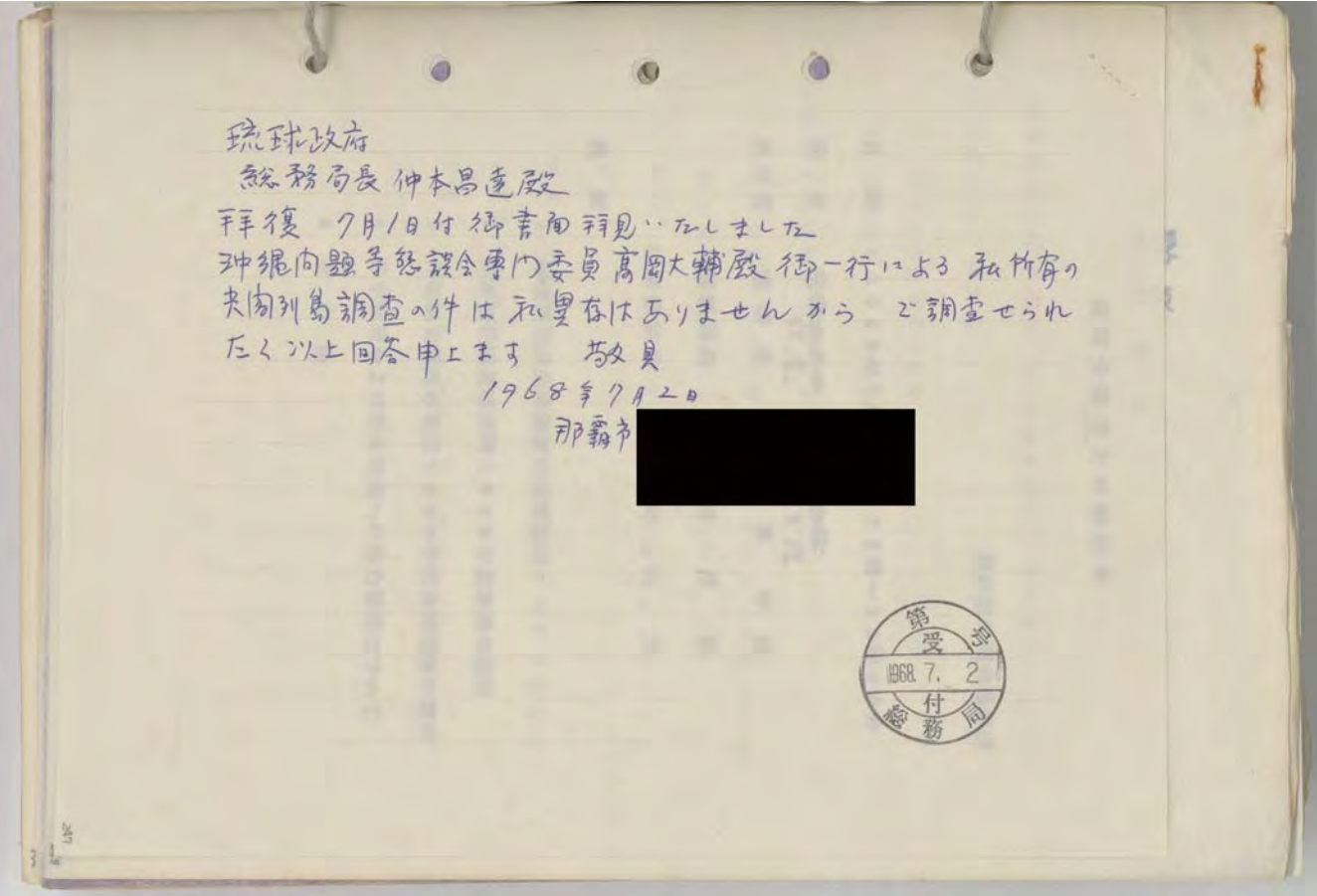
Schedule for Okinawa Research of Daisuke TAKAOKA, a specialist member of the consultative committee for the Okinawa issues			
July 4 (Thu)	17:00-18:00	Visit Zenji KOGA (owner of the Senkaku Islands)	
July 5 (Fri)	10:00	Tonan-maru leaves for Ishigaki Port (boarded by ISHIMINE and ŌSHIRO)	K-Pier (Naha)
July 6 (Sat)	16:00 Arrive at Ishigaki Port 19:00 Leave Ishigaki Port 20:30 Arrive at Ishigaki, 1 night stay		8 knots
July 7 (Sun)	07:00 09:00-19:00  19:00	Arrive at the Senkaku Islands Leave Ishigaki Port and arrive at the Senkaku Islands (To research water depth, marine geology, etc.) Leave Ishigaki Port	Use Tonanmaru, Stay overnight on the ship
July 8 (Mon)	07:00 09:00-17:00	Arrive at the Senkaku Islands Observe the entire Senkaku Islands (same as the above)	(Same as the above)
July 9 (Tue)	09:00-19:00 17:30	Leave the Senkaku Islands and arrive at Ishigaki Port Complete the research	Stay in Ishigaki
July 10 (Wed)	06:00	Arrive at Ishigaki Port	Hotel
July 11 (Thu) (The rest is omitted)	15:00-16:00	Meet with Zenji KOGA	

( \*The table was created by extracting the research schedule information with regards to the research on the Senkaku Islands. Handwritten additions were made to the original printed schedule, and these additions are shown in italics on the above table. )

Date Created	July 1, 1968	Language	Japanese
Author(s) & Editor(s)	Liaison Section, Liaison and Public Affairs Division, General Affairs Department, the Government of the Ryukyu Islands	Medium	Paper
Publisher		Public Access	Available to the public (Microfilm)
Name of Publication	Documents on the visit to Okinawa by Daisuke TAKAOKA, a specialist member on Okinawa	Repository	Okinawa Prefectural Archives
		Reference & Information	To follow the instruction at the Okinawa Prefectural Archives to see microfilm



11 [Zenji KOGA's reply (acceptance) to the letter requesting consent to conduct research on the Senkaku Islands by Daisuke TAKAOKA]



Overview

The Government of the Ryukyu Islands has decided to give total support to the Senkaku Islands research project to be conducted by Daisuke TAKAOKA, a specialist member of the consultative committee for the Okinawa issues (chaired by Nobumoto ŌHAMA). The team rented the Tonan-maru ship from the Fisheries Research Institute and was accompanied by professors of the University of the Ryukyus and government meteorologists. This is a Zenji KOGA's reply (acceptance) to the letter requesting consent from Zenji, owner of the Senkaku Islands.

Date Created	July 2, 1968
Author(s) & Editor(s)	[Zenji KOGA]
Publisher	
Name of Publication	Documents on the visit to Okinawa by Daisuke TAKAOKA, a specialist member on Okinawa
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Available to the public (Microfilm)
Repository	Okinawa Prefectural Archives
Reference & Information	To follow the instruction at the Okinawa Prefectural Archives to see microfilm

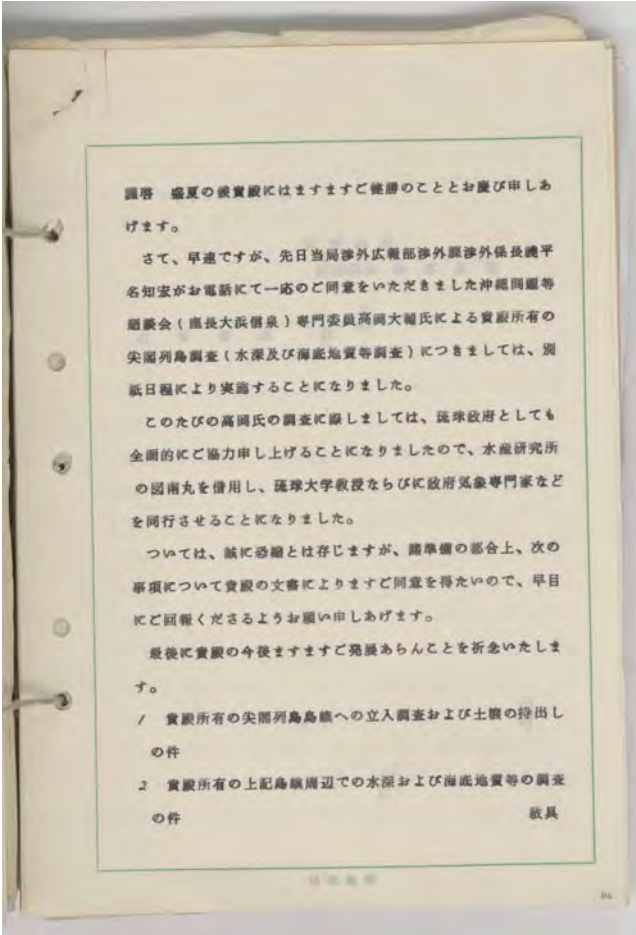
Excerpt [English translation]

To: Mr. Masatatsu NAKAMOTO, Director of the General Affairs Department, the Government of the Ryukyu Islands

Thank you very much for your letter dated July 1st. I have no objection to research being done on my property, on the Senkaku Islands, by Mr. Daisuke TAKAOKA, a specialist member of the consultative committee for the Okinawa issues, and his team. Please proceed.

Sincerely,  
July 2, 1968  
Naha City [redacted]  
(Stamp) [Received on July 2, 1968, General Affairs Department No. ]

(Reference)  
Letter from the Director of the General Affairs Department, requesting consent from Zenji KOGA



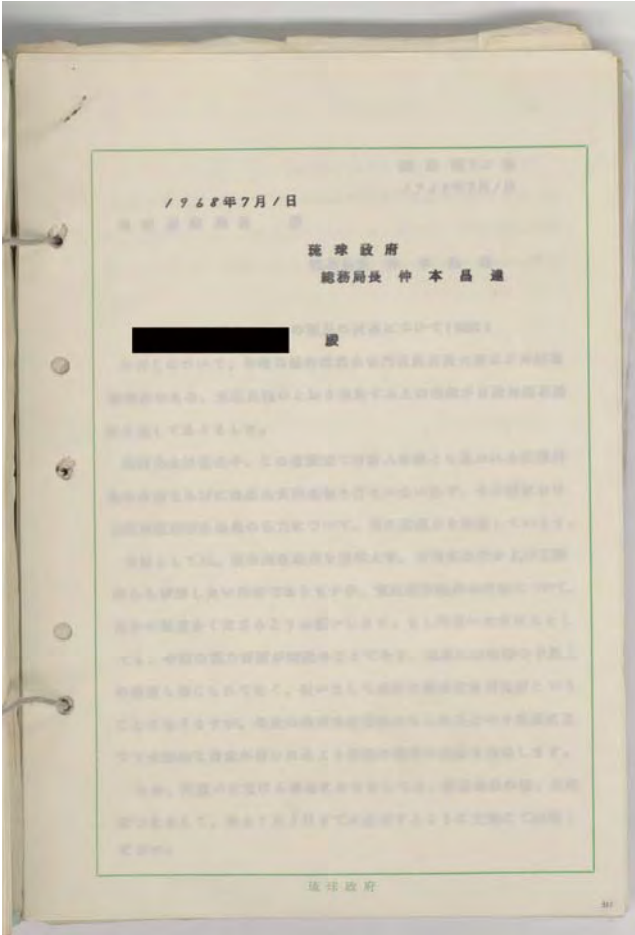
Excerpt [English translation]

(text omitted) Regarding the research (of water depth and marine geology) by Daisuke TAKAOKA, a specialist member of the consultative committee for the Okinawa issues (chaired by Nobumoto ŌHAMA) on the Senkaku Islands, a property of yours, (text omitted), the Government of the Ryukyu Islands has decided to provide total support. The team will rent the Tonan-maru ship from the Fisheries Research Institute and will be accompanied by professors from the University of the Ryukyus and government meteorologists.

Therefore, (text omitted) I would like to receive your consent in writing. Please reply as soon as possible. (text omitted)  
1. On-site inspection of the Senkaku Islands and taking soil samples  
2. Water depth and marine geology research on the islands

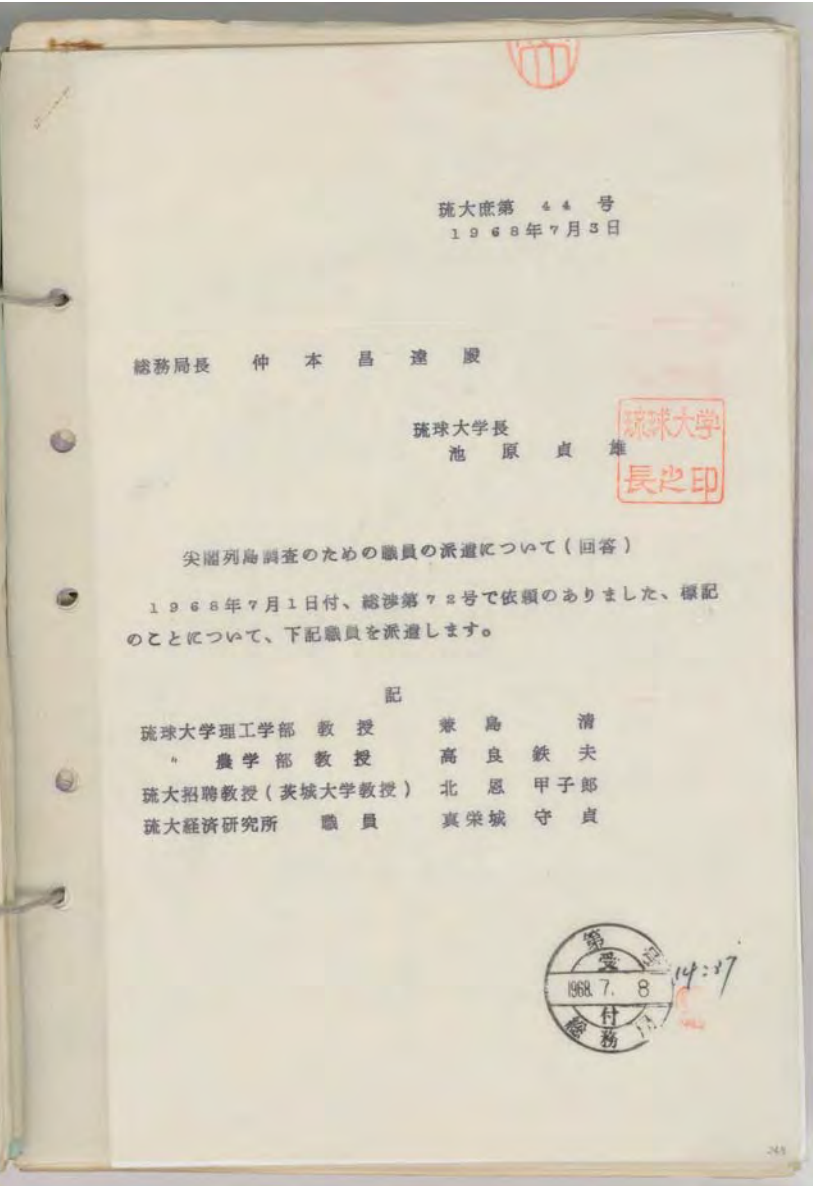
Sincerely,  
  
July 1, 1968  
Masatatsu NAKAMOTO  
Director, General Affairs Department, the Government of the Ryukyu Islands

To: [redacted]





12 [Staff dispatch for the Senkaku Islands research (University of the Ryukyus)]



Excerpt [English translation]

University of the Ryukyus General Affairs No. 44  
July 3, 1968

TO: Masatatsu NAKAMOTO,  
Director, General Affairs Department,  
the Government of the Ryukyu Islands

Sadao IKEHARA (Stamp)  
President of the University of Ryukyus

Staff dispatch for the Senkaku Islands research (Reply)

As requested by the General Affairs Liaison No. 72 (July 1, 1968), we have decided to dispatch the following members:

Kiyoshi KANESHIMA, Professor, Faculty of Science, University of the Ryukyus

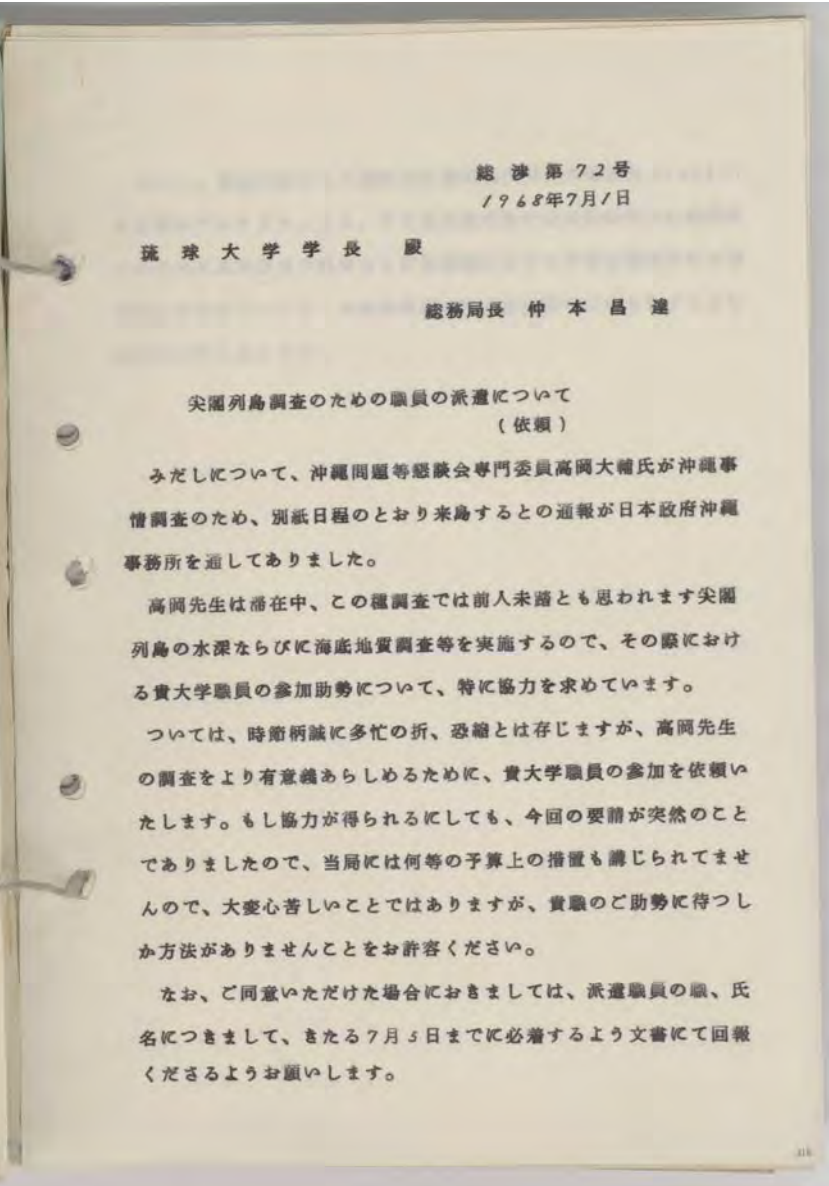
Tetsuo TAKARA, Professor, Faculty of Agriculture, University of the Ryukyus

Koshiro KITAOKA, Guest Professor, University of the Ryukyus (Professor, Ibaraki University)

Morisada MAESHIRO, Staff, Economic Study Institute, University of the Ryukyus

(Stamp)

(Reference) Letter from the Director of the General Affairs Department, the Government of the Ryukyu Islands, to the President of the University of Ryukyus



Excerpt [English translation]

General Affairs Liaison No. 72:  
July 1, 1968

To: President of the University of Ryukyus

Masatatsu NAKAMOTO  
Director, General Affairs Department,  
the Government of the Ryukyu Islands

Staff dispatch for the Senkaku Islands research (Request)

(text omitted) Daisuke TAKAOKA, a specialist member of the consultative committee for the Okinawa issues, (text omitted) is planning to conduct (text omitted) water depth and marine geology research on the Senkaku Islands while in Okinawa. He is requesting that professors from the University of Ryukyus join the team. For this, (text omitted) the Government of the Ryukyu Islands requests the university assistance of the participation of university staffs to make TAKAOKA's research more meaningful. (text omitted)

Date Created	July 3, 1968
Author(s) & Editor(s)	President of the University of the Ryukyus
Publisher	
Name of Publication	Documents on the visit to Okinawa by Daisuke TAKAOKA, a specialist member on Okinawa
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Available to the public (Microfilm)
Repository	Okinawa Prefectural Archives
Reference & Information	To follow the instruction at the Okinawa Prefectural Archives to see microfilm

Overview

When Daisuke TAKAOKA, a specialist member of the consultative committee on the Okinawa issues, visited Okinawa for research purposes, he planned on conducting water depth and marine geology research on the Senkaku Islands with a group of professors from the University of the Ryukyus. The Government of the Ryukyu Islands requested the participation of university staffs to make TAKAOKA's research more meaningful. This is a response letter from the university president stating that the university would send four specialists.



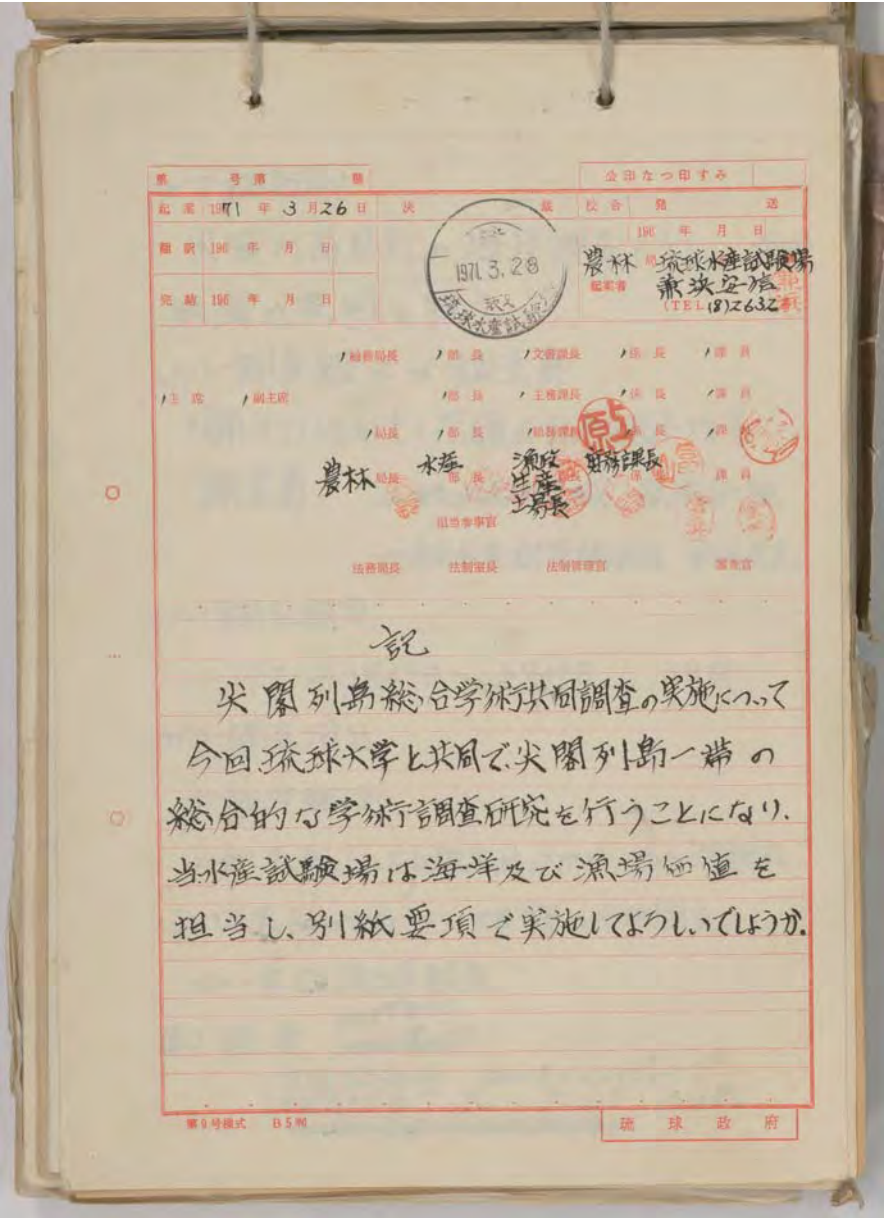
(4) Academic Research on the Senkaku Islands conducted by the University of the Ryukyus in 1971



Academic Research Report on the Senkaku Islands (July 1971, The University of the Ryukyus)

Research on the Senkaku Islands after World War II focused primarily on fauna, such as that implemented by a group led by Tetsuo TAKARA; but in 1971 a research team of 15 professors from the University of the Ryukyus conducted comprehensive research on animals, plants, geological features, water quality, oceanographic observation and fishing areas. It was a sort of joint research project between the university and the Government of the Ryukyu Islands using the “Tonan-maru,” a research ship owned by the Ryukyu Fisheries Research Institute of the Agriculture and Forestry Department of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands. (Hiroyuki OSAKI & Makomo KUNIYOSHI)

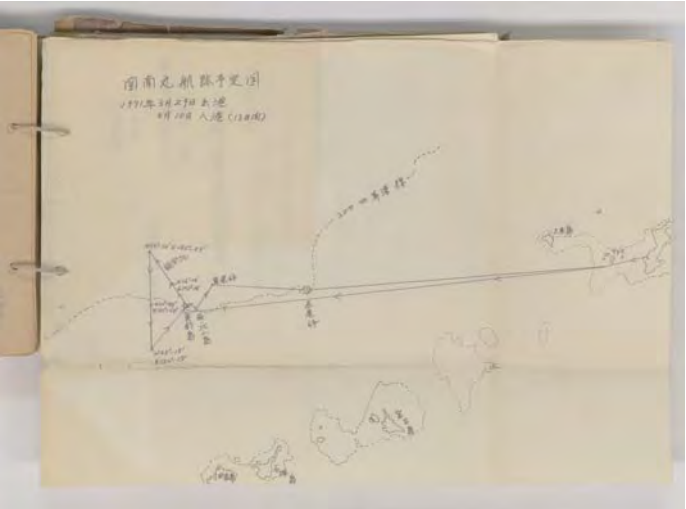
13 [Implementation of the joint comprehensive academic research on the Senkaku Islands]



Overview  
Research plan and Tonan-maru's navigation plan concerning the comprehensive academic research on the Senkaku Islands by the University of the Ryukyus.

Excerpt [English translation]  
Proposal (March 26, 1971)  
(Stamp) Ryukyu Fisheries Research Institute, Agriculture and Forestry Department  
Submitted by Anshin KANEHAMA  
(Stamp)  
(Stamp) (text is omitted)

Notice  
Concerning implementation of the joint comprehensive academic research on the Senkaku Islands  
We have decided to conduct a comprehensive academic research on the entire Senkaku Islands, jointly with the University of the Ryukyus. The Ryukyu Fisheries Research Institute will implement marine research and fishery evaluation as shown on the appendix, and we would like to obtain permission to do so.



Date Created	March 26, 1971
Author(s) & Editor(s)	Ryukyu Fisheries Research Institute, Agriculture and Forestry Department, the Government of the Ryukyu Islands
Publisher	
Name of Publication	Records of expense decisions FY 1971
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Available to the public
Repository	Okinawa Prefectural Archives
Reference & Information	To follow the instruction at the Okinawa Prefectural Archives



14 Comprehensive map of Okinawa Prefecture



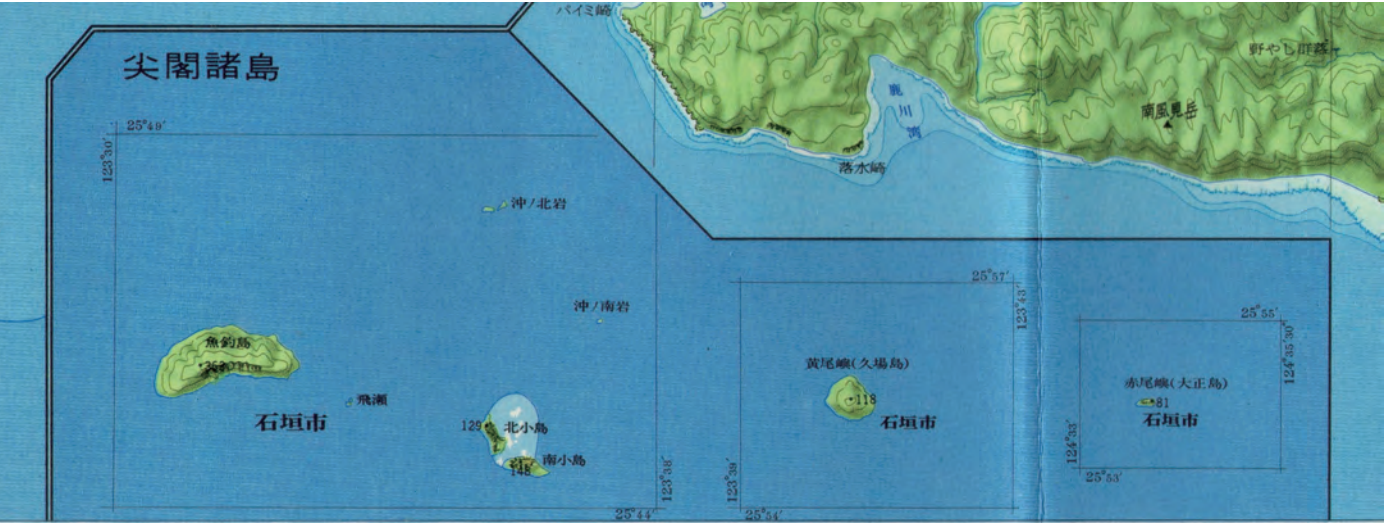
Overview

This map is one of the collection materials owned by the late Edward Freimuth, Director of the Liaison Department of the United States Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands (USCAR). (It was donated to the Okinawa Prefectural Archives.) This map shows the islands of Okinawa returned from the United States on May 15, 1972. The area of the Senkaku Islands includes Uotsuri, Kita-kojima, Minami-kojima, Kuba, Taishō, Tobise, Oki-no-kitaiwa and Oki-no-minamiwa Islands.

Excerpt [English translation]

Map of Okinawa Prefecture, Senkaku Islands (Uotsuri, Kita-kojima, Minami-kojima, Kuba, Taishō, Tobise, Oki-no-kitaiwa, and Oki-no-minamiwa Islands)

Date Created	May 15, 1972
Author(s) & Editor(s)	
Publisher	Buyodo Co., Ltd
Name of Publication	Materials related to the Okinawa reversion commemoration ceremony
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Available to the public
Repository	Okinawa Prefectural Archives
Reference & Information	To follow the instruction at the Okinawa Prefectural Archives

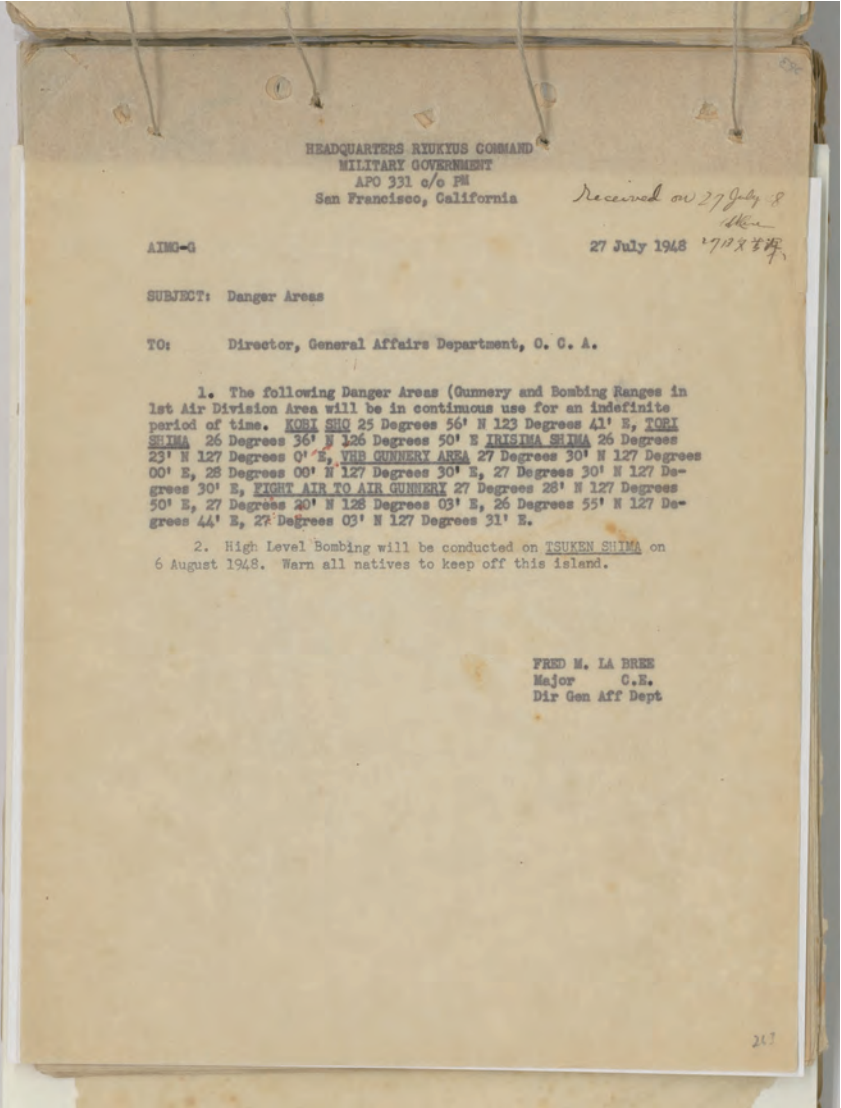


Publisher: Buyodo Co., Ltd

6 Exemplar Documents 4  
( The U.S. Government Documents after World War II )

The U.S. Gunnery and Bombing Ranges on the Senkaku Islands

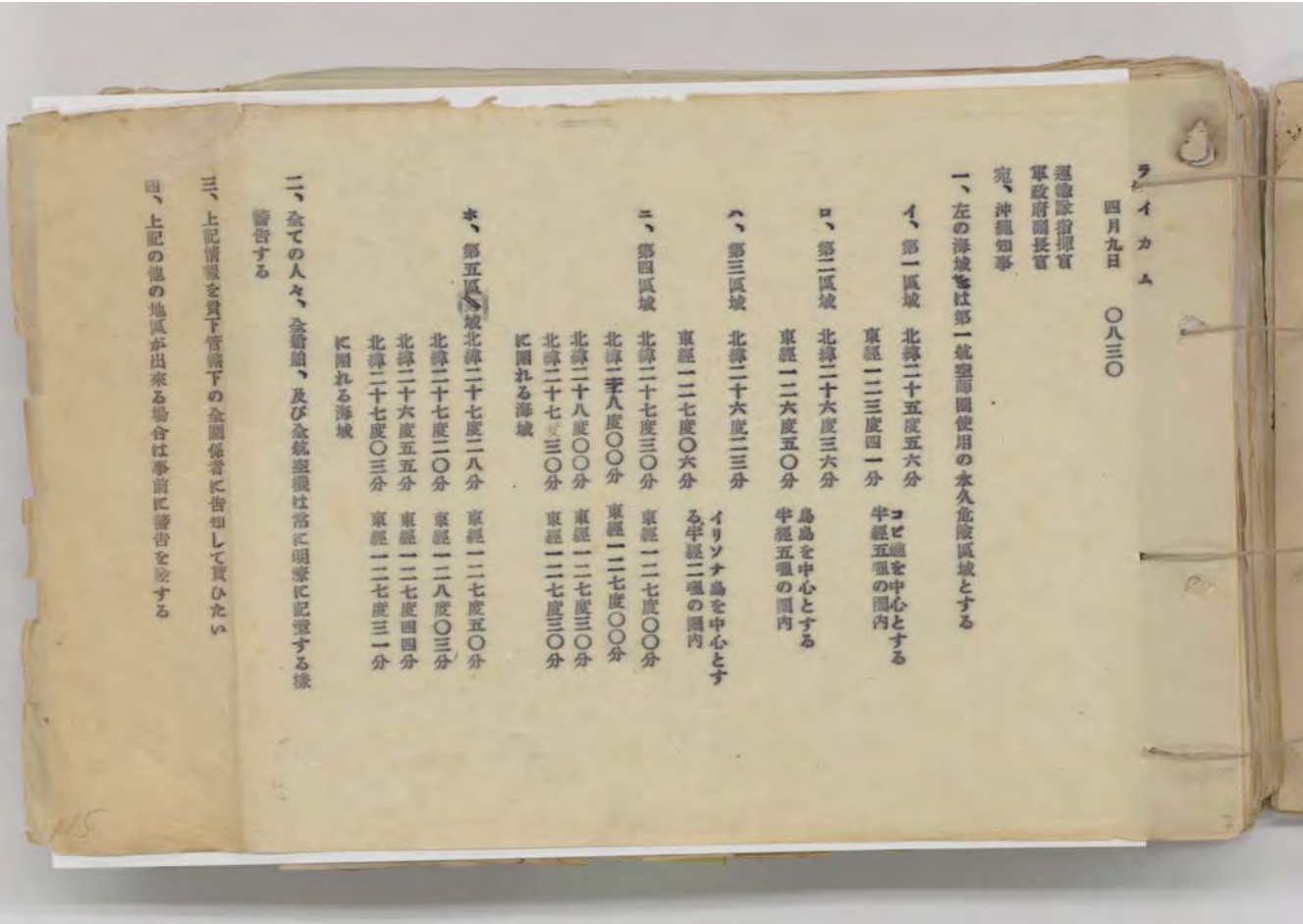
There are two gunnery and bombing ranges under the control of the U.S. Forces on the Senkaku Islands. One is the “Kobi Sho Range” on Kuba Island, and the other is the “Sekibi Sho Range” on Taisho Island. The notification from the U.S. Ryukyu Command Headquarters to the Ryukyu Government in April 1948 states that three islands – “Kobi Sho (Kuba Island)”, “Tori Shima (Tori Island)” and “Irisona Island” -- had been designated as “permanent danger areas” to be used by the 1st Air Division of the U.S. Forces. The United States, administrating Okinawa after World War II, took notice of the usefulness of the Senkaku Islands as a military training area. There has not been any notification from the U.S. Forces of usage of neither range -- Kobi Sho and Sekibi Sho -- since June 1978. (Hiroyuki OSAKI & Makomo KUNIYOSHI)



July 27, 1948 (English)  
Kuba Island [Notification of an indefinite term for use of the danger areas]



15 [Designation of Permanent Danger Areas by the U.S. military command in Ryukyu]



Overview

This was a notification given to the Governor of Okinawa (Gunto) from the U.S. military command in Ryukyu, via the deputy commander of the Military Government, dated April 9, 1948. Five areas, including Kobi Sho (Kuba Island of Senkaku Islands), were designated as “permanent danger areas” to be used by the 1st Air Division. It is stated that this notification should be notified to all the relevant personnel, including the governor. The publication also includes an English copy of the original created on the same date. This material was addressed to the Okinawa Gunto Governor, but materials containing similar content were published in the same year, such as the “Rinji Hokubu Nansei Shoto Koho” (an Amami Islands bulletin) on May 25, the “Koho Shin-Miyako” (a Miyako Islands bulletin) on May 27, and the “Yaeyama Times” (a Yaeyama Islands newspaper) on November 1.

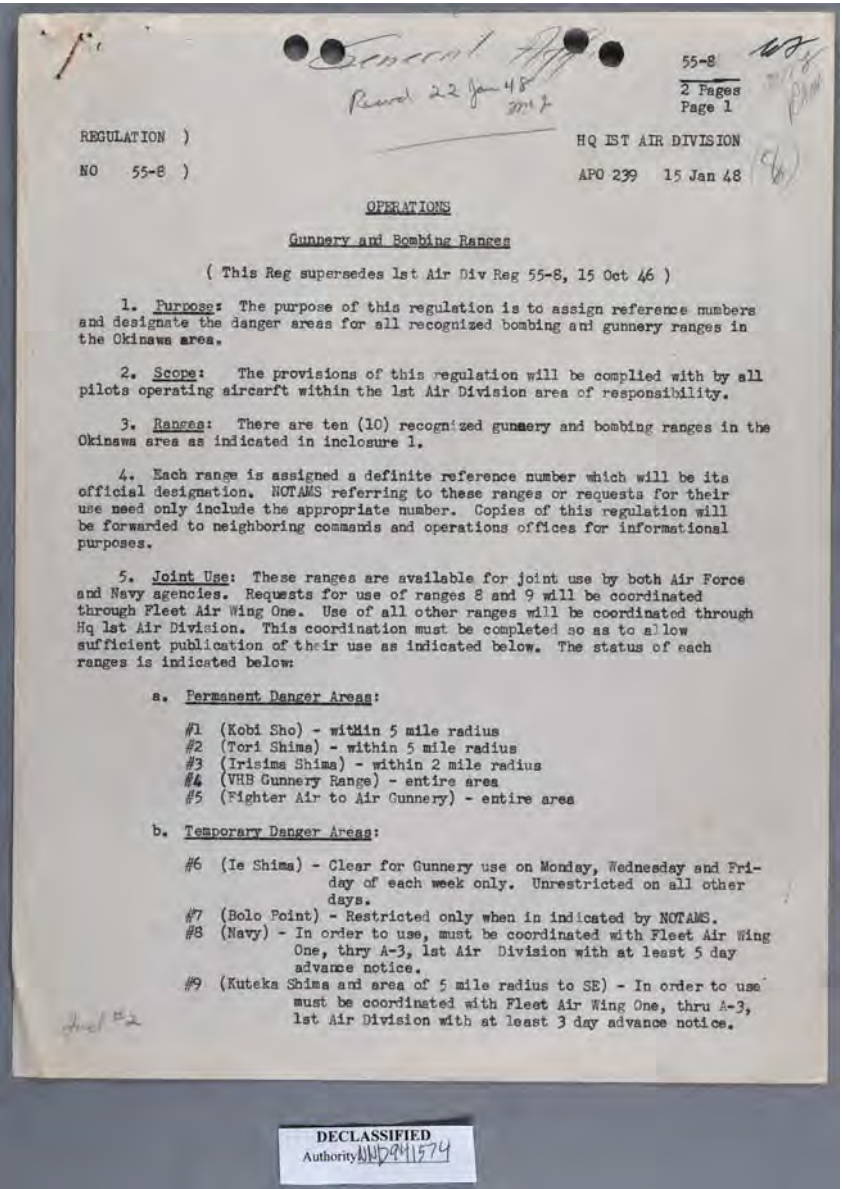
Date Created	April 9, 1948
Author(s) & Editor(s)	[Document Section, Liaison and Public Affairs Division, General Affairs Department, the Government of the Ryukyu Islands]
Publisher	

Excerpt [English translation]

RYCOM  
0830 April 9  
Commanding Officer, Transportation Service  
Deputy Commander, Military Government  
To: Governor of Okinawa  
1. The followings are permanent danger areas by the 1st Air Division:  
a. Range Number 1: 25° 56' N, 123° 41' E (Kobi Sho, within 5 mile radius)  
(text omitted)  
3. Request the above information be notified to all the relevant personnel under your jurisdiction. (text omitted)

Name of Publication	Correspondence with the U.S. Civil Administration / documents received [1948]
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Available to the public
Repository	Okinawa Prefectural Archives
Reference & Information	To follow the instruction at the Okinawa Prefectural Archives

16 [Operations: Gunnery and Bombing Ranges (Supersession of the 1st Air Division Regulation 55-8)]



\* This image is taken from the original repositied in NARA.

Date Created	[January 15, 1948]
Author(s) & Editor(s)	Headquarter 1st Air Division
Publisher	
Name of Publication	Personnel: Okinawan.
Language	English
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Available to the public (Microfilm)
Repository	Okinawa Prefectural Archives (The original is archived at the U.S. National Archives and Records Administration )
Reference & Information	To follow the instruction at the Okinawa Prefectural Archives to see microfilm

Overview

This document dated January 15, 1948 supersedes the 1st Air Division’s Regulation “55-8” of October 15, 1946.  
The operations in this document provided that the ranges should be as follows:  
– Five areas, including “Kobi Sho” (Kuba Island of the Senkaku Islands), are designated as Permanent Danger Areas.  
– Four areas, including Ie Shima (Ie Island), are designated as Temporary Danger Areas.

Excerpt

1. Purpose: The purpose of this regulation is to assign reference numbers and designate the danger areas for all recognized bombing and gunnery ranges in the Okinawa area.  
(text omitted)  
a. Permanent Danger Areas:  
#1 (Kobi Sho) - within 5 mile radius  
(text omitted)  
b. Temporary Danger Areas:  
#6 (Ie Shima) - (text omitted)



6 Exemplar Documents 5 ( Foreign Countries’ Perception )

Ittoshi (Yi tong zhi)

“Ittoshi (Yi tong zhi)” (一統志) is a comprehensive geography book. “Daimin-Ittoshi (Da Ming yi tong zhi)” (大明一統志: Records of the Unity of the Great Ming (The Imperial Geography of the Ming Empire)) was published in the Ming era, and “Daishin-Ittoshi (Da Qing yi tong zhi)” (大清一統志: Records of the Unity of the Great Qing (The Imperial Geography of the Qing Empire)) was published in the Qing era as official geography book of China.

In “Daimin-Ittoshi (Da Ming yi tong zhi),” lands recognized as territories of the Ming Dynasty were listed in Volumes 1 to 88; and foreign countries known to the Ming Dynasty, such as Korea, Japan, Tibet and Hormuz (Persia), were listed as “barbarous countries (外夷)” in Volumes 89 and 90.

According to the teachings of Zhu Yuanzhang (the Hongwu Emperor), the founder of the Ming Dynasty, the ocean-side countries -- such as Korea, Japan and other south-eastern Asian countries -- were classified as “countries not to be conquered,” and were separated from the “countries to be conquered” of the interior of the continent, namely Tibet, Tartar and Manchuria, etc. However, the territory was not expanded to the continent-side during the first half of the Ming Dynasty; and in “Daimin-Ittoshi (Da Ming yi tong zhi)” of 1461, there is no distinction between the ocean-side countries and the continent-side countries, and all countries were listed as “外夷 (barbarous countries).”

“Daishin-Ittoshi (Da Qing yi tong zhi)” of 1744 (First Edition) defines locations within the Qing Dynasty in all volumes of the book up to Volume 342, similar to “Daimin-Ittoshi (Da Ming yi tong zhi)”;

but it defines countries such as Mongolia and Tibet as “outer Mongols (外藩蒙古)” and “subject countries (属国)” in Volumes 343 to 352, and countries such as Korea, Vietnam, Ryukyu, Japan, Holland, Java and Frank as “tributary countries (朝貢諸国) in volumes 353 to 356.” It clearly separates the confederation, which obtained subject countries on the continent-side under the rule of the Manchu Dynasty, and other countries -- mainly those on the ocean-side which were not conquered according to the teachings of the Hongwu Emperor.

These official geography books produced by the government are similar to the category of topography books in Japan, which originated from “Fudoki (The Local Topographical Records in each province in ancient Japan (風土記))”. Japan was in the turbulent times (around 15th, 16th century) when “Daimin-Ittoshi (Da Ming yi tong zhi)” was written. The development of the country’s cultural projects stagnated, and compilations of history books and topography books were halted for a long time. However, when the Edo Period began in 17th century, many topography books including “Gokinaishi (The Records of Five Provinces near Kyoto (the then capital in Japan)(五畿内志))” were published, and various “Kuni-ezu(provincial land map (国絵図))” were created.

The shorelines on Kuni-ezu in Japan are detailed and do not pale in comparison to the level of detail found in modern maps. The maps contained in “Daishin-Ittoshi (Da Qing yi tong zhi)” of a similar era were drawn using the medieval pictorial method, but the official borders such as the ones “limitting” the eastern and northern borders of Taiwan Prefecture were accurately shown.

(Nozomu ISHII)



Daishin-Ittoshi (Da Qing yi tong zhi):  
Vol. 356/Jiang Tingxi [China]: Wu ying dian,  
9th year of Qing Qianlong (i.e.1744)

17 Daimin-Ittoshi (Da Ming yi tong zhi)  
(Records of the Unity of the Great Ming (The Imperial Geography of the Ming Empire))



Overview

This is a 90-volume comprehensive geography book compiled under an order issued by Emperor Yingzong of Ming.

Volumes 74 - 78 contain information on Fujian Province. They explain the history of the entire province, and the all eight prefectures were explained in detail in the subsequent specific sections. The area of each prefecture is shown in the number of “li” to the northern, southern, eastern and western borders. They did not yet have technology to measure the “li” in a straight line, so the distance was measured by the length of the paths. The “li” at that time was approximately one quarter of a kilometer in a straight line distance. The character “府 (Fu)”is an administrative unit, similar to “prefecture” in Japan, such as Ōsaka-fu (府), Kyoto-fu (府) and Okinawa prefecture.

The port to Ryukyu was located in Quanzhou Prefecture, one of the eight prefectures in Fujian Province, at that time. Since the eastern border of the prefecture was specified in the pages that it was at the coastline, the Senkaku Islands were clearly located outside of Quanzhou area.

Fuzou, the capital of the province, was located directly west of the Senkaku Islands. The city became the port to Ryukyu later, but the pages showed clearly that its eastern border was also the coastline. Therefore, the Senkaku Islands were clearly located outside the area of Fujian Province.

Numbers of “li” are usually written in the “Jiāng yù (疆域)” (also “Fēng yù (封域)”, “Fēng yú (封隅)” or “Jiāng jiè (疆界)”) volume of a geography book, and “jiāng (疆)”, “yú (隅)” and “jiè (界)” all mean boundary lines. While “Daimin-Ittoshi (Da Ming yi tong zhi)” does not have a separate volume for “Jiāng yù (疆域) (territories)”, the numbers of “li” represent the boundary lines as well.

There are many cases where the coastline was cleary specified as a border. For example, in the “general chart (総図)” at the beginning of the “Records of Luoyuan County (羅源県志)”, it stated that the north-east border was its “coastline[“ocean itself] (大海界).”

Most territories in the Ming Dynasty ended at the coastline of the continent. However, Qiong Prefecture (Hainan Island) of Guangdong Province was described as a Ming territory in Volume 82. Therefore, we can see that islands were not intentionally excluded in the book. It is important to note that Taiwan Prefecture of Fujian Province was included in the official geography book after the Qing Dynasty invaded the west coast of Taiwan Island, but in the Ming Dynasty, Taiwan Island was not yet included in Fujian province.

Excerpt [English translation]

Vol. 74  
“(The area of) Fuzhou Prefecture is 190 li east to the coastline, 250 li west to the border of Nanping County of Yanping Prefecture, 230 li south to the border of Putian County of Xinghua Prefecture, and 630 li north to the border of Pingyang County of Wenzhou Prefecture, Zhejiang Province.”

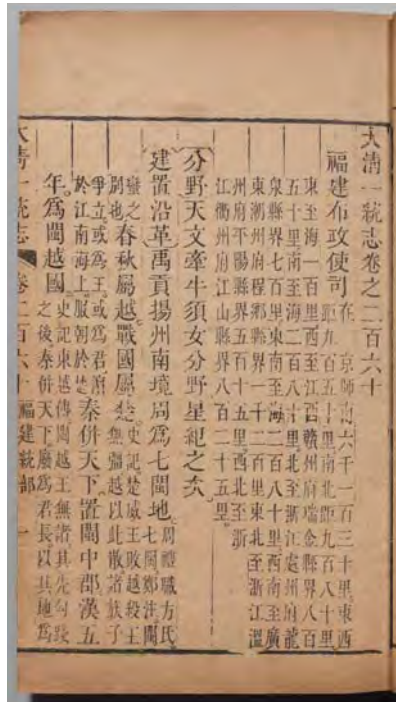
Vol. 75  
“(The area of) Quanzhou Province is 130 li east to the coastline, 150 li west to the border of Changtai County of Zhangzhou Prefecture, 103 li south to the coastline, and 132 li north to the border of Xianyou County of Xinghua Prefecture.

(Edited/Interpreted by Nozomu ISHII)

Date Created	Submitted in April 1461 in lunar calendar
Author(s) & Editor(s)	Government-made / Directed by Li Xian, compiled by Wan An
Publisher	
Name of Publication	
Language	Classical Chinese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Available to the public
Repository	Institute for Advanced Studies on Asia, the University of Tokyo
Reference & Information	To access the website of the Institute for Advanced Studies on Asia, the University of Tokyo (Special permission is required to view the original)



18 (Kangxi) Daishin-Ittoshi (Da Qing yi tong zhi)  
(Records of the Unity of the Great Qing (The Imperial Geography of the Qing Empire))



Volume 260



Volume 261

Excerpt [English translation]

Volume 260: It states that (the area of) Fujian Province is 100 li east to the ocean. In the “Taiwan Prefecture Map,” the borders at Keelung Fort and the Central Mountain Range are outlined.

Volume 261: It states that (the area of) Fuzhou Prefecture is 190 li east to the ocean.

Volume 271: It states that (the area of) Taiwan Prefecture is 50 li east to the Central Mountain Range’s border where indigenous people live ... 2,315 li north to the ocean behind the Keelung Fort. It states that (the area of) Changhua County is 20 li east to the Central Mountain Range’s border where indigenous people live ... 608 li north to the ocean behind Keelung Fort.”

Notes

As a rule of the geography book, “to the ocean (至海)” and “to the coastline (至海岸)” have the same meaning. The “鷄籠城海” signifies the coastline along the Keelung Fort. Keelung (基隆) was spelled as “鷄籠” at that time. The characters “大脚山” signify the western side of the Central Mountain Range on Taiwan Island. The characters “番界” in the original book signify the border shared with the territory of the indigenous people in the Central Mountain Range and its eastern side. Numbers of “li” are usually written in the “Jiāng yù (疆域)” (also “Fēng yù (封域)”, “Fēng yú (封隅)” or “Jiāng jiè (疆界)”) volume of a geography book, and “jiāng (疆)”, “yú (隅)” and “jiè (界)” all mean boundary lines. “Daishin-Ittoshi (Da Qing yi tong zhi)” does not have a separate volume for borders or boundary lines, but the numbers of “li” represent the boundary lines.

The character “府” is an administrative unit, similar to “prefecture” in Japan, such as Ōsaka-fu (府), Kyoto-fu (府) and Okinawa prefecture. (Edited/Interpreted by Nozomu ISHII)

Overview

This is the first comprehensive geography book compiled in the Qing Dynasty. Volumes 260 - 273 contain information on Fujian Province. The eastern territorial border of Fujian Province of the Qing Dynasty, the eastern border of Fuzhou Prefecture, and the eastern and northern borders of Taiwan Prefecture were clearly outlined in each volume of each province. Fuzhou Prefecture contained the port to Ryukyu, and Taiwan Prefecture was close to Ryukyu in distance, but the Senkaku Islands were located far outside the borders.

On the “Map of Fujian”, attached to the beginning of Volume 260, the eastern edge of the province is the coastline of the continent and the plains on the western side of Taiwan. The “Fuzhou Prefecture Map” also ended at the coastline; and only the islands on the continental shore, such as Gantang of the western area of the Matsu Islands, were included on the map. The “Taiwan Prefecture Map” clearly marked its prefectural borders with the northern border as “Keelung Fort border (鷄籠城界)” and the eastern border as “Central Mountain Range border (大脚山界)”. These three maps coincide with the descriptions in the volumes. Therefore, we can see that the Senkaku Islands are clearly located outside the Qing Dynasty’s borders.

The “Taiwan” section above is a secondary description taken from the “Records of Taiwan Prefecture (台灣府志)” at the end of the 17th century. The fact that the Senkaku Islands are located outside the country’s borders of China, as first suggested by Toshio OKUHARA in 1970’s, is now an established opinion. Also, the second and third versions of “Daishin-Ittoshi (Da Qing yi tong zhi)” were published later on, but the majority of the content related to the Fujian Province has not changed.

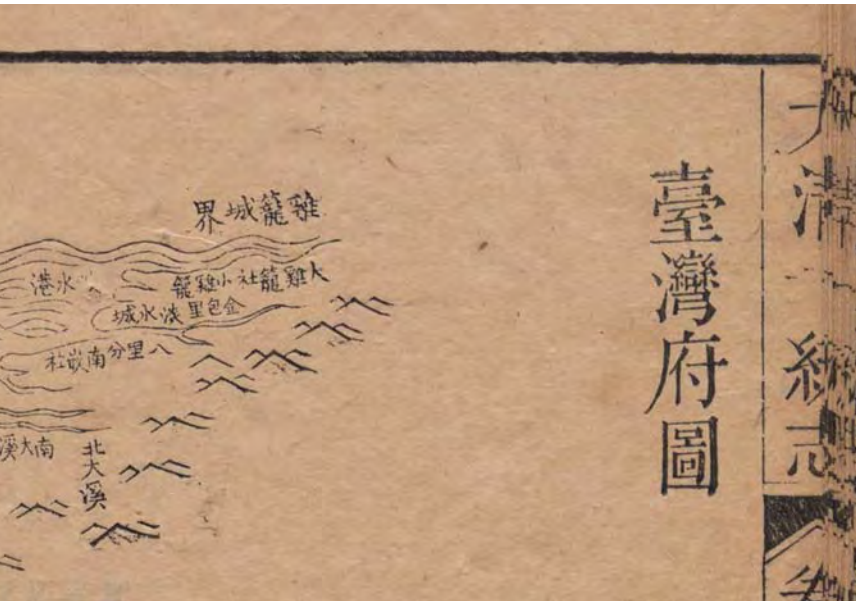
Date Created	1744 (the ninth year of Qianlong)
Author(s) & Editor(s)	Scholar, vassals of the Qing
Publisher	Emperor Qianlong (Gaozong) of the Qing
Name of Publication	
Language	Classical Chinese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Available to the public
Repository	National Archives of Japan
Reference & Information	To follow the instruction at the National Archives of Japan



(Reference) Complete Map of Fujian  
Daishin-Ittoshi (Da Qing yi tong zhi): Vol. 356/Jiang Tingxi [China]: Wu ying dian, the 9th year of Qing Qianlong (i.e.1744), National Archives of Japan



Volume 271



(Reference) Taiwan Prefecture Map / An enlarged image of the northern border part (the Keelung Fort)  
Daishin-Ittoshi (Da Qing yi tong zhi): Vol. 356/Jiang Tingxi [China]: Wu ying dian, the 9th year of Qing Qianlong (i.e.1744), National Archives of Japan



# Afterword (Research Team)

In FY 2016, “Research on the Senkaku Islands-related documents and materials” was undertaken by Streamgraph Inc. in cooperation with the Okinawa Peace Assistance Center (OPAC). The Research Team surveyed the records and materials, concerning the Senkaku Islands, located in Japan, and reviewed the originals, and digitized their images. Despite the time constraints, the Research Team achieved fruitful research results.

This fiscal year, the follow-up research on the relevant documents and materials was conducted mainly at the institutions in Okinawa. While reviewing and researching, the Research Team found the documents and materials related to the Senkaku Islands, with particular focuses on the documents of the Legislature of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands archived at the Okinawa Prefectural Assembly Library, the Government of the Ryukyu Islands documents held by the Okinawa Prefectural Archives, and the documents of the United States Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands (USCAR) researched and collected by the Okinawa Prefectural Archives at the U.S. National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). These materials would be guideposts in considering how Japan, Okinawa, and the United States were involved in and dealt with the Senkaku Islands after WWII during the U.S. administration before the reversion of Okinawa.

Meanwhile, at other institutions in Okinawa such as the Okinawa Prefectural Library, the Naha City Museum of History, and the Library of the University of the Ryukyus, the relevant documents and

materials were found through research that paid a particular attention to how the Okinawa Prefecture incorporated the Senkaku Islands into its administrative framework after the territorial incorporation of the Islands in 1895, in the pre-war period.

With regard to the research in Kyushu, we reviewed and researched the relative documents and materials, mainly at the Kagoshima Prefectural Library. As Kagoshima prefecture is geographically close to Okinawa prefecture, materials of traffic and economy related to the Senkaku Islands were found in this research.

In Tokyo, we went through the documents related to the person concerned with the Ministry of Home Affairs in the Meiji era, mainly at the Modern Japanese Political History Material Room of the National Diet Library. Unfortunately, we were unable to find the relevant materials this year; however, in order to consider how the decision on the territorial incorporation of the Senkaku Islands was made, we believe it is crucial to continue the research on the archived materials at the library from the next fiscal year onwards.

In addition, the research team was joined by a new member this year, Nozomu ISHII. As a special researcher, he made valiant efforts to go through the materials in classical Chinese and early modern documents archived in Japan, and identified the relevant materials. While only a few of his achievements were

included in this report, we would expect more to be introduced in the future at the Senkaku Islands Archives Portal of the Office of Policy Planning and Coordination on Territory and Sovereignty, Cabinet Secretariat, as other collected materials are organized further.

We would like to extend our gratitude to the Research Committee members for their invaluable advice and guidance based on their individual expertise.

In the previous year’s report, we mentioned, “to discover these unknown historical records will require efforts that should be called healthy imagination.” Given that, we are pleased to have discovered some new materials this year, and these materials are introduced in the Exemplar Document section of this report. In the meantime, through the careful examination of these materials, we have begun to see the possibility of other unknown documents that not only exist in Okinawa or other areas in Japan but also outside of Japan, namely the United States and Taiwan.

It should be noted as well that we had to omit the future issues that we came across in this project, due to the limited number of pages allowed in this report.

To conclude, we would like to express our sincere appreciation to the staffs of each institution we visited for extending their kind support and cooperation for our research.

**Makomo KUNIYOSHI**  
Chief Researcher

## Source Institutions

Okinawa Prefectural Archives  
Okinawa Prefectural Assembly Library  
Okinawa Prefectural Library  
Naha City Museum of History  
University of the Ryukyus  
Kumamoto University  
Kagoshima Prefectural Library  
Kagoshima University  
National Diet Library (Modern Japanese Political Materials room)  
National Archives of Japan  
Japan Coast Guard  
(Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department)  
National Institute for Defense Studies  
The University of Tokyo  
(Institute for Advanced Studies on Asia)