



**FY2019**  
FINAL REPORT

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

FY2019 Cabinet Secretariat Commissioned Research Project

# How to read this report

## How to interpret the documents and materials

**Reference No.**

**Year of production in our reports**

**No.1**

**Tobin Koukaizu**

**New** Age unknown

**Background and content of the documents and materials**

**Overview**

This is a scroll that depicts a navigation route between Naha Port in the Ryukyu Dynasty and Fuzhou Port in China (year of production unknown). Based on the route shown here, vessels would depart from Fuzhou Port, and travel through Uotsuri Island, Kuba Island, Kumeaka (Taisho) Island, and Kume Island to reach Naha Port.

The Senkaku Islands also appear in Chinese records, such as the records by Chinese Envoys of the Ming and Qing Dynasties (refer to p.19 Column). However, in this scroll, the island names are written with the names used in the records of Chinese Envoys (eg. Kobi-sho, Sekibi-sho) shown above, and the names used in the Ryukyus (eg. Kuba Island, Kumeaka Island) shown below.

**Excerpt from the document**

In the original Japanese report, translations from classical Japanese and/or other languages into modern Japanese are included where necessary. The texts in this section are translation from those in our Japanese report unless the original documents are written in English.

**Excerpt [English translation]**

Uotsuri Island  
East from here  
This section is eight ri in the southeast direction  
Kobi-sho, Kuba Island  
This section is 45 ri in the southeast direction by the compass needle

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Reference& Information	Follow the instruction at the Okinawa Prefectural Museum and Art Museum

**Attribution of the documents and materials**  
("-" where not applicable)

**Past Reports**

[https://www.cas.go.jp/jp/ryodo\\_eg/report/senkaku.html](https://www.cas.go.jp/jp/ryodo_eg/report/senkaku.html)



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## Preface

# Concluding the Research Committee's work

Research Committee  
Head of the Committee  
Kurayoshi TAKARA

The uninhabited Senkaku Islands in the East China Sea and their surrounding waters were located on the route of pre-modern Ryukyu ships sailing between Fujian province of China and Naha Port. The routes had been used for as long as 500 years, and mariners of Ryukyu had thorough knowledge of the location of the Senkaku Islands. This Research Committee has conducted numerous reviews for the last six years on the history of the islands after abolition of the Ryukyu Dynasty and establishment of Okinawa Prefecture in the spring of 1879. We conducted this work based on a wide variety of documents and materials from that period with the aim of elucidating the actual facts.

On January 14, 1895, the Meiji Government made a Cabinet decision to incorporate the Senkaku Islands into Okinawa Prefecture. This decision was not taken suddenly. It was a measure based on what had been done with respect to those islands.

In 1885, an investigation was conducted for defense purposes on the Daito Islands and Senkaku Islands, both uninhabited groups of islands in the waters around Okinawa Prefecture. Thereafter, settlement on the Daito Islands began in 1900 and its history has unfolded to the present day. On the other hand, fishermen had already started their operations on the Senkaku Islands and in the waters around them, even before the development of the Daito Islands. As it became necessary to administratively regulate and control the activities by these fishermen, the Yaeyama Islands Public Office requested Okinawa Prefecture to incorporate the Senkaku Islands under the jurisdiction of the said Public Office. In response, by a decision of the Prefecture, the islands were provisionally incorporated under the jurisdiction of the Okinawa Police in 1891. It is against this backdrop that the central government made the Cabinet decision to incorporate the islands into the Prefecture in 1895 as a proper administrative measure.

What changes and developments have the Senkaku Islands undergone since then? The understanding and cooperation of many organizations and individuals have enabled this Research Committee to gather a wide range of documents and materials, to organize and review them, and to present accurate facts concerning the Senkaku Islands.

For example, since WWII, the United States has recognized the Senkaku Islands as being attached to Yaeyama. In this regard, the United States included them within the scope of the Ryukyu Islands when the United States governed Okinawa after the war. The United States also concluded contracts with the landowners of the Senkaku Islands concerning their use for military purposes.

Based on these facts, the Senkaku Islands were rightfully included in Okinawa when the rights of administration over Okinawa were reverted to Japan by the United States in 1972.

The various documents and materials that we present in this report demonstrate, beyond any doubt, that the Senkaku Islands have continuously and effectively been governed as a part of Okinawa Prefecture until the present day.

This report shows that it is absolutely essential that discussion on territorial sovereignty be based on accurate facts, and not on presuppositions or impressions.

We would like to take this opportunity to extend our gratitude to the numerous organizations and individuals for their understanding and cooperation, and to those who actually undertook the research activities.



# 1 – The Objectives of this Project

In FY2019, our company, conducted research into the documents and materials related to the Senkaku Islands while receiving advice from experts. The research was commissioned by the Office of Policy Planning and Coordination on Territory and Sovereignty of the Cabinet Secretariat.

The objectives of this project are to collect the images or duplicates of the documents and materials that present facts on the Senkaku Islands, as well as to verify, curate and compile them.

This research has been conducted every fiscal year since FY2014. With regard to documents and materials of which we had already had knowledge when the research began, we verified their location, and gathered, curated and compiled them. In addition, research was also conducted on new materials that had not yet been verified to our knowledge.

Each fiscal year, the results of our research have been compiled into annual reports (FY2014 – FY2018). This fiscal year, we reviewed these past research results with the aim of compiling the research from the past several years into a more comprehensive collection of documents and materials on the Senkaku Islands. This report provides an overview of such efforts.

The contents of this report are the views of the commissioned researchers based on advice from the Research Committee, and do not represent the views of the Japanese Government.

# 2 – Project Scheme

The research project for this fiscal year was implemented by the commissioned researchers in cooperation with the experts and other parties credited in the reports for the previous years.

In order to receive advice for the research and the compilation of the research results, meetings of a Research Committee consisting of experts was convened twice this fiscal year (Research Committee for the Research on the Senkaku Islands-related Documents).

## Research Committee

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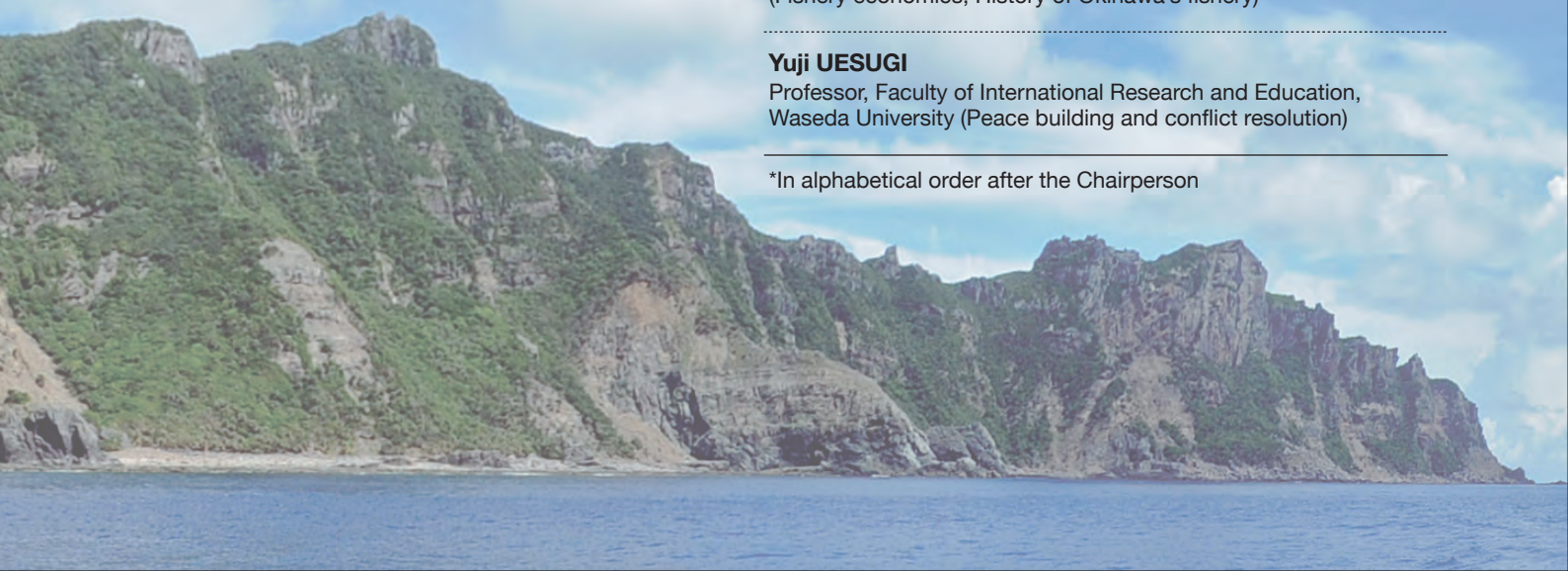
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\*In alphabetical order after the Chairperson



## 3 – Summary of Research Process

### a Scope of documents and materials

With the aim of gathering as many documents and materials as possible that demonstrate the facts concerning the Senkaku Islands, research was conducted with a focus on the following types of documents and materials: (i) documents showing that Japan exercised its administrative rights over the Senkaku Islands after incorporation of the islands into Japan's territory in 1895; (ii) documents showing the involvement of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands in the Senkaku Islands in the period up until the Okinawa reversion in 1972; (iii) documents related to the United States Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands (USCAR) from the end of WWII until the Okinawa reversion, and (iv) documents showing the involvement of the Japanese government in the Senkaku Islands prior to the incorporation of the islands into Japan's territory in 1895. Furthermore, research was also conducted on (v) documents suggesting the recognition of the Senkaku Islands by other countries where necessary.

### b Target regions

In FY2014, when this research project began, the research was conducted on documents and materials available in Okinawa Prefecture. Since FY2015, the target regions for the research have been expanded to include other areas in Japan. In FY2018, through collaboration with the Japan Institute of International Affairs, documents and materials held by overseas institutions were also included in the scope. (The relevant organizations are listed at the end of the volume)

### c Target periods

We focused on the period from 1885, when Okinawa Prefecture conducted an investigation of the Senkaku Islands, until the Okinawa reversion in 1972. Where necessary, we researched documents and materials that were made before and after the target period. In our research, we have divided the historical periods into I to V below, corresponding to the developments relating to the Senkaku Islands.

#### Historical periods

##### I Before 1885

(Before Okinawa Prefecture conducted the investigation on the Senkaku Islands in 1885)

##### II 1885 – 1895

(From the time of the investigation conducted by Okinawa Prefecture, until the incorporation of the Senkaku Islands into Japan's territory)

##### III 1895 – 1945

(From the time of the incorporation of the Senkaku Islands into Japan's territory, until the end of WWII)

##### IV 1945 – the end of the 1960s

(Postwar period until the emergence of developments leading to the Okinawa reversion)

##### V Developments before and after the Okinawa reversion in 1972

### d Materials included in this report

Through this research project, which has been conducted over the past six years, about 2,000 (on the basis of our database) documents and materials were collected from various organizations and individuals (including documents and materials that do not mention the Senkaku Islands directly, but which show developments related to the islands). Among them, materials warranting special attention were included in the reports for the previous five years, with a focus on items that were newly found through our research.

From among the documents and materials that have been included in the reports for the previous five fiscal years, this fiscal year's report focuses on those showing the process and facts relating to the acquisition of the Senkaku Islands as Japanese territory. Documents and materials found in this fiscal year (indicated as new additions below the item number) have also been added to make this report more comprehensive. Major developments for each historical period, and the documents and materials presented, are listed as follows.

#### Legend

● Events related to the Senkaku Islands

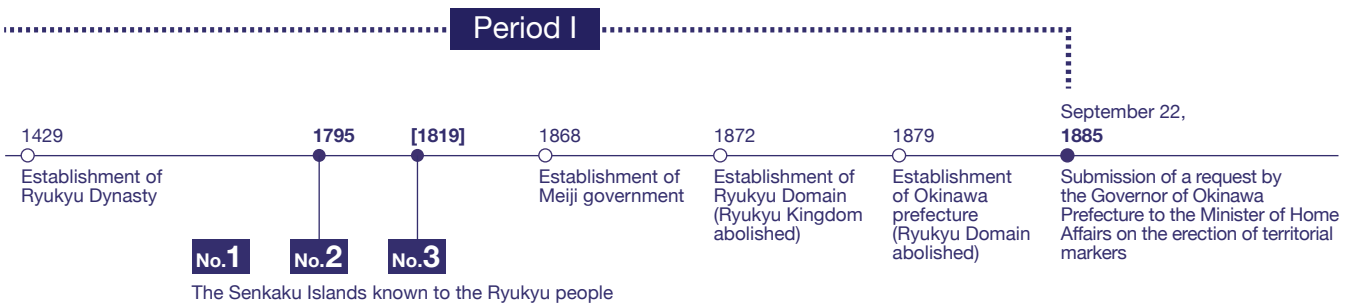
○ Major events in Japan

No. 1 Document Number





## Period I — Before Okinawa Prefecture conducted an investigation of the Senkaku Islands in 1885

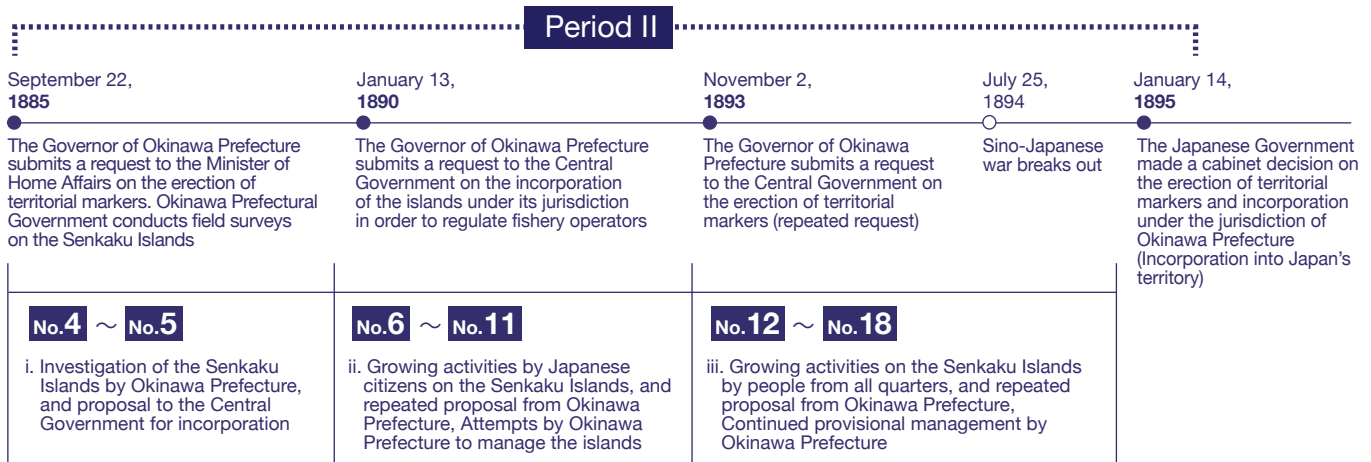


Material (Number, title, name of material)	Date Created	Repository
<b>No. 1</b> A Ryukyu scroll depicting the Senkaku Islands on the navigation route between Naha and Fuzhou Tobin Koukaizu	Age unknown	Okinawa Prefectural Museum and Art Museum
<b>No. 2</b> A drifters' record in the Edo era that contains the names of the Senkaku Islands Shimoda Nikki	1795	National Archives of Japan
<b>No. 3</b> On a family tree that suggests a relationship between the Ryukyu people and the Senkaku Islands Keizu and Kafu in Ryukyu	1819 (Estimated)	Okinawa Prefectural Library



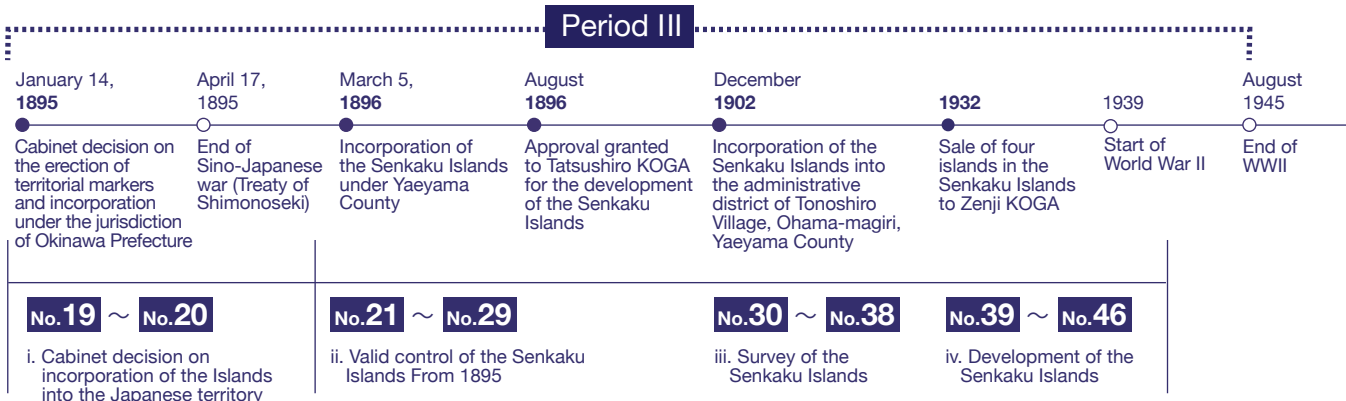


## Period II — From the time after Okinawa Prefecture conducted an investigation, until the incorporation of the Senkaku Islands into Japan's territory



Material (number, title, name of material)	Date Created	Repository
<b>No.4</b> A report by the captain of <i>Izumo Maru</i> , the chartered ship used for the investigation by Okinawa Prefecture “[A Copy] Report on a voyage around Uotsuri, Kuba, and Kumeaka Islands”	November 2, 1885	National Archives of Japan
<b>No.5</b> A report by an official of Okinawa Prefecture who conducted an on-site investigation of the Senkaku Islands “[A Copy] An Overview of the Investigation and Survey of Uotsuri Island and Two Other Islands”	November 4, 1885	Okinawa Prefectural Archives
<b>No.6</b> A portable map showing the Senkaku Islands as islands under the jurisdiction of Okinawa Prefecture Map (Rough Map of areas under the jurisdiction of Okinawa Prefecture and distances)	Age unknown	Naha City Museum of History
<b>No.7</b> A proposal by the Governor of Okinawa Prefecture to the Minister of Home Affairs to request the erection of territorial markers Ko No.1: Inquiry concerning the matter of the uninhabited islands; Kuba and Uotsuri Islands	January 13, 1890	Diplomatic Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan
<b>No.8</b> A document showing that many fishermen conducted fishing in the waters around the Senkaku Islands Documents concerning Yaeyama Islands: Kuba Island	1889 - 1890	Okinawa Prefectural Library
<b>No.9</b> A newspaper article on the establishment of the Yaeyama Island Joint Fisheries Company Business Conditions on the Yaeyama Islands	March 7, 1890	National Diet Library
<b>No.10</b> A draft order to place the Senkaku Islands under the jurisdiction of the Yaeyama Islands Public Office “On the matter of the method of ruling the Daito Islands,” contained in the Survey Report on the Daito Islands	1903	Naha City Museum of History
<b>No.11</b> An instruction to incorporate the Senkaku Islands under the provisional jurisdiction of the Yaeyama Islands Police Station Okinawa Prefectural Police Statistics in the year of 1891	December 11, 1891 December 7, 1892	National Archives of Japan
<b>No.12</b> A fishing plan for the waters around the Senkaku Islands Mission statement for undertaking marine business around the uninhabited islands	1893	Okinawa Prefectural Archives
<b>No.13</b> Article on the departure of a group from Kumamoto Prefecture to Uotsuri Island NODA, YAMAKUMA and Their Party	October 24, 1893	National Diet Library
<b>No.14</b> A travel journal on the fisheries situation around the Senkaku Islands Nanto Tanken [The Exploration of Southern Islands]	May 1894	Okinawa Prefectural Archives
<b>No.15</b> A letter requesting assistance for a fishing operator who would start activities around the Senkaku Islands A letter from OMIBARA to Governor NARAHARA	August 29, 1893	Naha City Museum of History
<b>No.16</b> A survey document that shows the fact that Okinawa Prefecture was aware of the fisheries situation around the Senkaku Islands A list of investigation reports as requested by Hiroshi HARA, a technical assistant of the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry	May 3, 1894	Ishigaki City Library
<b>No.17</b> A notice requesting the public to make a report if they find any shipwrecked persons who had been fishing at the Senkaku Islands Public Notice No. 44, Okinawa Prefecture: “Disappearance of Fishermen who Traveled to the Akon-Kuba Islands”	December 1893	Ishigaki City Library
<b>No.18</b> A document showing that the Senkaku Islands are under the jurisdiction of the Yaeyama Islands Police Station Chart [Areas under the jurisdiction of the Okinawa Prefectural Police – map and list]	December 31, 1893	Naha City Museum of History

## Period III — From the time after the Cabinet decision to incorporate the Senkaku Islands into the Japanese territory, until the end of World War II

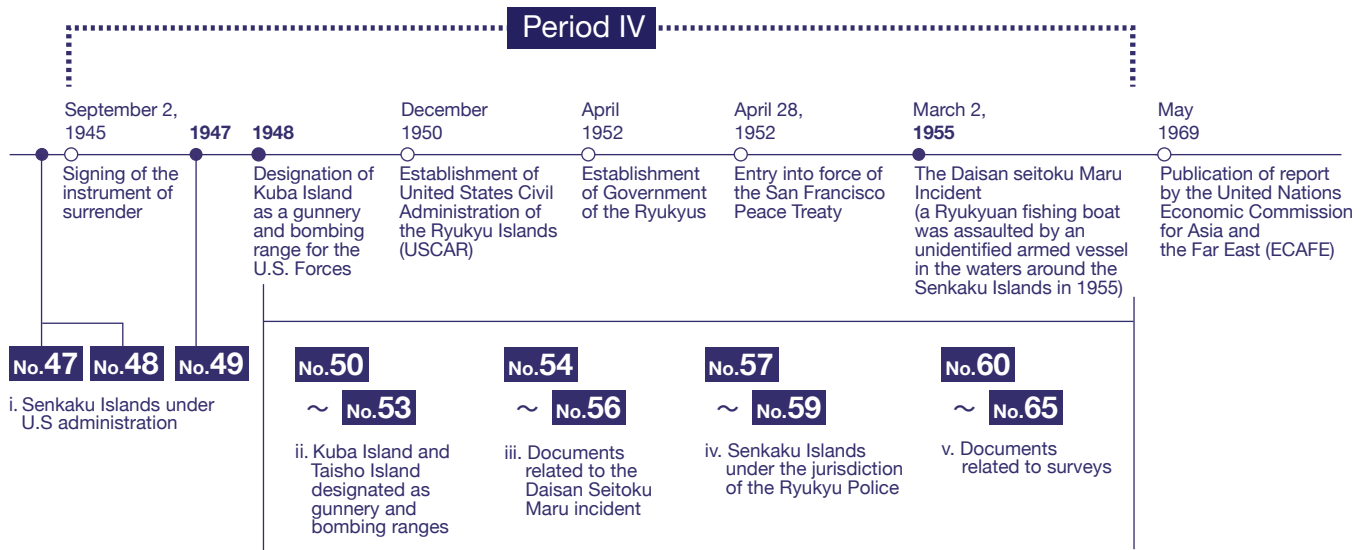


Material (number, title, name of material)	Date Created	Repository
<b>No. 19</b> Document from the Minister of Home Affairs to the Cabinet, on the request by Okinawa Prefecture Hibetsu No.133: On the matter of erecting markers	January 12, 1895	National Archives of Japan
<b>No. 20</b> Cabinet decision authorizing the erection of territorial markers on the Senkaku Islands and incorporation of the islands under the jurisdiction of Okinawa Prefecture, and draft instruction to Okinawa Prefecture Cabinet decision and a draft instruction on the matter of erecting markers, as requested	January 14, 1895 January 21, 1895	National Archives of Japan
<b>No. 21</b> Documents showing that Uotsuri Island and Kuba Island belong to Ishigaki Island of Yaeyama County Land "No.10 Location and Circumferential Area of Islands"	June 28, 1900	Okinawa Prefectural Library
<b>No. 22</b> Notice on the incorporation of four of the Senkaku Islands into a small district unit (Ko-Aza) of Tonoshiro Village, Ohama-magiri, Yaeyama County Kenrei (Okinawa Prefectural Ordinance) No.49	December 3, 1902 December 3, 1906	Naha City Museum of History
<b>No. 23</b> Document that confirms the affiliation of the Senkaku Islands with Yaeyama Village, and the name of a small administrative unit (Ko-Aza) Kenrei (Okinawa Prefectural Ordinance) No.49 (Appendix)	December 3, 1902 November 10, 1911	Faculty of Law Library, Kyoto University
<b>No. 24</b> Imperial Edict that stipulates the areas to be exempt from enforcement of the Leaf Tobacco Monopoly Law and includes Uotsuri Island among them Imperial Edict No.169 [To designate the local districts to be exempt from enforcement of the Leaf Tobacco Monopoly Law]	May 31, 1897	National Archives of Japan
<b>No. 25</b> Notice of the rejection of application for phosphate ores prospecting rights for Minamikojima Island and Kitakojima Island Mining Statements of Unapproved Exploratory Mining for Kitakojima Island and Minamikojima Island	June 6, 1922	Okinawa Prefectural Archives
<b>No. 26</b> Article reporting on the permit for a coral fishery around the Senkaku Islands Coral fishing in the Senkaku Islands: Permit granted to Koga Inc.	July 3, 1935	Ishigaki City Library
<b>No. 27</b> Survey report on land price assessment of the four of the Senkaku Islands that are to be sold Oki No. 1238, Survey report on the sale of Tonoshiro, Ishigaki Town, Yaeyama County	1930	National Archives of Japan
<b>No. 28</b> On-site survey logbook attached to the survey report (No.27) Organization Survey Form [Minamikojima Island and Kitakojima Island, Tonoshiro, Ishigaki Town, Yaeyama County]	1930	National Archives of Japan
<b>No. 29</b> Land register amending the contents of registration for Uotsuri Island (Transcript of closure of records) "Uotsuri Island / Transcript of Registry Transfers and Closures" 2392, Tonoshiro, Ishigaki City	1932	Naha District Legal Affairs Bureau Ishigaki Branch
<b>No. 30</b> Map produced after measurements taken in a land consolidation project Complete Map of Tonoshiro Village, Ohama-magiri, Yaeyama County	December 1, 1902	Ishigaki City History Editorial Department
<b>No. 31</b> Map of Kuba Island for determining land boundaries Kuba Island of Tonoshiro, Ishigaki City, Okinawa Prefecture, on a Cadastral Map	1902	Naha District Legal Affairs Bureau Ishigaki Branch
<b>No. 32</b> Engineer from Okinawa Prefecture travels to the Senkaku Islands for a survey Visit to the Senkaku Islands by the engineer, OYAMA	September 15, 1907	Okinawa Prefectural Library
<b>No. 33</b> Documents on the planning of the resource survey by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (the target region for the survey was the Senkaku Islands) On the matter of consultation for approval to conduct a survey on the presence of phosphate reserves on the islands under the jurisdiction of Kagoshima and Okinawa Prefectures	October 13, 1938	National Institute for Defense Studies, Ministry of Defense
<b>No. 34</b> Jurisdictional maps produced by Okinawa Prefecture showing the Senkaku Islands Complete Set of Maps of the Jurisdiction of Okinawa Prefecture	February 1906	Okinawa Prefectural Library

## Period III

	Material (number, title, name of material)	Date Created	Repository
<b>No.35</b>	<b>Publications by Okinawa Prefecture that describe the Senkaku Islands as being under its jurisdiction</b> Okinawa Kenchi Yoran [Handbook of Okinawa Prefectural Administration]	April 1916	Kumamoto Prefectural Library
<b>No.36</b>	<b>Textbooks produced by Okinawa Prefecture containing descriptions of the Senkaku Islands</b> Local Geography of Okinawa Prefecture	February 1933	Okinawa Prefectural Archives
<b>No.37</b>	<b>Academic research reports showing the development of the Senkaku Islands</b> Kobi-sho [Photo of Kuba Island development in the Journal of Geography (Chigaku Zasshi)]	1900 October 15, 1900 February 15, 1901	Tokai University Library Shimizu Library
<b>No.38</b>	<b>Account of phosphate mining surveys conducted on the Senkaku Islands</b> Myself and my exploration for phosphate ores	1936	National Diet Library
<b>No.39</b>	<b>Article introducing the Senkaku Islands and their development</b> The situation of the Senkaku Islands (an article in Ryukyu Shimpō, a local newspaper)	July 17, 1898	Okinawa Prefectural Library
<b>No.40</b>	<b>Letter from the Governor of Okinawa Prefecture to a commercial shipping company, requesting its ships to call at the Senkaku Islands</b> On the matter of requesting a port call at Kuba Island from Tatsushiro KOGA	January 19, 1899	Naha City Museum of History
<b>No.41</b>	<b>Letter from a developer of the Senkaku Islands to the Governor of Okinawa Prefecture requesting his mediation in getting steamers to call at the islands</b> On the matter of requesting for making a port call at Kuba Island from Tatsushiro KOGA	January 19, 1899	Naha City Museum of History
<b>No.42</b>	<b>Map produced by developers of the Senkaku Islands (including anchorage grounds for steamers)</b> Map of the Senkaku Islands under the jurisdiction of Okinawa Prefecture (formerly called Uotsuri Kuba Island)	Around 1899 (Map) May 24, 1900 (Publication)	Tokai University Shimizu Library
<b>No.43</b>	<b>A letter showing that dried bonito from the Senkaku Islands was being used</b> Letter from a family member of a former government official of Okinawa Prefecture (wife of Yasaburo KAWAMURA) to a family member of a government official of Okinawa Prefecture (wife of Tasuku YOKOUCHI)	Around 1907	Naha City Museum of History
<b>No.44</b>	<b>Photographs showing scenes of the development of the Senkaku Islands</b> Photographs attached to “On the matter of the bestowing of the Medal with Blue Ribbon to Tatsushiro KOGA”	1900, 1908	National Archives of Japan
<b>No.45</b>	<b>Photographs of the Senkaku Islands in the Meiji Era</b> [Photographs of the development Uotsuri Island, Kuba Island]	1908	Tsukasa ISHIZAWA, Okinawa postal historian
<b>No.46</b>	<b>Documents showing the date of Tatsushiro KOGA's death</b> Registration of changes to Okinawa Hiryo Co., Ltd. (Official Gazette No. 1860)	October, 14 1918	National Diet Library

## Period IV — Post-WWII period until the emergence of developments leading to the Okinawa reversion (from 1945 to the end of the 1960s)



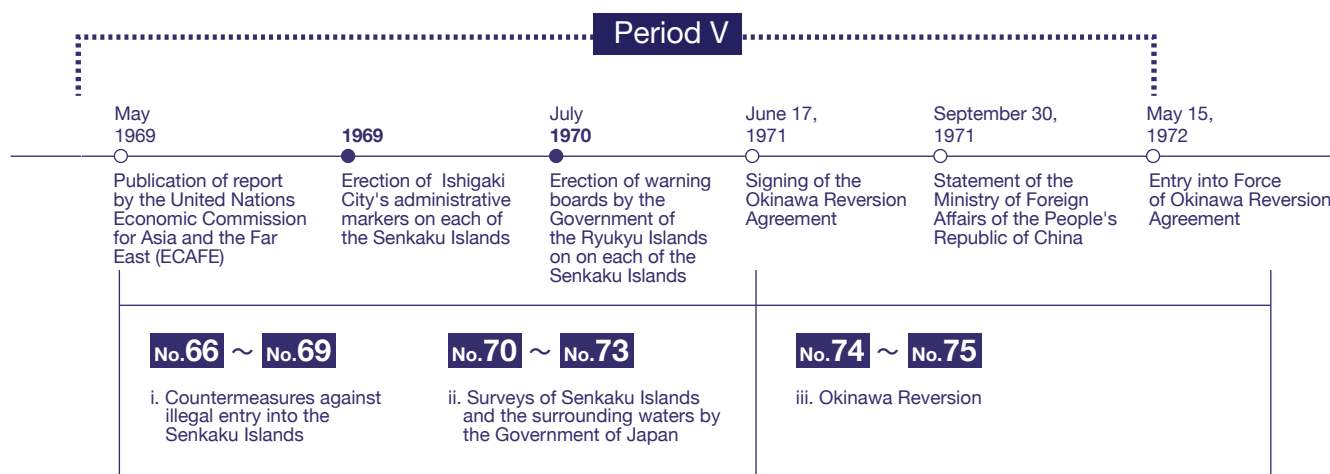
Material (Number, Title, Name of Material)	Date Created	Repository
<b>No.47</b> Document drawn up by the Office of Naval Intelligence during the war, which includes the Senkaku Islands as a part of the Ryukyu Islands Office of Naval Intelligence 49, Change No. 15, 600-Geography, Nansei Shoto	May 1944	Okinawa Prefectural Archives
<b>No.48</b> A document produced by the U.S. Forces during the war which included the Senkaku Islands among the Ryukyu Islands GAZETTEER No.14X RYUKYU RETTO AND NANPO SHOTO	November 1944	The National Archives of the United Kingdom
<b>No.49</b> Documents showing that the Senkaku Islands were included in the Ryukyu Islands (Yaeyama) Outline of the Yaeyama Provisional Government	1948	Okinawa Prefectural Archives
<b>No.50</b> A document showing that Kuba Island had been designated as a gunnery and bombing range for the U.S. Forces [Operations: Gunnery and Bombing Ranges (Supersession of the 1st Air Division Regulation 55-8)]	January 15, 1948	Okinawa Prefectural Archives
<b>No.51</b> A document from the U.S. Forces instructing the Governor of the Okinawa Islands to announce the designation of Kuba Island as a gunnery and bombing range [Designation of Permanent Danger Areas by U.S. Ryukyu Command Headquarters]	April 9, 1948	Okinawa Prefectural Archives
<b>No.52</b> Notification on the designation of the gunnery and bombing ranges, issued by the Okinawa Civilian Administration to fisheries-related organizations Oki-Sui No. 44: Fishing Prohibition Zones due to Bombing Exercises	April 22, 1948	Okinawa Prefectural Archives
<b>No.53</b> Notification from the U.S. to the Government of the Ryukyu Islands requesting the acquisition of Kuba Island Notice of Requirement to Acquire Property, Ishigaki City, NR-183 ENG-0227	January 1960	Okinawa Prefectural Archives

## Period IV

Material (Number, Title, Name of Material)	Date Created	Repository
<b>No.54</b> Resolution by the Legislature of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands, requesting the cooperation of international organizations in relation to an incident that occurred under its jurisdiction 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 OWAN, Typography]	March 5, 1955	Okinawa Prefectural Archives
<b>No.55</b> Petition from the families of the victims and other relevant parties to the Legislature of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands Petition [May 1955]	May 1955	Okinawa Prefectural Archives
<b>No.56</b> Minutes of a meeting of the Legislature of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands showing the contents of its response to the incident, including request to USCAR Minutes of the eighth meeting, Legislature of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands [Compensation for the personal and property damage related to the Daisan Seitoku Maru, LGRI Research No. 1098, November 1, 1955]	February 6, 1957	Okinawa Prefectural Assembly Library
<b>No.57</b> Newspaper articles reporting that investigations had been conducted by the Ryukyu Police Ryukyu Police dispatches guard-ship Akatsuki to the Senkaku Islands (Newspaper article, Yaeyama Mainichi Shimbun, 1953)	March 14, 1953 April 9, 1953 April 11, 1953	Okinawa Prefectural Library
<b>No.58</b> Article on law enforcement measures by the Ryukyu Police against smuggling activities Article on law enforcement measures by the Ryukyu Police against smuggling activities	April 30, 1953	Okinawa Prefectural Library
<b>No.59</b> Map of the areas under the jurisdiction of the Yaeyama Police Station of the Ryukyu Police Force immediately prior to the Okinawa reversion Police station jurisdiction map	April 1972	Okinawa Prefectural Library
<b>No.60</b> Report on a fishing survey conducted by the Kagoshima Prefecture Fisheries Research Institute Kagoshima Prefecture Fisheries Research Institute Bulletin Volume 2: Status of operation of boats for mackerel pole-and-line fishing with luring light in the East China Sea	September 1960	Fisheries Library, Kagoshima University Library
<b>No.61</b> Report on a fishing survey that included the waters near the Senkaku Islands Ryukyu Fisheries Research Institute Operations Report: FY1964/1965	1966	Okinawa Prefectural Library
<b>No.62</b> Map produced by the Government of the Ryukyu Islands, showing the presence of bonito fishing grounds around the Senkaku Islands Fisheries Promotion Support Projects FY1967 Fishery Resource Survey (Map of bonito fishing grounds in Ryukyu coastal waters)	June 1967	Okinawa Prefectural Archives
<b>No.63</b> A document showing that the Senkaku Islands had been included in the fishing grounds for the coral fishery approved by the Government of the Ryukyu Islands FY 1967 Documents on Fishing Permits (Report on Coral Production), No. 10, Category 4	1967	Okinawa Prefectural Archives
<b>No.64</b> Article on the natural environment of the Senkaku Islands, by Tetsuo TAKARA who had conducted an academic survey of the islands Senkaku Islands Travelogue (1)	September 15, 1950	Okinawa Prefectural Library
<b>No.65</b> Plans for a joint survey of the Senkaku Islands by the University of the Ryukyus and the Ryukyu Fisheries Research Institute [Implementation of the joint comprehensive academic survey of the Senkaku Islands]	March 26, 1971	Okinawa Prefectural Archives



## Period V — Development before and after the Okinawa reversion around 1972



Material (number, title, name of material)	Date Created	Reference & Information
<b>No. 66</b> Photograph of the warning boards erected on the Senkaku Islands as a measure to tackle illegal entry Photograph Collection of the Senkaku Islands	July 7, 1970	Okinawa Prefectural Library
<b>No. 67</b> Mission report on a business trip conducted for the erection of warning boards (Immigration Agency of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands) Mission report on the erection of warning boards against illegal entry into the Senkaku Islands	July 24, 1970	Naha District Legal Affairs Bureau
<b>No. 68</b> Memoirs of the erection of the warning boards High waves around the Senkaku Islands (erecting a warning board against illegal entrants)	November 1980	Okinawa Prefectural Library
<b>No. 69</b> Government report prepared by the Mayor of Ishigaki City, which included the matter of the erection of administrative markers on the Senkaku Islands Kiyoshi MAKINO Series Collection 62: Compilation of Administrative Policies and Government Reports since 1969	1969 1971	Ishigaki City Library
<b>No. 70</b> Schedule for conducting surveys in Okinawa, including surveys of the Senkaku Islands Schedule for surveys in Okinawa by Daisuke TAKAOKA, a specialist member of the Consultative Committee for the Okinawa Issues	July 1, 1968	Okinawa Prefectural Archives
<b>No. 71</b> Document showing agreement by the landowner for conducting surveys of the Senkaku Islands [Zenji KOGA's reply (agreement) to the letter requesting consent for surveys of the Senkaku Islands by Daisuke TAKAOKA]	July 2, 1968	Okinawa Prefectural Archives
<b>No. 72</b> Document showing agreement by the landowner for conducting a survey on the Senkaku Islands Staff dispatch for the Senkaku Islands surveys (University of the Ryukyus)	July 3, 1968	Okinawa Prefectural Archives
<b>No. 73</b> Report on a geological survey of the seabed around the Senkaku Islands conducted on three occasions Report on a geological survey of the seabed around the Senkaku Islands	August 25, 1969	Tokai University Shimizu Library
<b>No. 74</b> Stamps featuring uninhabited islands and albatrosses "Ryukyu stamps: Ocean Series No. 3 (Sea Bird, Sea and Island)." (Stamp sheet and the first-day cover)	April 14, 1972	Okinawa Prefectural Museum and Art Museum
<b>No. 75</b> Map confirming that the Senkaku Islands were included as a part of Okinawa, for which administrative authority was returned to Japan Comprehensive Map of Okinawa Prefecture	May 15, 1972	Okinawa Prefectural Archives

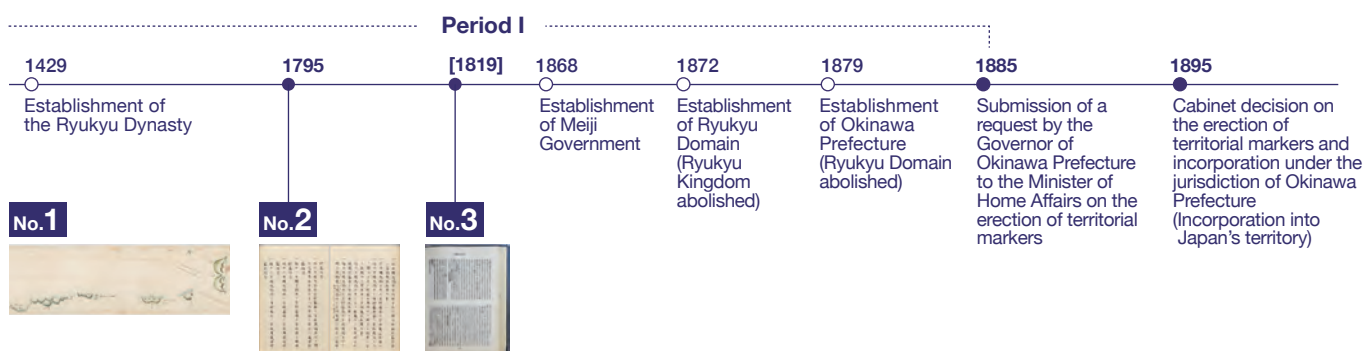
## 4 – Research Outcome

### A

#### Period I

The period before Okinawa Prefecture conducted the investigation on the Senkaku Islands in 1885

## The Senkaku Islands known to the Ryukyu people



Documents showing that the Ryukyu people had geographical awareness of the Senkaku Islands

### Awareness of the Senkaku Islands

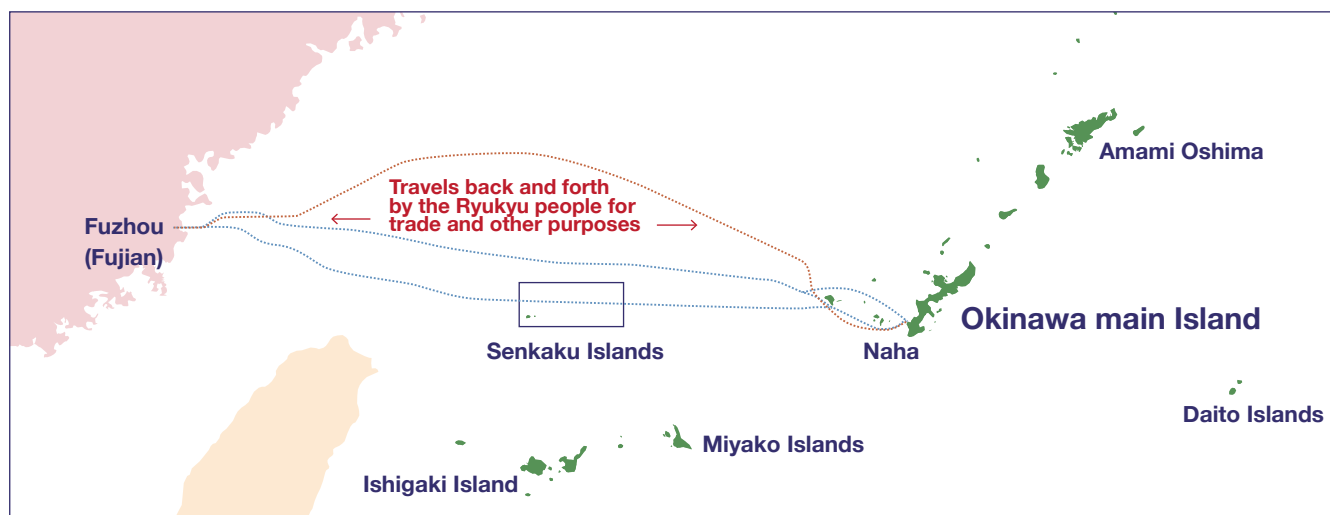
The Senkaku Islands had been uninhabited islands that had not belonged to any country until 1895, when Japan incorporated them into its territory. In 1885, the Okinawa Prefecture conducted an on-site investigation on the Senkaku Islands, and proposed the central government to erect territorial markers on the islands.

Until then, the Senkaku Islands had been used as a navigation marker for vessels passing through the East China Sea. The existence of the islands had long been known, as they appeared in documents and maps of the Ryukyu Dynasty. A Ryukyu scroll depicting a navigation route between Naha Port and Fuzhou Port in China also shows the Senkaku Islands (→No.1).

Our research has confirmed the existence of a record showing that Ryukyu people drifting on the East China Sea saw the Senkaku Islands from afar on their way back from Fuzhou (→No.2). It has also been confirmed that the Senkaku Islands are mentioned in a book on the genealogical tree of a noble family from the Ryukyu Dynasty. (The book provides information on the successive generations of the family including the background of the head of the family: see p.17) (→No.3).

#### Summary

The Ryukyu people have had specific knowledge of the Senkaku Islands from the past.



## Period I

Documents showing that the Ryukyu people had geographical awareness of the Senkaku Islands

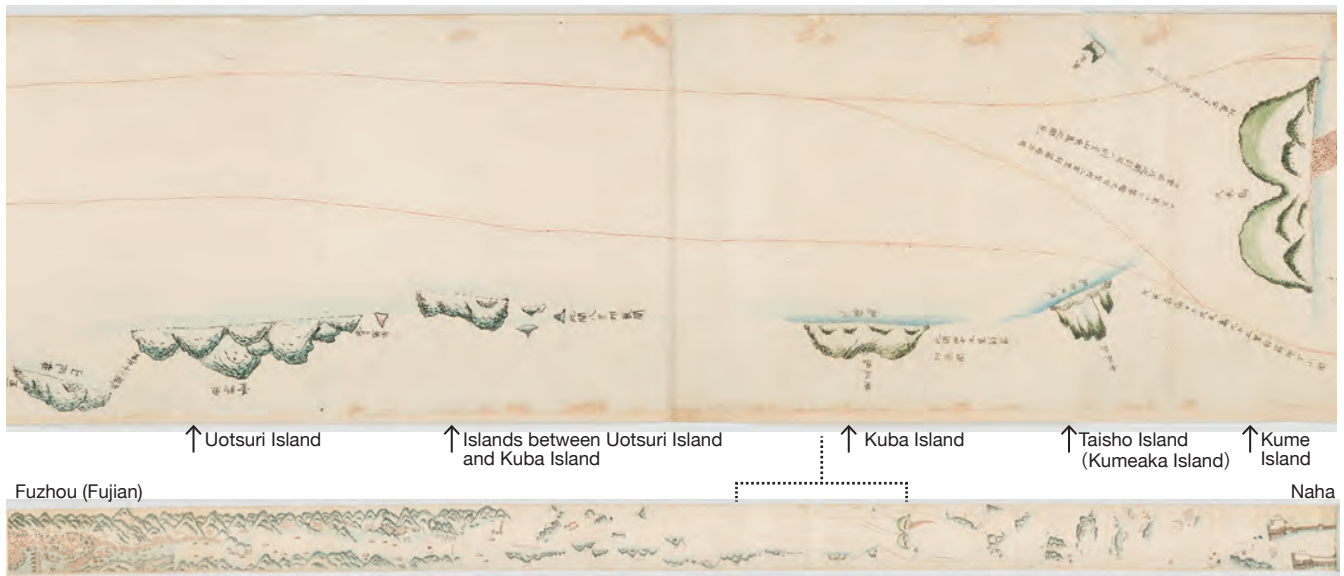
## A Ryukyu scroll depicting the Senkaku Islands on a navigation route between Naha and Fuzhou

No.1

Tobin Kokaizu

NEW

Year of production unknown



Repository: Okinawa Prefectural Museum and Art Museum

## Overview

This is a scroll that depicts a navigation route between Naha Port in the Ryukyu Dynasty and Fuzhou Port in China. The year of its production is unknown. Based on the route shown here, vessels would depart from Fuzhou Port, pass Uotsuri Island, Kuba Island, Kumeaka (Taisho) Island, and Kume Island, then sail back to Naha Port.

The Senkaku Islands also appear in Chinese records, such as the records by Chinese Envoys of the Ming and Qing Dynasties. (See the column on p. 19.) In the scroll, with respect to Kuba and Taisho Islands, their Chinese names used in the records of Chinese Envoys (i.e. Kobi-sho, Sekibi-sho) and those used in the Ryukyus (i.e. Kuba Island, Kumeaka Island) are shown above and below their pictures, respectively.

Several islands are shown between Uotsuri Island and Kuba Island. While it is unclear which of the Senkaku Islands they represent (\*1), we can tell that the Ryukyu people had specific knowledge about the islands that lay along their navigation route between Naha and Fuzhou, including the Senkaku Islands.

\*1 The scroll shows five islands between Uotsuri Island and Kuba Island. There are indeed five islands between them: Tobise, Kitakojima, Minamikojima, Okinokitaiwa, and Okinominamiwa.

## Excerpt [English translation]

Uotsuri Island

East from here

When we sail eight *ri* (\*2) in the southeast direction there is an island called Kobi-sho or Kuba Island

When we sail 45 *ri* in the southeast direction by the compass needle

there is an island called Sekibi-sho or Kumeaka Island

From Kumeaka Island, we sail 95 *ri* due east to Kume Island by the compass needle

\*2 *Ri* is a unit of distance in pre-modern East Asia. Its actual distance may sometimes differ.

Date Created	-
Author(s) & Editor(s)	-
Publisher	-
Name of Publication	-
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	No
Repository	Okinawa Prefectural Museum and Art Museum
Reference& Information	Follow the instruction at the Okinawa Prefectural Museum and Art Museum

## Period I

Documents showing that the Ryukyu people had geographical awareness of the Senkaku Islands

## A drifters' record in the Edo era that contains the names of the Senkaku Islands

## No. 2

## Shimoda Nikki

NEW

1795

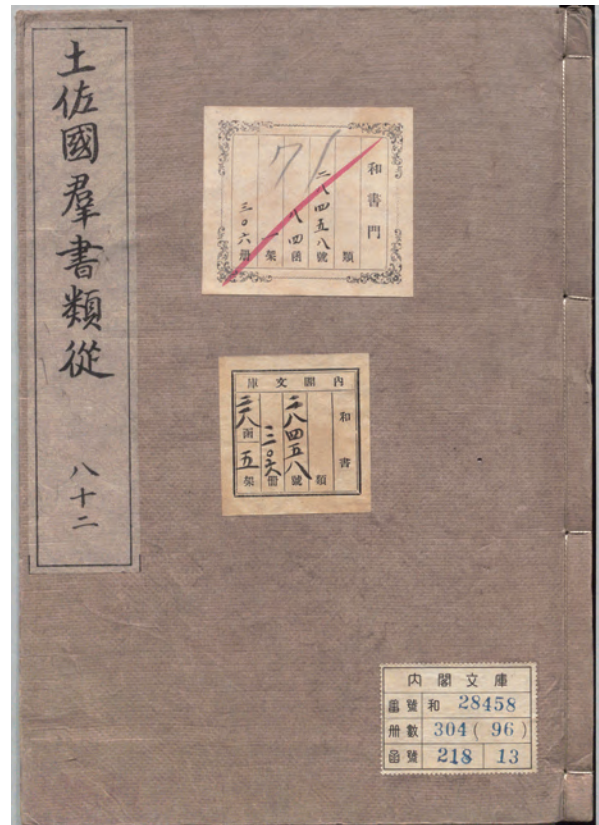
## Overview

The *Shimoda Nikki* is a collection of documents related to an incident in which the Ryukyu people drifted to Tosa Province in 1795. It is compiled as a part of the *Tosanokuni Gunsho Ruiju* (\*1), a series of publications containing historical materials of Tosa Province.

The *Shimoda Nikki* is divided into several volumes, and descriptions of the Senkaku Islands can be found in the volume (\*3) recorded by ISHIKAWA Pechin (\*2), one of the drifters. He explained what had happened from their departure from Yaeyama until they were cast ashore in Tosa Province.

The party departed from Tomari Village (in Naha) by *maran-sen* (a type of Ryukyuan ship) (\*4) in March 1794 to collect rice paid as tax (\*5) on the Yaeyama Islands. On their return, they encountered a storm and drifted to China. After that, they joined up with another party that had similarly travelled to Miyako Island to collect rice paid as tax and had fallen into distress on their return journey. According to the descriptions, the group saw the Senkaku Islands (Uotsuri, Kuba, and Taisho Islands) from afar on their way back to Naha via Fuzhou, where the Ryukyu-kan (\*6) was located. (There is mention of Uotsuri and Kuba Islands (“魚釣台久場島,” which is pronounced “Iyokon Kohashima”) on May 9, 1795, and of Taisho Island (“Kumeaka Island,” which is an old name of the island) on May 10, 1795.)

The group went past the Senkaku Islands as they sailed toward Naha, but experienced distress again and drifted to Shimodaura of Tosa Province.



\*1 The series (*Sosho*: a compilation of documents) was edited by Shunpo YOSHIMURA (a Japanese classical scholar of Tosa Province who worked at the Books Bureau of the Ministry of Home Affairs) during the early part of the Meiji era. The original draft is thought to have been burnt during the WWII, and the sets of *Tosanokuni Gunsho Ruiju* held in the repository of the National Archives of Japan are believed to be copies of the original. Manuscripts are also held in the Historiographical Institute of The University of Tokyo and other institutions, but the origins of these manuscripts are unknown. (Extracted from Hirotaka TERASHIMA, “Newspaper History” in ‘The Complements for Tosa Province Gunsho Ruiju (collection of literary classics and historical records)’ (1880): Study of Variant Books and Texts,” *KITANOMARU* No.52 (The Journal of the National Archives of Japan).

\*2 A physician from the Yaeyama Islands, dispatched from the Shuri Royal Government and serving as a medical officer. “Pechin (親雲上)” is a title indicating one’s status in the Ryukyu Dynasty. It is mostly pronounced as “Pechin” in the Ryukyus, but the *Shimoda Nikki* says that it is pronounced “Haikin.”

\*3 The title of the volume is “A journal of the time when we drifted to Dongtai County in Yangzhou Province of Jiangnan on our return journey from the Yaeyama Islands in the Year of the Tiger”

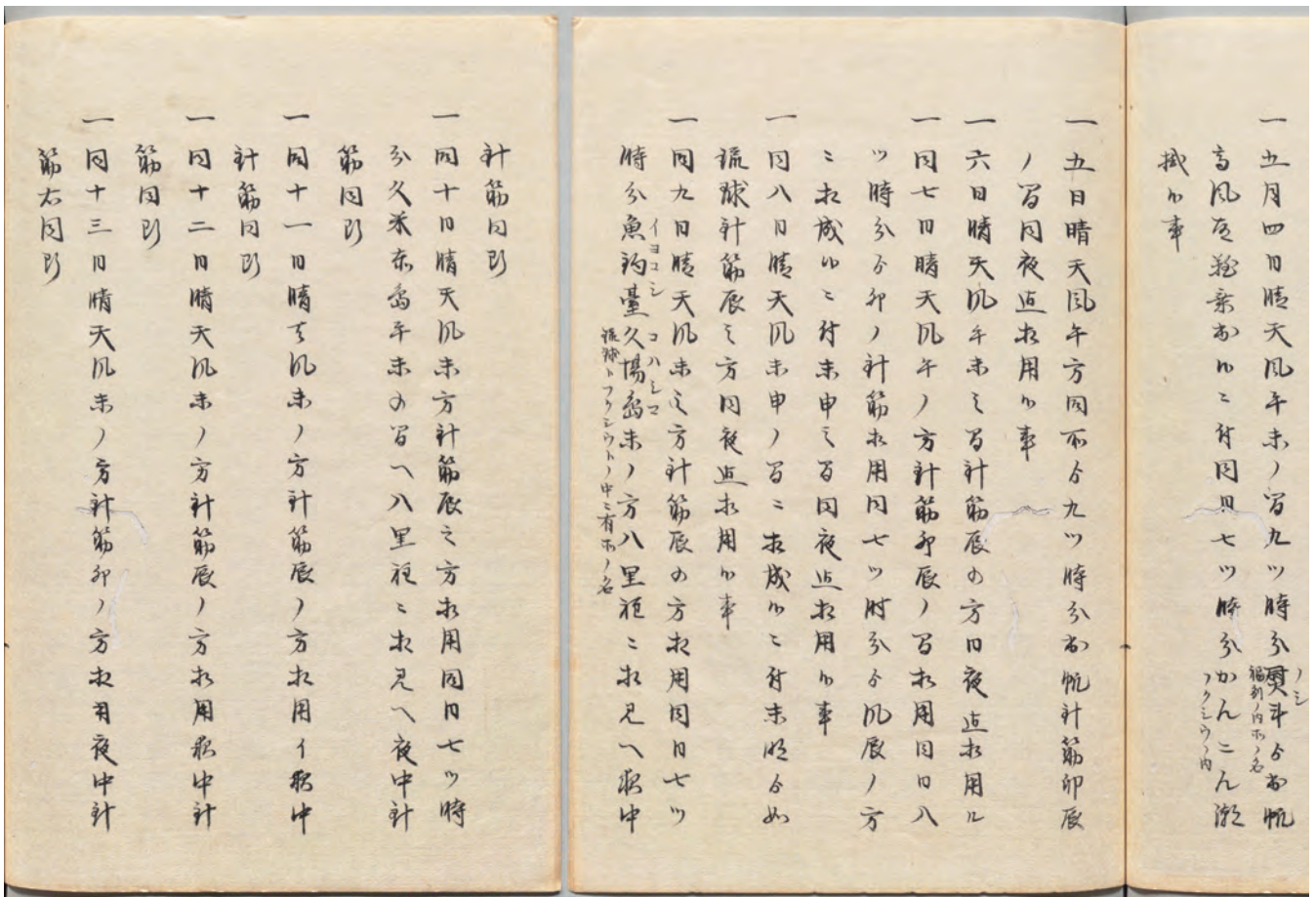
\*4 “Maran-sen” refers to a private ship used for maritime transportation.

\*5 The tax was paid to the Shuri Royal Government, which was the central government of the Ryukyu Dynasty. At the time, millet was shown at the top of cargos loaded in the Yaeyama Islands.

\*6 The Ryukyu-kan was an accommodation facility in Fuzhou where the Ryukyu people stayed. (It was an organization under China’s postal system, officially named “Juen-eki.” As only the Ryukyu people were permitted to use the facility, it was commonly known as “Ryukyu-kan.”)

Date Created	1795
Author(s) & Editor(s)	Pechin ISHIKAWA
Publisher	-
Name of Publication	<i>Tosanokuni Gunsho Ruiju</i> , Vol. 82
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Available to the public
Repository	National Archives of Japan
Reference& Information	Follow the instruction at the National Archives of Japan





Repository: National Archives of Japan

## Excerpt [English translation]

- On May 4, the weather was fine with a southerly wind. We departed from Noshi of Fuzhou at about 12 noon. (text omitted)
- On May 9, the weather was fine with a southwesterly wind. We advanced in the southeast direction following the compass needle, and at about 4:00 p.m. of the same day, saw Uotsuri and Kuba Islands (“魚釣台久場島(\*1)”) which is pronounced “Iyokoshi Kohashima”; the name of a place that lies between Ryukyu and Fuzhou) about eight nautical miles ahead in the southwest direction. We used the compass needle in the same way at night.
- On May 10, the weather was fine with a southwesterly wind. We advanced in the southeast direction following the compass needle, and at about 4:00 p.m. of the same day, saw Kumeaka Island (\*2) about eight nautical miles ahead toward the south. We used the compass needle in the same way at night.

\*1 In the copy held in the National Archives of Japan, it is explained that the Uotsuri and Kuba Islands (“魚釣台久場島”) are pronounced as “Iyokoshi Kohashima.” However, the one held by the Historiographical Institute of The University of Tokyo says the word is pronounced “Iyokon Kohashima.” The latter is believed to be the correct pronunciation.

\*2 Kumeaka Island is an old name of Taisho Island.



**Period I** Documents showing that the Ryukyu people had geographical awareness of the Senkaku Islands

## A book on a family tree that suggests a relationship between the Ryukyu people and the Senkaku Islands

### Keizu and Kafu in Ryukyu

Keizu-Kafu is a book on the genealogy and records of a Ryukyu notable family.

In 1689, the Ryukyu Kingdom established the “Keizu-za,” an administrative body to collect and compile “Keizu,” a record of the genealogy of a noble family. Keizu formed the basis of the class system in the Kingdom; those with Keizu were called “Kei-mochi (a Keizu holder)” (= “Shizoku [nobility]”) and those without were called “Mu-kei (a non-Keizu holder)” (= “Heimin [commoner]”). Keizu documents submitted by families to the Keizu-za were thoroughly inspected by its 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 “Seikeizu”), 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.” The words, “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.

### No.3 Sho-sei Gushikawa-ke Kafu (Record of the Gushikawa Family, a branch of the Sho Family) Juni-sei Kōki (12th Family Head: Kōki SHO) 1819 (Estimated)

FY2016/P9

#### Overview

This is a record of the genealogy of Koki SHO (Choei NAKIJIN) (\*1), an influential member of a noble family during the time of the Ryukyu Dynasty. It was reprinted in *Naha-shi Shi Shiryohen (The History of Naha – References)* Vol. 1, No. 7. It mentions “Yokon-koba Island” (Yokon-kobajima), which is considered to be a part of the present-day Senkaku Islands.

According to the records, when Koki SHO travelled to Satsuma (Kagoshima) on business in 1819 (estimated), the (Satsuma) ship of the party fell into distress at sea. After the storm had subsided, the ship was stranded on the coast of an island. A separate note (an explanatory note written in smaller letters across two lines below the main text) has been added to the records with regard to this island, stating that upon inquiring later, he found out that this island was commonly known as “Yokon-kobajima.”

The description of this incident in the document included an account of how the party had stayed the night on the island after the storm, and when they went to find some fresh water, there was no spring water anywhere. This account shows that the party landed on the island.

The record also states that, after they became stranded, the group waited three days for a favorable wind. However, a storm started up suddenly and they drifted once again and were cast away on Yonaguni Island, which is one of the Yaeyama Islands, this time. As the document describes how a local official on Yonaguni Island signaled to the party from the island, we can see that this official was accustomed to rescuing ships in distress.

Furthermore, it was the official who would presumably have informed the party that the island they were driven to was “Yokon-kobajima.” This suggests that, at the beginning of the 19th century, the people of Yaeyama had clear geographical awareness (\*) of the Senkaku Islands through incidents such as shipwrecks.

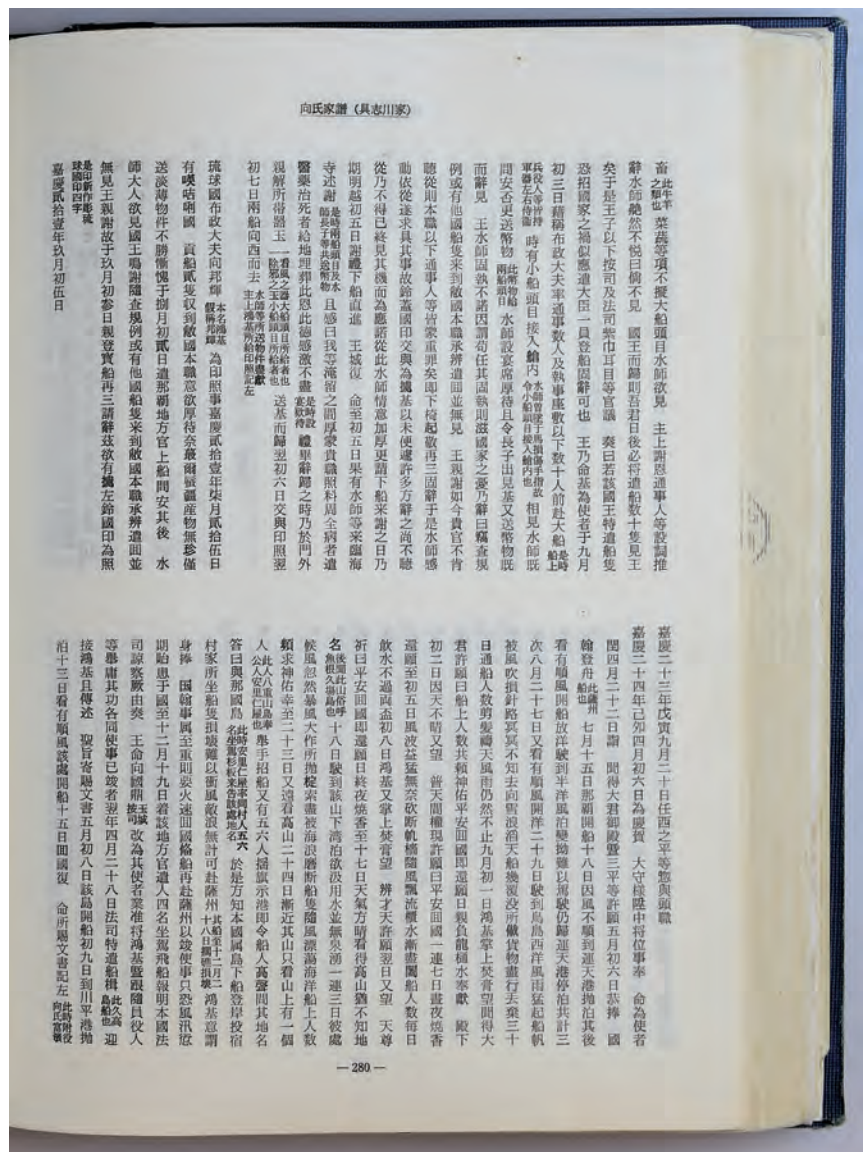
\*1 The pronunciation of the surname “SHO (向)” is the same as that of the surname “SHO (尚)” (written with a different kanji character), a clan of the royal family. However, only limited members of the royal family who were close to the king could use the latter surname. The former surname “SHO (向)” indicates the holder would be a distant relative of the royal family, but it is appropriate to interpret this surname as that of an influential member of the nobility, not that of the royal family.

\*2 This is one of only a few documents that contain descriptions of landings on the Senkaku Islands in the premodern era such as the early 19th century. This is also considered to be an important document in the sense that it suggests that the people of Yaeyama had clear geographical awareness of the Senkaku Islands.

Date Created	1819 (Estimated) 1982 (date of production of the full published)
Author(s) & Editor(s)	-
Publisher	-
Name of Publication	Naha Shishi (The History of Naha) References Vol.1 No.7 (Sho-sei Kafu Taiso Imina Shoi)
Language	Classical Chinese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Available to the public
Repository	Okinawa Prefectural Library
Reference& Information	Available at the Okinawa Prefectural Library

## Excerpt [English translation]

On the 17th of September 1819 in the lunar calendar, as the weather finally cleared up, we saw a mountainous island but weren't sure what it was called. (We later learned that it was locally 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 came on and everything, including the anchor and ropes, was lost to the waves. The ship was left to drift in the wind. People on board were praying for divine assistance. Fortunately, we saw another mountainous island on the 23rd. On the 24th, we gradually got closer to the island. There was a person up on a peak 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 the location of an inlet. When a ship officer yelled to ask the name of the place, they replied "Yonaguni Island."



Repository: Okinawa Prefectural Library

## [Reference] Research into the genealogy in the Naha City historiography project

This document is contained in the "Sho-sei Kafu Taiso Imina Shoi" section of *Naha-shi Shi Shiryohen (The History of Naha – References)* Vol. 1, No. 7. According to the commentary on the history of Naha City in the book (p. 1), the existing records of the genealogy in Okinawa include those of the Main Island family branch (Shuri/Naha/Tomari, Kume) and the Sakishima Islands family branch (Miyako/Yaeyama (Kume)). According to *Shishu – Shuri Naha* (A Collection of Family Names – Shuri, Naha), which is a full catalogue of the genealogy of the Main Island family branch, there are approximately 3,000 volumes for the Main Island family branch, with approximately 400 family names. (The collection of family names does not exist for the Sakishima Islands family branch, and the number of its volumes is unknown.)

Books on family trees, as shown in the boxed commentary (p. 17), were kept in the genealogy office

and by the respective families. However, those preserved in the genealogy office were destroyed by fire during WWII. In Naha City, research and collection (duplication) were carried out for the family trees kept by each family since around 1965. As of December 1981, 550 volumes had been collected, and the family tree of the GUSHIKAWA family was also included among those which were selectively reprinted and recorded.

Currently, the Naha City Museum of History holds approximately 950 genealogical documents (including Miyako and Yaeyama). Of these, approximately 600 volumes of genealogical records had been collected by September 2008 and duplicated in the fifth edition (enlarged and revised) of *Shishu – Shuri Naha*.

The top photograph shows the covers of books on genealogy, and the bottom one shows their inside pages. These photographs are from *Naha-shi Shi Shiryohen (The History of Naha – References)* Vol. 1, No. 7.



Repository: Okinawa Prefectural Library

The top photograph shows the covers of books on genealogy, and the bottom one shows their inside pages. These photographs are from *Naha-shi Shi Shiryohen (The History of Naha – References)* Vol. 1, No. 7.

# How were the waters and islands of Senkaku used in premodern times?

The University of Tokyo Faculty of Law  
Professor **Satoshi HIRANO**

## 1. The Ming and Qing Dynasties, and Taiwan

Until the 19th century, the Senkaku Islands, which are located north of Ishigaki Island, functioned as navigation markers that people travelling in the open sea between Ryukyu and China depended upon. When the Senkaku Islands came into view, they realized that they had completed half of their voyage between Naha and Fuzhou in China.

It is not uncommon for people speaking different languages to use different names for the same geographical feature. Indeed, in history books from the Ming and Qing Dynasties, the present-day islands of Senkaku were referred to as Diaoyu Yu, Chiwei Yu, and Huangwei Yu (Uotsuri Island, Kuba Island, and Taisho Island respectively). These islands were certainly depicted in the maps appended to Chinese premodern documents on the defense of the sea, which were written with an acute consciousness of the Japanese pirates of the time, as well as reports written by envoys of the emperor sent to the Ryukyus (*sap poshi*, who were accredited Chinese envoys sent to neighboring kingdoms.)

However, the Ming and Qing Dynasties were not able to exercise any control over islands that were located far from the continent, including the Senkaku Islands. Their occupation of Taiwan, for example, only took place in relatively recent times. From the latter part of the Ming Dynasty to the 17th century, Taiwan, once known as Keelung Yu, was home to an Austronesian-speaking people known as the indigenous people of Taiwan today (culturally contiguous with people in the Philippines, Malaysia, and Indonesia). The Chinese-speaking people (Han Chinese) who make up the majority in Taiwan today had crossed over from the mainland and began living in Taiwan about 400 years ago, from around the 17th century. During the mid-17th century, the western part of Taiwan was occupied by the Netherlands. Furthermore, for about 20 years in the second half of the 17th century, the Zheng family, who continued to pledge allegiance to the Ming Dynasty even after its fall, escaped to Taiwan and took control of it. It was only after the end of the 17th century, during the years of the Emperor Kangxi in the Qing Dynasty, that a dynasty regarded as legitimate by present-day China finally gained control over the western part of Taiwan.

Thereafter, from the 18th century, the Qing Dynasty gradually extended its power to Yilan County in the northernmost part of eastern Taiwan. However, with regard to present-day Hualien County and Taitung County, which are separated by the mountain range that runs from north to south across Taiwan, the Qing Dynasty was unable to extend control over these regions even into the second half of the 19th century.

Given that the Qing Dynasty, one of the legitimate dynasties

of China, was not able to control the eastern part of Taiwan, the Senkaku Islands were never ruled by the Qing Dynasty in reality, even though their existence as navigation markers in the ocean far from Taiwan was known by people navigating between Ryukyu and China.

## 2. Japanese pirates, and defense of the seas in premodern times

Against this backdrop, sailors from the Ryukyus and *wako* (pirates composed primarily of Japanese sailors and local clans) were the most active in the waters around the Senkaku Islands.

If we consider how the Ming and Qing Dynasties attempted to deal with these Japanese pirates, coupled with the realities of the control of Taiwan discussed earlier, we can understand the attitude of both Dynasties toward the seas.

For example, if we read books on military tactics written in the Ming Dynasty, such as *Chouhai Tubian* (*Chukai Zuhen* in Japanese and *Illustrated Compendium on Maritime Security* in English) and *Wubei Zhi* (*Bubishi* in Japanese and *Treatise on Military Preparations* in English), we would see that it was common practice for the authorities of Zhejiang and Fujian provinces, when they came under attacks by the Japanese pirates, to defend the seas in the coastal regions of the mainland. In particular, in confronting the pirates, they adopted the tactic of drawing the pirates into the mouth of a bay facing a mainland city to repulse them using fortresses built on land. The idea of quashing pirates by sending warships out to the open sea was excluded from consideration for several reasons including rough seas, inefficiency of defending the vast expanse of the sea, and the risk of running aground on reefs that might appear suddenly in the shallows. Hence, when we analyze such books on military tactics, we see highly detailed descriptions of geographical information pertaining to the coastal regions of the Chinese mainland, recorded for the purpose of driving back Japanese pirates. On the other hand, with regard to islands located far from the mainland, these books provide little more than their names. In the books, there is only extremely vague information about their locations.

Islands in a vague space in the distant seas, with no officials or soldiers expected to be dispatched to manage them—this was the impression that people in the Ming and Qing Dynasties in premodern times had of “Diaoyu Yu,” or the Senkaku Islands.

Consequently, even when the Ming Dynasty wanted to send an envoy to the Ryukyus on an investiture mission, it faced the problem of unfamiliar voyage as well as the Fuzhou people’s exhaustion in making the necessary preparations. In particular,



when the King of the Ryukyus was long-lived, thereby creating a prolonged interval between the envoys for the current and next kings, the experience of the previous envoy was not passed down in Fuzhou and people there had to start preparation from scratch without any knowhow. This is precisely why it was common for Chinese envoys to rely on the Ryukyu people—who travelled regularly and freely in the waters around the Senkaku Islands for trade—to serve as the pilot (compass interpreter) and other main crew members, when travelling between Fuzhou and Naha.

### 3. Ambiguous boundaries

Given that the Ming and Qing Dynasties did not conceive of the idea of managing the Senkaku Islands, their awareness of the boundaries surrounding the Senkaku Islands was also extremely vague. Indeed, we can see such vagueness in the descriptions of “boundaries” in exchanges between the envoys and the Ryukyuan pilots and crew.

China’s white paper on the Senkaku issue, titled *Diaoyu Dao, an Inherent Territory of China*, was published in September 2012. The paper asserts that a clear boundary existed between the Senkaku Islands and the Ryukyus in premodern times, based on the records left by envoys on investiture missions heading for Naha at the time. For example, Chen Kan’s *Shi Liu Qiu Lu* (Records of the Imperial Title-conferring Envoys to Ryukyu; 1534) records that the crew members from Ryukyu rejoiced, saying “we are finally back to Ryukyu!” when Kume Island came into sight. In addition, Xie Jie’s *Liu Qiu Lu Cuo Yao Bu Yi* (Addendum to Summary Record of Ryukyu; 1579) as well as *Shi Liu Qiu Lu* (Records of the Imperial Title-conferring Envoys to Ryukyu) by Xia Ziyang and Wang Shizhen (1606) contain descriptions of the appearance of a junction line between two ocean currents known as the “Hei Shui Gou” (“Black Water Trench”) or “Hei Shui/Cang Shui” (“Black Water/Blue Water”). Based on these accounts, the white paper asserts that there had been a clear awareness of the boundary between China and the outside world (the Ryukyus) during premodern times. On top of that, it also asserts that “these historical accounts clearly demonstrate that Diaoyu Dao and Chiwei Yu belong to China and Kume Island belongs to Ryukyu, and that the dividing line lies in Hei Shui Gou (today’s Okinawa Trough) between Chiwei Yu and Kume Island.”

However, it is unlikely that anyone would have felt the sentiment of having returned home merely upon reaching uninhabited islands which served only as navigation markers. Moreover, as ocean currents change over time, tide rips may appear or disappear from time to time, or may even appear in multiple numbers. Their locations may change, too. In the *Shi*

*Liu Qiu Ji* (Records of the Imperial Title-conferring Envoys to Ryukyu) recorded by the Qing envoy Li Dingyuan, who had travelled to the Ryukyus in 1800, he declared that no such things as Hei Gou exist because no tide rips had appeared on his voyage. With such ambiguous geographical knowledge and natural phenomena, it is impossible to state that a national boundary existed at a precise location. It is also impossible to equate that with the Okinawa Trough, which is a geomorphological feature of the seabed.

### 4. Territories, territorial waters, and boundaries specified in modern times

In modern times, the concept of the sovereign state was born in the Western world as an entity responsible for effective control of its land and people, and international law that prescribes how to regulate the relationships between sovereign states was formed. From the mid-19th century onward, when modern international relations centering on the West spread across the Asia-Pacific region, Japan and the Qing Dynasty also gradually began to adopt international law. Under international law, the sea was divided into the territorial sea surrounding the land territory and the high seas outside this sea.

Consequently, any island that could have remained under ambiguous ownership faced the problem of which state it belonged to. In other words, countries faced the need to identify which areas of the sea were their territorial waters, where boundary lines were drawn, and which places they claim ownership over. Of course, if any one of the countries which claim ownership of a place draws a boundary line unilaterally, an international conflict would definitely arise. However, with regard to a land over which no country has claimed control for many years, when a country that has a strong relationship with such a territory begins to manage it peacefully without opposition from other countries, international law recognizes said country’s rule over the land and its surrounding territorial waters, that is, sovereignty. The people of Ryukyu, later renamed “Okinawa Prefecture,” had close ties with the Senkaku Islands as they had used the islands’ surrounding waters. For this reason, the Meiji Government officially established the islands as Japanese territory in 1895.

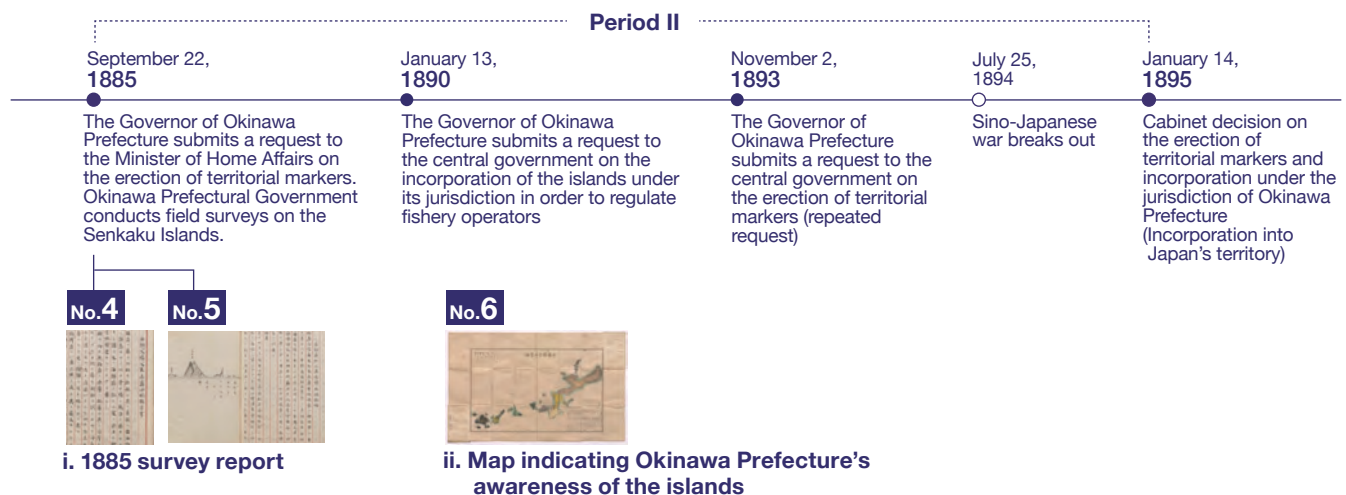
Since then, while the administrative power of Okinawa Prefecture, including the Senkaku Islands, was under the United States Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands for a period of time after World War II, the rights of administration were reverted to the Japanese government in 1972, and thus the Senkaku Islands have been consistently under the sovereignty of Japan since 1895 until the present day.

## B

## Period II

From the time of the investigation conducted by Okinawa Prefecture, until the incorporation of the Senkaku Islands into Japan's territory (1885 to 1895)

## (1) Okinawa Prefecture's investigation of the Senkaku Islands and application for their incorporation into its jurisdiction

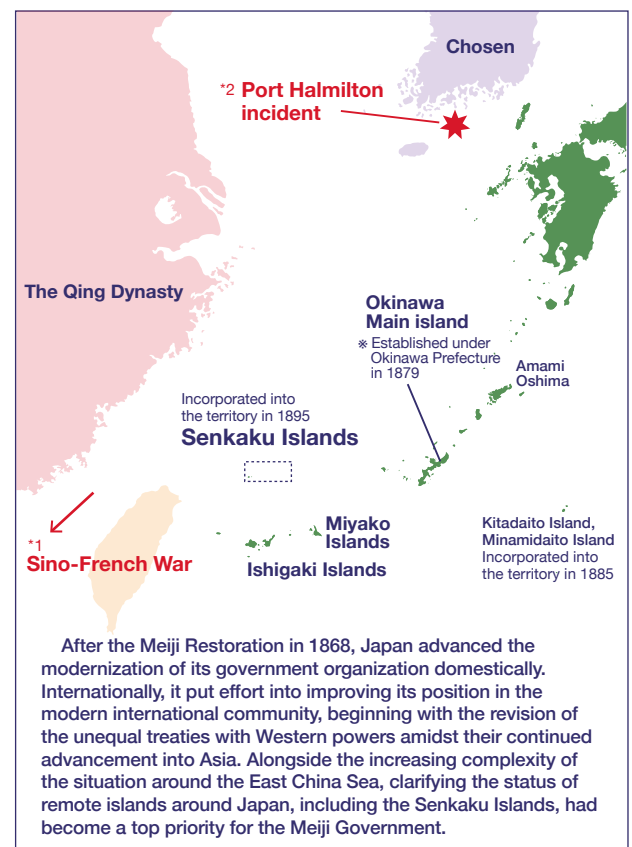


In the 1880s, the growing advances into East Asia by the Western powers, as exemplified by the outbreak of the Sino-French War (\*1: 1883-1885) followed by the Port Hamilton incident (\*2: April 1885), heightened tensions in East Asia. Under these circumstances, the Japanese government decided to step up its surveillance of the surrounding islands. Sutezo NISHIMURA, Governor of Okinawa Prefecture, reported to the Minister of Home Affairs on September 22, 1885, on the plan to conduct an investigation of the Senkaku Islands, and asked the central government for instruction of the erection of territorial markers.

Thereafter, Okinawa Prefecture conducted an on-site investigation on Uotsuri Island (→No.4, No.5), confirmed that there was no evidence of control by other countries, and once again submitted an application to the central government for territorial markers. In response, the central government deferred the erection of territorial markers in consideration of the international situation and relations with other countries.

After that, in the approximately 10-year period until the Cabinet decision was made to incorporate the islands as part of the territory of Japan (incorporation into the jurisdiction of Okinawa Prefecture), Okinawa Prefecture twice proposed to the central government to incorporate the islands under its jurisdiction. As a result of our research on relevant historical documents and materials, we confirmed the existence of a map showing that Okinawa Prefecture had recognized the Senkaku Islands as islands under its jurisdiction (→No.6).

The investigation of the Senkaku Islands by Okinawa Prefecture in 1885 was conducted for reasons of national defense. We have confirmed that, after this investigation, Okinawa Prefecture had recognized the Senkaku Islands as uninhabited islands under its jurisdiction.



\*1 France and the Qing Dynasty waged war over the suzerainty of Viet Nam from 1883 to 1885.

\*2 The British Navy occupied Port Hamilton, a remote island south of Korea, in April 1885, due to the confrontation between Britain and Russia at the time.



## The Yokouchi Family Documents

The “Yokouchi Family Documents,” owned by the Naha City Museum of History, is a collection of documents 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 about 16,000 documents and about 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 9<sup>th</sup> 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 “Nintozei” (poll tax) abolition movement on 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” contains the Edo Period Hikone Domain Yokouchi Documents, and the private and personal documents of Tasuku 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 in the process of drafting documents of Okinawa Prefecture. The original official documents kept at the Prefectural Government Office no longer exist. Careful analysis of the documents and letters kept by Tasuku can help elucidate aspects of Okinawa’s prefectural administration during the Meiji Period. Since we started the examination of the “Yokouchi Family Documents” in FY 2016, some materials related to the Senkaku Islands have been confirmed among them. We introduced some of the Senkaku-related documents in this report. These materials can be said to be extremely valuable for evaluating the history before and after the incorporation of the Senkaku Islands into Japanese territory.



Repository: Naha City Museum Of History

\* Of the materials published in this report, those marked as “documents of the YOKOUCHI family” under “Name of Publication” are from the collection of the Naha City Museum of History. There are seven such items.

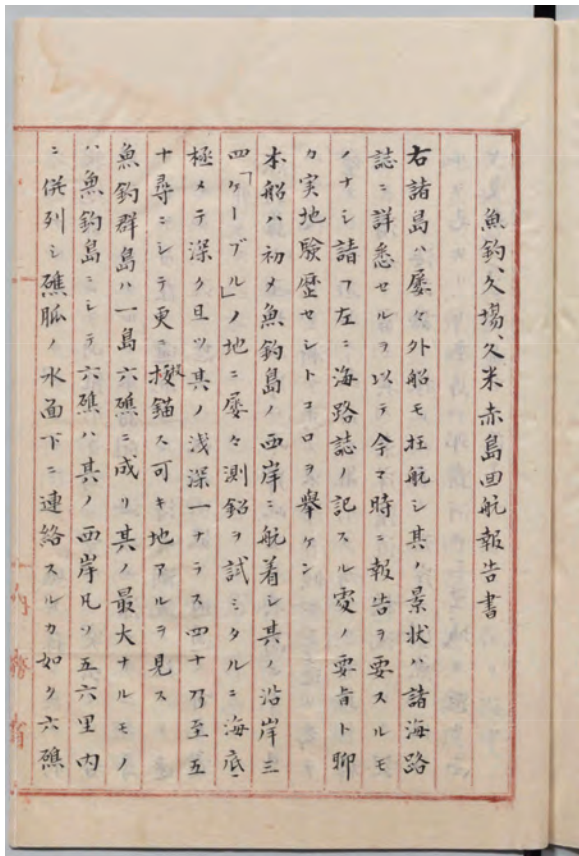
## Period II

(1) – i. Report of the investigation on the Senkaku Islands conducted by Okinawa Prefecture in 1885

## A report by the captain of the *Izumo Maru*, the chartered ship used for the investigation on the Senkaku Islands by Okinawa Prefecture

### No.4 “[A Copy] Report on a voyage around Uotsuri, Kuba, and Kumeaka Islands” November 2, 1885

FY2015/P7



Repository: National Archives of Japan

#### Overview

This material is a copy of a report by Tsurumatsu Hayashi, the captain of the steam-liner *Izumo Maru*, of the ship's voyage to the Senkaku Islands. The *Izumo Maru* was owned by the Japan Mail Steamship Company and leased to Okinawa Prefecture. The report includes a description of an on-site investigation conducted by Okinawa Prefecture, ten years prior to the incorporation of the Senkaku Islands into Japan's territory in 1895. It states that the islands had often been observed by foreign ships, and various sailing directions include detailed descriptions of the islands. Besides descriptions of the Senkaku Islands in those directions, the report also records the captain's own findings through the on-site investigation. Written on the lined paper of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

#### Excerpt [English translation]

Report on a voyage around Uotsuri, Kuba, and Kumeaka Islands  
(Text omitted) First, the ship landed on the west coast of Uotsuri Island and attempted to cast sounding leads several times in an area three to four "cables" (\*1 cable = 185.2m) away from the coast, but the sea bed was extremely deep (text omitted)

Date Created	November 2, 1885
Author(s) & Editor(s)	Tsurumatsu HAYASHI, captain of the <i>Izumo Maru</i> , Japan Mail Steamship Company
Publisher	-
Name of Publication	"On the matter of erecting territorial markers on uninhabited islands scattered between Okinawa Prefecture and Fuzhou in the Qing Dynasty," <i>Kobun Betsuroku</i> (*), Ministry of Home Affairs, 1882 – 1885, Vol. 4, 1885.(*) <i>The Kobun Betsuroku</i> is a compilation of administrative documents. The documents are classified on a Ministry or incident basis.
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Available to the public
Repository	National Archives of Japan
Reference& Information	Follow the instruction at the National Archives of Japan

## Period II

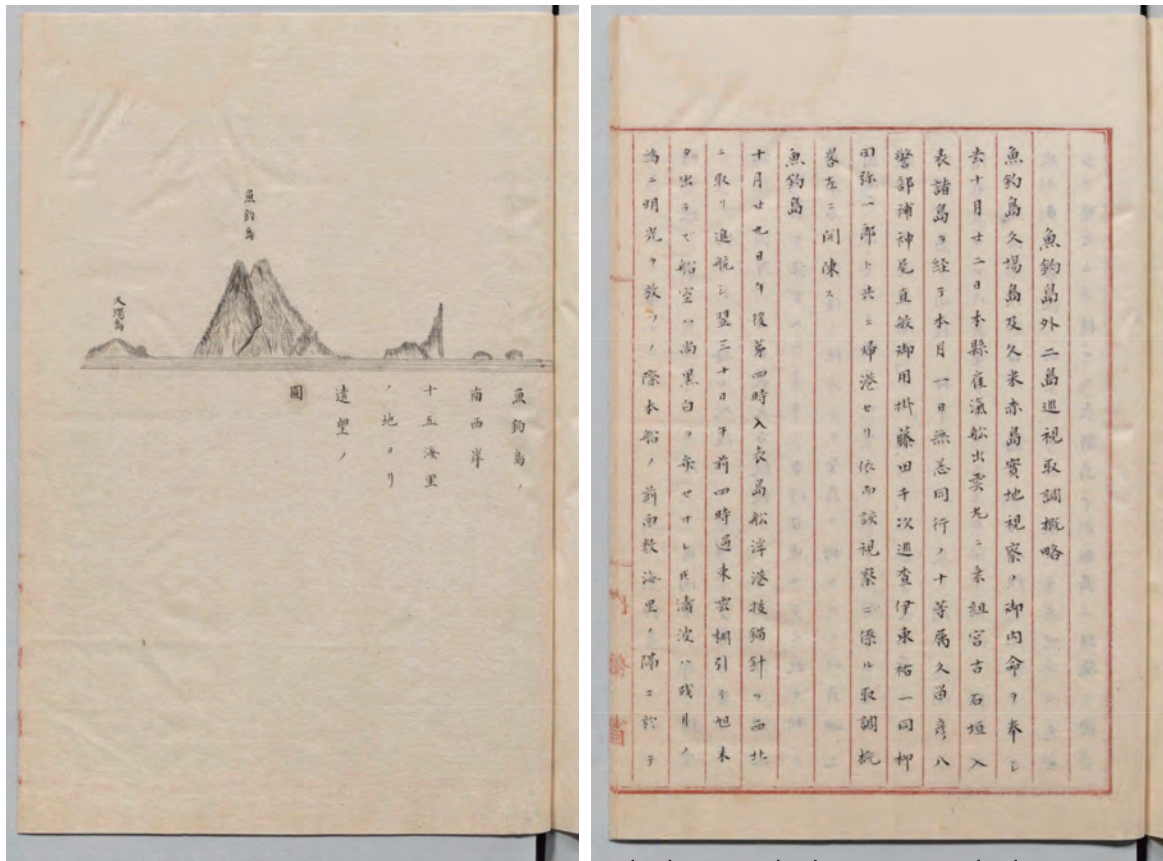
(1) – i. Report of the investigation on the Senkaku Islands conducted by Okinawa Prefecture in 1885

## A report by an official of Okinawa Prefecture who conducted an on-site investigation of the Senkaku Islands

## No.5 “[A Copy] An Overview of the Investigation and Survey of Uotsuri Island and Two Other Islands”

FY2015/P7

November 4, 1885



Repository: National Archives of Japan

## Overview

A copy of a mission report of an on-site investigation of the Senkaku Islands by Hyogo Ishizawa, a 5th Grade Officer of Okinawa Prefecture. The investigation was conducted by Okinawa Prefecture on the islands in 1885. A mission of six people including Ishizawa landed on Uotsuri Island and made investigations into the topography and feasibility of development in light of the flora and fauna of the island. In particular, they described in detail the geological characteristics and the conditions of albatross colonies in the report. The mission brought several rock samples and dozens of albatrosses (together with some several hundred eggs) back to the Okinawa Prefectural Government Office. The report also adds that, shortly after they departed from Uotsuri Island, Kuba Island came into view in the distance, but sighting of Taisho Island (Kumeaka Island) could not be confirmed due to darkness. Written on the lined paper of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

## Excerpt [English translation]

In accordance with your order to conduct a field inspection of Uotsuri, Kuba and Kumeaka Islands, on October 22<sup>nd</sup>, I boarded the steamship *Izumo Maru* hired by this Prefecture.

## Uotsuri Island

(Text omitted) At a distance of several nautical miles ahead of the ship was something towering high like a mountain, and this was Uotsuri Island.

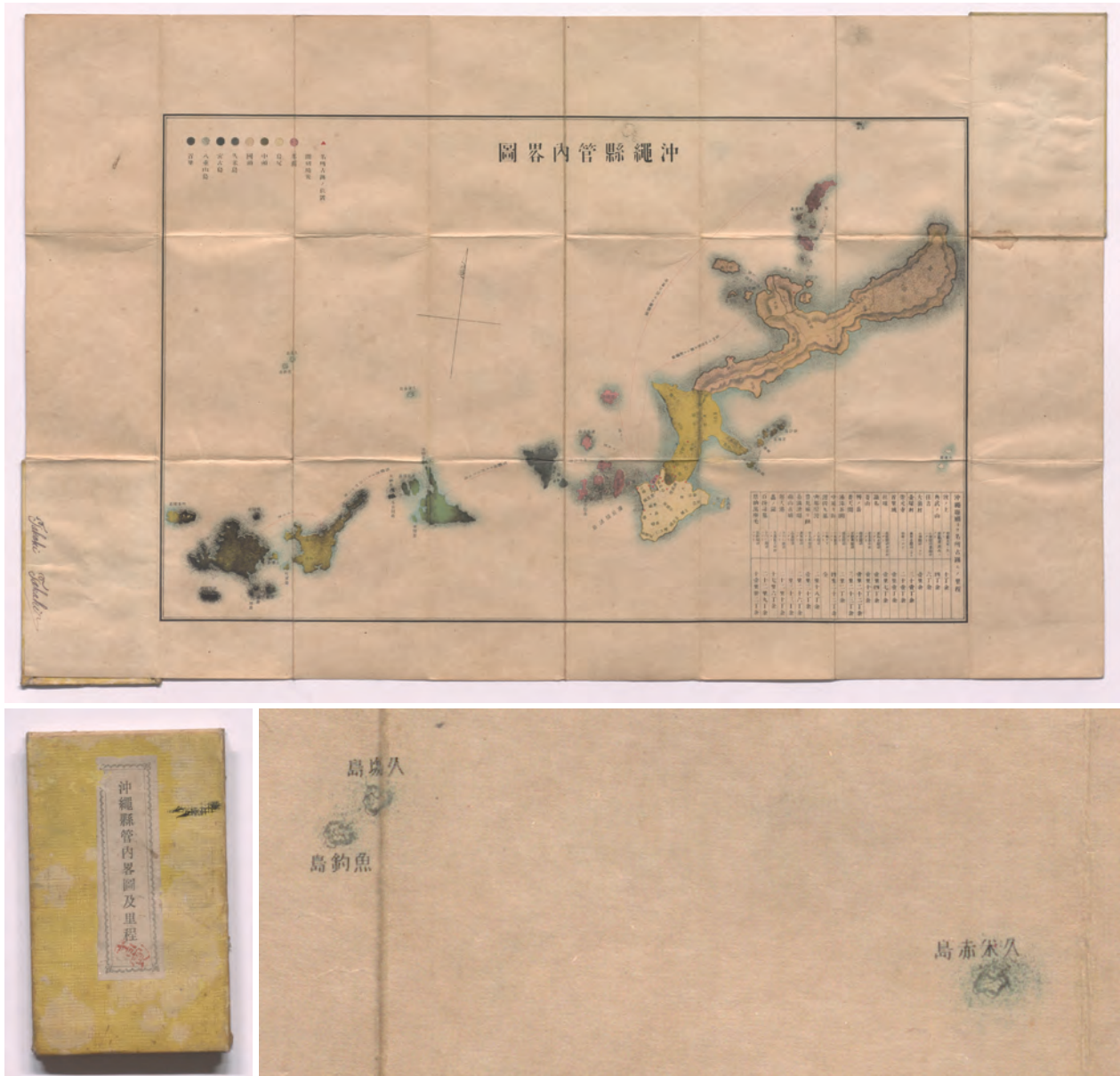
Date Created	November 4, 1885
Author(s) & Editor(s)	Hyogo ISHIZAWA [the 5th Grade Officer of Okinawa Prefecture]
Publisher	-
Name of Publication	“On the matter of erecting territorial markers on uninhabited islands scattered between Okinawa Prefecture and Fuzhou in the Qing Dynasty,” <i>Kobun Betsuroku</i> (*), Ministry of Home Affairs, 1882 – 1885, Vol.4, 1885 (*) The <i>Kobun Betsuroku</i> is a compilation of administrative documents. The documents are classified on a Ministry or incident basis.
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Available to the public
Repository	Okinawa Prefectural Archives
Reference& Information	Follow the instruction at the Okinawa Prefectural Archives



**Period II** (1) – ii. Documents showing Okinawa Prefecture's recognition of the Senkaku Islands from 1885

**A portable map showing the Senkaku Islands as islands under the jurisdiction of Okinawa Prefecture**
**No.6 Map (Rough map of areas under the jurisdiction of Okinawa Prefecture and distances)** Age unknown

FY2016/P14



Repository: Naha City Museum of History

Date Created	-
Author(s) & Editor(s)	[Okinawa Prefecture]
Publisher	[Okinawa Prefecture]
Name of Publication	Map [8426] (The Yokouchi Family Documents)
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Available to the public (Copy)
Repository	Naha City Museum of History
Reference& Information	Follow the instruction at the Naha City Museum of History

**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 the Prefecture after the on-site investigation conducted on the Senkaku Islands in 1885.

**Excerpt [English translation]**

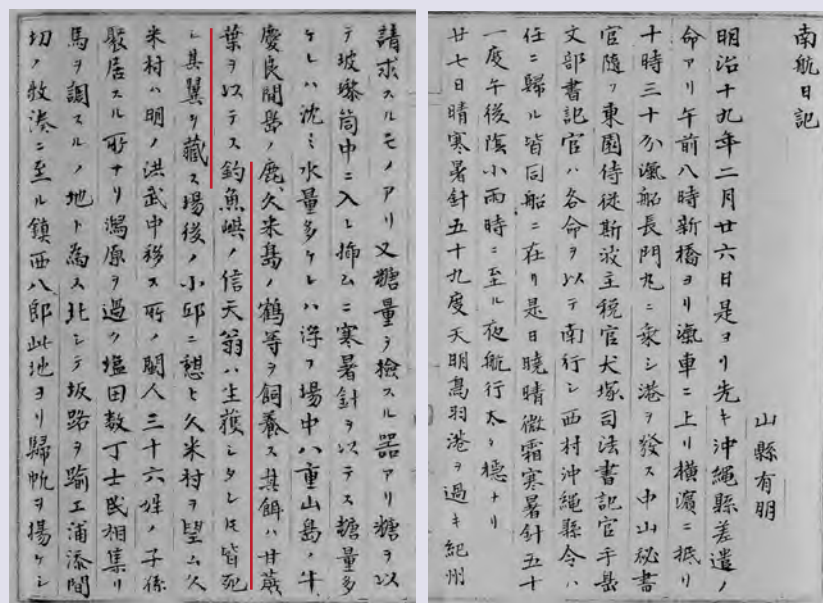
Rough map of areas under the jurisdiction of Okinawa Prefecture and distances  
Uotsuri Island, Kuba Island, and Kumeaka Island

## Albatrosses mentioned in the inspection journal of Aritomo YAMAGATA

Aritomo YAMAGATA (Minister of Home Affairs at the time) received an order to conduct an inspection tour of Okinawa Prefecture. He departed from Shimbashi, Tokyo, on February 26, 1886, inspected the Okinawa Islands, the Goto Islands, and Tsushima, returned to Tokyo on March 31 the same year, and submitted a report to the Cabinet. His report includes the “Nanko Nikki” (Journal of Southbound Voyage; pictured below), and there is a passage on his visit to a research institute to promote industrial development in Naha, the capital of Okinawa Prefecture. After the description of manufacturing equipment for sugar, it explains that, although albatrosses of Uotsuri Island were captured alive, they all died and their wings were kept in storage.

The albatrosses mentioned by YAMAGATA are believed to have been brought back during the on-site investigation of the Senkaku Islands by Okinawa Prefecture in 1885. The report by Hyogo ISHIZAWA (→No.5), who participated in the investigation, indicated that several dozen albatrosses and many eggs had been brought back to the Okinawa Prefectural Government Office, while a news article covering the on-site investigation (\*1) mentioned that the birds, which were captured alive, had been kept and bred at the research institute for promoting industrial development.

\*1 “Okinawa Tsushin,” *Jiji Tsushin*, *Jiji Shimpo* article dated November 24, 1885



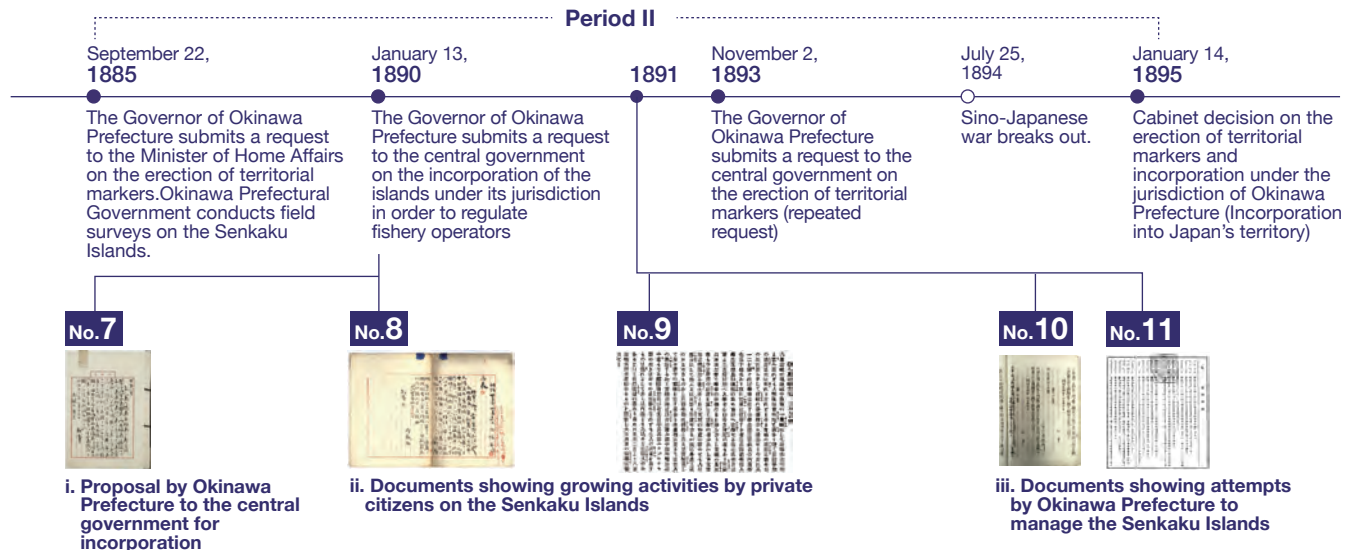
### Nanko Nikki (Journal of Southbound Voyage)

“On the matter of the transmission of the report on the inspection tour of Okinawa Islands, Goto Islands, and Tsushima by the Minister, Count Aritomo YAMAGATA”

Kobun Zassan\*, 1886, Vol. 9, Ministry of Home Affairs I  
May 1886 Repository: National Archives of Japan

\*The *Kobun Zassan* is a compilation of administrative documents, in particular original ones. The documents are classified on a regulation or an incident basis.

## (2) Growing activities by Japanese fishermen around the Senkaku Islands, and the second application from Okinawa Prefecture



### i. Second application from Okinawa Prefecture to the central government

Several years after the 1885 investigation, fishermen began to increasingly advance into the waters around the Senkaku Islands. In December 1889, the head of the Yaeyama Islands Public Office (Tsunenori NISHI) presented a petition to the Governor of Okinawa Prefecture (Kanji MARUOKA) to place Kuba Island and Uotsuri Island under the jurisdiction of the Yaeyama Islands Public Office for the regulation of fishing activities. After Okinawa Prefecture inquired with the Yaeyama Islands Public Office on the regulation of fishing operations, it filed an application to the Minister of Home Affairs (Aritomo YAMAGATA) in January 1890 to incorporate Kuba Island and Uotsuri Island into the jurisdiction of the Yaeyama Islands Public Office (→No.7).

### ii. Actual situation of growing fishing activities around the Senkaku Islands

Our research has confirmed that more than 70 fishermen from Ishigaki Island and Yonaguni Island was conducting their operations around Kuba Island and Uotsuri Island around 1890. In reply to the inquiry made by Okinawa Prefecture to the Yaeyama Islands Public Office on the regulation of fishing activities, the latter made mention of a “Joint Fisheries Company” (→No.8).

This “Joint Fisheries Company” was an organization established in February 1889 for the purpose of encouraging fishing in the Yaeyama region, and, in our research in FY2019, we found a related article in the newspaper, Jiji Shimpō (→No.9).

### iii. Attempt at provisional management

Although the incorporation of the islands was not approved at this time, fishermen continued their activities in the waters around the Senkaku Islands. As a result, there continued to be a need to control their activities. According to our research, Okinawa Prefecture prepared a draft instruction in December 1891 to place the Senkaku Islands under the provisional jurisdiction of the Yaeyama Islands Public Office (→No.10). It was also confirmed that the Senkaku Islands were placed under the provisional jurisdiction of the Yaeyama Police Station on December 11 of the same year (No.11).

#### Summary

It has become clear that, while making an application to the central government for the incorporation of the Senkaku Islands, Okinawa Prefecture had sought to manage the growing fishing activities by provisionally placing the islands into its jurisdiction prior to their official incorporation into Okinawa Prefecture in 1895.



## A proposal by the Governor of Okinawa Prefecture to the Minister of Home Affairs to request the erection of territorial markers

### No.7 Ko No.1: Inquiry concerning the matter of the uninhabited islands; Kuba and Uotsuri Islands

FY2015/P8

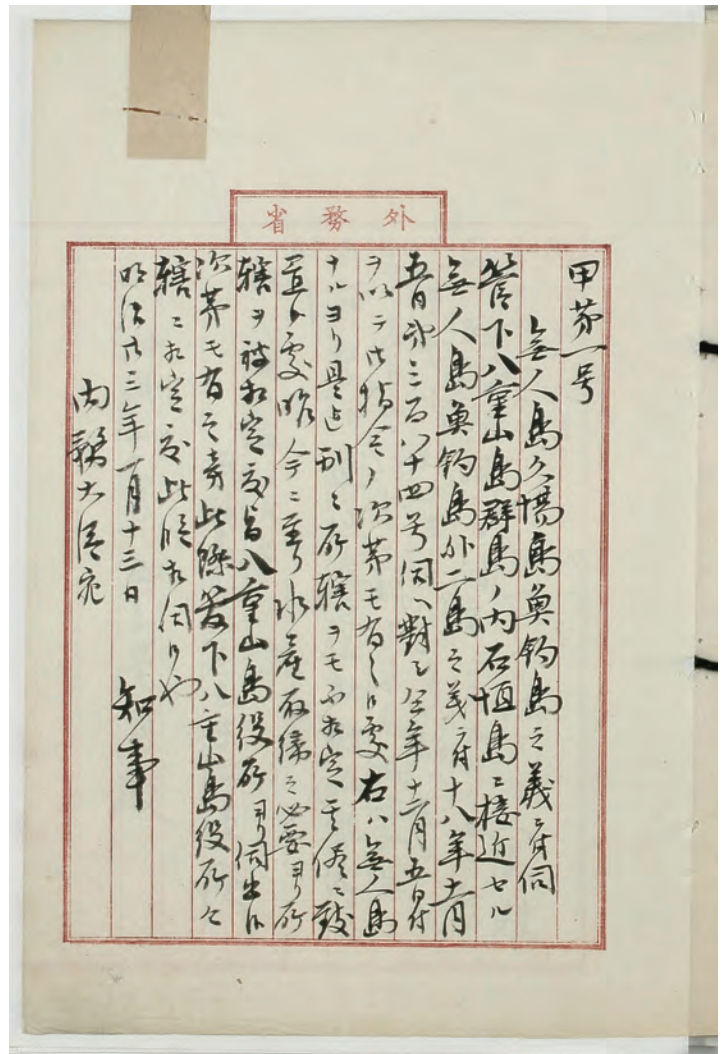
January. 13, 1890

#### Overview

A copy of a letter of inquiry submitted to the Minister of Home Affairs from the Governor of Okinawa Prefecture. This letter was sent five years after Okinawa Prefecture conducted the on-site investigation of the Senkaku Islands in 1885. The inquiry letter reads as follows: up until now, the jurisdiction over the Senkaku Islands has been left undecided as they were not inhabited, but the Yaeyama Islands Public Office requests the incorporation of the islands into its jurisdiction to control emerging fishing activities there. Taking the request of the Office into consideration, Okinawa Prefecture would like to submit this letter to allow us to put the islands under the jurisdiction of the Yaeyama Islands Public Office. This letter is attached to the application of the Governor of Okinawa Prefecture for the erection of territorial markers (\*1).

Written on the lined paper of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

\*1 Ko No. 111: Report concerning the matter of erecting territorial markers within the Prefecture's jurisdictional area over Kuba and Uotsuri Islands



Repository: Diplomatic Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

#### Excerpt [English translation]

Inquiry concerning the matter of the uninhabited islands; Kuba and Uotsuri Islands

Concerning the matter of the uninhabited islands of Uotsuri and two other islands near Ishigaki Island of the Yaeyama Islands under the jurisdiction [of Okinawa], while inquiry No. 384 dated November 5, 1885 was responded to by the instruction dated December 5, 1885, jurisdiction over these islands had been left undetermined because they were uninhabited. However, the Yaeyama Islands Public Office requested that jurisdiction of the islands needed to be determined due to the increasing necessity of controlling fishing in recent years. On this basis, we would like to ask to place these islands under the jurisdiction of the Yaeyama Islands Public Office.

January 13, 1890, (Prefectural) Governor  
To the Minister of Home Affairs

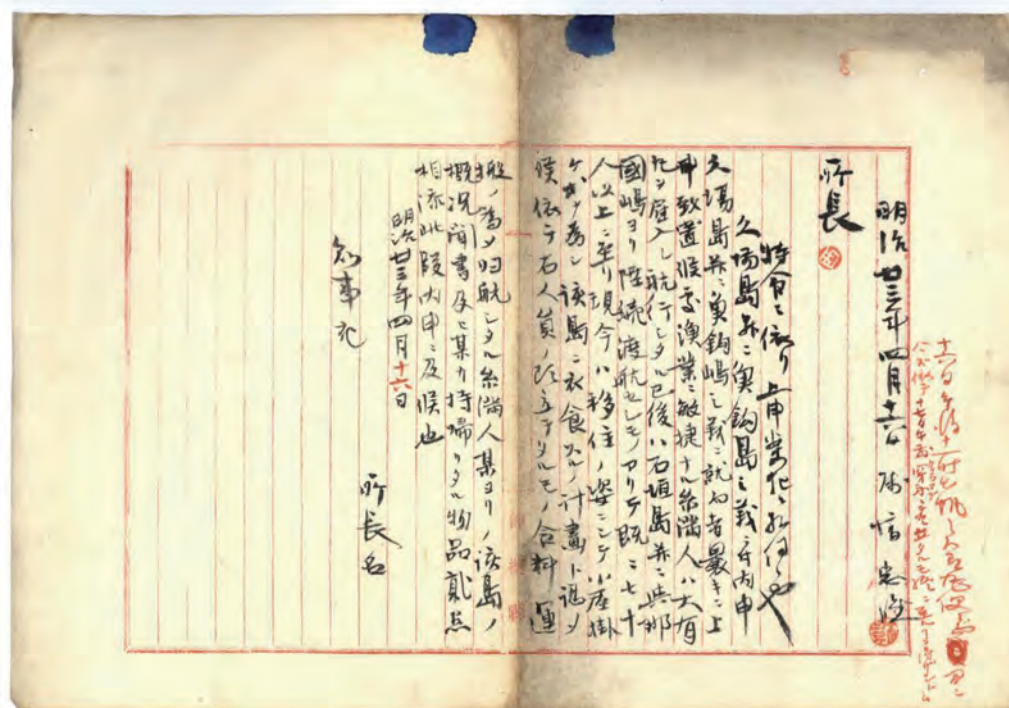
Date Created	January 13, 1890
Author(s) & Editor(s)	Kanji MARUOKA, Governor of Okinawa Prefecture
Publisher	-
Name of Publication	"On the matter of erecting territorial markers on Kumeaka, Kuba and Uotsuri Islands in Okinawa Prefecture, October 1885" in <i>Teikoku Hanto Kankei Zakken (Miscellaneous Matters Related to the Imperial Territory)</i>
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Available to the public
Repository	Diplomatic Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan
Reference& Information	Follow the instruction at Diplomatic Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

## Period II (2) – ii. Documents showing growing activities by Japanese fishermen around the Senkaku Islands

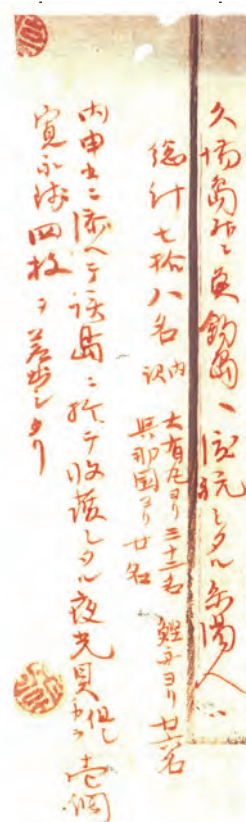
### A document showing that many fishermen were conducting fishing in the waters around the Senkaku Islands

#### No.8 Documents concerning the Yaeyama Islands: Kuba Island

FY2014/P9 December 25, 1889 – April 16, 1890



Repository: Okinawa Prefectural Library



#### Overview

This is a part of administrative documents kept by Tadao HANAWA, who worked for the former Yaeyama Islands Public Office (currently Ishigaki City Hall) as an Okinawa Prefectural Government official in 1890. It includes an interview survey that shows that a total of 78 people traveled to Kuba Island and Uotsuri Island from Itoman, a fishing harbor in the southern part of the Main Island of Okinawa.

The attachments of this document include a letter from the head of the Yaeyama Islands Public Office to the Governor of Okinawa Prefecture requesting the incorporation of the Senkaku Islands under the jurisdiction of the Yaeyama Islands Public Office, and correspondence between the Yaeyama Islands Public Office and the Okinawa Prefectural Government.

#### Excerpt [English translation]

Documents concerning the Yaeyama Islands: Kuba Island (text omitted)

A total of 78 Itoman residents traveled to the islands of Kuba and Uotsuri.

They consisted of 32 persons traveling on the *Daiyu Maru*, 26 on bonito ships, and 20 from Yonaguni.

I have enclosed in this report a green turban shell harvested on the said islands, for which I disbursed four Kan'ei coins.

(HANAWA's name seal)

(text omitted)

Date Created	December 25, 1889~ April 16, 1890
Author(s) & Editor(s)	Tadao HANAWA, Tsunenori NISHI, Toyoaki SAKAI
Publisher	Yaeyama Islands Public Office, Okinawa Prefecture Okinawa Prefectural Government
Name of Publication	Documents concerning the Yaeyama Islands: Kuba Island
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Available to the public
Repository	Okinawa Prefectural Library
Reference& Information	Follow the licensing procedure at the Local Archives Room, Okinawa Prefectural Library (View images at the Rare Document Digital Archive, Okinawa Prefectural Library)



## A newspaper article on the establishment of the Yaeyama Island Joint Fisheries Company

### No.9 Business Conditions on the Yaeyama Islands

NEW Article in the Jiji Shimpō, dated March 7, 1890

○八重山嶼景況 (二月九日發)  
八重山嶼は琉球國中最南の一屬嶼にして山海水土の利  
富み居れども人情風俗皆内地と異なり隨て百般事物  
の進歩は大に劣れり左れども今日當嶼の現狀は數年前  
の比に非らずして諸般の事業幾分進歩せり今左に其  
一二を擧ぐれば學事は目下小學生徒三百餘名の内高等  
生五十餘名あり既に授業に従事する者五名師範學校入  
學生及簡易科傳授の爲め首府へ在學せる者七名來月は  
更ふ三名程同所へ入學せしむ可き豫定の者もあり開闢  
以來未だ會て學事の何物たるを知らざりし當嶼の農民  
等も今は學問の必要を感じて就學の者少あからず又當  
地は廣漠たる膏土多く且つ天然の物産に富めども人口  
寡少にして加ふるに民智も未達せざるが故に農産工業  
の是る可きものかし只四年前に移殖したる甘蔗繁茂し  
て年々若干の製糖を出す位あり水産物に至りては世人  
の熟知する如く當嶼近海は魚介に富み就中海外輸出品  
中重なる饅頭海參及び夜光貝平貝其他エラブウナキ  
類の如きは年々の產出夥多なれども土人の漁業を爲す  
ものは稀れしとして多くは内地より入込める出稼人のみ  
あるを以て自然漁捕の衰あり爲めに去年二月より八重  
山嶼共同水産社あるものを設置し大に漁業の奨励に盡  
力せり

Repository: National Diet Library

#### Overview

This is an article reporting on the situation in the Yaeyama Islands. According to the article, the adjacent waters of the Yaeyama Islands produce an abundance of resources that are primarily exported overseas, including shark's fin, sea cucumber, and green turban shellfish. However, as these are mainly gathered by migrant workers outside of Okinawa Prefecture, the Yaeyama Island Joint Fisheries Company(\*1) was set up to encourage local residents to engage in such fishery activities.

\*1 The first issue of the Okinawa Seinen Zasshi (Okinawa Youth Magazine), published in 1890, reported that the Yaeyama Island Joint Fisheries Company went out to the Senkaku Islands in 1890 and returned with a big catch.

#### Excerpt [English translation]

(text omitted) Those who are familiar with marine products are well aware of the fact that the waters adjacent to these islands are rich in seafood resources, such as shark's fin, sea cucumber, and green turban shellfish (text omitted) which are, above all, prized as overseas exports with a high production volume every year. (text omitted) Much of this is harvested by migrant workers who come from the mainland. (text omitted) The Yaeyama Island Joint Fisheries Company was established in February last year, and is putting great effort into promoting fishery activities.

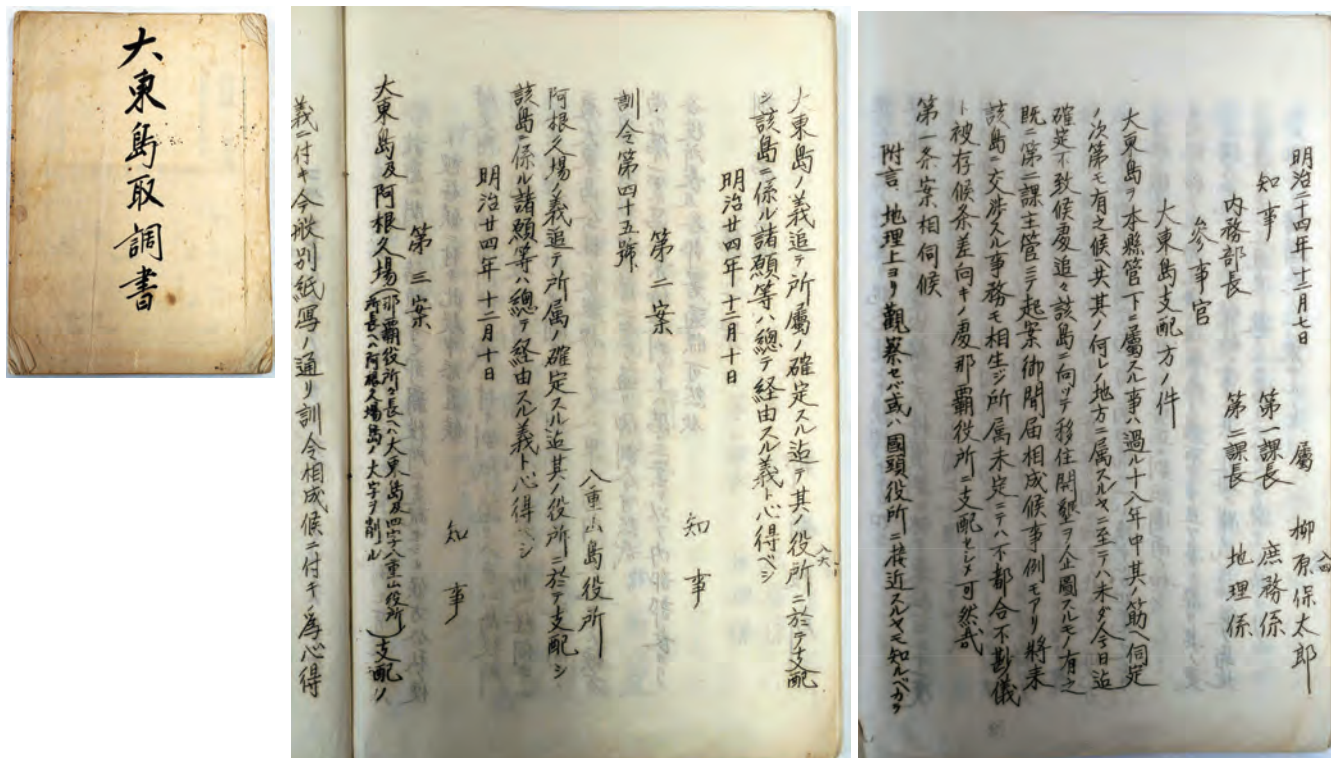
Date Created	March 7, 1890
Author(s) & Editor(s)	-
Publisher	-
Name of Publication	The Jiji Shimpō
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Available to the public
Repository	National Diet Library
Reference& Information	Follow the instruction at the National Diet Library

## Period II (2) – iii. Documents showing attempts by Okinawa Prefecture to manage the Senkaku Islands

## A draft order to place the Senkaku Islands under the jurisdiction of the Yaeyama Islands Public Office

## No.10 “On the matter of the method of ruling the Daito Islands,” contained in the Survey Report on the Daito Islands 1903

FY2015/P9



Repository: Naha City Museum of History

## Overview

A copy of a prefectural document (a draft of an order) titled, “On the matter of the method of ruling the Daito Islands” prepared by Okinawa Prefecture in December 1891. The draft order states: it is so understood that the Daito Islands and the Senkaku Islands (Akon-kuba Islands) are under the jurisdiction of the Public Offices of Naha and Yaeyama Islands, respectively.

The Survey Report on the Daito Islands is a compilation containing a copy of the report itself, as well as copies of other official documents.

## Excerpt [English Translation]

On the matter of the method of ruling the Daito Islands

(text omitted) In addition, concerning the jurisdiction over the Akon-kuba Islands, the request was submitted by the Director of the Yaeyama Islands Public Office as an attachment. While currently we are making inquiries to those in authority about them (the Akon-kuba Islands), since it is clear that these islands are Japanese territory geographically, we are considering that it is urgent to place them under the jurisdiction of the Yaeyama Islands Public Office, in the same way as the Daito Islands, at this moment. It is better to provide an instruction as the Second Plan.

We suggest you that the Director-General of the Department of Home Affairs would notify each director of the offices and each department according to the Third Plan after deciding on the First and Second Plans.

Date Created	1903
Author(s) & Editor(s)	Okinawa Prefectural Government
Publisher	Okinawa Prefectural Government
Name of Publication	-
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Available to the public (Copy)
Repository	Naha City Museum of History
Reference & Information	Follow the instruction at the Naha City Historical Museum



## Period II (2) – iii. Documents showing attempts by Okinawa Prefecture to manage the Senkaku Islands

## An instruction to incorporate the Senkaku Islands under the provisional jurisdiction of the Yaeyama Islands Police Station

## No.11 Okinawa Prefectural Police Statistics in the year of 1891

FY2017/P17 Instruction on December 11, 1891. The instruction was published on December 7, 1892.

第一 警察署誌		第二 警察區誌	
二月九日	縣達乙第九號ヲ以テ司法警察事務取扱手續ヲ制定ス	十二月十一日	警告達第五號ヲ以テ巡査勤怠調査法ヲ定メ各署ノ取扱ヲ一定ス
全月全日	警訓令第一號ヲ以テ右取扱手續中疑議ノ生ス可キ廉ニ説明ヲ與フ	全月全日	縣訓令第四六號ヲ以テ縣下大東島ノ警察所轄ヲ假リニ那覇警察署ニ付ス
全月十三日	警訓令第二號ヲ以テ首里名護兩警察署巡査内外動ノ定員ヲ變更ス	全月全日	縣訓令第四七號ヲ以テ阿根久場島ノ警察所轄假リニ八重山島警察署ニ付ス
全月廿一日	縣達乙第一六號ヲ以テ警察賞與内則第九條ヲ改正シ一般人民ニシテ人命救助ヲ爲シタルモノハ總テ褒賞條例ニ依ラシム	全月十四日	警告達第六號ヲ以テ警察事故表ヲ改正シ廿五年一月ヨリ實施ス
全月廿七日	警訓令第三號ヲ以テ那覇警察署巡査内外動ノ定員ヲ變更ス	全月十六日	警告達第七號ヲ以テ巡査勤怠調査法中ニ刪除ヲ加フ
三月十九日	警告達第一號ヲ以テ名護宮古島區裁判所掛出張事務警部ノ出張巡視該地警察署所轄外ニ係ル時ハ持内日當ニ依ラシテ通常旅費ヲ支給スル旨ヲ達ス	全月廿五日	本縣警部長小松川隆奈其縣警部長ニ轉シ從七位下康之本縣警部長ニ任ス
四月十六日	縣達乙第三四號ヲ以テ陸軍々人ノ犯罪者傳送還取扱ノ件ヲ廢止ス		
全月十八日	警訓令第四號ヲ以テ警部夏服着用期限ヲ定メ五月ヨリ十月迄トス		
六月十七日	縣達乙第六六號ヲ以テ海軍々人ノ犯罪者傳送還取扱ノ件ヲ廢止ス		
全月二十七日	縣達乙第七三號ヲ以テ巡査定員百五十七名ヲ改メテ百六十名トス		
七月一日	警訓令第五號ヲ以テ八重山島警察署所轄内巡査配置ノ訓令ヲ取消シ署長ノ		

Repository: National Archives of Japan

## Overview

This is the FY 1891 Report of the annual reports compiled by the Okinawa Prefectural Police Department. The report states that in December 1891, the Governor of Okinawa Prefecture issued an instruction to the Yaeyama Islands Police Station that provisionally put the Akon-kuba Islands (\*1) under its jurisdiction.

Thus, this document indicates that Okinawa Prefecture was making an attempt to manage the Senkaku Islands provisionally under the jurisdiction of the Prefectural Police even before the official incorporation of the Senkaku Islands into the territory of Japan in 1895. Note that the reason why the main text of the material says “provisionally placed under the jurisdiction of the Yaeyama Islands Police Station” is that Okinawa Prefecture could not exercise the management rights by the police as an official administrative act before the official territorial incorporation of the Senkaku Islands.

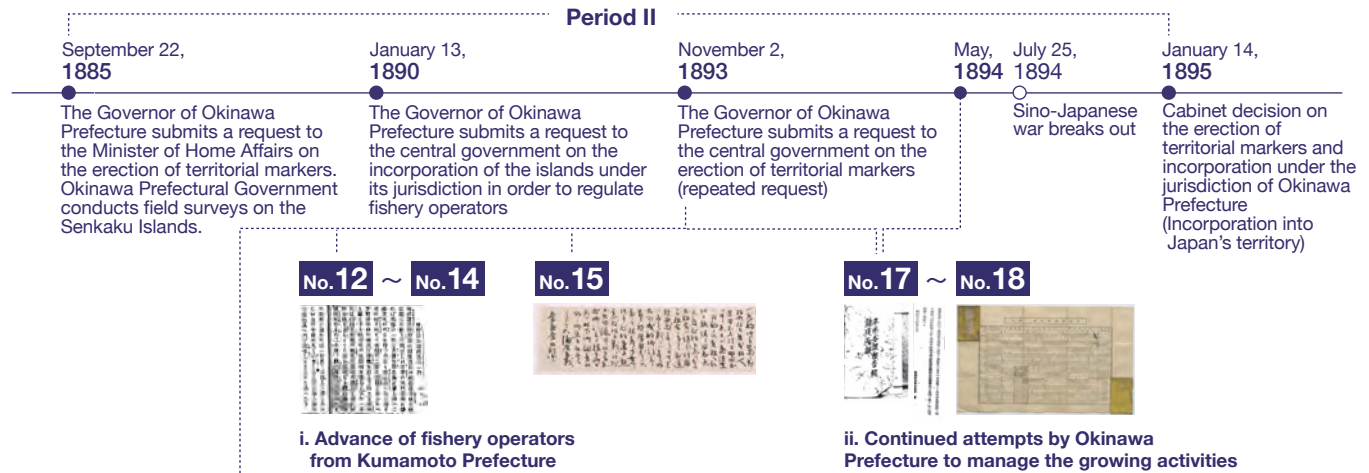
\*1 The Akon-kuba Islands was another name of the Senkaku Islands and was used in Okinawa Prefecture and the Yaeyama region at the time.

## Excerpt [English translation]

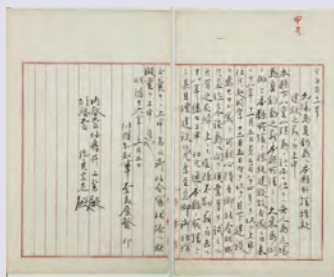
In the year of 1891, on the same day and same month (December 11), Prefectural Instruction No. 47 states that the Akon-kuba Islands are provisionally placed under the jurisdiction of the Yaeyama Islands Police Station.

Date Created	December 11, 1891 (Instruction) December 7, 1892 (Publication)
Author(s) & Editor(s)	Okinawa Prefectural Police Department
Publisher	Okinawa Prefectural Police Department
Name of Publication	Okinawa Prefectural Police Statistics (1891-1893)
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Available to the public
Repository	National Archives of Japan
Reference & Information	Follow the instructions at the National Archives of Japan

### (3) Growing economic activities around the Senkaku Islands by people from all quarters, and third application by Okinawa Prefecture



#### Proposal to the central government for incorporation



#### Proposal for incorporation and erection of territorial markers (1893)

Request for incorporation and erection of territorial markers (1893) "Ko No.111"  
 "Miscellaneous Matters Related to the Imperial Territory" November 2, 1893  
 Repository: Diplomatic Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

#### Excerpt [English translation]

Recently, however, people are coming to the islands to attempt fishing and other activities, and because these do not infrequently involve legal control, we would like to erect markers of this Prefecture's jurisdiction, as we previously reported in detail in 1885. We therefore urgently request your guidance, and hereby once again make a report to that effect, attaching copies of the former report and your instruction. (text omitted)

#### Summary

This shows that, against the backdrop of the growing advance into the islands by private citizens, the Okinawa Prefectural Government continued with its attempts to manage the Senkaku Islands prior to their incorporation into Japanese territory in 1895.

#### i. Third application by Okinawa Prefecture to the central government

The application made by Okinawa Prefecture in 1890 had not been approved by the central government either. On the other hand, there were growing economic activities around the Senkaku Islands, including those by people from places other than the Yaeyama region. In this regard, in November 1893, the Governor of Okinawa (Shigeru NARAHARA) submitted another application to the Minister of Home Affairs (Kaoru INOUE) and the Minister for Foreign Affairs (Munemitsu MUTSU) for the incorporation of the Senkaku Islands into Okinawa Prefecture and erection of territorial markers due to the presence of people attempting to fish around the Islands in recent years (box shown on the left).

#### ii. Advance into the Senkaku Islands by people from Kumamoto Prefecture

The aforementioned application from the Governor of Okinawa Prefecture was made based on the need to manage and control people who had been attempting to fish around the Senkaku Islands in recent years. Our research has confirmed the existence of documents showing plans by parties from outside the Yaeyama region to fish around the Senkaku Islands about this time, including a group of fishery operators led by Tadashi NODA (a former samurai in Kumamoto Prefecture) (→No.12), as well as newspaper articles reporting their plan (→No.13).

A travel journal compiled by Gisuke SASAMORI, who visited Okinawa Prefecture in 1893 and conducted a field survey on the Okinawa Main Island, the Miyako Islands, and the Yaeyama Islands, touches on NODA's fishing activities based on his own observations (→No.14).

In addition, according to information provided by the Naha City Museum of History, a letter from a government official of Kagoshima Prefecture (Hisayoshi OMIBARA) requesting the Governor of Okinawa Prefecture to facilitate NODA's fishing activities has also been confirmed (→No.15).

#### iii. Continued attempts by Okinawa Prefecture to manage the growing economic activities

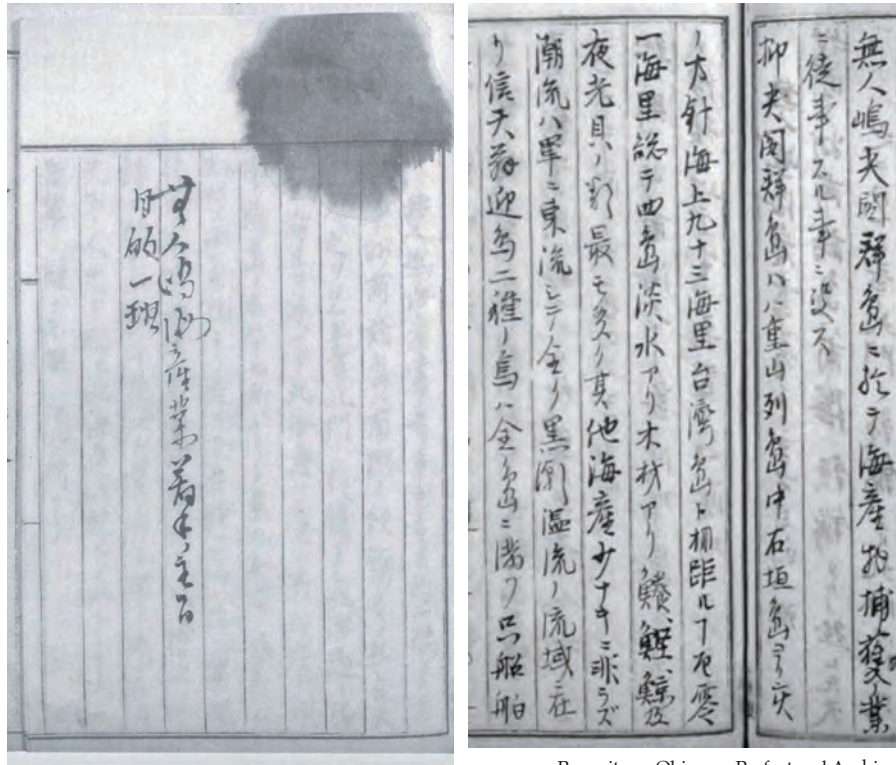
Amidst the growing economic activities on the Senkaku Islands, a report compiled by the Yaeyama Islands Public Office on the agriculture, forestry, and fishery of the Yaeyama Islands includes descriptions about fishing activities around the Senkaku Islands (→No.16). Furthermore, the Governor of Okinawa Prefecture issued a notification concerning some fishermen who had gone fishing to the islands and were missing, and requested the public to notify the authorities if they found these fishermen (→No.17).

Our research has also confirmed that the Senkaku Islands were included in a list of policing districts drawn up by Okinawa Prefecture in 1893 (→No.18).

## A fishing plan for the waters around the Senkaku Islands

## No.12 Mission statement for undertaking marine business around the uninhabited islands 1893

FY2014/P11



Repository: Okinawa Prefectural Archives

## Overview

This is a fishing plan for the waters around the Senkaku Islands, prepared by a group of fishermen led by Tadashi NODA (a former samurai from Kumamoto Prefecture). It cites, the reasons for deciding to fish around the islands, the existence of freshwater areas on the islands, and the presence of many skipjacks and green turban shellfish, as well as a significant number of other marine products.

\* The image shown here is the Ryukyu Yaeyama Islands Survey Appendix from the collection of the Institute for the Study of Japanese Folk Culture, Kanagawa University (Saigyodo Library), photographed by the Institute for Okinawan Studies, Hosei University (2007).

## Excerpt [English translation]

This spring, Tadashi NODA and Nobuo YAMAKUMA, accompanied by one fisherman, went to the Sakishima Islands to carry out exploration. Finally, they decided to engage in fishing operations around the Senkaku Islands, uninhabited islands lying between the Yaeyama Islands and Taiwan.

In the first place, the Senkaku Islands lie 93 nautical miles over sea to the north-northwest of Ishigaki Island in the Yaeyama Islands, and 101 nautical miles from Taiwan. There are four islands in all, with freshwater and timber available. Shark, bonito, whale and green turban shellfish are most numerous, but other marine species are also by no means small in quantity.

Date Created	1893
Author(s) & Editor(s)	-
Publisher	-
Name of Publication	Ryukyu Yaeyama Islands Survey Appendix Appendix of Ryukyu Yaeyama Islands Investigation Report
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Available to the public
Repository	Okinawa Prefectural Archives
Reference& Information	Follow the instruction on the Okinawa Prefectural Archives

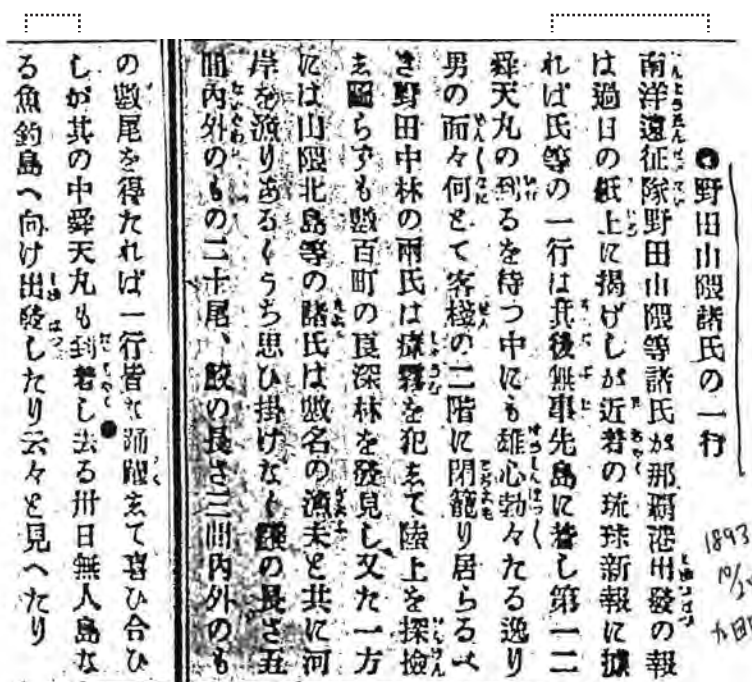


## Period II (3)-i. Documents showing growing expansion into the Senkaku Islands from the direction of Kumamoto

## Article on the departure of a group from Kumamoto Prefecture to Uotsuri Island

## No.13 NODA, YAMAKUMA and Their Party

FY2015/P10 Newspaper article from Kyushu Nichinichi Shimbun, dated October 24, 1893



Repository: National Diet Library

## Overview

An article quoted from an Okinawan newspaper, "Ryukyu Shimpo," by local Kumamoto Prefecture newspaper "Kyushu Nichinichi Shimbun". This article, dated October 24, 1893, reported that Tadashi NODA and his party from the Prefecture, who were aiming to find new fishing grounds in the sea near the Senkaku Islands, departed for Uotsuri Island via Ishigaki Island.

## Excerpt [English translation]

## • Party led by NODA and YAMAKUMA

The departure from Naha Port by NODA, YAMAKUMA and other men of the South Seas Expedition was reported in the newspaper the other day\*. According to a newly arrived report by the Ryukyu Shimpo, the party then arrived safely at Sakishima (text omitted). They appear to have set off for an uninhabited island called Uotsuri Island on the 30th.

\* A summary of the report is as follows: the party of Tadashi NODA and Koreo YAMAKUMA, which belonged to the Kumamoto Kokken-to (National Sovereignty Party; a political organization) returned to Kumamoto after its exploration of the Okinawa Islands from June through July 1893. In August, the following month, the party left Kumamoto again for Okinawa. It arrived at Naha Port and set sail for the Yaeyama Islands in early September, according to Nanto Tanken [The Exploration of Southern Islands], a travel journal compiled by Gisuke SASAMORI.

Date Created	October 24, 1893
Author(s) & Editor(s)	Kyushu Nichinichi Shimbunsha
Publisher	Kyushu Nichinichi Shimbun
Name of Publication	Kyushu Nichinichi Shimbun (Kyushu Daily Newspaper)
Language	Japanese
Medium	Microfilm
Public Access	Available to the public
Repository	National Diet Library
Reference & Information	Follow the instruction at the Newspaper Reading Room of the National Diet Library



## Period II (3)-i. Documents concerning the advance into the Senkaku Islands by people from Kumamoto Prefecture

## A travel journal on the fisheries situation around the Senkaku Islands

## No.14 Nanto Tanken [The Exploration of Southern Islands]

FY2014/P9 May 1894



Repository: Okinawa Prefectural Library

## Overview

This is a travel journal by Gisuke SASAMORI (a former samurai from Aomori Prefecture), and describes his observations from his 1893 visit to Okinawa Prefecture including the Okinawa Main Island, Miyako Islands, and Yaeyama Islands (\*1).

The journal records interviews of migrant workers who traveled to the islands to collect albatross feathers, as well as SASAMORI's direct observations. The journal also includes an account of the visit by the group of fishermen led by Tadashi NODA to Okinawa Prefecture with plans to engage in fishing activities around the Senkaku Islands, including the fact that the group's visit caught the attention of the Okinawan people.

In the appendix, as his personal opinion concerning the administrative matters of the southern islands, SASAMORI recommended that an integrated administrative office be established in the Sakishima Islands (a collective term covering the Miyako and Yaeyama Islands as well as the Senkaku Islands).

\*1 The following are the contents related to the Senkaku Islands  
 July 1: Hearing the situation of the uninhabited island Kobashima (Kuba Islands) explained by Kansuke HANAMOTO and others at the Naha Public Office  
 September 1: Interview with Tadashi NODA, a fishing operator, and his party on the uninhabited islands (the Senkaku Islands).  
 September 3: News of Tadashi NODA and his party  
 September 5: Giving a send-off for Tadashi NODA and his party

## Excerpt [English translation]

According to Kansuke HANAMOTO, the island is 60 miles away from Yaeyama in the north-northwest direction. He departed from Ishigaki Island on the fourteenth day of the Lunar New Year and arrived on the island on the sixteenth day of the same month. Thereafter, he engaged in the work of gathering albatross feathers (text omitted).

September 1, strong winds and rain (text omitted)

Tadashi NODA, a former samurai from Kumamoto Prefecture, arrived at the port last night on his visit to the island. He was accompanied by five people and 11 fishermen, and they came in two fishing boats (text omitted).

With the aim of developing the southern islands, they first attempted to fish around the uninhabited island of Kuba, southwest off the coast of Ryukyu. Venturing further, they explored various uninhabited islands and selected a good place to use as a center for establishing a base for the purpose of making great profits from fisheries in the south seas (text omitted).

Fifth day of the same month, fine weather (text omitted)  
 I gave a send-off for Tadashi NODA, a fishing operator on the uninhabited islands, who headed to the Sakishima Islands (text omitted).

Personal views on administrative matters of the southern islands (text omitted)

I would like to express my personal views on the administration of the three broad areas of Sakishima, Okinawa, and Oshima, respectively. First, with regard to the Sakishima Islands, I present the following key points regarding the organization that should be established on the islands:

- establish an island government office on Sakishima  
 The 20 islands of Miyako Island, Yashima Island, the Yaeyama Islands, Kushima Island, and the three uninhabited islands of Kumeaka Island (present-day Taisho Island,) Kuba Island, and Uotsuri Island combined, shall be governed under the Sakishima office. (text omitted).

Date Created	May 1894
Author(s) & Editor(s)	Gisuke SASAMORI
Publisher	Gisuke SASAMORI
Name of Publication	Nanto Tanken
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Available to the public
Repository	Okinawa Prefectural Library
Reference& Information	Follow the instruction at the Okinawa Prefectural Library

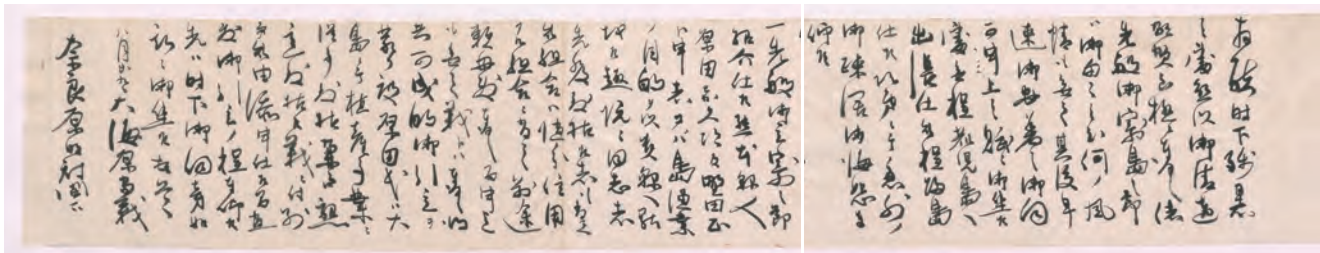
## Period II (3) – i. Documents concerning the advance into the Senkaku Islands by people from Kumamoto Prefecture

## A letter requesting assistance for a fishing operator who would start activities around the Senkaku Islands

## No.15 A letter from OMIBARA to Governor NARAHARA

NEW

August 29, 1893



Repository: Naha City Museum of History

## Overview

A letter from Hisayoshi OMIBARA (Head of the Oshima Island Branch Office, Kagoshima Prefecture) to Shigeru NARAHARA, Governor of Okinawa Prefecture, dated August 29, 1893. The letter introduces Tadashi NODA(\*1) and Yoshikuji HARADA(\*2), pioneering explorers from Kumamoto Prefecture.

The letter explains that the group of NODA and HARADA intends to visit Okinawa Prefecture and aims to engage in fishing activities around Koba Island (the Senkaku Islands), and states that the group is trustworthy and that the Oshima Island Branch Office is on familiar terms with them. It then requests the Okinawa Prefectural Government to grant the group patronage and favor.

The fishing activities by NODA and HARADA around the Senkaku Islands during this time were also recorded in publications such as *Nanto Tanken [The Exploration of Southern Islands]* as well as newspapers such as the Yomiuri Shimbun, and the Kyushu Nichinichi Shimbun.

\*1 Tadashi NODA: Leader of the Tonan Group (refer to p.33)

\*2 Yoshikuji HARADA: Member of the Tonan Group

## Excerpt [English translation]

I hope this finds you well during this period of late summer.

I was busy when you came to inspect this island recently, and was unable to offer any hospitality. While I should have inquired immediately after that visit if you had returned safely, I had to leave for a business trip to Kagoshima soon after and have just returned to the island. Please accept my apologies for the unexpected delay in getting in touch with you.

During your recent visit, I introduced to you Yoshikuji HARADA and Tadashi NODA from Kumamoto Prefecture. They wish to visit Okinawa Prefecture for the purpose of engaging in fishing activities around Koba Island. Other associates of theirs have already departed in advance.

Their group is very reliable, and they are dependable men with bright prospects for the future. Therefore, I would appreciate it if you could take notice of them and grant them your patronage. Mr. HARADA is engaged in a production business on Oshima Island and I am very well acquainted with him, so I ask that you extend your special favor to them.

But first, please tell me about how you have been recently.

Respectfully yours,

Hisayoshi OMIBARA August 29

To: His Excellency, Governor NARAHARA of Okinawa Prefecture

Date Created	August 29, 1893
Author(s) & Editor(s)	Hisayoshi OMIBARA
Publisher	-
Name of Publication	Letter [474_H198] [Hisayoshi OMIBARA (Head of the Oshima Island Branch Office) to Shigeru NARAHARA (Governor of Okinawa Prefecture)] (The Yokouchi Family Documents)
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Available to the public
Repository	Naha City Museum of History
Reference& Information	Follow the instruction at the Naha City Museum of History

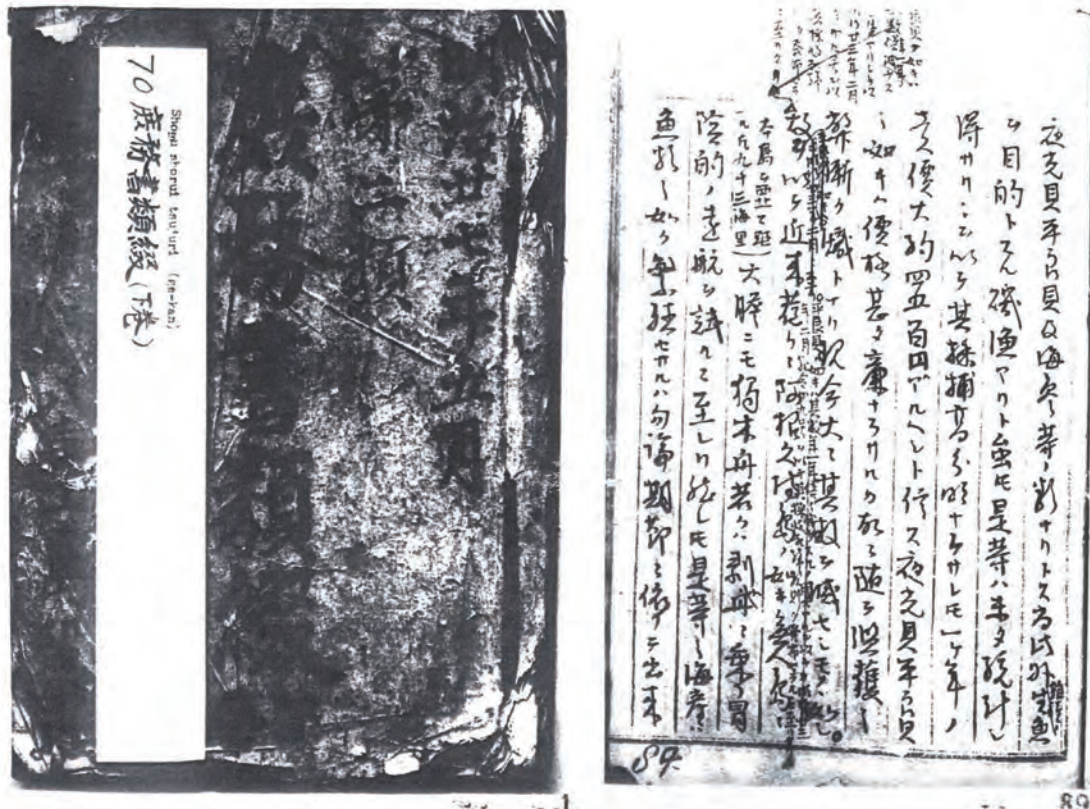
## Period II (3) – ii. Documents showing or suggesting attempts by Okinawa Prefecture to manage the Senkaku Islands

## A survey document that shows the fact that Okinawa Prefecture was aware of the fisheries situation around the Senkaku Islands

**No.16** A list of investigation reports as requested by Hiroshi HARA, a technical assistant of the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry

FY2014/P10

May 3, 1894



Repository: Ishigaki City Library

## Overview

The documents were made by the Yaeyama Islands Public Office upon the request from Hiroshi HARA, a technical assistant of the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry, and report on agriculture and forestry, fisheries, and mining activities in the Yaeyama Islands. The section entitled “fisheries” mentions that overfishing has occurred due to the soaring prices of such shells as green turban and pearl oyster, leading to a decline in the shellfish population. It says that exploratory pelagic fisheries were recently attempted around such uninhabited islands as the Akon-kuba Islands, located 93 nautical miles northwest of Ishigaki Island, even with dugout canoes or timber boats. It is considered that “the Akon-kuba Islands” refers to the Senkaku Islands.

Date Created	May 3 1894
Author(s) & Editor(s)	Yaeyama Islands Public Office
Publisher	-
Name of Publication	Kishaba Family Archive 37 Collected Documents on General Affairs, Part II
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper (Microfilm reproduction)
Public Access	Available to the public
Repository	Ishigaki City Library
Reference& Information	Follow the instruction at the Ishigaki City Library

## Excerpt [English translation]

A list of investigation reports as requested by Hiroshi HARA, a technical assistant of the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry (text omitted)

For this reason, in recent times (fishermen) have often boldly attempted adventurous journeys in dugout canoes or timber boats to distant uninhabited islands like the Akon-kuba Islands (the Senkaku Islands), approximately 93 nautical miles northwest of this island (Ishigaki Island). (text omitted)



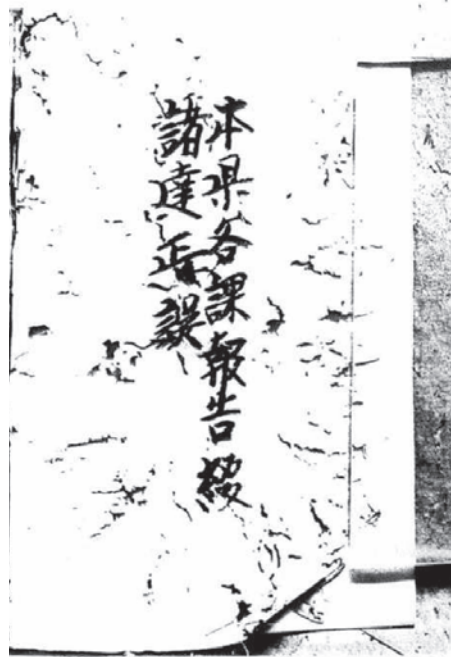
## Period II

(3) – ii. Documents showing or suggesting attempts by Okinawa Prefecture to manage the Senkaku Islands

## A notice requesting the public to make a report if they find any shipwrecked persons who had been fishing at the Senkaku Islands

### No.17 Public Notice No.44, Okinawa Prefecture: "Disappearance of Fishermen who Traveled to the Akon-Kuba Islands" December 1893

FY2014/P10



Repository: Ishigaki City Library

右者共船ヲ誤テ爲阿根久得島へ渡航シ本年十一月十一日全島ヨリ八重山島石垣港へ向  
テ航歸ノ途中颶風ニ逢ヒ今以テ行衛不相分官届出候條自然懸著先々見聞ノ者へ此ニ最寄  
官衛へ届出へ  
明治廿六年十二月  
沖縄縣知事松島辰

## Overview

This public notice, made in the name of the Governor of Okinawa Prefecture, requested anyone who finds three missing fishermen to report to a nearby public office. These fishermen sailed out for "the Akon-kuba Islands" (the Senkaku Islands) from Taketomi Island in the Yaeyama Islands where they stayed temporarily in 1893, but were caught in a typhoon on their way home to Ishigaki Port in November of that year.

## Excerpt [English translation]

## Okinawa Prefectural Notice No.44

A commoner whose address is No. 120, Kanegusu Magiri Itoman Village, at the time sojourning at No. 100, Ishigaki Magiri Taketomi Village, Yaeyama Islands Mitsuyoshi KINJO, born June 7, 1872  
Personal data (omitted)

The above-mentioned persons recently traveled to the Akon-Kuba Islands to engage in fisheries, but as they were returning from the islands to Ishigaki Port in the Yaeyama Islands on November 11th this year, they encountered a typhoon and have been reported missing. That being the case, if anyone has already seen or heard of them being washed ashore, please notify the nearest government office immediately.

December 1893, Shigeru NARAHARA,  
Governor of Okinawa Prefecture.

Date Created	December 1983
Author(s) & Editor(s)	Shigeru NARAHARA, Governor of Okinawa Prefecture
Publisher	Okinawa Prefectural Government
Name of Publication	Kishaba Family Archive 43, Reports from Sections of the Prefectural Government Corrections to Orders
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Available to the public (Microfilm reproduction)
Repository	Ishigaki City Library
Reference & Information	Follow the instruction at the Ishigaki City Library

## Period II

(3) – ii. Documents showing or suggesting attempts by Okinawa Prefecture to manage the Senkaku Islands

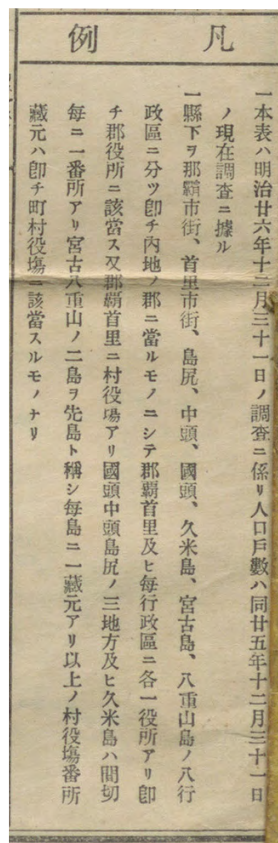
## A document showing that the Senkaku Islands are under the jurisdiction of the Yaeyama Islands Police Station.

### No.18 Chart [Areas under the jurisdiction of the Okinawa Prefectural Police – map and list] December 31, 1893

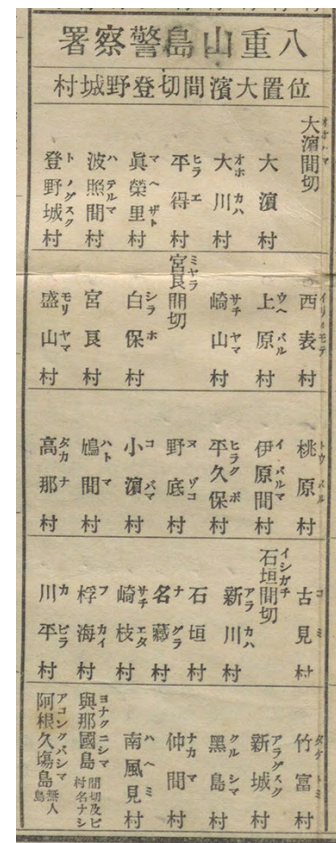
FY2017/P20



Repository: Naha City Museum of History



Enlargement of the relevant parts



↑ The relevant parts (as shown in the excerpt [English translation])

#### Overview

This material is considered to be a map and list of the areas under the jurisdiction of the Okinawa Prefectural Police published by Okinawa Prefecture at the end of 1893. On the front page is a simplified map of Okinawa Prefecture, and the Senkaku Islands are marked as Uotsuri Island, Kuba Island, and Kumeaka Island (present-day Taisho Island). The back page has a list of areas under the jurisdiction of the Okinawa Prefectural Police, and the uninhabited Akon-kuba Islands (the Senkaku Islands) are clearly mentioned as an area under the jurisdiction of the Yaeyama Islands Police Station.

Okinawa Prefecture provisionally placed the Senkaku Islands under the jurisdiction of the Yaeyama Islands Police Station in 1891, prior to the official incorporation of the islands(→No.11). This material suggests that this situation had stayed the same without any significant changes as of 1893. That is, the Senkaku Islands continued to be provisionally placed under the jurisdiction of the Yaeyama Islands Police Station of Okinawa Prefecture.

#### Excerpt [English translation]

Map of the areas under the jurisdiction of the Okinawa Prefectural Police  
Uotsuri Island, Kuba Island, Kumeaka Island.

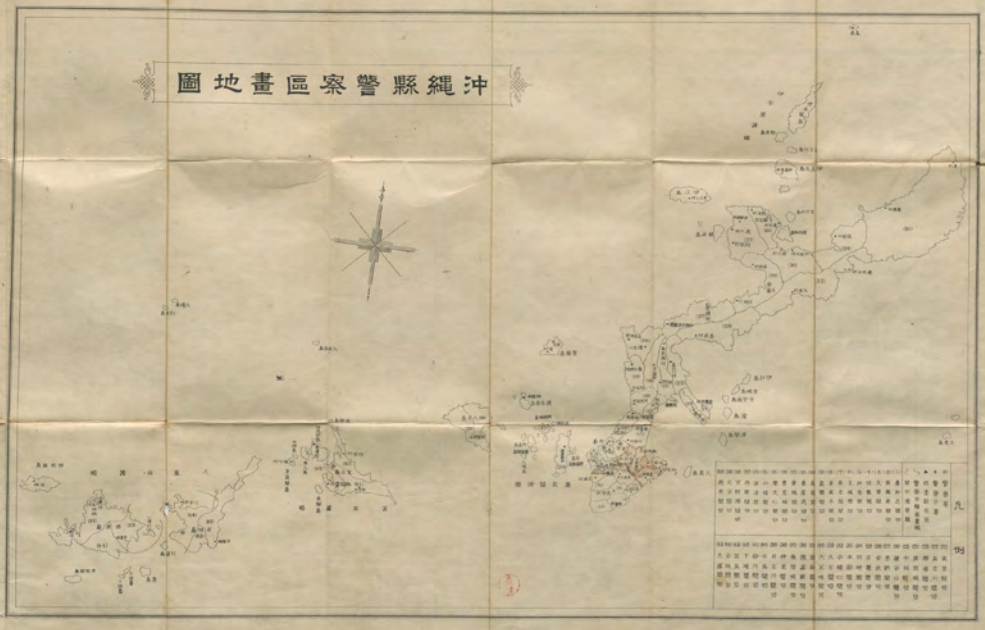
List of the areas under the jurisdiction of the Okinawa Prefectural Police  
(text omitted)

The Yaeyama Islands Police Station  
Located in Ohama-magiri, Tonoshiro Village  
Ohama-magiri  
(text omitted)

The Akon-kuba Islands, uninhabited islands

Date Created	December 31, 1893
Author(s) & Editor(s)	Okinawa Prefecture
Publisher	Okinawa Prefecture
Name of Publication	Chart [8437] (The Yokouchi Family Document)
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Available to the public
Repository	Naha City Museum of History
Reference& Information	Follow the instruction at Naha City Museum of History



[illegible]



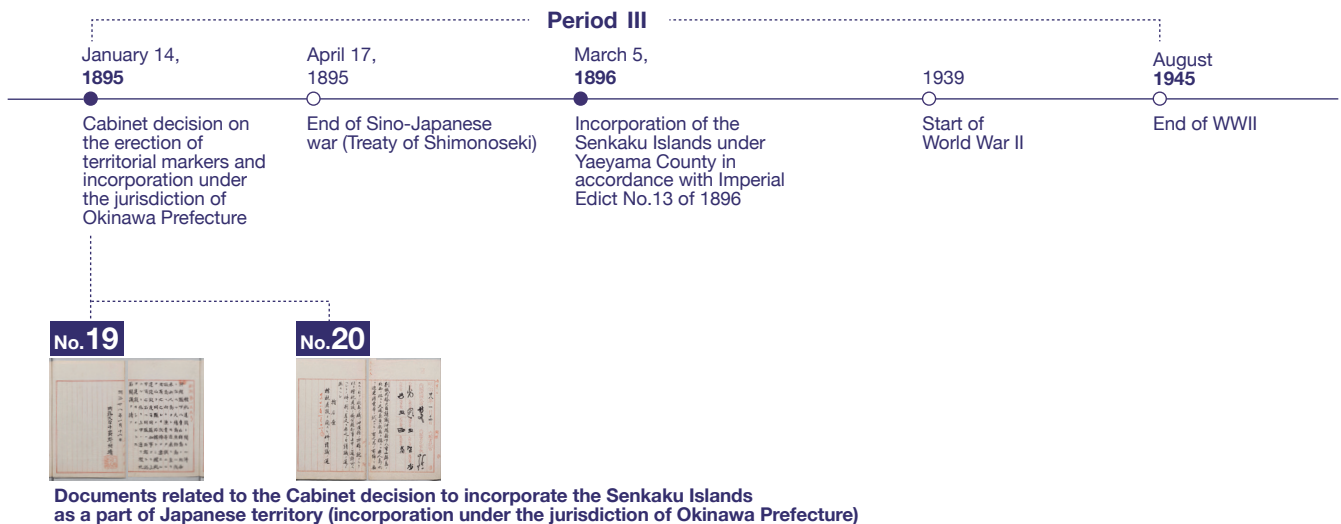


## C

## Period III

From the Cabinet decision to incorporate the Senkaku Islands into Japanese territory until the end of World War II (1895-1945)

## (1) Cabinet decision on incorporation of the Senaku Islands into Japanese territory



### Cabinet decision to erect territorial markers and incorporate the Senkaku Islands under the jurisdiction of Okinawa Prefecture to regulate fishermen

On November 2, 1893, Okinawa Prefecture requested to the central government that the hitherto uninhabited Kuba Island and Uotsuri Island be placed under the jurisdiction of Okinawa Prefecture, and that territorial markers be erected on the islands, in view of the need to regulate attempts to engage in fishing activities in recent years, as these islands were recognized as being under its jurisdiction. The Minister of Home Affairs made a request for a Cabinet meeting and submitted “On the matter of erecting markers” (dated January 12) (→No.19).

In response to the request submitted by the Minister of Home Affairs, a Cabinet decision was made on January 14 to erect territorial markers on Kuba Island and Uotsuri Island, and to place them under the jurisdiction of Okinawa Prefecture. On January 21, a draft instruction to Okinawa Prefecture was approved by the Prime Minister (Hirobumi ITO) (→No.20).

#### Summary

Fishermen became increasingly active around the Senkaku Islands from around 1889, and Okinawa Prefecture applied to the Government for the incorporation of the islands under its jurisdiction. At the same time, it attempted to manage the Senkaku Islands as uninhabited islands under its jurisdiction. Thus, in 1895, the incorporation of the Senkaku Islands under the jurisdiction of Okinawa Prefecture was finally realized.

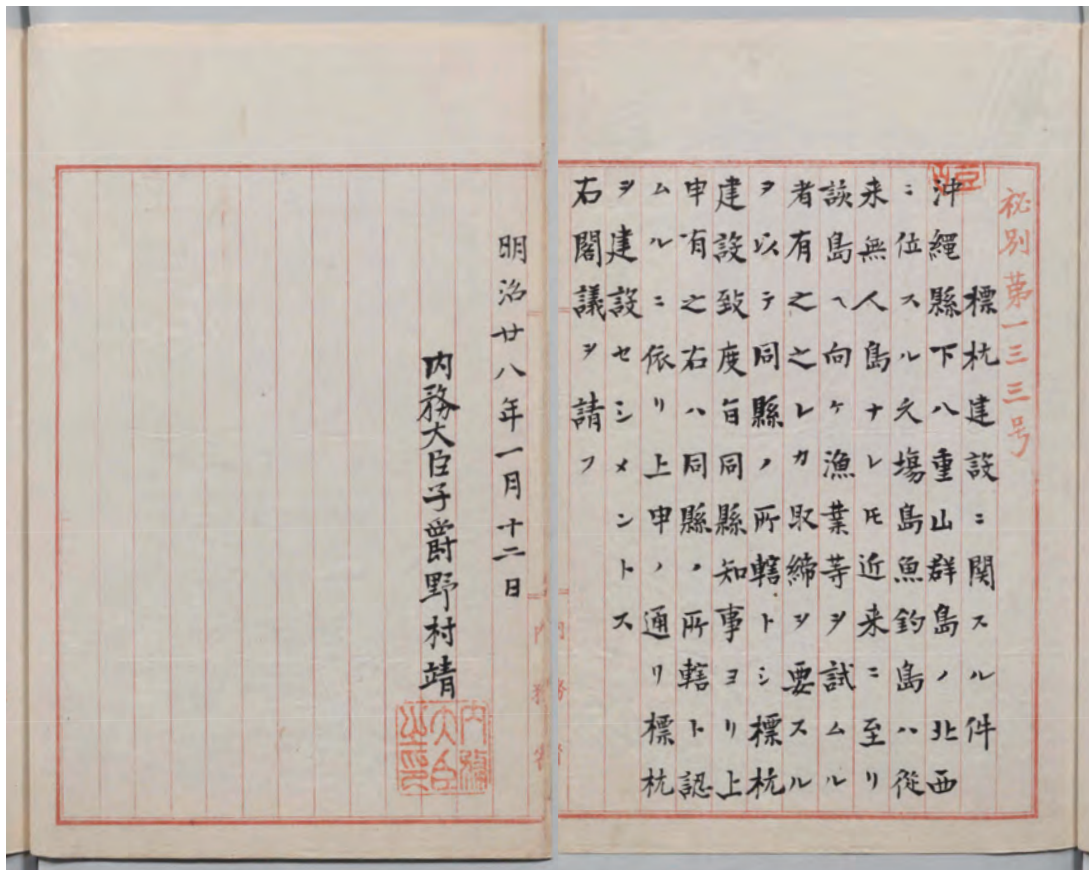
## Period III

(1) – Documents related to the Cabinet decision to incorporate the Senkaku Islands as a part of Japanese territory (incorporation under the jurisdiction of Okinawa Prefecture)

## Document from the Minister of Home Affairs to the Cabinet, on the request by Okinawa Prefecture

## No. 19 Hibetsu No. 133: On the matter of erecting markers

H27/P12 January 12, 1895

Repository:  
National Archives  
of Japan

## Overview

A document dated 12 January 1895 and prepared by the Minister of Home Affairs, requesting a consultation at a Cabinet meeting to approve a request by the Governor of Okinawa Prefecture. The Governor made a written request, dated 2 November 1893, in which the Okinawa Prefectural Government expressed its intention to place the Senkaku Islands under its jurisdiction as some people had begun engaging in fisheries activities around the uninhabited islands in recent years. Written on the lined paper of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Date Created	January 12, 1895
Author(s) & Editor(s)	Viscount Yasushi NOMURA, Minister of Home Affairs
Publisher	-
Name of Publication	"Erect markers on Kuba and Uotsuri Islands located to the northwest of Yaeyama Islands in Okinawa Prefecture," Kobun Ruishu, Edition No. 19, 1895. Vol. 2, Policies I / Imperial Diet / Administrative Districts / Local Autonomy I.
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Available to the public
Repository	National Archives of Japan
Reference& Information	Follow the instruction at the National Archives of Japan

## Excerpt [English translation]

## Hibetsu No.133

## On the matter of erecting markers

The Kuba and Uotsuri Islands, located to the northwest of the Yaeyama Islands in Okinawa Prefecture, were uninhabited islands, but, recently, people have been going to these islands to attempt fishery activities and other pursuits. Since such activities need to be controlled, the Governor of the Prefecture has reported that the Prefecture has an intention to make the islands part of its jurisdictional area and to erect markers [on the islands]. I would therefore like to have [the Prefecture] erect the markers in accordance with the report, in recognition that the islands belong to the Prefecture.

I request a Cabinet meeting on the above.

January 12, 1895

Viscount Yasushi NOMURA, Minister of Home Affairs (Seal)



## Period III

(1) – Documents related to the Cabinet decision to incorporate the Senkaku Islands as a part of the territory (incorporation under the jurisdiction of Okinawa Prefecture)

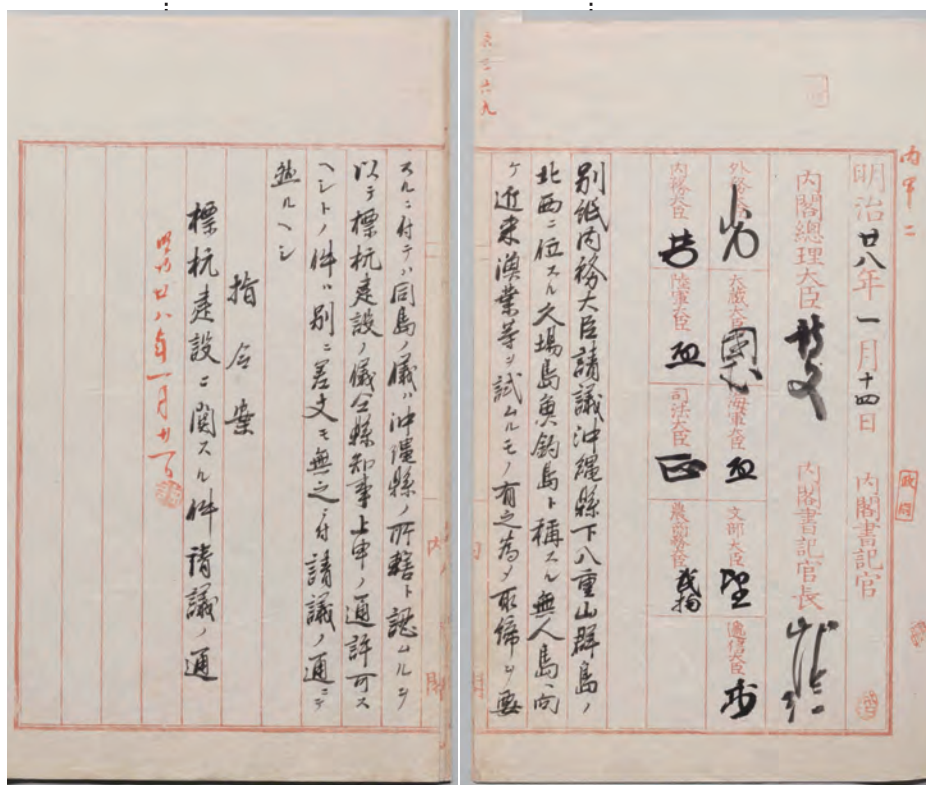
## Cabinet decision authorizing the erection of territorial markers on the Senkaku Islands and incorporation of the islands under the jurisdiction of Okinawa Prefecture, and draft instruction to Okinawa Prefecture

**No.20** Cabinet decision and a draft instruction on the matter of erecting markers, as requested

FY2015/P12

January 14, 1895 (Cabinet decision)

January 21, 1895 (Draft instruction to Okinawa Prefecture)



Repository: National Archives of Japan

## Excerpt [English translation]

As requested by the Minister of Home Affairs in the attachment, around uninhabited islands called Kuba and Uotsuri Islands, located to the northwest of the Yaeyama Islands in Okinawa Prefecture, people have recently been attempting fisheries activities and other pursuits and these activities need to be controlled. We have no particular objection on this matter and, as requested by the Governor of Okinawa Prefecture, the erection of markers and the incorporation of the islands into the jurisdiction of the Prefecture should be permitted.

[The matter] should be done as requested.

## Draft Instruction

The resolution of the matter of erecting markers is as requested  
January 21, 1895 (Seal)

## Overview

This sets out the Cabinet decision (dated January 14, 1895) authorizing the incorporation of the Senkaku Islands into the jurisdiction of Okinawa Prefecture, and the draft instruction (dated January 21, 1895) to Okinawa Prefecture. The Cabinet decision authorizes the erection of markers acknowledging that the islands are under the jurisdiction of Okinawa Prefecture due to the need to regulate those attempting to engage in fisheries activities around the uninhabited islands of Kuba Island and Uotsuri Island, as explained in the request from the Governor of Okinawa Prefecture.

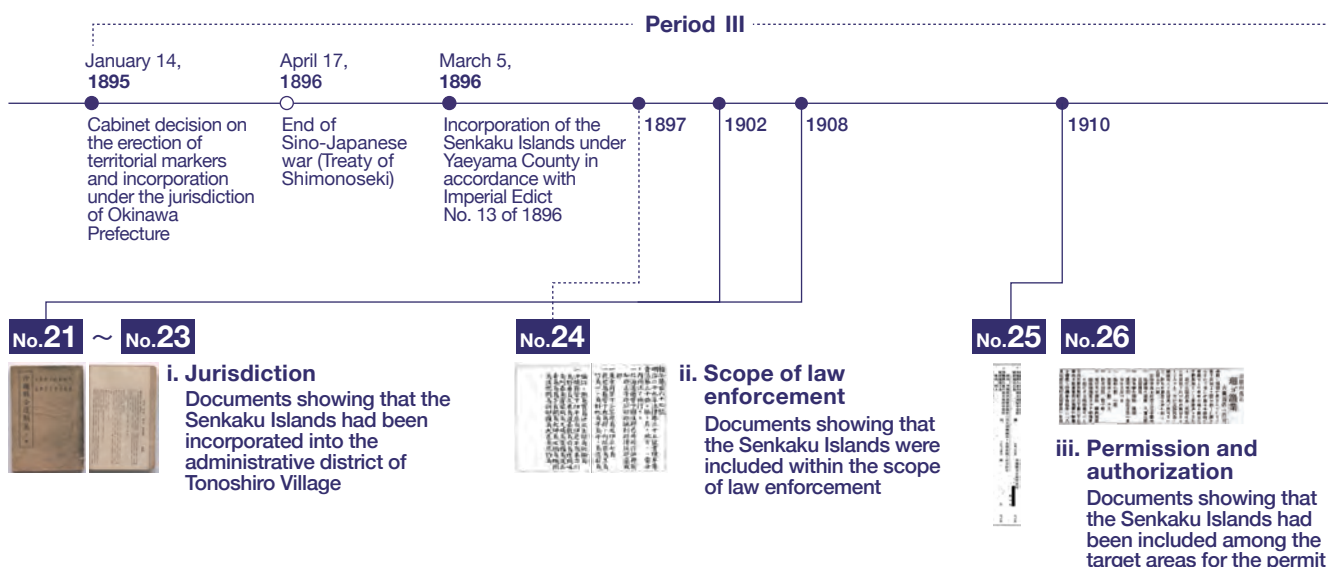
The separate attachment referred to in the text is “Hibetsu No. 133: On the matter of erecting markers” (→No.19).

Written on the lined paper of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Date Created	January 14, 1895 (Cabinet decision) January 21, 1895 (draft instruction to Okinawa Prefecture)
Author(s) & Editor(s)	Cabinet
Publisher	-
Name of Publication	“Erect markers on Kuba and Uotsuri Islands located to the northwest of Yaeyama Islands in Okinawa Prefecture,” Kobun Ruishu, Edition No. 19, 1895. Vol. 2, Policies I : Imperial Diet : Administrative Districts : Local Autonomy I.
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Available to the public
Repository	National Archives of Japan
Reference& Information	Follow the instruction at the National Archives of Japan



## (2) Valid control of the Senkaku Islands From 1895 onward



### i. Jurisdiction – Incorporation of the Senkaku Islands into administrative districts

**After their incorporation into Okinawa Prefecture, the islands were placed under the jurisdiction of Yaeyama County (as shown \*A in the table next page)**

The Senkaku Islands, which were placed under the jurisdiction of Okinawa Prefecture by a Cabinet decision in 1895, were included in Yaeyama County in 1896, the year after their incorporation, by the promulgation of Imperial Edict No. 13 “On the matter of administrative districts in Okinawa Prefecture”.

After that, the Annual Report of the Statistics of Okinawa Prefecture (1895-96), which summarizes the land conditions of Okinawa Prefecture, stated that Uotsuri Island and Kuba Island belonged to Ishigaki Island, Yaeyama County, and listed their circumferences and maritime distances (→No. 21).

In 1896, Okinawa Prefecture authorized Tatsushiro KOGA, a seafood merchant, to develop the Senkaku Islands, and the Prefectural Government decided to lease him four of the Senkaku islands free of charge for 30 years.

### The Islands were incorporated into Tonoshiro Village and each island was designated as an administrative unit called Aza and, then, the Islands became a part of Yaeyama Village (as shown \*B in the table next page)

In 1899, the Okinawa Prefecture Temporary Land Consolidation Project commenced, and surveying projects were carried out on all islands of Okinawa Prefecture. In 1901, the maps of each island of Yaeyama County, including the Senkaku Islands, were drawn up and published as land consolidation maps.

In 1902, the administrative districts of Miyako and Yaeyama Islands were reorganized based on the surveying results. Okinawa Prefectural Ordinance No. 49 (→No. 22) gave notification that the Senkaku Islands would be incorporated into Tonoshiro Village and each of the four Islands of Minamikojima, Kitakojima, Uotsuri, and Kuba would be designated as an administrative unit of Aza, respectively. In the Annual Report of the Statistics of Okinawa Prefecture (FY 1902), the four islands of Minamikojima, Kitakojima, Uotsuri, and Kuba were entered as “Land Category: Wild Land” and “Belonging to: Tonoshiro Village, Ohama-magiri, Yaeyama County,

Okinawa Prefecture.” At this time, there existed an administrative unit known as “magiri,” and the Senkaku Islands belonged to Tonoshiro Village in Ohama-magiri.

The Temporary Land Consolidation Project ended in 1903, and a complete and updated map of all the areas under the jurisdiction of Okinawa Prefecture, reflecting the results of this project, was published in 1906.

In 1907, the “Tosho Choson-sei” (system of organizing the administration of islands by towns and villages) was enforced in Okinawa Prefecture and the “magiri” unit of administration was abolished. In 1908, four of the Senkaku Islands, Minamikojima, Kitakojima, Uotsuri, and Kuba, (\*1) came to belong to Yaeyama Village of Yaeyama County (→No. 23).

After that, the affiliation of the Senkaku Islands changed to Ishigaki Village, Ishigaki Town, and Ishigaki City successively, but their administrative status as part of the Yaeyama Islands remained unchanged, and they continued to be managed as such.

### ii. Scope of application of laws

As confirmed by our research, it was explicitly stipulated that the Salt Monopoly Law, Tobacco Business Monopoly Law, and Leaf Tobacco Monopoly Law were not applicable to Uotsuri Island after the incorporation of the Senkaku Islands on the premise that Japan had legislative jurisdiction over the Islands. This report includes an Imperial Edict that provided for the scope of application of the Leaf Tobacco Monopoly Law (→No. 24).

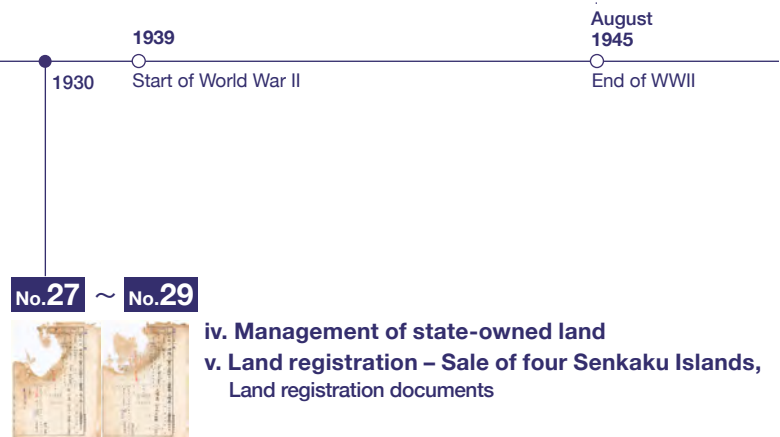
### iii. Permission and licensing

The Government gave permission and issued licenses for prospecting for phosphate resources on the Senkaku Islands. Our research confirmed that an Official Gazette in 1922 included information on an application by an individual in Miyako County of Okinawa Prefecture for prospecting for phosphate on Kitakojima and Minamikojima Islands, which was not approved (→No. 25).

In addition, a newspaper article (dated July 3, 1935) reported on the application submitted by Zenji KOGA, who had taken over Tatsushiro KOGA’s business, to Okinawa Prefecture for designating the Senkaku Islands of Yaeyama County as fishing grounds for a coral fishery, which was approved by the Prefecture (→No. 26).

\*1 Of the Senkaku Islands, Taisho Island was incorporated into Ishigaki Village of Yaeyama County in 1920.





#### iv. Disposal and management of state-owned land

After 30 years of free loan, the four islands of Senkaku were sold to Zenji KOGA (as shown \*C in the table on the right)

After the death of Tatsushiro KOGA in 1918, Zenji KOGA (the eldest son of Tatsushiro), who had taken over the business, continued using these islands while paying land rent after the free lease period ended in 1926. In 1930, he submitted a request to the Okinawa Prefectural Government to purchase these islands. In response, the Okinawa Forestry Office under the Kumamoto Forestry Bureau of the (then) Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry conducted an on-site survey to assess the land value (→No.27 and No.28) and sold the four islands to Zenji KOGA in 1932. After that, the Senkaku Islands became uninhabited islands amid the spread of combat during World War II (\*2).

#### v. Land registration

As for the four Senkaku Islands (Minamikojima, Kitakojima, Uotsuri, and Kuba Islands) that were purchased by Zenji KOGA, upon the transfer of their ownership to him, they were entered in a cadaster and their land property tax were set.

The cadaster that includes the four Islands as well as Taisho Island (state-owned) remains in the Ishigaki branch of the Naha District Legal Affairs Bureau, alongside a land register that contains the corresponding revised registration details (→No.29). (The records of both the cadaster and the land register are closed.)

#### Summary

Japan has undertaken valid control of the Senkaku Islands through the exercise of administrative authority after the incorporation of the Islands.

#### Changes in the Administrative Status of the Senkaku Islands (Chronological Order)

January 14, 1895	Cabinet decision on the incorporation of the Senkaku Islands into Japanese territory, placing the islands under the jurisdiction of Okinawa Prefecture
March 5, 1896	The Senkaku Islands were placed under the jurisdiction of Yaeyama County in accordance with Imperial Edict No.13 of 1896 "On the matter of administrative districts in Okinawa Prefecture."
1896	The development of four of the Senkaku Islands (Uotsuri Island, Minamikojima Island, Kitakojima Island, Kuba Island) by Tatsushiro KOGA was approved in 1896, with the decision to lease the islands to him at no charge for 30 years.
1899	The Temporary Land Consolidation Project by Okinawa Prefecture commenced in 1899 (measurement was carried out on all islands of Okinawa Prefecture).
1901	The drawings and maps for each of the Yaeyama Islands, including the Senkaku Islands (1901) were completed. These included land cadastral maps, and consolidation maps such as the Okinawa Prefecture Land Consolidation Maps.
December 3, 1902	Each of the four islands of Minamikojima, Kitakojima, Uotsuri, and Kuba were designated as a small administrative unit Aza, respectively, as a part of Tonoshiro Village, Ohama-magiri, Yaeyama County.
1908	With the introduction of the system of organizing administration by towns and villages in Okinawa Prefecture, Yaeyama Village was newly established, and the four aforementioned islands were placed under the jurisdiction of the village.
1926	The no-charge lease period ended, and Zenji KOGA, who had taken over Tatsushiro KOGA's business, began paying land rent to the Prefectural Government.
1930	Zenji KOGA submitted a request for the purchase of these four islands. In response, the Forestry Office of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry conducted a field survey to assess the land. (→No.28)
1932	These four Senkaku Islands were successively sold to Zenji KOGA.
1945	Thereafter, the U.S. Military used Kuba Island as a gunnery and bombing range, and concluded a lease agreement with the owner of the island (Zenji KOGA). (→No. 53)

\*2 After Zenji KOGA took over the business, development and business activities on the Senkaku Islands gradually diminished. Naha, the largest city on Okinawa Main Island, was hit by an air raid in October 1944. Zenji KOGA, who was living in Naha, moved to the mainland of Japan together with his wife for safety. By 1945, it is thought that the Senkaku Islands had become completely uninhabited.

Repository: Okinawa Prefectural Library

## Notice on the incorporation of four of the Senkaku Islands into a small district unit (Ko-Aza) of Tonoshiro Village, Ohama-magiri, Yaeyama County

### No.22 Kenrei (Okinawa Prefectural Ordinance) No.49

FY2018/P31 December 3, 1902 (Prefectural Ordinance)  
December 3, 1906 (publication)



Repository: Naha City Museum of History

#### Overview

This is an Okinawa Prefectural Ordinance that placed Uotsuri Island, Kuba Island and the adjacent islands under the administrative district of Tonoshiro Village, Ohama-magiri, Yaeyama County of Okinawa Prefecture. It is dated December 3, 1902. It is recorded in the 1906 edition of *Okinawa-ken Reitatsu Ruisan* (Collection of Okinawa Prefectural Ordinances and Notices), Vol.1. The name of the administrative unit (Aza) is specified in the appendix of this Ordinance (→No.23), but omitted from this record.

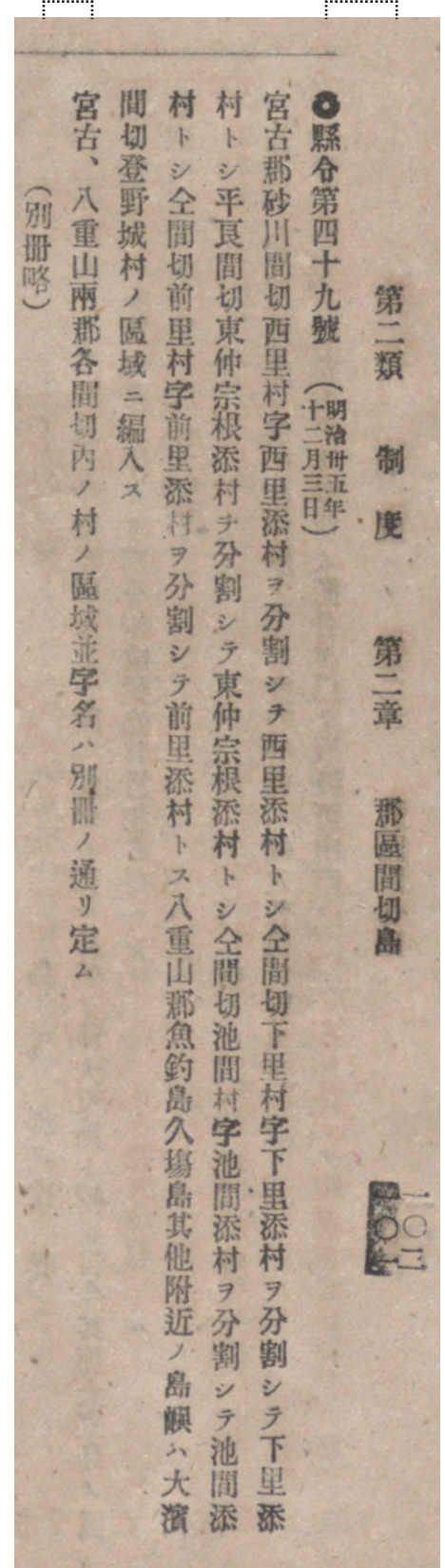
It is thought that this measure established the current administrative status of the Senkaku Islands, and this mandate continues to this day (refer to p.47).

#### 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 County and the adjacent islands shall be incorporated into Tonoshiro Village of Ohama-magiri. The areas and names of the villages of each Magiri of Miyako County and Yaeyama County are stipulated as shown in the appendix. (The appendix is omitted.)

Date Created	December 3, 1902 (Prefectural Ordinance), December 3, 1906 (Publication)
Author(s) & Editor(s)	Section 1, Department of Internal Affairs, Okinawa Prefecture
Publisher	Okinawa Prefecture
Name of Publication	Okinawa-ken Reitatsu Ruisan (Collection of Okinawa Prefectural Ordinances and Notices) Vol.1 (The Yokouchi Family Documents)
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Available to the public
Repository	Naha City Museum of History
Reference& Information	Follow the instruction at the Naha City Museum of History





**Period III** (2) – i. Jurisdiction (Documents showing that the Senkaku Islands had been incorporated into an administrative district in Japan)

**Document that confirms the affiliation of the Senkaku Islands with Yaeyama Village, and the name of a small administrative unit (Ko-Aza)**
**No.23 Kenrei (Okinawa Prefectural Ordinance) No.49 (Appendix)**

 FY2018/P8 December 3, 1902 (Prefectural ordinance)  
 November 10, 1911 (Publication)

**Overview**

As a result of the Okinawa Prefecture Temporary Land Consolidation Project, a Prefectural Ordinance was issued concerning the reorganization of the administrative districts of the islands of Miyako and Yaeyama in 1902. According to this Prefectural Ordinance, No.49, Uotsuri Island, Kuba Island, Kitakojima Island, and Minamikojima Island were incorporated into the administrative units of Tonoshiro Village, Ohama-magiri, Yaeyama County and each island was designated as a small administrative unit of Aza, respectively. The names of the Azas which were subject to Prefectural Ordinance No.49 were attached as an appendix.

The *Okinawa-ken Reitatsu Ruisan* (Collection of Okinawa Prefectural Ordinances and Notices), Vol.1, contains Prefectural Ordinance No.49, including the abovementioned appendix that shows the name of the district (Aza).

The appendix contains an annotation stating, “This appendix was revised with the establishment of four villages in accordance with Prefectural Ordinance No.22 of March 28, 1908.” This presumably refers to the enforcement of the “Edict concerning Okinawa Prefecture and Tosho Choson-sei (system of organizing the administration of islands by towns and villages)” in 1907, resulting in the abolishment of Miyara-magiri, Ohama-magiri, and Ishigaki-magiri in Yaeyama County, and the new establishment of villages including Yaeyama Village in the following year, 1908. The four islands of Minamikojima, Kitakojima, Uotsuri, and Kuba were placed under Yaeyama Village at this point (refer to p.47).

**Excerpt [English translation]**

Category 2: System

 Chapter 6: Gun, Ku, Cho, Son (County, Ward, Town, Village)  
 Prefectural Ordinance No. 49 (December 3, 1902)

(text omitted) Uotsuri Island and Kuba Island of Yaeyama County and the adjacent islands shall be incorporated into Tonoshiro Village of Ohama Magiri.

The areas of the villages and names of Azas of each Magiri of Miyako County and Yaeyama County are stipulated as shown in the appendix.

(Appendix)

(text omitted)

Yaeyama County

Yaeyama Village

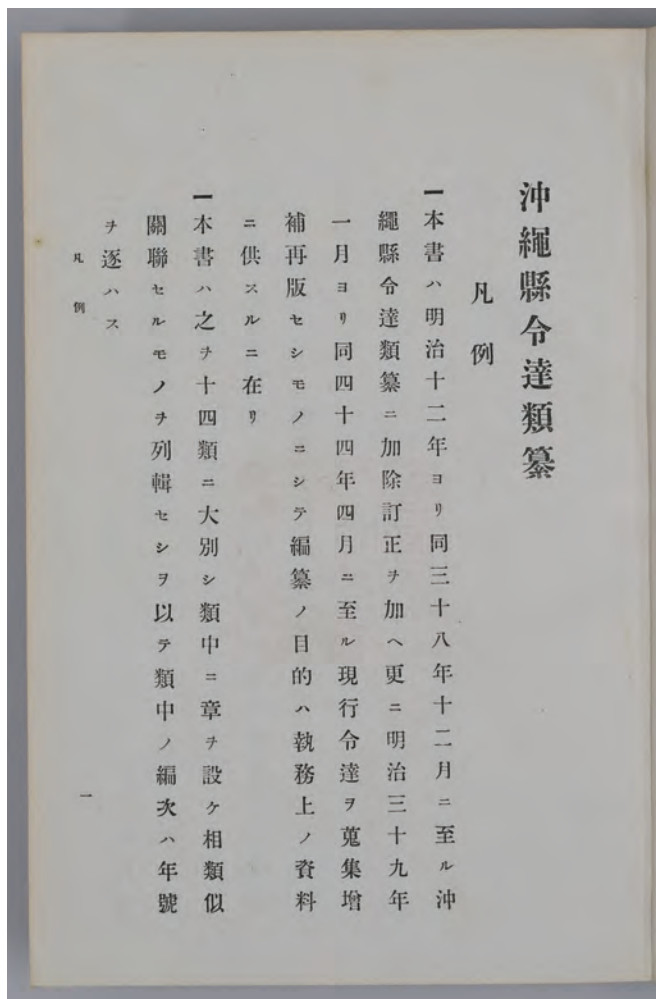
(text omitted)

○Name: Tonoshiro

(text omitted) Name: MinamiKojima Island, Name:

KitaKojima Island, Name: Uotsuri Island, Name: Kuba Island

(text omitted)



Repository: The Faculty of Law Library, Kyoto University

Date Created	December 3, 1902 (Prefectural Ordinance) November 10, 1911 (Publication)
Author(s) & Editor(s)	Okinawa Prefecture
Publisher	Okinawa Prefecture
Name of Publication	Okinawa-ken Reitatsu Ruisan (Collection of Okinawa Prefectural Ordinances and Notices), Vol. 1
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Available to the public
Repository	Faculty of Law Library, Kyoto University
Reference& Information	Follow the instruction at the Faculty of Law Library, Kyoto University

明治四十一年三月二十  
八日縣令第二十二號ヲ  
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ヲフク 字シバリ 字マスハリ 字ミノバリ 字棚原 字アラシ 字イリメゴシ 字マツ  
ザ 字ミナバ 字ヨナヲフク 字ビスガツハナ 字カアラ 字長原 字ビガア 字ビヤフ  
タ原 字トウズゾコ 字シカチ 字アガリトウズゾコ 字ユミバリ 字カヅアミチ 字オ  
ブドウ 字ウエバリ

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字西里 字南方 字大嶺 字アマヒサ 字南原 字神屋 字大三俵 字大原 字ヨシキ底  
字馬場 字嶺原 字東大原 字腰原 字南腰原 字七原 字アカウフタ 字地盛 字眞久  
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第二類 制度 第六章 郡區町村

一七一

字大川

字東ノハカ 字中ノハカ 字西之ハカ 字東眞地 字西眞地 字本名 字長間 字嵩原  
字中垣 字志原 字ブンニ 字番名 字大川山

○字登野城

字村内 字天川 字糸數 字山原 字仲道 字赤生 字仲須目 字大榭 字マチャフチャ  
字阿武名 字小波本 字田原 字南上原 字ナア山 字北上原 字ナケイ 字山根 字バ  
シナ 字スイナ 字バラビ道 字嵩田 字南小島 字北小島 字魚釣島 字久場島

第二類 制度 第六章 郡區町村

一八〇



## Period III

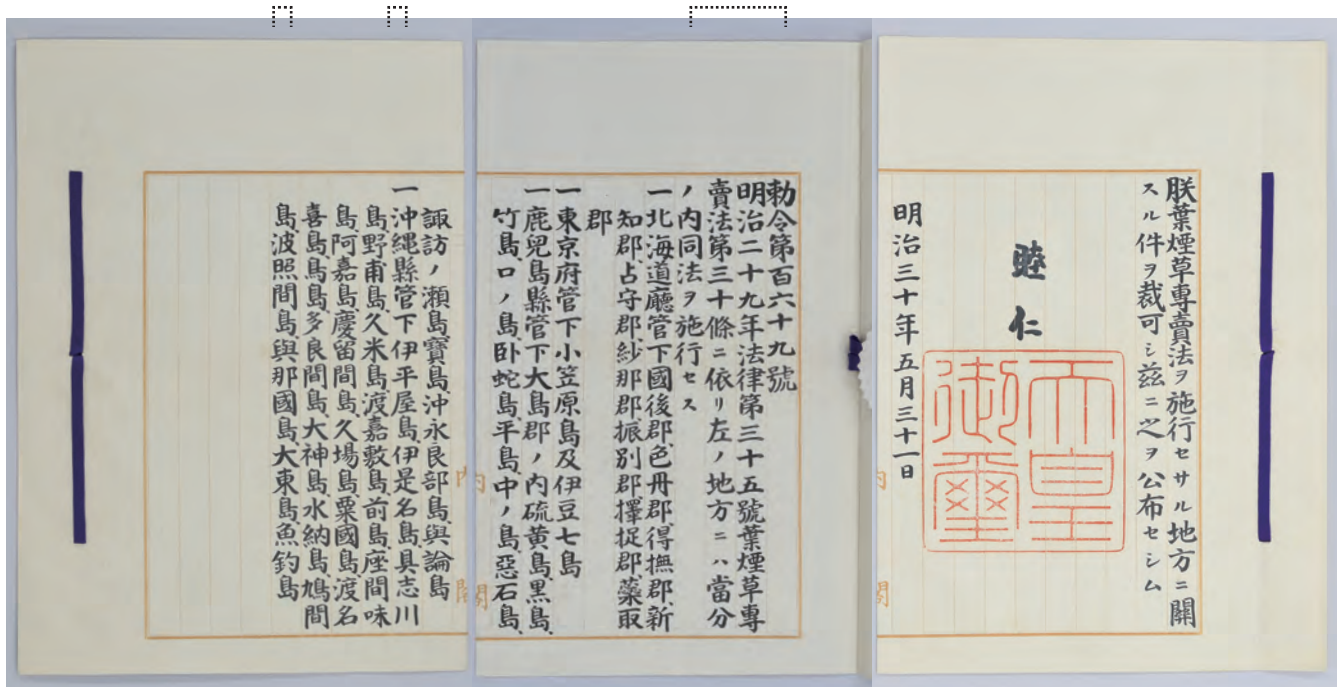
(2) – ii. Documents showing that Japanese laws were stipulated on the premise that Japan has legislative jurisdiction over the Senkaku Islands

## Imperial Edict that stipulates the areas to be exempt from enforcement of the Leaf Tobacco Monopoly Law and includes Uotsuri Island among them

## No.24 Imperial Edict No. 169 [To designate the local districts to be exempt from enforcement of the Leaf Tobacco Monopoly Law]

FY2015/P13

May 31, 1897



Repository: National Archives of Japan

## Overview

An Imperial Edict designating the areas that are exempt from the Leaf Tobacco Monopoly Law was promulgated on May 31, 1897. Many of the remote islands of Okinawa Prefecture were placed within the designated exempt areas, and Uotsuri Island was included among them.

This document confirms that the Senkaku Islands (Uotsuri Island) had been included as an administrative area of Okinawa Prefecture.

\* There is a “Kuba Island” listed between Zamami Island and Aguni Island, but this refers to the Kuba Island that is a part of the Kerama Islands, and not the one that is part of the Senkaku Islands.

## Excerpt [English translation]

Imperial Edict No.169

According to Article 30 of the Leaf Tobacco Monopoly Act (Law No. 35 of 1896), the Act shall not be enforced for the time being in the regions set out as follows.

(text omitted)

1. Under the jurisdiction of Okinawa Prefecture (text omitted) Uotsuri Island

Date Created	May 31, 1897
Author(s) & Editor(s)	Cabinet
Publisher	Cabinet
Name of Publication	Imperial Edict No.169 “To designate the local districts to be exempt from enforcement of the Leaf Tobacco Monopoly Law”
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Available to the public
Repository	National Archives of Japan
Reference& Information	Follow the instruction at the National Archives of Japan



## Period III (2) – iii. Documents showing that the Senkaku Islands had been included among the target areas for the permit

## Notice of the rejection of application for phosphate ores prospecting rights for Minamikojima Island and Kitakojima Island

## No.25 Mining Statements of Unapproved Exploratory Mining for Kitakojima Island and Minamikojima Island

FY2014/P14

June 6, 1922

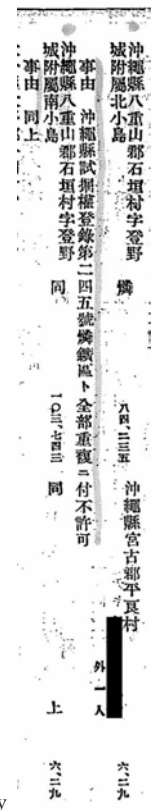
## Overview

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

Date of Production	June 6, 1922
Author(s) & Editor(s)	Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce
Publisher	Ministry of Finance Printing Bureau
Name of Publication	Official Gazette (June 6, 1922)
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Available to the public
Repository	Okinawa Prefectural Library
Reference& Information	Follow the instruction at the Okinawa Prefectural Library

## Excerpt [English translation]

Mining Matters  
Prospecting permit refused  
(text omitted)  
Kita Kojima belonging to Tonoshiro in Ishigaki Village, Yaeyama County, Okinawa Prefecture 84,235 Phosphorus  
Taira Village, Miyako County, Okinawa Prefecture Oshiro Koei and (text omitted) 1 other 6,29  
Reason: Permit refused as completely overlaps with Phosphorus Mining District 245 in Okinawa Prefecture Prospecting Rights Registration  
Minami Kojima belonging to Tonoshiro in Ishigaki Village, Yaeyama County, Okinawa Prefecture 103,743 as above  
As above 6,29  
Reason: As above



Repository: Okinawa Prefectural Library

## No.26 Coral fishing in the Senkaku Islands: Permit granted to Koga Inc.

FY2015/P15

Article in Sakishima Asahi Shimbun dated July 3, 1935



Repository: Ishigaki City Library

## Article reporting on the permit for a coral fishery around the Senkaku Islands

## Overview

The article reports that, coral fishing has been officially permitted in Okinawa in 1935, and a coral fishing permit was granted to Mr. KOGA, who had applied for the Senkaku Islands in Yaeyama County to be made a coral fishing ground.

## Excerpt [English translation]

The question of whether coral exist in this prefecture has long been thought to be a mystery, but it is gradually fully becoming a reality. Ample catches are being made this year, rapidly reaching a value of more than 200,000 yen. In particular, the area around the Senkaku Islands is seen as offering great possibility and has been attracting general interest. Fishing permission has been granted to Mr. KOGA, a person with a long relationship with the Senkaku Islands.

The summary of the permit is as follows:

No.71

(text omitted)

- Location of catch: Yaeyama

County, Senkaku Islands

- Type of catch: Corals
- Fishing period: From March 31 to October 31
- Number of fishing vessels: One
- Number of fishermen: 10
- Duration of permit: One year
- Conditions or restrictions: Operations should not interfere with skipjack fishing, long-line fishing for tuna, or snapper fishing.

(text omitted) Permission was also granted on the 21st day of last month to change the fishing location by adding "Senkaku Islands, Ishigaki Town, Yaeyama County" besides the waters near Okinawa Main Island.

Date Created	July 3, 1935
Author(s) & Editor(s)	-
Publisher	Sakishima Asahi Shimbunsha
Name of Publication	Sakishima Asahi Shimbun
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper (Microfilm reproduction)
Public Access	Available to the public
Repository	Ishigaki City Library
Reference& Information	Follow the instruction at the Ishigaki City Library

**Period III** (2) – iv. Disposal and management of state-owned land (sale of land to the private sector)

## Survey report on land price assessment of the four of the Senkaku Islands that are to be sold

### No.27 Oki No.1238, Survey report on the sale of Tonoshiro, Ishigaki Town, Yaeyama County 1930

#### Overview

In 1930, Zenji KOGA submitted a request for the sale of four of the Senkaku Islands: Uotsuri, Minamikojima, Kitakojima, and Kuba (refer to p.48). In response, the Okinawa Forestry Office of Kumamoto Forestry Bureau conducted an on-site survey. This is the report on the assessment of land prices drawn up as a result of the survey (\*1).

The Okinawa Forestry Office of Kumamoto Forestry Bureau assessed the land prices of the islands as follows: Uotsuri Island at 2,824.70 yen (Image3: Next page), Minamikojima Island at 46.55 yen (Image 4: Next page), Kitakojima Island at 31.27 yen (Image5: Next page), and Kuba Island at 246.35 yen (Image6: Next page).

Based on this, the Government of Japan sold Kuba Island on February 20, 1932, Uotsuri Island on February 25, 1932, and Minamikojima and Kitakojima Islands on March 31, 1932 to Zenji KOGA.

Seals showing “Sold” and “Registered in 1932” can be seen on the undamaged parts of the survey report on the sale of Kitakojima Island and Kuba Island (Images5 and 6).

\*1 A colored high-resolution image is available on the website of the National Archives of Japan.

#### Excerpt [English translation]

(Seal) [Received by Kumamoto Forestry Bureau, Sho No. 230, November 21, 1930]

Oki No. 1238 Transmission Inspected (Seal) [Motoyama]  
Ledger (Seal) [Motoyama]

From Cho No. 1 to No. ( )

Survey report on the sale of Tonoshiro, Ishigaki Town, Yaeyama County  
□□□September 12 Sale Surveyor Head of Okinawa Forestry Office,  
Forestry Office Technician, Toyoji CHOSA (Seal)  
[Chosa]

(Catalog form for binding the survey report for the sale)

Sold	Sequence	Survey No.	Name of area	Lot number	Land category	Area
Sold 1	Ledger 1	Uotsuri Island	2392	Wild Land	3,576,000	
Sold 2	Ledger 2	MinamiKojima Island	2390	Wild Land	310,310	
Sold 3	Ledger 3	KitaKojima Island	2391	Wild Land	208,424	
Sold Ditto 4	Ledger 4	Kuba Island	2393	Wild Land	821,120	

Date Created	1930
Author(s) & Editor(s)	Okinawa Forestry Office, Kumamoto Forestry Bureau
Publisher	-
Name of Publication	Survey report on the sale of Ishigaki Town, Yaeyama County
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Available to the public
Repository	National Archives of Japan
Reference& Information	Available at the digital archive at the National Archives of Japan



Image1



Image2





Image3



Image4

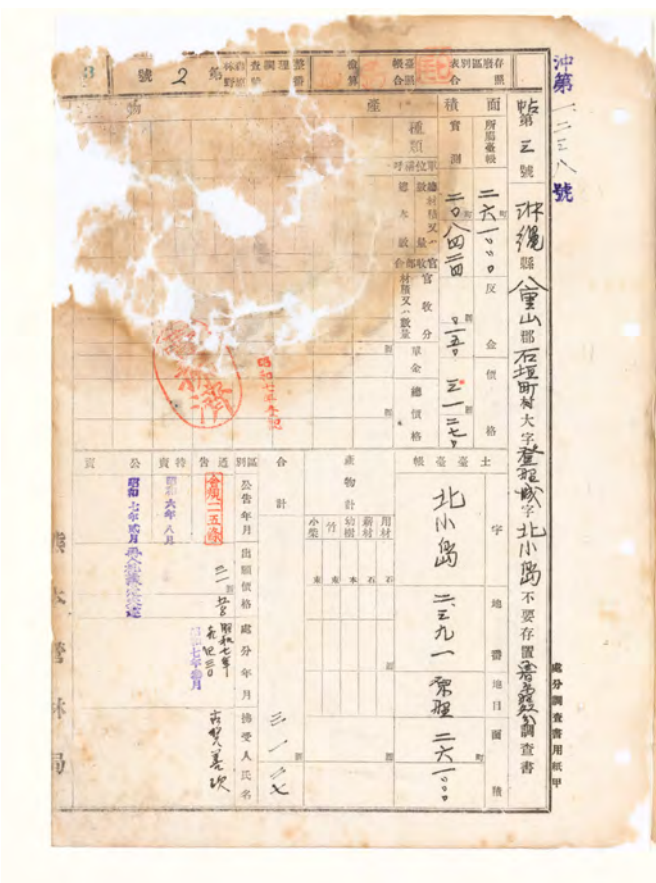


Image5



Image6



**Period III** (2) – iv. Disposal and management of state-owned land (sale of land to the private sector)

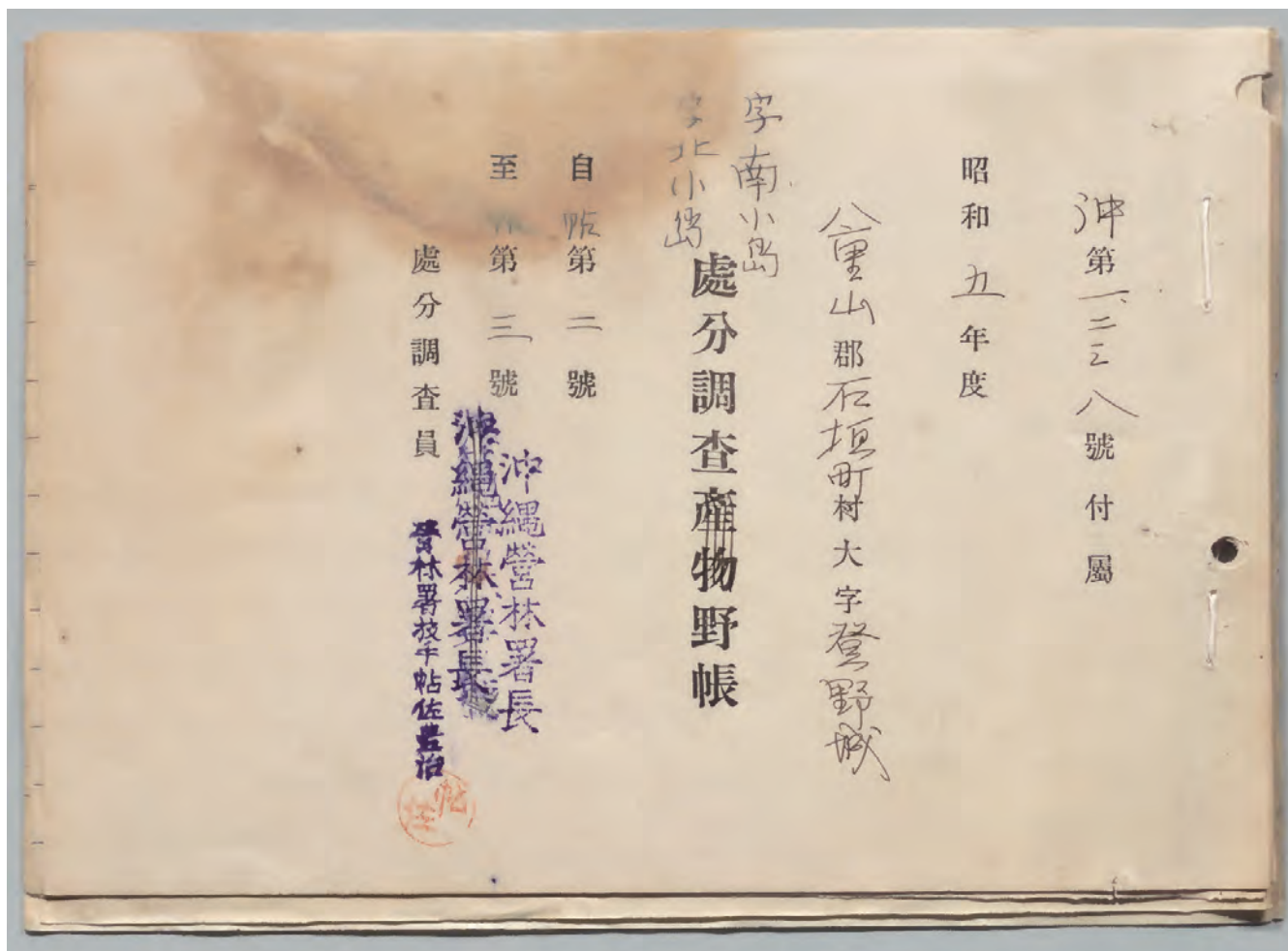
**On-site survey logbook attached to the survey report (No.27)**
**No.28 Organization Survey Form [Minamikojima Island and Kitakojima Island, Tonoshiro, Ishigaki Town, Yaeyama County] 1930**  
 FY2018/P12


Image1

Repository: National Archives Of Japan

**Overview**

This is the on-site survey logbook (surveying form) attached to the survey report prepared on the sale of four of the Senkaku Islands (→ No.27). The title states "Attachment for Oki No. 1238" (Image1).

The on-site survey logbook for Minamikojima and Kitakojima, Tonoshiro, Ishigaki Town, Yaeyama County (Image 2-1, 2-2: Next page) contains information such as the name of the area, lot number, overview of the two islands, categories (wild land, acreage), geology (rocks), topography, land conditions, and transportation access to neighboring areas (90 nautical miles to Ishigaki Town, about 100 nautical miles to Taiwan).

Date Created	1930
Author(s) & Editor(s)	Okinawa Forestry Office, Kumamoto Forestry Bureau
Publisher	Okinawa Forestry Office, Kumamoto Forestry Bureau
Name of Publication	On-site survey logbook on the sale of Minami-Kojima and Kitakojima, Tonoshiro, Ishigaki Town, Yaeyama County in 1930
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Available to the public
Repository	National Archives of Japan
Reference& Information	Available at the digital archive of the National Archives of Japan



## Period III (2) – v. Land registration

Land register amending the contents of registration for Uotsuri Island  
(Transcript of closure of records)

## No.29 2392 Banchi, Aza Tonoshiro, Ishigaki City

FY2014/P15 1932

2392	番家地 号登此	第 千 七 百 四 拾 號	番登 號記
(示表産動不) 部 題 表			
番貳		番壹	番表示
昭和七年六月拾五日受附		昭和七年五月貳拾七日	表 示 欄
八重山郡石垣町字登野城 魚釣島貳千叁百九拾貳畝 一原野叁百五拾七町貳段歩 右登記ノ		八重山郡石垣町字登野城 魚釣島貳千叁百九拾貳畝 一原野叁百五拾七町貳段歩 右登記ノ	表 示 欄
表題部改製		表 示 欄	

Repository: Naha District Legal Affairs Bureau Ishigaki Branch

## Overview

The transcript of the transfer and closure of the land register for Uotsuri Island is archived at the Ishigaki Branch Office of the Naha District Legal Affairs Bureau. It includes a correction to the area of the island, registered on June 15, 1932.

## Excerpt [English translation]

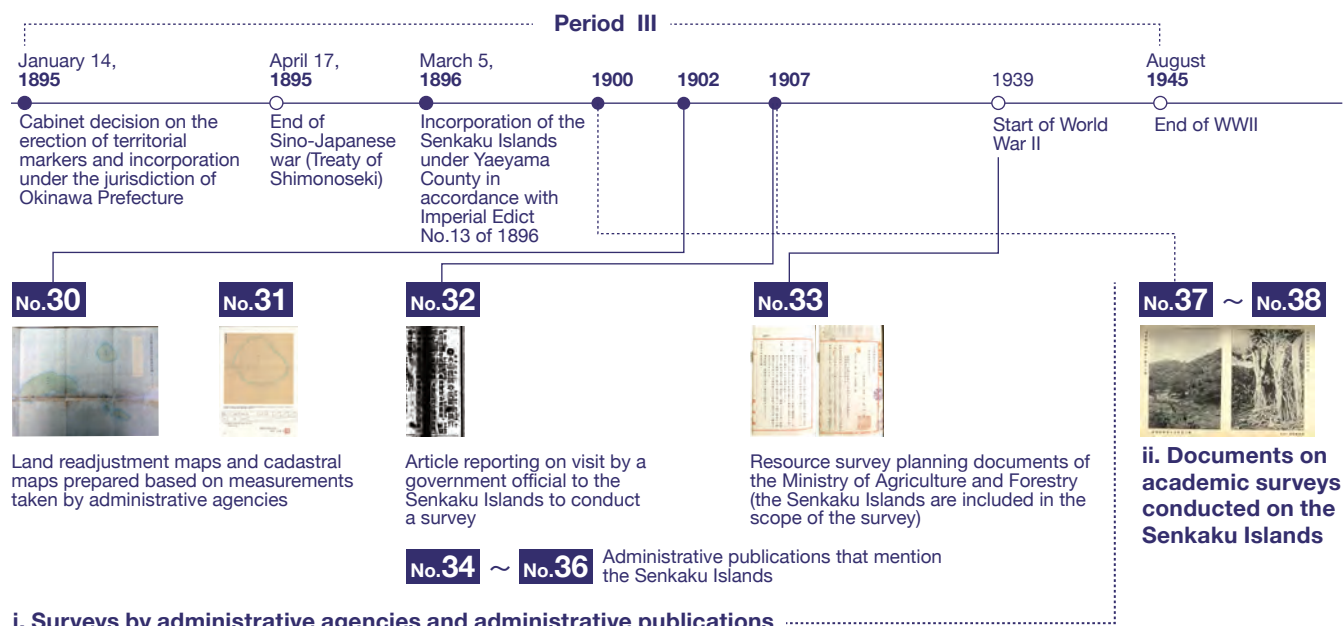
Received on June 15, 1932  
Tonoshiro, Ishigaki Town, Yaeyama County  
Uotsuri Island, No. 2392  
1) Wild land: 367 *cho*, 2 *tan*, 3 *se*, 10 *bu* (*cho*, *se*, *tan*, and *bu* are units of area.)  
Amended due to an error in the right section  
Registered (Seal)

Date Created	1932
Author(s) & Editor(s)	-
Publisher	Ishigaki Branch, Naha District Legal Affairs Bureau
Name of Publication	-
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Closed
Repository	Naha District Legal Affairs Bureau Ishigaki Branch
Reference& Information	Follow the instruction at the Naha Regional Legal Affairs Bureau, Ishigaki Branch





### (3) Survey of the Senkaku Islands



#### i. Surveys by administrative agencies and administrative publications

##### i. Surveys by administrative agencies and administrative publications

As has been explained, after the incorporation of the Senkaku Islands under the jurisdiction of Okinawa Prefecture in 1895, Japan maintained valid control of the islands through the exercise of administrative authority in various ways. These included surveys conducted by administrative agencies, such as the taking of measurements of the Senkaku Islands through the Okinawa Prefecture Temporary Land Consolidation Project in 1899 (→No.30, No.31), and inspections of the Senkaku Islands by government officials (\*1).

According to our research carried out in FY2019, with regard to inspections of the Senkaku Islands conducted by government officials, a newspaper article has been found pertaining to the visit to the Senkaku Islands by an engineer (Yukichi OYAMA) from Okinawa Prefecture (→No.32).

Thereafter, in 1939, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry conducted a resource survey, during which the survey team (Jun KOBAYASHI, Naoyuki TAKAHASHI, and others) conducted a survey on the Senkaku Islands alongside a technician from the Ishigaki Island Meteorological Office (Tsutomu MASAKI) (\*2). Planning documents for this resource survey have also been found through our research (→No.33).

Other administrative publications were also found (→No.34, No.35, No.36).

##### ii. Academic surveys

During the Meiji era, two major academic surveys were conducted on the Senkaku Islands. The first was a survey of albatross on Kuba Island, conducted by Mikinosuke MIYAJIMA (Bachelor of Science, Tokyo Imperial University (currently University of Tokyo)). This survey was commissioned by Tatsushiro KOGA, who was concerned about the succession of his business in light of the sharp decline in the albatross population as a result of feather harvesting businesses.

MIYAJIMA conducted the survey with Hisashi KUROIWA (teacher at the Okinawa Prefectural Normal School), and submitted an academic paper to the *Journal of Geography* reporting on the status of development of Uotsuri and Kuba Islands, as well as their flora and fauna (→No.37).

The second survey was conducted in June 1908 for the purpose of commercializing the mining of guano deposited on each of the islands of Senkaku. This was conducted by Noritaka TSUNETO (Doctor of Agriculture) at the invitation of KOGA.

The outcomes of the survey were compiled in Minami Nihon no Fugen (Rich Resources of Southern Japan) (1901) published by TSUNETO. In later years, TSUNETO also touched on the survey of the Senkaku Islands in his memoirs (→No.38).

Our research has also confirmed that other academic surveys were also planned (\*3). Most of the academic surveys in the Meiji era were conducted by various experts at the invitation of Tatsushiro KOGA, the developer of the Senkaku Islands.

#### Summary

We have confirmed Japan's continued involvement with the Senkaku Islands, such as through the surveys and management of the Senkaku Islands by administrative agencies, and privately conducted academic surveys.

\*1 The document related to the commendation of Tatsushiro KOGA, titled the "On the matter of the bestowing of the Medal with Blue Ribbon," included separate visits to the Senkaku Islands made by an administrative official of Okinawa Prefecture (Gasho KISHIMOTO), a Secretary of the Yaeyama Islands Public Office (Kenjiro NAKAJIMA), and the Chief of Yaeyama Police Station (Kageharu MIYAHARA), respectively, on consecutive dates in 1904, as well as an inspection visit by an engineer of Okinawa Prefecture (Yukichi OYAMA) in September 1907 and a joint inspection visit by the Chief of Yaeyama Police (Sukematsu UCHIDA), a police inspector (Akira HARUTA), and one other person in October 1907.

\*2 MASAKI published a paper in 1941 reporting on the conditions on each island, including their flora and fauna.

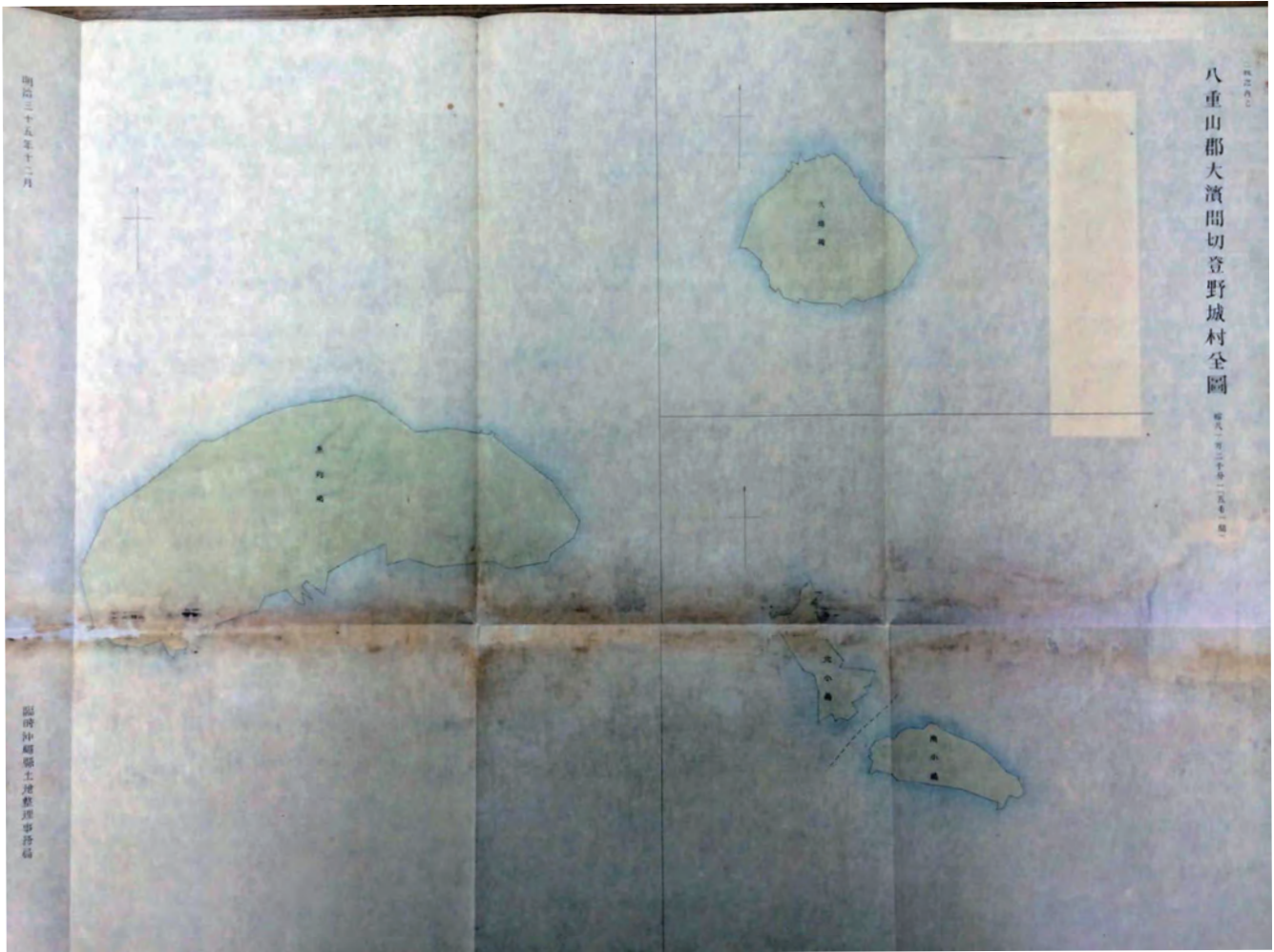
\*3 On March 29, 1909, Ryukyu Shimpo, a local newspaper, reported on the scheduled inspection of Kuba Island by Misao MATSUOKA (Bachelor of Agricultural Science) in April 1909, and that the staff of Yokohama Nursery Co., Ltd. planned to inspect lilies cultivated on the Senkaku Islands around the same period. (The title of the article is "Koga Inc.'s Cruise Ship to the Uninhabited Islands.") In addition, Kizo TAMARI (Doctor of Agricultural Science) inspected Kuba Island and a katsubushi (dried bonito) factory on Uotsuri Island in April 1910 ("Interview with Kizo TAMARI – Tatsushiro KOGA's Business on the Senkaku Islands," Ryukyu Shimpo, dated April 19, 1910).

## Period III (3) – i. Surveys by administrative agencies and administrative publications

## Map produced after measurements taken in a land consolidation project

## No.30 Complete Map of Tonoshiro Village, Ohama-magiri, Yaeyama County

FY2014/P13 December 1, 1902



Repository: History Editorial Department, Board of Education, Ishigaki City

## Overview

The Temporary Land Consolidation Secretariat was established under the Land Consolidation Act of Okinawa Prefecture enacted in 1899, and implemented the Prefectural land consolidation, namely, surveying and land-tax reform. The projects for Okinawa Main Island and for Miyako and Yaeyama Islands were concluded in 1903 and 1902, respectively.

A project was also implemented for the Senkaku Islands and the map shown in Fig. 2-3 above was based on the surveying. An annotation on the map reads, "The map was prepared in December, 1902 by Tsuguo TOMA, a temporary hire for the Temporary Land Consolidation Secretariat of Okinawa Prefecture."

## Excerpt [English translation]

Complete Map of Tonoshiro Village, Ohama-magiri, Yaeyama County

Scale: 1/12,000

Kuba Island Uotsuri Island Kitakojima Island Minamikojima Island

December 1902

Okinawa Prefecture Temporary Land Consolidation Secretariat

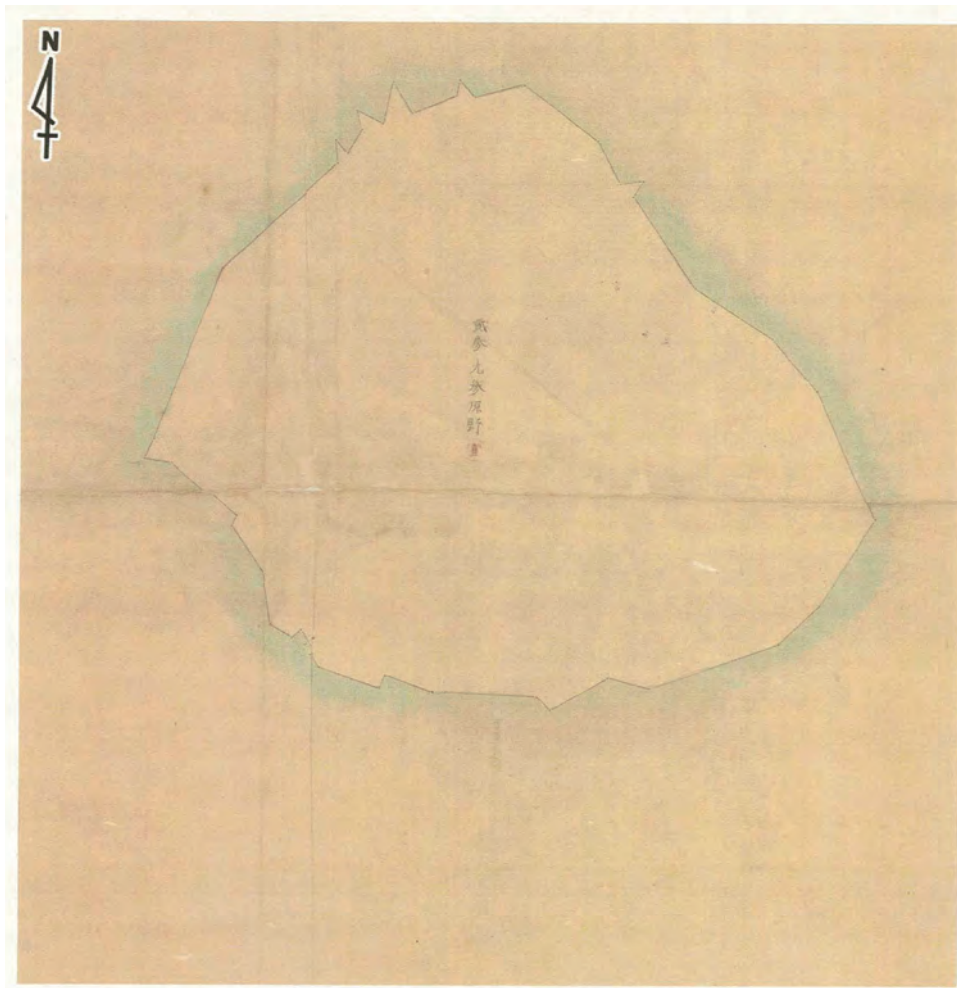
Date of Production	December 1 1902
Author(s) & Editor(s)	Tsuguo TOMA
Publisher	Okinawa Prefecture Temporary Land Consolidation Secretariat
Name of Publication	Complete Map of Tonoshiro Village, Ohama-magiri, Yaeyama County
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Closed
Repository	History Editorial Department, Board of Education, Ishigaki City
Reference& Information	Send an inquiry to the History Editorial Department, Board of Education, Ishigaki City



**Period III** (3) – i. Surveys by administrative agencies and administrative publications

**Map of Kuba Island for determining land boundaries**
**No.31 Kuba Island of Tonoshiro, Ishigaki City, Okinawa Prefecture  
on a Cadastral Map 1902**

FY2014/P13



Repository: Naha District Legal Affairs Bureau, Ishigaki Branch

**Overview**

This is the Kuba Island part of a cadastral map that is paired with the Complete Map of Tonoshiro Village of Ohama-magiri, Yaeyama County(→No. 30). On the cadastral map, the address for Kuba Island is marked as “2393” (wild land). The ones for other islands included on the cadastral map read, respectively, “2390” for Minamikojima Island, “2391” for Kitakojima and “2392” for Uotsuri Island.

**Excerpt [English translation]**

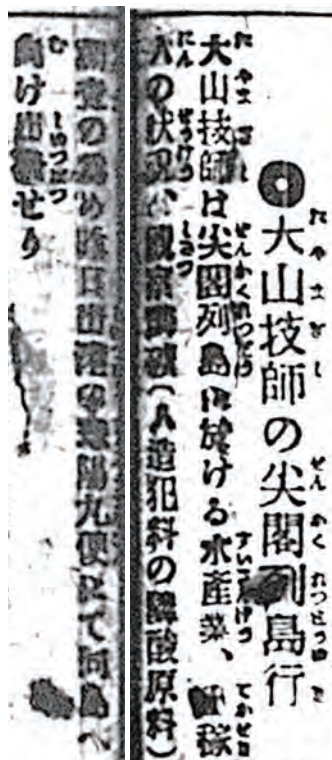
(Map of Kuba Island) 2393 – wild land

Date Created	1902
Author(s) & Editor(s)	-
Publisher	Naha District Legal Affairs Bureau Ishigaki Branch
Name of Publication	-
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Closed
Repository	Naha District Legal Affairs Bureau, Ishigaki Branch
Reference& Information	Follow the instruction at the Naha District Legal Affairs Bureau, Ishigaki Branch

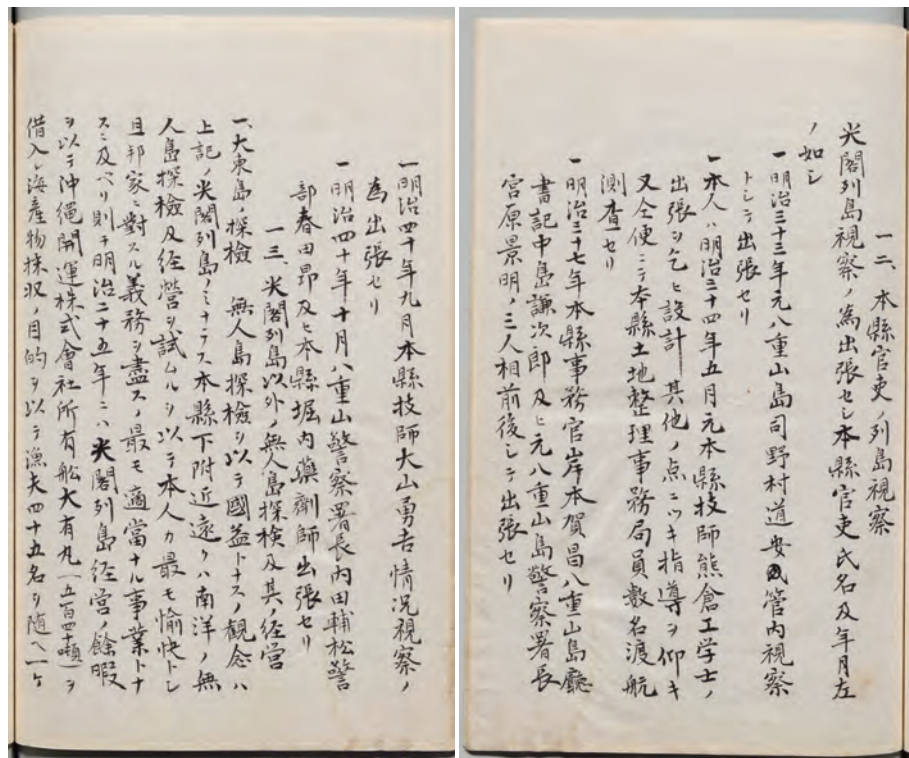
## Engineer from Okinawa Prefecture travels to the Senkaku Islands for a survey

## No.32 Visit to the Senkaku Islands by the engineer, OYAMA

NEW Article in Ryukyu Shimpō, dated September 15, 1907



Repository: Okinawa Prefectural Library



Repository: National Archives of Japan

Reference: "On the matter of the bestowing of the Medal with Blue Ribbon to Tatsushiro KOGA"

## Overview

An article reporting on the departure of an engineer of Okinawa Prefecture (Yukichi OYAMA) from Naha Port to inspect the fisheries industry, the situation of migrant workers, and phosphate resources on the Senkaku Islands. The document "On the matter of the bestowing of the Medal with Blue Ribbon to Tatsushiro KOGA"\* mentions this inspection visit and substantiates these facts.

## Excerpt [English translation]

## Visit to the Senkaku Islands by the engineer, OYAMA

The engineer, OYAMA, departed for the Senkaku Islands on the Kyuyo Maru, which left port yesterday, to conduct a survey on the islands regarding the fisheries industry, the situation of migrant workers, and inspection of phosphate minerals (raw material for phosphoric acid, used to make artificial fertilizers).

\*Reference:

Excerpts from "On the matter of the bestowing of the Medal with Blue Ribbon to Tatsushiro KOGA"

## 12. Inspection of the islands by officials of the Prefectural Government

Names of the Prefectural Government officials who made business trips to conduct an inspection of the Senkaku Islands and dates of their trips are as follows:

- In 1900, Doan NOMURA, the Head of Yaeyama Islands Public office made a business trip to conduct an inspection of the areas under his jurisdiction.
- Furthermore, in May 1901, NOMURA requested a visit by KUMAKURA, a former engineer (Bachelor of Engineering) of the Prefecture, for guidance on design and other matters. Several members of the Land Consolidation Secretariat of the Prefecture traveled with KUMAKURA to conduct surveys.
- In 1904, Gasho KISHIMOTO, an administrative official of the Prefecture, Kenjiro NAKAJIMA, a Secretary of the Yaeyama Islands Public Office, and Hiroaki MIYAHARA, former Chief of Yaeyama Police Station, each traveled to the islands on business on consecutive dates.
- In September 1907, Yukichi OYAMA, an engineer from the Prefecture, made a trip to inspect the situation.
- In October 1907, Yaeyama Police Station Chief Sukematsu UCHIDA, police inspector Takashi HARUTA, and pharmacist HORIUCHI from the Prefecture made a trip.

Date Created	September 15, 1907
Author(s) & Editor(s)	-
Publisher	Ryukyu Shimpōsha
Name of Publication	Ryukyu Shimpō
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Available to the public
Repository	Okinawa Prefectural Library
Reference& Information	Follow the instruction at the Okinawa Prefectural Library



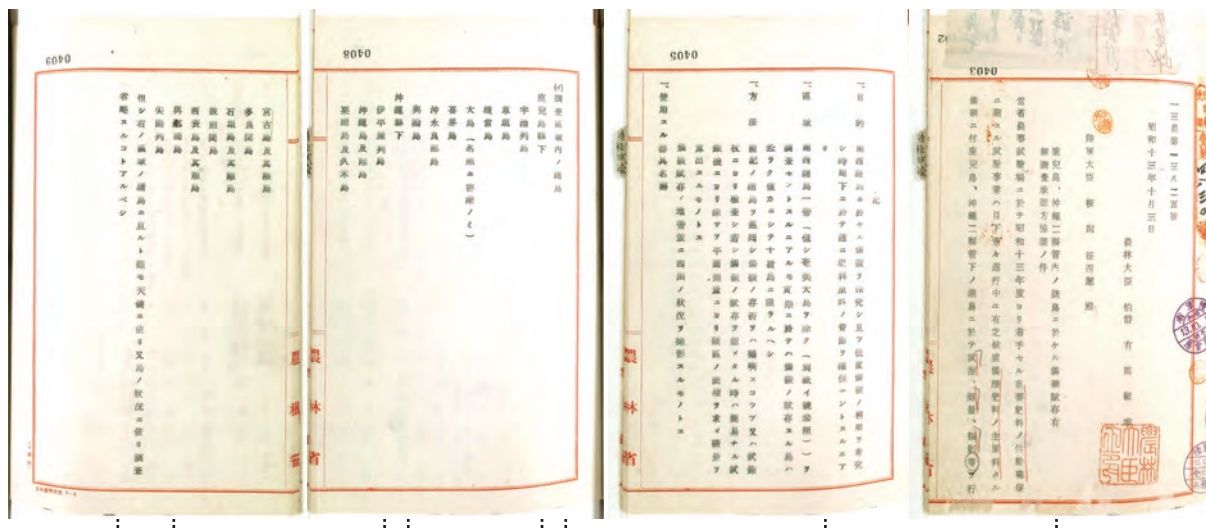
## Period III (3) – i. Surveys by administrative agencies and administrative publications

## Documents on the planning of the resource survey by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (the target region for the survey was the Senkaku Islands)

# No.33 On the matter of consultation for approval to conduct a survey on the presence of phosphate reserves on the islands under the jurisdiction of Kagoshima and Okinawa Prefectures

NEW

October 3, 1938



Repository: National Institute for Defense Studies, Ministry of Defense

## Overview

A consultation request from the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry to the Minister of the Army concerning a survey on phosphate reserves in Kagoshima and Okinawa Prefectures. A plan for conducting the survey on phosphate reserves, presumably prepared by the Agricultural Research Institute of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, is appended to the document.

The plan specifies the objectives of the survey, target regions, methods, equipment, period, and vessels. The Senkaku Islands are included among the target regions for the survey.

\* The resources survey by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry on the Senkaku Islands was implemented by a total of 14 people, including assistant engineers from the Agricultural Research Institute, Jun KOBAYASHI, Naoyuki TAKAHASHI, and others, as well as Tsutomu MASAKI, a technician from the Ishigaki Island Meteorological Office. They departed from Ishigaki Port on May 23, 1939, landed on Uotsuri Island on the same day, and conducted the survey on the Senkaku Islands until their departure from Taisho Island on June 3. After the survey was concluded, MASAKI contributed a report titled “Exploring the Senkaku Islands” in the publication Collecting and Breeding. (Senkaku Islands Archives Portal: S1941040000103).

## Excerpt [English translation]

On the matter of consultation for approval to conduct a survey on the presence of phosphate reserves on the islands under the jurisdiction of Kagoshima and Okinawa Prefectures

The experimental project on the supply and securing of important fertilizers, which was commenced in FY1938 at the Agricultural Research Institute of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, has been progressing steadily. With regard to mineral phosphate, which is the main raw material for phosphate fertilizer, prospecting, measurement, and photography are planned to be carried out on the islands under the jurisdiction of Kagoshima and Okinawa prefectures [text omitted].

Date Created	October 3, 1938
Author(s) & Editor(s)	Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Count Yoriyasu ARIMA
Publisher	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
Name of Publication	Dainikki Otsu-shu, Eizon Shorui Otsu-shu, Dai 3 Rui, Dai 1 Satsu, Showa 13 nen [Great Diary Volume 2, 2nd Collection of Permanent Documents, Third Category, Volume 1, 1938]
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Available to the public
Repository	National Institute for Defense Studies, Ministry of Defense
Reference& Information	Follow the instruction at the National Institute for Defense Studies, Ministry of Defense

## 1. Purpose

To carry out prospecting for mineral phosphate on the Nansei Islands and study the low-degree use of mineral phosphate, as well as to promptly secure resources for fertilizer materials under the current severe circumstances.

(text omitted)

(b) Islands included within the survey region (text omitted)

Under the jurisdiction of Okinawa Prefecture (text omitted)

Senkaku Islands

Although the survey plans to cover the islands in the aforementioned region, the implementation of the survey may be foregone depending on the weather or conditions on the islands.

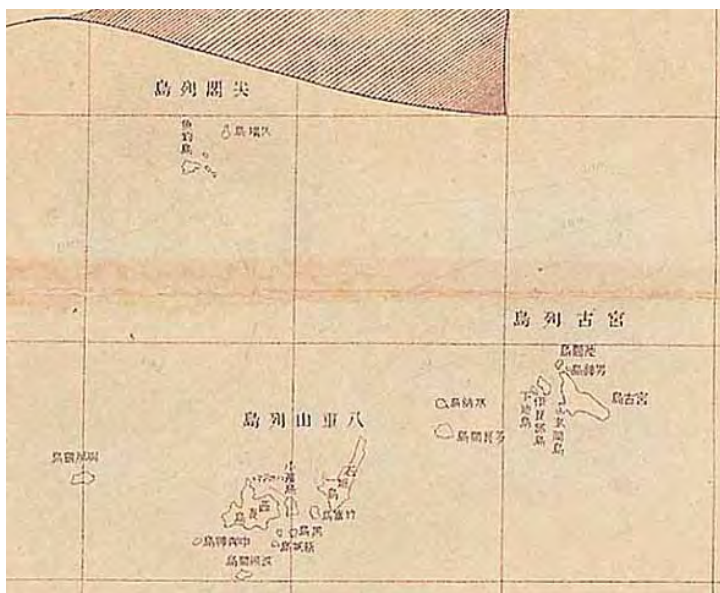


Period III (3) – i. Surveys by administrative agencies and administrative publications

Jurisdictional maps produced by Okinawa Prefecture showing the Senkaku Islands

No.34 Complete Set of Maps of the Jurisdiction of Okinawa Prefecture

FY2014/P14 February 1906



Repository: Okinawa Prefectural Library



Overview

The materials above are portions from the maps that were compiled, upon conclusion of the land consolidation project, by the Okinawa Prefectural Government and published as an atlas by Kinkodo, a publishing company, in 1906. The Senkaku Islands (left) are given a name read “Senkaku-Retto” in Japanese (*Retto* means archipelago) and the magnified maps of respective islands (right) are indicated in Japanese as “Aza Uotsuri-shima, Tonosiro Village, Ohama-magiri,” Aza Kuba-jima of the same village and the same magiri, and Aza Kitakojima/Aza Minamikojima of the same village and the same magiri.

(\*1)

Excerpt [English translation]

Yaeyama County, Okinawa Prefecture  
Uotsuri Island, Tonosiro Village, Ohama-magiri  
Kitakojima Island and Minamikojima Island, Tonosiro Village, Ohama-magiri  
Kuba Island, Tonosiro Village, Ohama-magiri  
(text omitted)  
Printed February 20, 1906  
Published February 20, 1906

\*1 It is written that, as of 1906, the respective islands of Senkaku were under the jurisdiction of Tonosiro Village, Ohama-magiri (refer to p.47).

Date Created	February 1906
Author(s) & Editor(s)	Okinawa Prefectural Government
Publisher	Kinkodo Shoseki
Name of Publication	-
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Available to the public
Repository	Okinawa Prefectural Library
Reference& Information	Follow the instruction at the Okinawa Prefectural Library

### Period III (3) – i. Surveys by administrative agencies and administrative publications

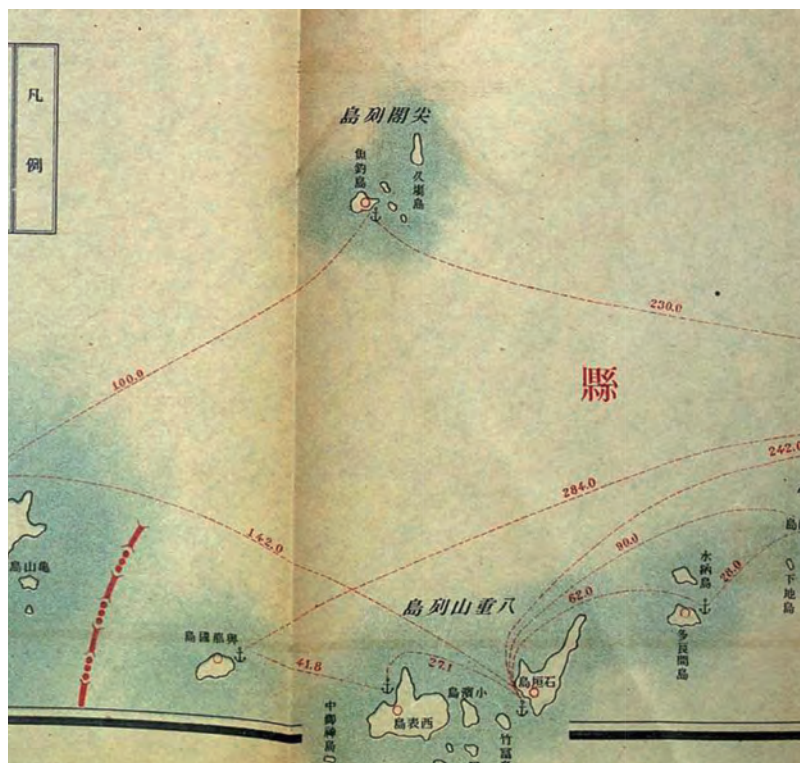
## Publications by Okinawa Prefecture that describe the Senkaku Islands as being under its jurisdiction

### No.35 Okinawa Kenchi Yoran [Handbook of Okinawa Prefectural Administration]

FY2015/P14 April 1916



Okinawa Prefecture Shipping Route Map (Section)



Okinawa Prefecture Shipping Route Map (Section, enlarged)

Repository: Kumamoto Prefectural Library

#### Overview

This Handbook of Okinawa Prefectural Administration was compiled in 1916.

The jurisdictional map of Okinawa shown above encompasses the Senkaku Islands (Uotsuri Island, Kuba Island, Minamikojima Island and Kitakojima Island.) The Shipping Route Map of Okinawa Prefecture in the Handbook describes the Naha—Uotsuri Island—Keelung route as one of its regular sea routes. From the main text of the Handbook, it is clear that the Senkaku Islands were recognized as a bonito/skipjack tuna fishing ground within Okinawa Prefecture at that time.

#### Excerpt [English translation]

##### 5: Fishing Grounds

##### Origin of bonito fishing grounds

Although it must be recognized that shoals of bonito migrate to almost all coastal waters of this Prefecture, migrating shoals appear to be extremely rare in the seas east of Okinawa Main Island. The fishing grounds we have started to develop at present are in the seas near the Senkaku Islands, Yonaguni Island, the Ishigaki Islands and the Miyako Islands, and in the area of 1 ri (approx. 4 km) or 20 ri (approx. 80 km) from the western coast of Okinawa Main Island. Thus, in general, you can see that, when moving from north to south, the fishing grounds become closer to land and the shoals become bigger.

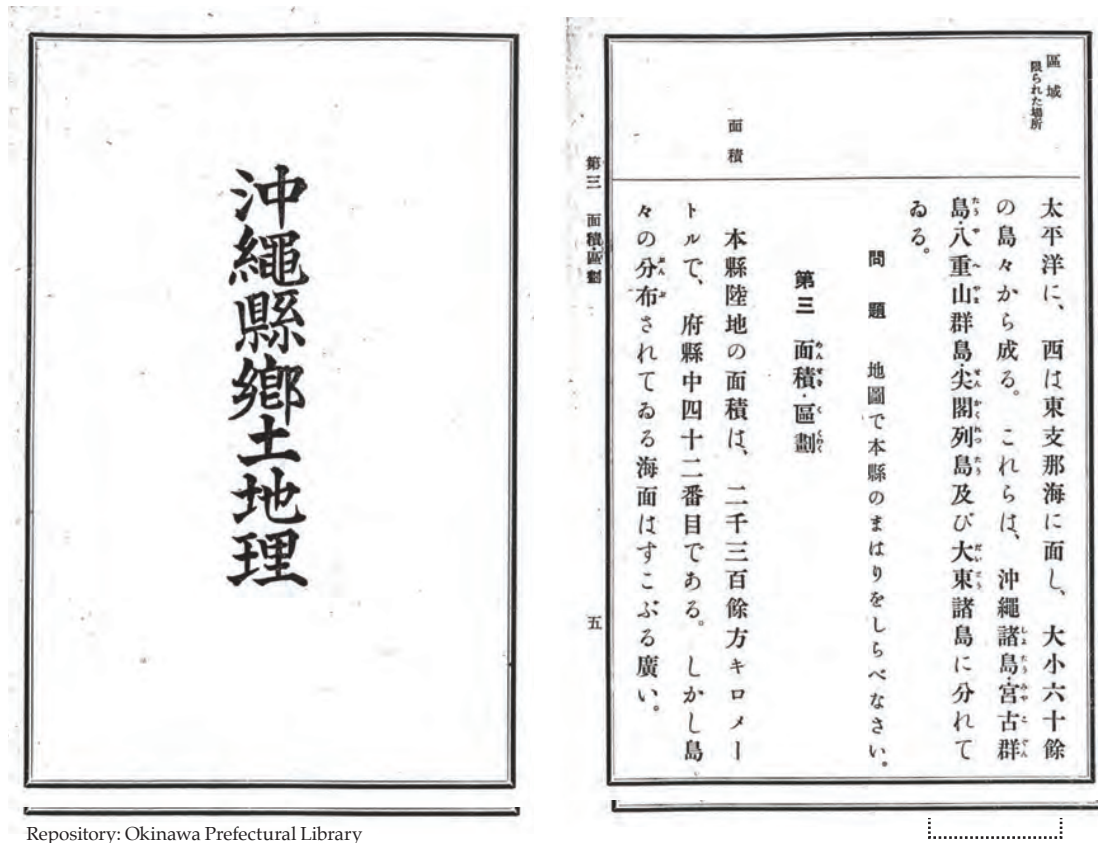
Date Created	April 1916
Author(s) & Editor(s)	Okinawa Prefecture
Publisher	Okinawa Prefecture
Name of Publication	-
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Available to the public
Repository	Kumamoto Prefectural Library
Reference& Information	Follow the instruction at Kumamoto Prefectural Library

## Period III (3) – i. Surveys by administrative agencies and administrative publications

## Textbooks produced by Okinawa Prefecture containing descriptions of the Senkaku Islands

## No.36 Local Geography of Okinawa Prefecture

FY2014/P15 February 1933



Repository: Okinawa Prefectural Library

## Overview

A textbook on local geography, published by the Okinawa Prefectural Board of Education, which is an association of teachers from Okinawa Prefecture, shows the Senkaku Islands as a part of the islands that make up the Prefecture. It also mentions that the Senkaku Islands (described as “Senkaku Retto” (*Retto* means archipelago) in the text) belong to Ishigaki Town.

\* On April 1, 1914, Yaeyama Village was divided into Ishigaki Village (western part of Ishigaki Island) and Ohama Village (eastern part of Ishigaki Island). On December 1, 1926, Ishigaki Village became Ishigaki Town with the enforcement of the town-based administration system.

Date Created	February 1933
Author(s) & Editor(s)	Okinawa Prefectural Primary Education Research Group
Publisher	Okinawa Prefectural Board of Education
Name of Publication	Local Geography of Okinawa Prefecture
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Available to the public
Repository	Okinawa Prefectural Library
Reference& Information	Follow the instruction at the Okinawa Prefectural Library

## Excerpt [English translation]

## 2 Area

Okinawa Prefecture, in southwest Japan, faces the Pacific Ocean on the east and the East China Sea on the west, and comprises more than 60 islands of varying sizes.

These are divided into the Okinawa Islands, the Miyako Islands, the Yaeyama Islands, the Senkaku Islands and the Daito Islands.  
(text omitted)

## 10 Politics

The Governor of Okinawa Prefecture is the chief executive of the prefectural administration. Municipal mayors are responsible for administering their respective municipalities. Besides these, Branch Directors are specially appointed in the Miyako Islands and the Yaeyama Islands to oversee the towns and villages there. The Senkaku Islands belong to Ishigaki Town and the Daito Islands are directly administered by the Prefecture.



## Period III (3) – ii. Academic research reports

## Academic research reports showing the development of the Senkaku Islands

## No.37 Kobi-sho [Photo of Kuba Island development in the Journal of Geography (Chigaku Zasshi)] 1900, 1901

FY2017/P8

## Overview

Photographs and maps attached to a paper submitted to the Journal of Geography (Chigaku Zasshi) by Mikinosuke MIYAJIMA, who stayed on Kuba Island of the Senkaku Islands and conducted research there in 1900. These photographs show the houses built near the coast for the development of Kuba Island and albatrosses living on the island. In addition, on the map, the residential area of pioneers is marked as “Kogamura (Koga Village),” suggesting that many houses were built and a certain number of residents were living on the island at that time. The map also shows that names, such as “Umaoibaru,” “Akagawabaru,” etc., were given to some places.

Corresponding parts(the parts in Excerpt [English Translation])



Mikinosuke MIYAJIMA, “Kobi-sho,” Photo published in Journal of Geography(Chigaku Zasshi), the 13th series vol.146 (1901)

↑ Here is an albatross

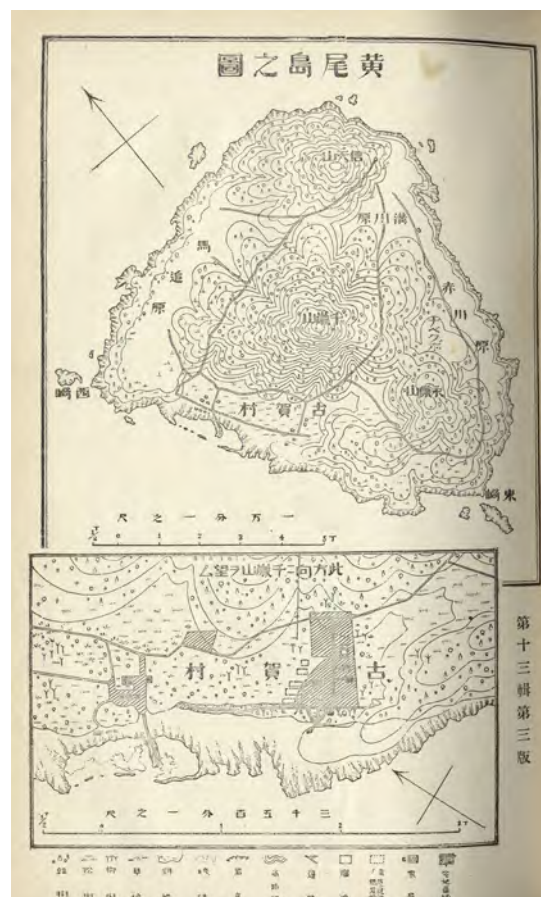
## Excerpt [English translation]

[Photo published in the 12th series Vol. 142] (\*1)  
Houses in Koga Village, southwest side of Kobi Island Coast of Kobi-sho wharf  
Seen in white alongside a hut is  
a Japanese flag flapping in the wind  
Kobi-sho wharf  
Photo taken by Mikinosuke MIYAJIMA Ogawa Seihanjo (\*2)

[Photo published in the 13th series Vol. 146] (\*3)  
Albatross (\*4) under gajumaru (Ficus retusa) trees (\*5)

- \*1 Refer to p.70 of this research report      \*4 Gajumaru  
\*2 Ogawa Kazuma Seihanjo (the printing company)      \*5 Albatross  
\*3 Refer to p.69 of this research report

Date Created	1900 (Photo, map) October 15, 1900 (Publication) February 15, 1901 (Publication)
Author(s) & Editor(s)	Mikinosuke MIYAJIMA
Publisher	Tokyo Geographical Society
Name of Publication	Journal of Geography (Chigaku Zasshi), the 12th series Vol.142 Journal of Geography (Chigaku Zasshi), the 13th series Vol.146
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Available to the public
Repository	Tokai University Library Shimizu Library
Reference& Information	Available at Tokai University Library Shimizu Library



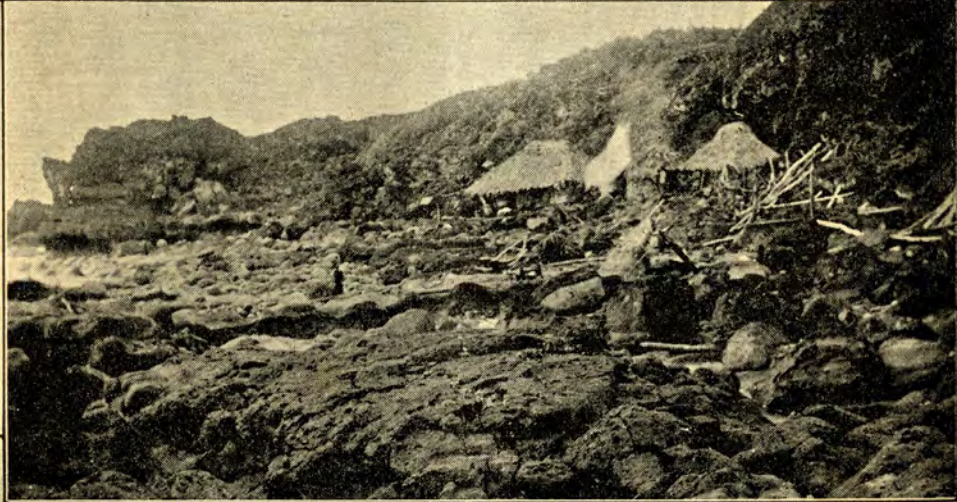
Mikinosuke MIYAJIMA, “Kobi-sho,” Map published in Journal of Geography (Chigaku Zasshi), the 13th series Vol.146 (1901) (“Kogamura” is mentioned in the map)  
Repository: Tokai University Library Shimizu Library



地學雜誌第十二輯第十四版

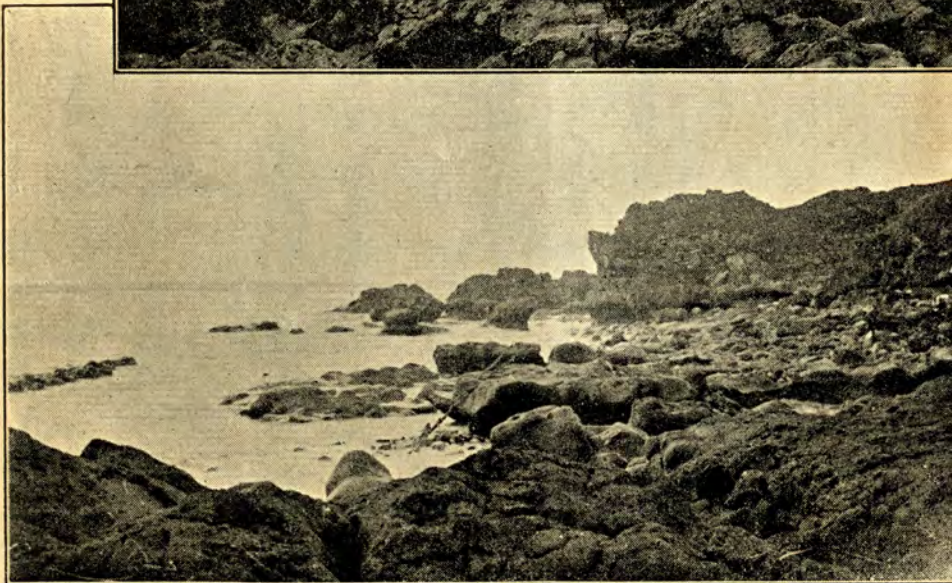


黃尾嶋西南側古賀村ノ人家



小屋ノ側ニ白ク見ユルハ  
日章旗ノ風ニ翻レルナリ

黃尾嶋波止處上涯下



黃尾嶋波止場

宮島幹之助撮影

製川小

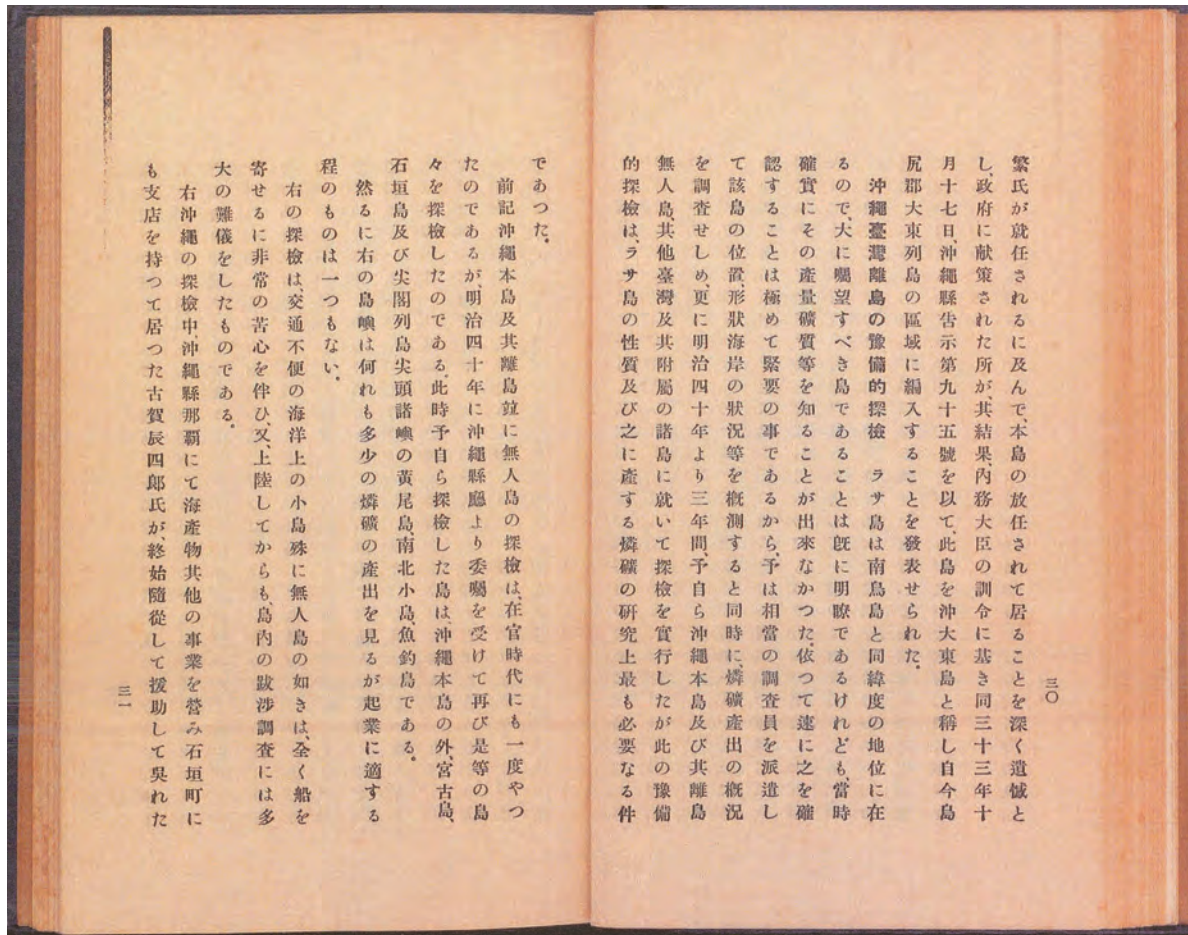


## Period III (3) – ii. Academic research reports

## Account of phosphate mining surveys conducted on the Senkaku Islands

## No.38 Myself and my exploration for phosphate ores

FY2015/P14 1936



Repository: National Diet Library Digital Collections

## Overview

This is a part of the memoirs of Noritaka TSUNETO, one of the first people to become a Doctor of Agriculture in Japan after the Meiji Restoration. He had served as the head of the Soil Property Department of the Geological Survey Office of Japan under the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, as well as the first Director of the Fertilizer and Minerals Survey Office of the same Ministry. This document provides detailed descriptions of Kuba Island (Section 1), Minamikojima Island, Kitakojima Island (Section 2), and Uotsuri Island (Section 3) as islands under the jurisdiction of Okinawa Prefecture (Chapter 6 of the second edition).

TSUNETO conducted surveys throughout Japan studying the geographical distributions of phosphate ore, a raw material for fertilizers, including surveys of the Senkaku Islands and Hateruma Island in Okinawa, and the results of these surveys were reported in his book *Minaminihon no Fugen* (Rich Resources of South Japan).

This account describes an event when TSUNETO and his colleagues were conducting a phosphorous ore survey on Minamikojima Island in 1907, commissioned by Okinawa Prefecture, when he lost consciousness after accidentally ingesting the water solution of arsenious acid that was used to create stuffed specimens of seabirds. He also describes the scenes of the families departing to visit loved ones who were working as migrant workers on the Senkaku Islands.

## Excerpt [English translation]

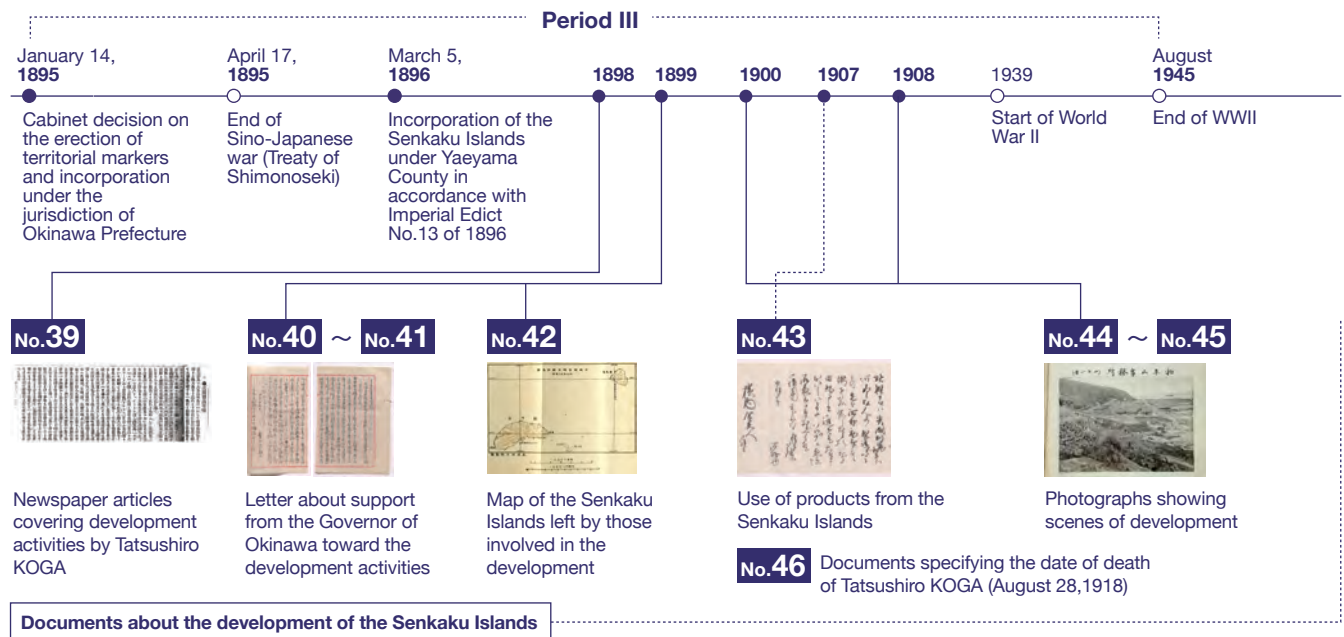
●Preparatory exploration of isolated islands in Okinawa and Taiwan  
(text omitted) The islands I myself explored at this time, besides Okinawa Main Island, were Miyako Island and Ishigaki Island, as well as Kobi-sho (Kuba Island), Minamikojima Island and Kitakojima Island, and Uotsuri Island in the Sento Islands of the Senkaku Islands.

Date Created	1936
Author(s) & Editor(s)	Noritaka TSUNETO
Publisher	TSUNETO Office
Name of Publication	-
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Available to the public
Repository	National Diet Library Digital Collections
Reference & Information	Available at the National Diet Library Digital Collections online





## (4) Development of the Senkaku Islands



### i. Start of development by Tatsushiro KOGA

In 1896, the year after the incorporation of the Senkaku Islands into Japanese territory, four state-owned islands (Minamikojima, Kitakojima, Uotsuri, and Kuba Islands) were leased to Tatsushiro KOGA (a marine product merchant from Fukuoka Prefecture) at no charge. In March 1897, 35 migrant workers were sent to the Senkaku Islands to collect albatross feathers and to begin developing the islands. Development thus commenced, with priority given to Kuba Island.

However, due to inconvenient transportation, the development work ran into difficulties. To tackle this problem, KOGA requested the Governor of Okinawa Prefecture (Shigeru NARAHARA) to allow steamers operated by Osaka Shosen to call at the islands. These facts were confirmed through our research (→No. 40, No. 41). The map prepared by those engaged in the development of the Senkaku Islands show the berthing position of the steamers (→No. 42).

As the feather collection business expanded, the albatross population declined sharply. In order to continue with the development of the Senkaku Islands, KOGA drew up plans for bonito fishing and dried bonito production as a new business. He built a production plant on Uotsuri Island, and expanded his business using the island as its base.

Around 1908, the dried bonito production business got on track. Around this time, as the development of the Senkaku Islands by KOGA reached its peak, the total number of migrant workers amounted to 248 people in 99 households (\*1).

### ii. Development of the Senkaku Islands and dried bonito that were highly recognized

As the development of the islands progressed, KOGA's activities were accorded a high level of social recognition.

In 1909, in light of his achievements for the development of the Senkaku Islands and as a marine product merchant in Okinawa Prefecture, he was

presented with the Medal with Blue Ribbon. (\*2)

In addition, the dried bonito produced on the Senkaku Islands also had a good reputation (\*3), and were used as gifts. In FY2019, a letter (a duplicate of the original, provided by the Naha City Museum of History) was found to mention dried bonito made on Uotsuri Island being presented as a get-well gift from the wife of an administrative official of Okinawa Prefecture (Yasaburo KAWAMURA) to the wife of Tasuku YOKOUCHI, who also worked in the Governor's Secretariat. (→No. 43)

### iii. Photographs showing the progress of development

Based on information provided by individuals, our research has confirmed the photographs (→No. 44) enclosed in the document "On the matter of the bestowing of the Medal with Blue Ribbon to Tatsushiro KOGA", photographs of the dried bonito production factory as it entered its peak period, and other valuable photographs, believed to have been taken around 1908, of island residents (→No. 45).

### iv. Succession of the development project

Tatsushiro KOGA passed away in 1918, and the businesses on the Senkaku Islands were taken over by his son Zenji KOGA.

Our research carried out in FY2019 confirmed the existence of an Official Gazette showing the date of death of Tatsushiro KOGA (→No. 46).

#### Summary

The abovementioned materials reflect the reality of the development of the islands, including the facts that the development of the Senkaku Islands was supported by government administration and that the products from the Senkaku Islands were actually used.

\*1 "On the matter of the bestowing of the Medal with Blue Ribbon to Tatsushiro KOGA" (in the collection of the National Archives of Japan)

\*2 He was the second person from Okinawa Prefecture to receive the award, after Wasaburo MATSUDA (head of Zamami-magiri, Okinawa Prefecture).

\*3 The Okinawa Mainichi Shimbun dated May 25, 1909 reported that the dried bonito produced by KOGA was ranked second (Silver Medal) at the Dried Bonito Fair and Spot Sale organized by the Japan Fisheries Association, and 10 kanme (equivalent to 37.5 kg) of the bonito was sold for 53 yen and 50 sen.

## Period III (4) – Documents related to the development of the Senkaku Islands

## Article introducing the Senkaku Islands and their development

No.39 The situation of the Senkaku Islands (an article in *Ryukyu Shimpo*, a local newspaper) July 17, 1898

FY2014/P12

4 Period III

●尖閣郡島事情

尖閣郡島ハ八重山列島の一にして從來魚釣島と稱する無人島ナリ之れより東北に拾六海里を隔て久場島と稱する一島あり海圖に低牙吾蘇島と記せり何れも異名同島なるべし古來の事にして許を得て此處ニ拓殖事業ヲ企圖シ其證據として尾瀨延太郎氏ハ漁農夫卅余命を引連れ那珂港と出帆したるハ本年五月二十四日近頃同氏より黒川島ニ宛通信の要領を得たり該島の状況を窺ふに足るべきは付左に之を掲ぐ

尖閣郡島ハ數個より成れる島嶼として東經百二十四度四十分北緯二十五度五十分に位せる東支那海中の小群島なり其島大なる者は周圍凡そ二里高サ一千百八十一フートニ達し釣魚島(ホアソベス)と稱し之れに亞く者は周圍二里高サ六百フートあり黃尾島(チャウス)と云ふ是れ實に予が今回船より放棄せられたる無人の孤島なり當島の南北に長く東西に短くして恰も隨圓形をなし圍らずに岩石を以てし島中到處に累ね跳止歩行すへき處あり然れども山嶺及山腹に數ヶ處の大凹處あり底は平坦として石なく且極めて肥沃なる黒色土なり此土ハ數百年來鳥糞と混交し殆んど人工肥料の如し草木蓊蒼其重なる樹木ハ久場樹、青桐、篠、菰等の類として久場樹の如きは長さ拾八九間廻り五六尺に至るものあり當島ハ四圍巖石屹立し恰も銀齒の如く港灣の船を寄する處あり然れども天恵にや西岸に當り狀の一大凸處あり此ハ天然の良港にして水深二三の暗礁を除くれば容易に五六十噸の船舶を容るゝことを得へし從來渡航したる者の皆此海岸に住居を構へ吾等も茲に居所を構へたり氣候は渡航後日も尙淺ければ未だ判明せざれども沖繩本島より暑さを覺ゆ(寒暖計破損して溫度明かすを得ず遺憾とす)未だ各郡島皆跋渉せざるを以て探險の上后日更に報告する處あるへし云々

Repository: Okinawa Prefectural Library

## Overview

An article from *Ryukyu Shimpo*, dated July 17, 1898, on the development of the Senkaku Islands. It introduces the situation on the Senkaku Islands through the publication of correspondence from Entaro OTAKI, who was engaged in the development work.

Before citing OTAKI's correspondence, the article states that Tatsushiro KOGA had obtained official permission and was planning to engage in development projects on the Senkaku Islands. Entaro OTAKI, as the supervisor for the projects, took with him more than 30 fishermen and farmers and departed from Naha Port for the Senkaku Islands on May 24.

## Excerpt [English translation]

## The Situation of the Senkaku Islands

The Senkaku Islands, part of the Yaeyama Islands, comprise an uninhabited island conventionally called Uotsurishima (Uotsuri Island), and sixteen nautical miles to the northeast of this, the island known as Kubashima (Kuba Island). On nautical charts, it is called Tiau-Su. In any case, it is surely the same island by a different name. Tatsushiro KOGA was granted official permission to plan a development project here. Entaro OTAKI, supervisor of the project, brought more than 30 fishermen and farmers, sailing from Naha Port on May 24 this year. (text omitted)

Date Created	July 17, 1898
Author(s) & Editor(s)	Entaro OTAKI (Correspondence)
Publisher	Ryukyu Shimposha
Name of Publication	Ryukyu Shimpo
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper (Microfilm reproduction)
Public Access	Available to the public
Repository	Okinawa Prefectural Library
Reference& Information	Follow the instruction at the Okinawa Prefectural Library



## Period III (4) – Documents related to the development of the Senkaku Islands

## Letter from the Governor of Okinawa Prefecture to a commercial shipping company, requesting its ships to call at the Senkaku Islands

**No.40** On the matter of requesting a port call at Kuba Island from Tatsushiro KOGA:

FY2016/P12

Letter dated January 19, 1899 from Shigeru NARAHARA, Governor of Okinawa Prefecture, to Tokugoro NAKAHASHI, the President of Osaka Shosen Kabushiki Kaisha (Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co. Ltd.) [January 19, 1899]



Repository: Naha City Museum of History

## Overview

This is a copy of the request letter sent from the Governor of Okinawa Prefecture, Shigeru NARAHARA, to the President of Osaka Shosen Kabushiki Kaisha (Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co. Ltd.). In developing the Senkaku Islands, the inconvenience of transportation were significant. To solve this problem, KOGA asked the Governor of Okinawa Prefecture to contact the President of Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co. Ltd. (→No.41), 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) (→No.3), and the governor did indeed make the request.

## Excerpt [English translation]

Drafted on January 19, 1899

I wish to present a request to the President of Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co. Ltd. and a proposed ship course plan from 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 favor from your company (Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co. Ltd.), and thus he asked me to contact you. KOGA wishes to ask you personally as well, so, for more details, please listen to what he wishes to say and make necessary arrangements so that he can achieve his goals.

Sincerely,

Shigeru NARAHARA

January 19, 1899

To: Mr. Tokugoro NAKAHASHI, the President of Osaka Shosen Kabushiki Kaisha (Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co. Ltd.)

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] (The Yokouchi Family Document)
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Available to the public (Copy)
Repository	Naha City Museum of History
Reference& Information	Follow the instruction at the Naha City Museum of History

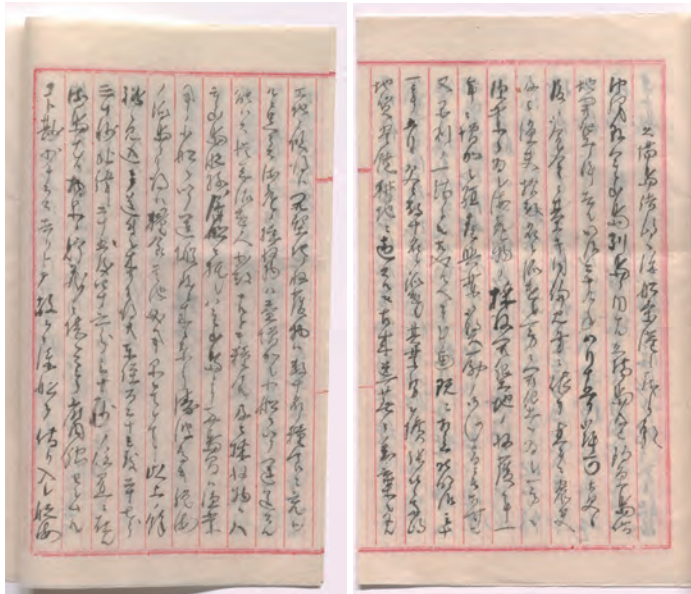
## Period III (4) – Documents related to the development of the Senkaku Islands

## Letter from a developer of the Senkaku Islands to the Governor of Okinawa Prefecture requesting his mediation in getting steamers to call at the islands

## No.41 On the matter of requesting for making a port call at Kuba Island from Tatsushiro KOGA:

FY2016/P13

Letter dated January 1899 from Tatsushiro KOGA to the Governor of Okinawa Prefecture [Shigeru NARAHARA] [January 19,1899]



Repository: Naha City Museum of History

## Overview

This is a copy of a 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, their carrying capacity was limited and time necessary for transposition was not tolerable. In order to secure reliable 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.

## 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 Japanese industry, and we have good prospects of serving the best interests of Japan. (text omitted) This business has already been established and I cannot suppress my zeal – barely remembering to eat or sleep – for wanting to contribute to Japan by expanding the project continuously. For the sake of this project, I ask that you please give your special consideration to ask Osaka Shosen Kabushiki Kaisha (Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co. Ltd.) 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 (commoner) To:  
Okinawa Prefectural Governor

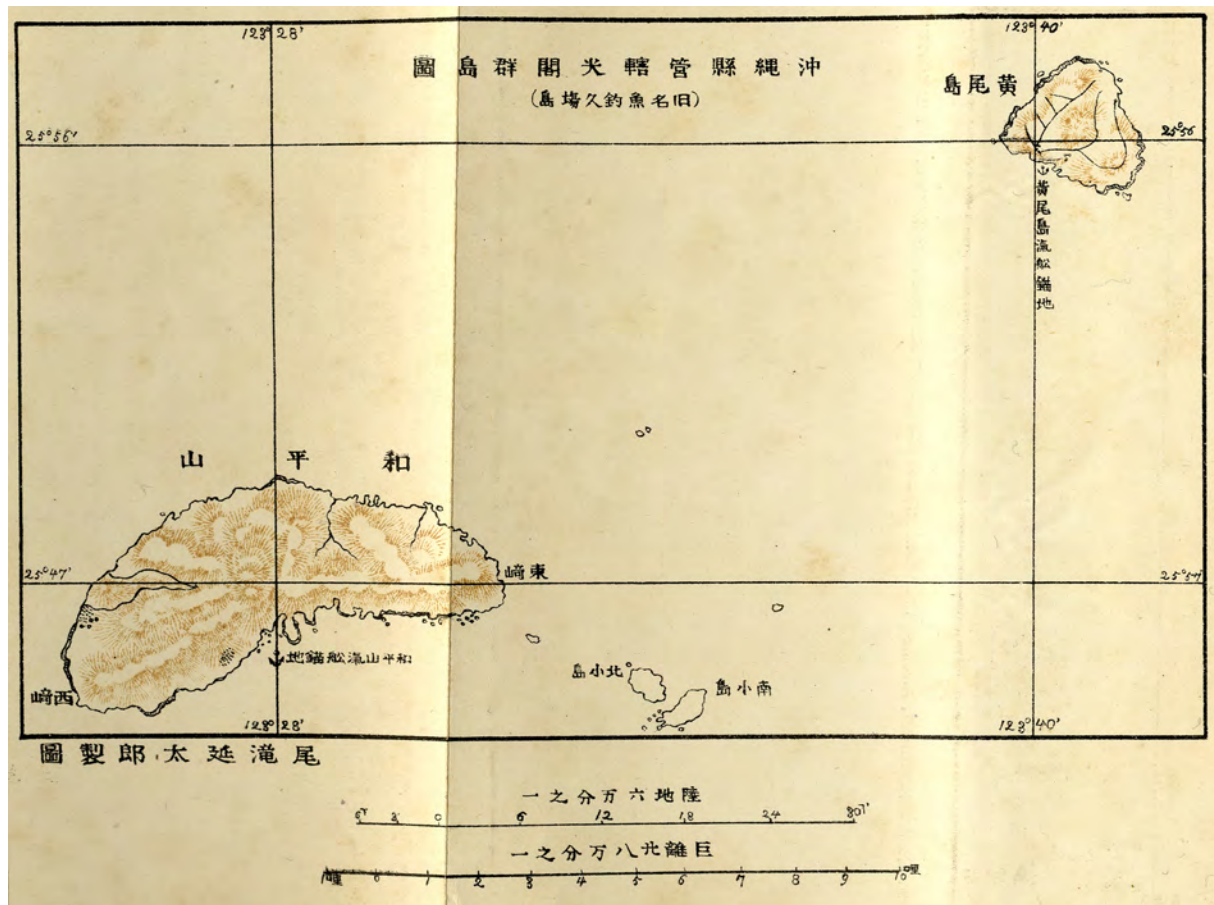
I verified this letter. January 13, 1899  
Mayor of Naha-ku (Official Seal)

Date Created	January 19, 1899
Author(s) & Editor(s)	[Tatsushiro KOGA / handwritten copy by Tasuku YOKOUCHI]
Publisher	-
Name of Publication	Document [6827] (The Yokouchi Family Document)
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Available to the public (Copy)
Repository	Naha City Museum of History
Reference& Information	Follow the instruction at the Naha City Museum of History

**Period III** (4) – Documents on the development of the Senkaku Islands

**Map produced by developers of the Senkaku Islands (including anchorage grounds for steamers)**
**No.42 Map of the Senkaku Islands under the jurisdiction of Okinawa Prefecture (formerly called Uotsuri Kuba Island) Around 1899**

FY2017/P7



Repository: Tokai University Library Shimizu Library

**Overview**

A simplified map of the Senkaku Islands that is considered to have been produced around 1899. The title “Map of the Senkaku Islands under the jurisdiction of Okinawa Prefecture” clearly states that the Senkaku Islands were included in the administrative areas of Okinawa Prefecture. Entaro OTAKI, who produced this map, was a nephew of Tatsushiro KOGA, a person well-known for his pioneering activities in the Senkaku Islands. OTAKI was in charge of supervising the development of the islands at the time. An anchorage area for steamships is drawn on both Uotsuri Island (Waheiyama) and Kuba Island (Kobi-sho) on the map, suggesting that steamships were already calling at both islands at that time.

**Excerpt [English translation]**

Map of the Senkaku Islands under the jurisdiction of Okinawa Prefecture (formerly called Uotsuri Kuba Island)

Kobi-sho Anchorage area of Kobi-sho for steamships  
 Waheiyama Anchorage area of Waheiyama for steamships  
 Kitakojima Island  
 Minamikojima Island  
 Drawing by Entaro OTAKI

Date Created	Around 1899 (Map) May 24, 1900 (Publication)
Author(s) & Editor(s)	Entaro OTAKI, Matajiro YOKOYAMA
Publisher	Tokyo Geographical Society
Name of Publication	Nanto tsushin, “Journal of Geography (Chigaku Zasshi),” the 12th series Vol. 137
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Available to the public
Repository	Tokai University Library Shimizu Library
Reference& Information	Available at Tokai University Library Shimizu Library



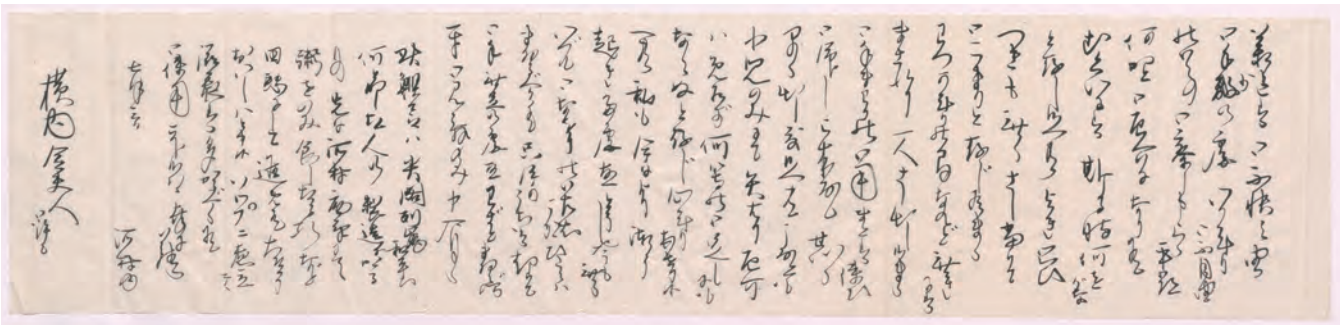
## Period III (4) – Documents on the development of the Senkaku Islands

## A letter showing that dried bonito from the Senkaku Islands was being used

**No.43** Letter from a family member of a former government official of Okinawa Prefecture (wife of Yasaburo KAWAMURA) to a family member of a government official of Okinawa Prefecture (wife of Tasuku YOKOUCHI)

NEW

Around 1907



Repository: Naha City Museum of History

## Overview

This is a letter containing an exchange between the wives of Yasaburo KAWAMURA, an administrative official of Okinawa Prefecture, and of Tasuku YOKOUCHI, who was working in the Governor's Secretariat of Okinawa Prefecture. It is believed to have been sent from KAWAMURA's wife to YOKOUCHI's wife, inquiring after the latter's health.

The letter mentions a gift of dried bonito produced at Waheisan of the Senkaku Islands (Uotsuri Island<sup>\*1</sup>), and confirms that dried bonito from the Senkaku Islands was used in Okinawa Prefecture around 1907 (estimated).

<sup>\*1</sup> Waheisan is another name for Uotsuri Island. (The production of bonito fish and dried bonito at Uotsuri Island began in 1905. Refer to p.73.)

## Excerpt [English translation]

I learned of your illness and that you are short of help, and thought of how much discomfort and inconvenience you must be suffering. You have always taken such care of us, and I felt that we should repay your kindness at such a time. While I have not yet come up with any good plans, I believe you are surely facing difficulties finding help in the meantime. Even if it is for a short while, it will be better than not having anyone, so I will be sending one helper there. Please instruct her on any matters you need assistance with. I wish to send someone as soon as possible, but as we only have young servants, I felt that they would cause trouble instead and not be of any help, so I picked someone that I knew of who might help you. However, I, too, have only just managed to get up today and am helpless to do anything. In any case, I will call on you when I hear that you have recovered. Meanwhile, I will just send my well wishes rather than visiting in person, which would cause greater inconvenience instead.

This dried bonito was produced by someone at Waheisan of the Senkaku Islands. The other day, when KAWAMURA was ill, and could eat only rice porridge, I made *denbu* (mashed and seasoned fish, similar to *tsukudani*) with this dried bonito for him. After having some, he said that it was very delicious. If you cook it in soup and drink it, I think it will be very nourishing.

I hope you will find some use for it.

July 3

Respectfully yours, Mrs. KAWAMURA (Wife of Yasaburo KAWAMURA)

To: Mrs. YOKOUCHI (Wife of Tasuku YOKOUCHI)

Date Created	Around 1907
Author(s) & Editor(s)	Wife of Yasaburo KAWAMURA
Publisher	-
Name of Publication	Letter (491_H215)[From KAWAMURA's wife to YOKOUCHI's wife](The Yokouchi Family Documents)
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Available to the public
Repository	Naha City Museum of History
Reference& Information	Available at the Naha City Museum of History

**Period III** (4) – Documents about the development of the Senkaku Islands

**Photographs showing scenes of the development of the Senkaku Islands**
**No.44 Photographs attached to “On the matter of the bestowing of the Medal with Blue Ribbon to Tatsushiro KOGA”** 1900,1908

FY2017/P10

**Overview**

On May 31, 1909, Governor of Okinawa Prefecture Shigeaki HIBI made a request to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce Kanetake OURA regarding the bestowing of the Medal with Blue Ribbon to Tatsushiro KOGA for his contributions, including the development of the Senkaku Islands. In response to the request, on September 8, 1909, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce (Kanetake OURA) sent a request to that effect to Count Sanemasa OGIMACHI, President of the Decoration Bureau.

These photographs are included in the business management book “16 (Appendix) map and photographs” that was prepared by Tatsushiro KOGA and was attached to the request document from the Governor of Okinawa to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. The request document was, in turn, attached as a separate sheet to the document from the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce to the President of the Decoration Bureau. In this material, photographs related to the development of the Senkaku Islands (taken in 1900 and 1908) are included.

Tatsushiro KOGA was awarded the Medal with Blue Ribbon on November 22, 1909, in recognition by the Government of Japan for his contribution to the progress of the fishery industry in Okinawa Prefecture and the achievements in the development of the Senkaku Islands.

Date Created	1900, 1908
Author(s) & Editor(s)	-
Publisher	-
Name of Publication	1909, Collection of official documents, Cabinet 4, Vol. 4
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Available to the public
Repository	National Archives of Japan
Reference& Information	Follow the instruction at the National Archives of Japan



Kitakojima Island (1900)  
The photo titled “Kitakojima Island bird community” shows a flock of seabirds (sooty terns) covering the whole photo. KOGA used this bird as material to decorate hats, processing them semi-stuffed to be exported in large amounts to Europe.

**Excerpt [English translation]**

Minamikojima Island fishing ground (1900)  
Road construction on Minamikojima Island (1900)  
Kitakojima Island bird community (1900)  
Full view of Kobi-sho (1900)  
Waheyama office (1908)  
Waheyama office (1908)



(年三十三) 場業漁島小南



(年三十三) 鑿開路道島小南

Minamikojima Island  
(1900)

Both the upper left and left photos show the area near the northwest coast of Minamikojima Island. In the photograph titled "Minamikojima Island fishery ground," three Japanese boats can be seen in front, and another three small boats, "sabani," which were used by fishermen of Okinawa, can be seen in the back. In the back, there are stone walls and two thatched huts, indicating that there were pioneers living on Minamikojima Island at the time. The photo titled "Road construction on Minamikojima Island" shows the place where the pioneers presumably transported rocks, people holding a basket called "baki," and people constructing stone walls to surround the thatched huts.





#### Uotsuri Island (1908)

The left photo titled “Waheyama office” shows a dried bonito factory on Uotsuri Island. This photo is taken from a viewpoint overlooking the whole factory from a distance. It shows that the entire dried bonito factory is surrounded by stone walls, and that there are thatched huts in various sizes built inside the walls. The photo below was taken in front of one of the huts. It shows women wearing kimono, people with headbands, men wearing shirts and western-style outfits, and also a little boy. It is assumed that there were a variety of people living on Uotsuri Island at the time and the development was going well. Although the details of this photograph are not clear, it is highly likely that it was taken as a commemorative photograph of some sort because everyone gathered and lined-up for it.





**Kuba Island (1900)**

The photo titled “Full view of Kobi-sho,” which is a photo of Kuba Island taken from a ship, shows several thatched huts built facing the coast and a large Japanese flag. Another photo “Kobi-sho,” (\*) taken by Mikinosuke MIYAJIMA also shows an image seemingly of a Japanese flag, and these two photographs are considered to have been taken during the same period.

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\*See document No. 2 (p. 8-9) of this research report.



## Period III (4) – Documents about the development of the Senkaku Islands

## Photographs of the Senkaku Islands in the Meiji Era

## No.45 [Photographs of the development Uotsuri Island, Kuba Island]

FY2017/P14 1908



Private collection of Tsukasa ISHIZAWA, Okinawa postal historian

## Overview

Privately owned photographs. The photos of Uotsuri Island show the same people as in the “Photograph of the Senkaku Islands in the Meiji Era (Photographs attached to “On the matter of the bestowing of Medal with Blue Ribbon to Tatsushiro KOGA”) (→No. 44). Therefore, it is assumed that these photographs were taken during the same period (1908).

Date Created	1908
Author(s) & Editor(s)	Photographer unknown
Publisher	-
Name of Publication	-
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Closed
Repository	Private collection of Tsukasa ISHIZAWA, Okinawa postal historian
Reference& Information	Follow the instruction at Senkaku Portal Website

## Kuba Island

The inscription “Land clearance of Koga, Kobi-sho...” on the pillar in front of the hut (behind the third person from the right in the back row in the group photo) in the background of the photo suggests that the photo was of “Koga village” (→No. 37) taken on Kuba Island. Among the 20 men, a little girl held in one person’s arms can also be confirmed. This is a very clear photo and is interesting in that even small details such as the facial expressions of the pioneers and their clothes can be seen.





Private collection of Tsukasa ISHIZAWA, Okinawa postal historian



Private collection of Tsukasa ISHIZAWA, Okinawa postal historian

### Uotsuri Island

The above is a group photo taken at the dried bonito factory on the island. Placing a Japanese flag at the center, on the right side of the photo is a group assumed to be bonito fishermen with headbands on. The left side of the photo shows women in kimono (possibly female factory workers engaging in the dried bonito shaving business), while the men in both Japanese and Western style clothes at the center of the photo seem to be those visiting the island. The photo below shows the factory taken from the rear hill with several huts standing along the coast. The steamship sailing offshore is assumed to be the *Kyuyo Maru* of Koun Inc. (\*1) that called at the Senkaku Islands at that time.

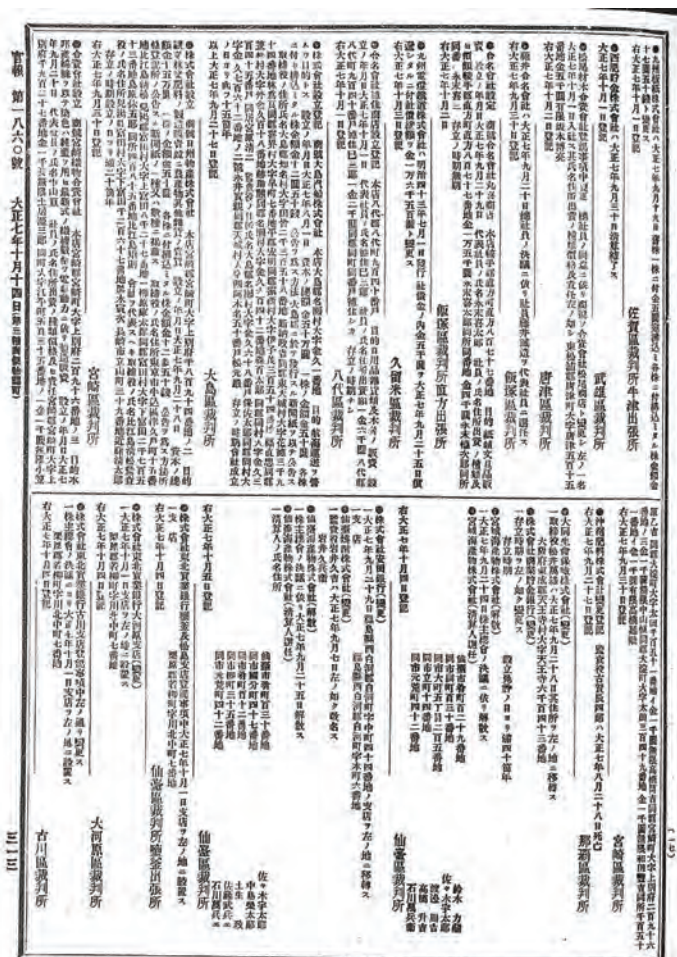
\*1 A shipping company established in the Meiji era and financed by the Sho clan (the royal family of the former Ryukyu Kingdom.)

## Period III (4) – Documents on the development of the Senkaku Islands

## Documents showing the date of Tatsushiro KOGA's death

# No.46 Registration of changes to Okinawa Hiryo Co., Ltd.

## (Official Gazette No. 1860) October 14, 1918



Repository: National Diet Library (Digital Collections)

●沖繩肥料株式會社變更登記  
右大正七年九月二十七日登記

監查役古賀辰四郎 大正七年八月二十八日死亡

那覇區裁判所

## Overview

Tatsushiro KOGA had been serving for successive terms as the auditor of Okinawa Hiryo Co., Ltd. since 1911. Upon his death, the company registered the absence of one auditor, and this was announced by the Naha District Court in the Official Gazette. Based on the date shown in the Gazette, it is confirmed that Tatsushiro KOGA died on August 28, 1918.

## Excerpt [English translation]

Official Gazette No. 1860, Monday, October 14, 1918.  
(text omitted)  
Commercial registration (text omitted)  
©Registration of changes to Okinawa Hiryo Co., Ltd.  
Auditor Tatsushiro KOGA  
Died on August 28, 1918  
Registered as described above on September 27, 1918  
Naha District Court

Date Created	October 14, 1918
Author(s) & Editor(s)	Naha Ward Court
Publisher	-
Name of Publication	Official Gazette No.1860
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Available to the public
Repository	National Diet Library
Reference& Information	Follow the instruction at the National Diet Library Digital Collections online

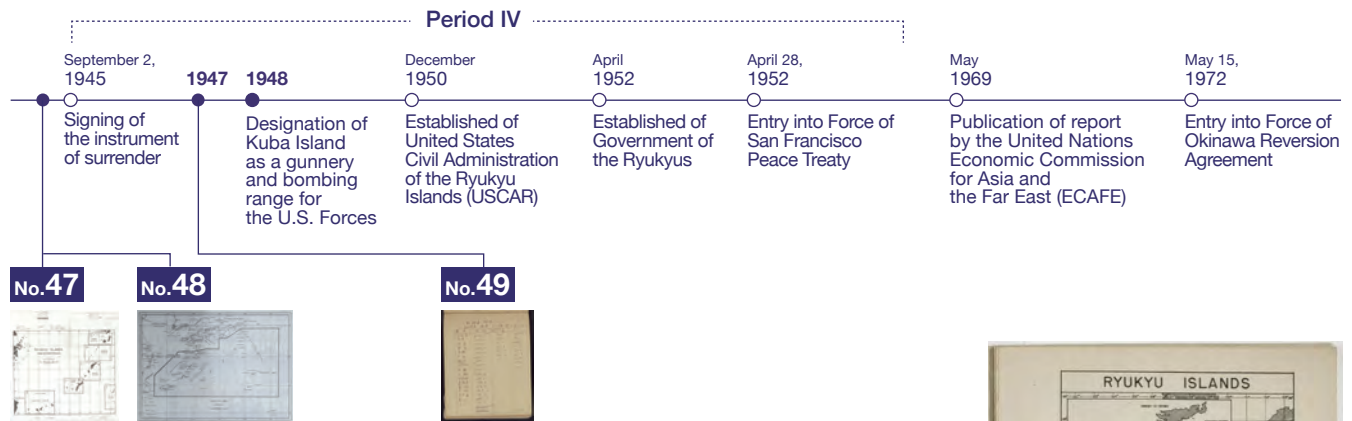




**D Period IV**

**Post-WWII period until the emergence of developments leading to the Okinawa reversion (from 1945 to the end of the 1960s)**

## (1) Senkaku Islands under U.S. administration



i. Documents showing that the U.S. forces had recognized the Senkaku Islands as islands lying within the range of the Ryukyu Islands since the time of the war

ii. Documents showing that the Senkaku Islands had been included in the Ryukyu Islands during the time of their governance by the U.S. Forces

### i. Understanding of the Senkaku Islands by the U.S. (U.S. Military)

The United States Military Government, which had occupied and governed the Ryukyu Islands after WWII, included the Senkaku Islands as a part of Ryukyu from the start of the occupation.

The first activity report prepared by the United States Military Government (issued in July 1946; refer to the figure on the right) depicts the Senkaku Islands as “SENKAKU-GUNTO,” as a part of the Ryukyu Islands.

After that, Ordinance No. 68 “Provisions of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands” issued by the United States Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands (USCAR) (promulgated on February 29, 1952), and Proclamation No.27 “Geographical Boundaries of the Ryukyu Islands” (promulgated on December 25, 1953), among other documents, designated the area of the Ryukyu Islands using longitude and latitude, and the Senkaku Islands were included within that range.

In the agreed minutes appended to the Okinawa Reversion Agreement (signed June 17, 1971), Japan and the United States are in agreement that the area marked in the abovementioned Proclamation No. 27 is the target region of the agreement.

In our research, it has been confirmed that the Senkaku Islands were regarded as a part of Ryukyu in the documents summarizing the basic information used by the U.S. Military in carrying out military operations against Japan during the war (→No.47, No.48). Hence, we can confirm that the U.S. Military has consistently recognized the Senkaku Islands as a part of Ryukyu since the time of the war.

### ii. Understanding of the Senkaku Islands by the U.S. (U.S. Military) after WWII

Based on our research, descriptions of the Senkaku Islands were found in documents pertaining to the Yaeyama Islands, compiled by the Yaeyama Provisional Government after the end of 1947 (→No.49).

#### Summary

It has been confirmed that the United States (U.S. Forces) has consistently included the Senkaku Islands within the scope of the Ryukyu Islands since WWII, and that the Islands had come under its administration after the occupation of Okinawa in 1945.

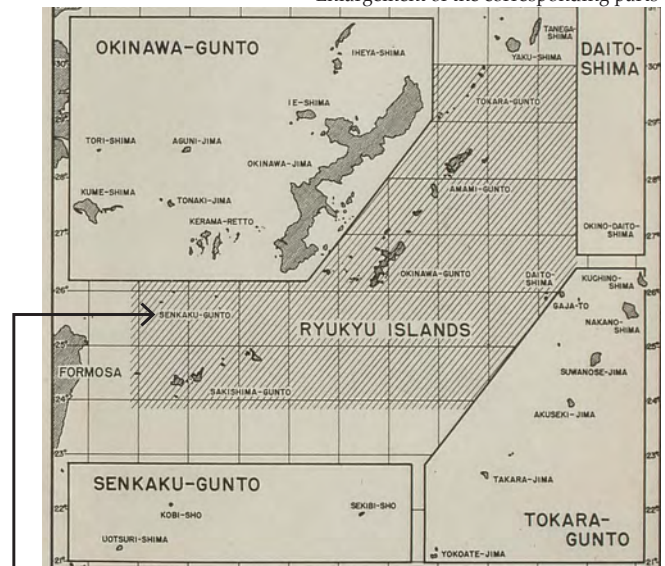
Summation of U.S. Military Government Activities in the Ryukyu Islands No.1 (July 1946). First report published after WWII.

SUMMATION OF UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES in the RYUKYU ISLANDS No1 July-November 1946



Area of Enlargement

\*Enlargement of the corresponding parts



SENKAKU-GUNTO in the area of the RYUKYU ISLANDS

Repository: Diplomatic Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

## Post-war governance structure of Okinawa

On September 7, 1945, by the signature of the Instrument of Surrender in the Ryukyu Islands, the occupational administration by the U.S. Military Government of the Ryukyu Islands started over the Nansei Islands south of 30 degree latitude. The Amami Islands, Okinawa Island and the Sakishima Islands were placed under military administration, with the establishment of an administrative organization centering on the Okinawa Civilian Administration consisting of local residents.

Irrespective of these changes to the entities administering Okinawa, the Senkaku Islands continued to be part of Ishigaki Town (City).  
(→No.49)

In August 1950, the U.S. Military Government established the island governments of Amami, Okinawa, Miyako and Yaeyama, and set the boundaries of administration. In December, the U.S. Military Government was reorganized as the U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands (USCAR), and in 1952, USCAR abolished each island government and established the Ryukyu Administration. Its organizational structure is shown in the right chart.

With the entry into force of the San Francisco Peace Treaty, the Ryukyu Islands were formally placed under the administration of the U.S. as “Nansei Shoto south of 29°north latitude.” After the establishment of USCAR (see left chart), the U.S. (U.S. Forces) designated the limits of the area of the Ryukyu Islands under its administration by latitude and longitude in Ordinance No. 68 (Provisions of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands) and other documents. The Senkaku Islands continued to be included in the area under U.S. administration regardless of these changes of governance structure. The Islands were consistently treated as part of the Nansei Islands. The United States recognized the Senkaku Islands as part of Okinawa during WWII, and the Senkaku Islands were under the jurisdiction of the Yaeyama Islands after being placed under U.S. administration. When the owners of four of the Senkaku Islands or fishermen traveled to the Senkaku Islands, or when people conducted academic surveys of the islands, the same consideration and procedures as before the war were basically maintained.

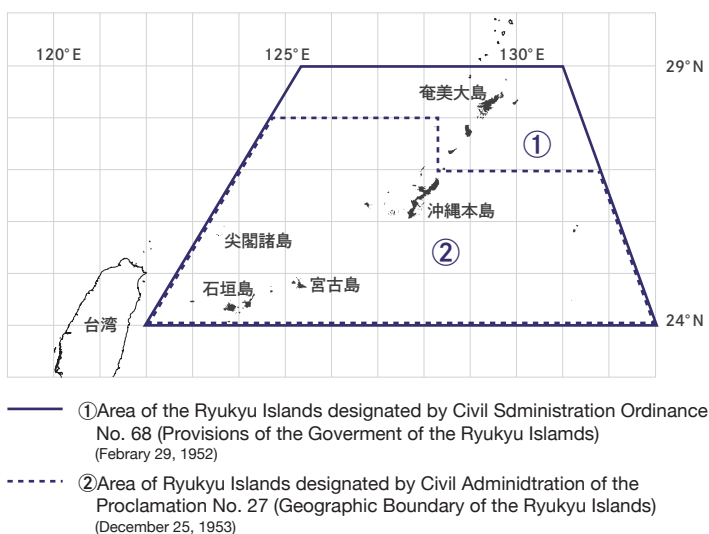


Figure: The Limit of the area of the Ryukyu Islands shown by USCAR's proclamation etc.

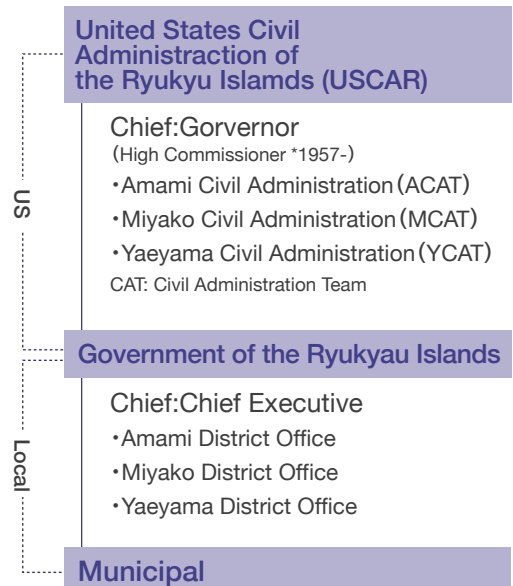


Chart Governance System under administration by the US

## Period IV

(1) – i. Documents showing the understanding of the Senkaku Islands by the U.S. Forces during the war

**Document drawn up by the Office of Naval Intelligence during the war, which includes the Senkaku Islands as a part of the Ryukyu Islands**

## No.47 Office of Naval Intelligence 49, Change No.15, 600-Geography, Nansei Shoto May 1944

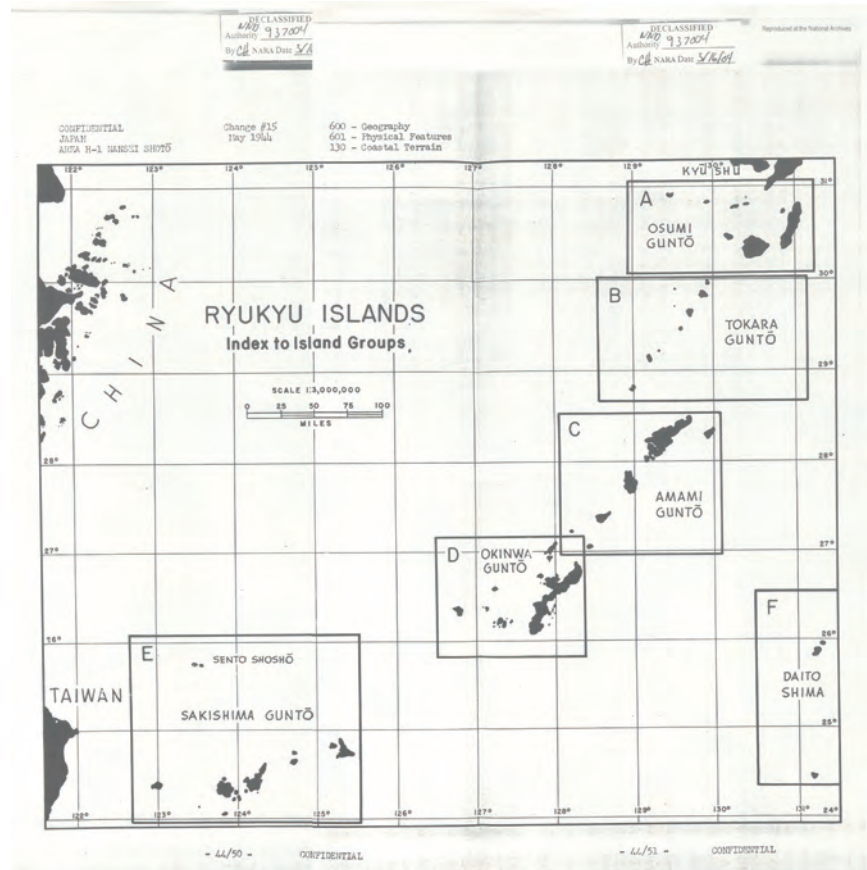
FY2018/P22

May 1944

## Overview

This document (Images1-3) is an excerpt of the sections concerning the geographical information of the Nansei Islands (Nansei Shoto), from among the complete collection of information (monograph) on the analysis of Japan's situation prepared by the U.S. Office of Naval Intelligence in May 1944 (\*1). The document classifies the Ryukyu Islands into the respective regions A to F, and the Senkaku Islands (SENKAKU-GUNTO) are depicted as a part of section E – the Sakishima Islands (SAKISHIMA GUNTO) (Image 2: next page).

In addition to confirming that the Senkaku Islands are included as a part of the Ryukyu Islands, the document also presents the a detailed map of the Senkaku Islands (Uotsuri Island, Minamikojima Island, Kitakojima Island, and Kuba Island), showing for example that there is a place on Uotsuri Island where small boats can berth, and that there is a crater of an extinct volcano on Kuba Island (KOBI SHO) (Image 3: next page).



\*1 Collected (copied) by the Okinawa Prefectural Archives from the U.S. National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). Based on the classifications drawn up by NARA, the Okinawa Prefectural Archives categorizes this document as a part of the series of World War II Action and Operational Reports. In addition to the location of each island, various other forms of information necessary for carrying out military operations have also been accumulated, such as temperature, sea water temperature, sea surface density, tidal currents, tides, etc.

Repository: Okinawa Prefectural Library

Image1: E-SAKISHIMA GUNTO is shown as a part of the Ryukyu Islands (Note: For ease of presentation, the image, split between two pages, has been combined)

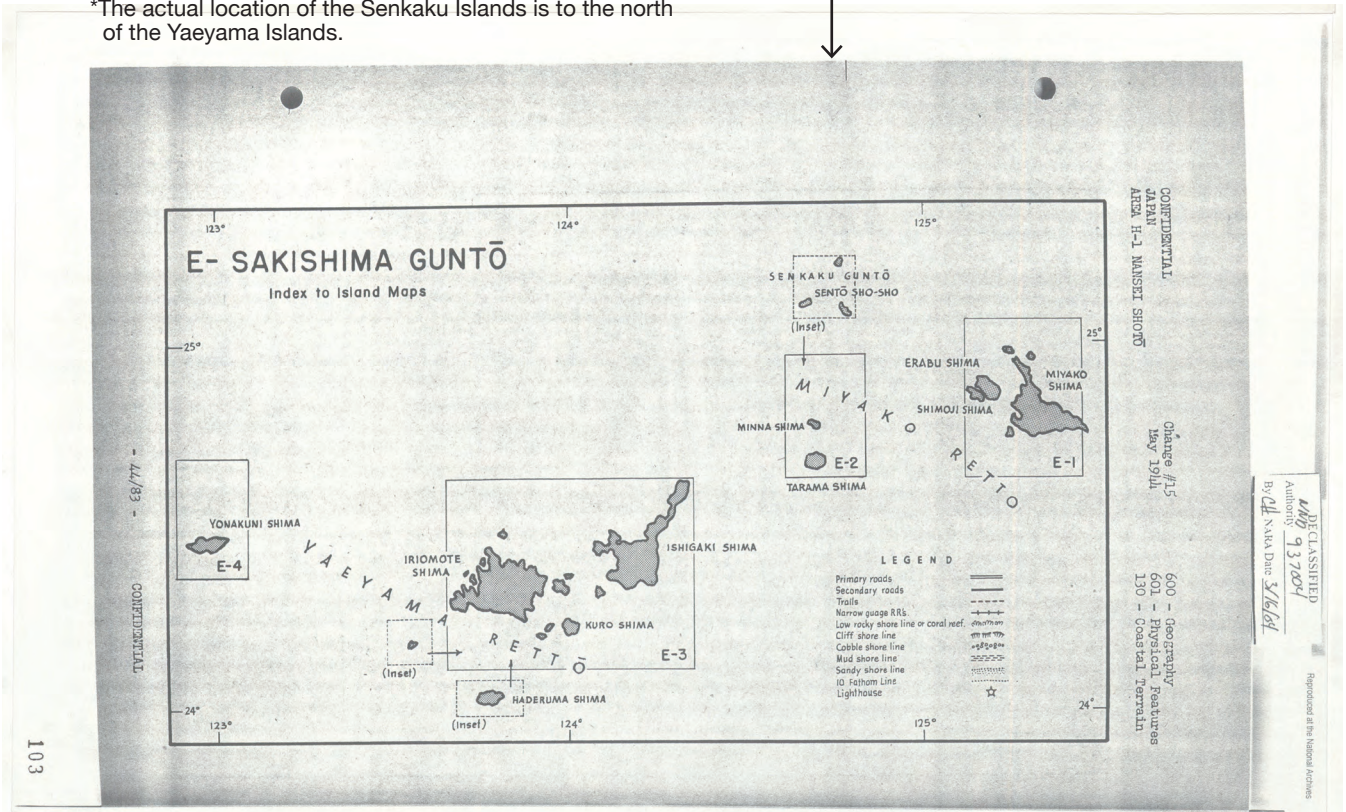
Date Created	May 1944
Author(s) & Editor(s)	U.S. Office of Naval Intelligence
Publisher	U.S. Office of Naval Intelligence
Name of Publication	(00010-001) ONI 49, Change No.15, 600-Geography, Japan Area H-1, Nansei Shoto (May 1944) (1/2)
Language	English
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Available to the public
Repository	Okinawa Prefectural Archives
Reference& Information	Follow the instruction at the Okinawa Prefectural Archives (Available at the website of the Okinawa Prefectural Archives)

## Excerpt [English translation]

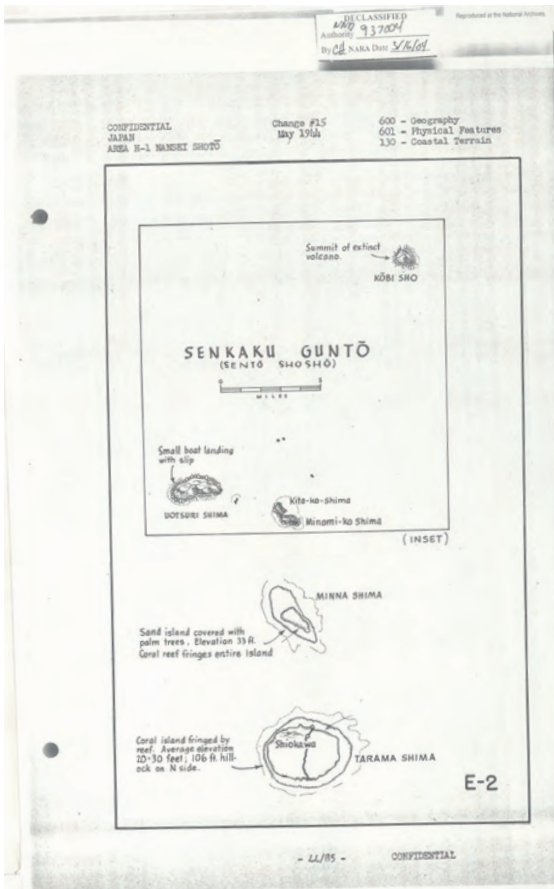
SENKAKU GUNTO (SENTO SHOSHO)	Summit of extinct volcano KOBI SHO
Small boat landing with slip	Kita-ko-Shima
UOTSURI SHIMA	Minami-ko Shima



Image2: SENKAKU GUNTŌ (SENTŌ SHO-SHO) is depicted as a part of E – SAKISHIMA GUNTŌ  
 \*The actual location of the Senkaku Islands is to the north of the Yaeyama Islands.



Repository: Okinawa Prefectural Archives



Enlargement of the Senkaku Islands of image3  
 Repository: Okinawa Prefectural Archives

Image3: Uotsuri Island, Kitakojima Island, Minamikojima Island, and Kuba Island (KŌBI SHŌ) are depicted as a part of the Senkaku Islands (SENKAKU GUNTŌ). This image shows that there is a disembarkation point for small boats on Uotsuri Island, and a crater of an extinct volcano on Kuba Island.



## Period IV

(1) – i. Documents showing the understanding of the Senkaku Islands by the U.S. Forces during the war

## A document produced by the U.S. Forces during WWII which included the Senkaku Islands among the Ryukyu Islands

### No.48 GAZETTEER No.14X RYUKYU RETTO AND NANPO SHOTO

FY2018/P24 November 1944

#### Overview

This document was prepared (revised) by the U.S. Navy Hydrographic Office in 1944, and is an excerpt of items related to the Ryukyu Islands and Nanpo Islands from the gazetteer for the whole of Japan (\*1).

The document shows the target area of this gazetteer in a map of south Japan, depicting Kuba Island (Kobi Sho), Taisho Island (Sekibi Sho), and Uotsuri Island (Uotsuri Shima) as a part of the Ryukyu Islands (RYUKYU RETTO) (Image 1).

The gazetteer contains index by alphabetical order on the location (longitude and latitude) of the places, as well as their characteristics. Kuba and Uotsuri Islands are described as “Island” (Images2, 4: Next page), while Taisho Island is described as “Rock” (Image3: Next page).

The information sources (maps and hydrographic charts) that were used as reference for these places and characteristics are also shown as codes.

\*1 This document was found during research in FY2019 in The National Archives of the United Kingdom, in collaboration with the Japan Institute of International Affairs. The cover shows a stamp of receipt by the British Air Ministry, and it is believed that this document, which was prepared by the U.S. Navy Hydrographic Office, was shared with the British Air Force.

Image1 (Enlarged image of the relevant section(Lists Uotsuri Island, Kuba Island, and Taisho Island))

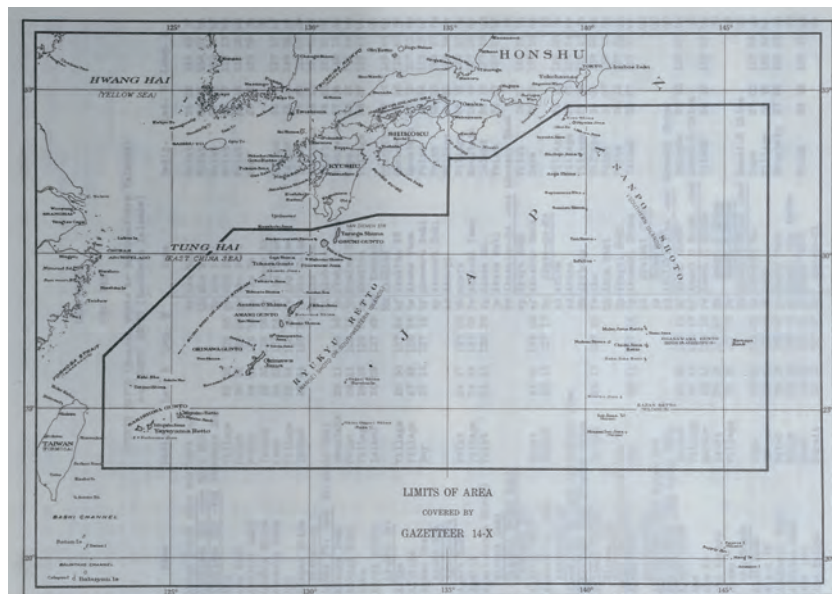
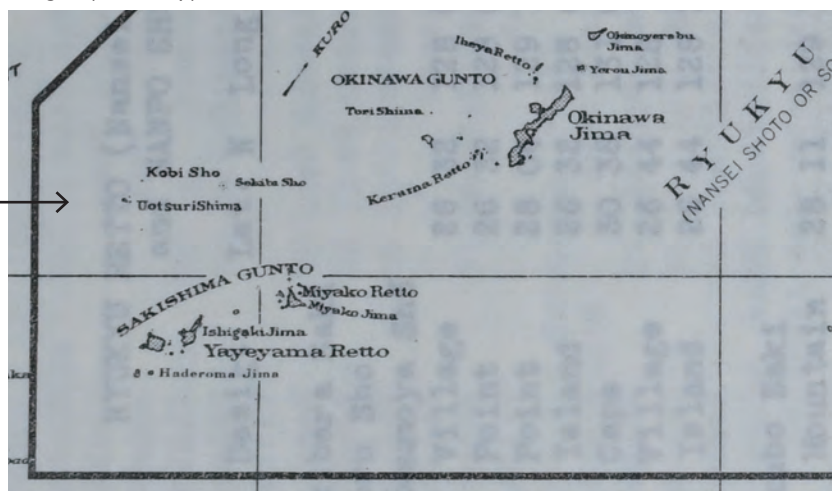


image1 (Area map)



Repository: The National Archives of the United Kingdom  
Source: Japan Institute of International Affairs

Date Created	November 1944
Author(s) & Editor(s)	U.S. Navy Hydrographic Office
Publisher	U.S. Navy Hydrographic Office
Name of Publication	Gazetteer No. 14X: Ryukyu Retto (Nansli Shoto Southern Islands) (AIR 23/4756)
Language	English
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Available to the public
Repository	The National Archives of the United Kingdom
Reference& Information	Follow the instruction at The National Archives of the United Kingdom

#### Excerpt [English translation]

(Area map)  
NANPO SHOTO  
(SOUTHERN ISLANDS)  
RYUKYU RETTO  
(NANSEI SHOTO OR SOUTHWESTERN ISLANDS)  
Kobi Sho  
Sekibi Sho  
Uotsuri Shima

[illegible]

Image2 (Place name index: Kuba Island (Kobi Sho))

[illegible]

Image3 (Place name index: Taisho Island (Sekibi Sho))

[illegible]

	<u>Kobatake-no-Si</u>					zd
	<u>Kobatake-no-Si</u>	-see Kobatakeno Saki				zd
→	Kobi sho	Island	25 56	123 42		bh
	Kobushi Saki	Point	27 08	142 13		dq

Enlargement of image2 (Kuba Island (Kobi Sho))

→ Sekibi Sho	Rock	25	54	124	34	jc
<u>Raleigh Rk</u>						jc
Sekimon Saki	Point	26	41	142	10	bn
Semba Zi -see	Senba Saki					GM

Enlargement of image3 (Taisho Island(Sekibi Sho))

\*Raleigh Rk (Raleigh Rock) is English name of Taisho Island

Unteng, Port -see	Unten Ko	HM
→ Utsuri Shima	Island	25 45 123 29 bh
Ura Saki	Point	24 36 124 20 bh
Urabaru	Village	28 17 129 58 be

Enlargement of image4 (Uotsuri Island (Uotsuri Shima))



## Period IV

(1) – ii. Documents showing that the Senkaku Islands were placed under U.S. administration

## Documents showing that the Senkaku Islands were included in the Ryukyu Islands (Yaeyama)

## No.49 Outline of the Yaeyama Provisional Government

NEW 1948

## Overview

This document, prepared by the Yaeyama Provisional Government, summarizes information on the areas under its jurisdiction. It mentions the Senkaku Islands in the column on the area of the Yaeyama Islands. The Senkaku Islands were consistently included as a part of the Ryukyu Islands (Yaeyama) in the period between WWII and the reversion of Okinawa and this document shows a part of this fact.

The handwritten Japanese text in the first half was prepared from the end of 1947 to 1948, while the typewritten English text in the second half was prepared in 1947. The respective titles are “Administrative Outline of the Yaeyama Provisional Government” (in Japanese) and “A SUMMARY OF THE YAEYAMA PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT” (in English).

\*Military administration in Okinawa after the end of the war

After WWII	The U.S. Military (Allied Forces) divided the area under its occupation as follows and commenced military administration in the respective districts. Northern district: Amami Islands Central district: Okinawa Main Island and its surrounding islands Southern district: Miyako and Yaeyama Islands
1946	The southern district was broken up into the Miyako district and the Yaeyama district, and these were placed under the Military Governments of Miyako and Yaeyama respectively.
1947	Based on the orders of the Military Government of Yaeyama, the local residents organized the Yaeyama Provisional Government in the Yaeyama District.

## Excerpt [English translation]

(Name of city/town/village) Ishigaki City

(Area) Western part of Ishigaki Island and Senkaku Islands

Date Created	1948
Author(s) & Editor(s)	General Affairs Regional Section, General Affairs Department, Yaeyama Provisional Government
Publisher	General Affairs Regional Section, General Affairs Department, Yaeyama Provisional Government
Name of Publication	Outline of the Yaeyama Provisional Government, FY1947
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Available to the public
Repository	Okinawa Prefectural Archives
Reference& Information	Follow the instruction at the Okinawa Prefectural Archives

島名	面積	人口
石垣島	65115.2	25796
竹富島	1573.9	1913
西表島	81132.1	2188
与那島	3459.9	1643
新原島	969.9	286
小浜島	2443.5	1094
渡嘉敷島	272.1	524
宮原島	518.4	1085
内島	2230.5	5800
外島	518.4	
中島	129.6	
長瀬島	388.8	
島	1076.9	
久保島	807.2	
北小島	157.2	
南小島	388.8	
土佐島	77.5	
合計	190342.3	40179

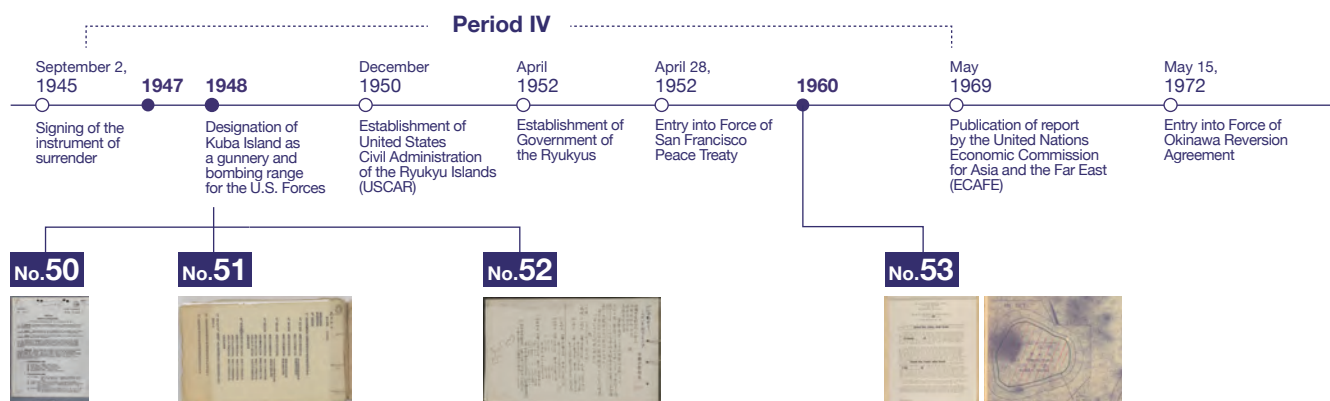
Repository: Okinawa Prefectural Archives

NAME OF ISLAND	AREA (acre)	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	POPULATION		TOTAL
			Male	Female	
Ishigaki	65115.1	4855	11682	12079	23760
Taketomi	1573.9	261	938	1027	1955
Yonaguni	81132.1	533	1166	1011	2177
Kurehashi	3459.9	235	675	790	1465
Yaguchi	969.9	47	121	133	254
Kobayashi	2443.5	186	522	571	1093
Utsunomiya	272.1	111	280	302	582
Matsumoto	518.4	203	521	513	1034
Yamaguchi	7720.5	1060	2421	2844	5465
Utsunomiya	518.4	"	"	"	"
Yaguchi	1166.4	"	"	"	"
Kurehashi	129.6	"	"	"	"
Kayama	388.8	"	"	"	"
Utsunomiya	1076.9	"	"	"	"
Koba	807.2	"	"	"	"
Kikukawa	272.2	"	"	"	"
Kikukawa	388.8	"	"	"	"
Utsunomiya	77.5	"	"	"	"
* TOTAL	171206.6	7491	18225	19240	37465

Repository: Okinawa Prefectural Archives



## (2) Kuba Island and Taisho Island designated as gunnery and bombing ranges



i. Documents showing that the U.S. forces designated Kuba Island as a gunnery and bombing range by 1948 at the latest and notified the Okinawa Civilian Administration of this matter, and that the Okinawa Civilian Administration notified fishery operators of this matter

ii. Land lease contracts concluded between the landowner and the U.S. Forces for the use of Kuba Island as a gunnery and bombing range

### i. Designation of gunnery and bombing ranges

There are two gunnery and bombing ranges under the control of the U.S. Forces in 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.

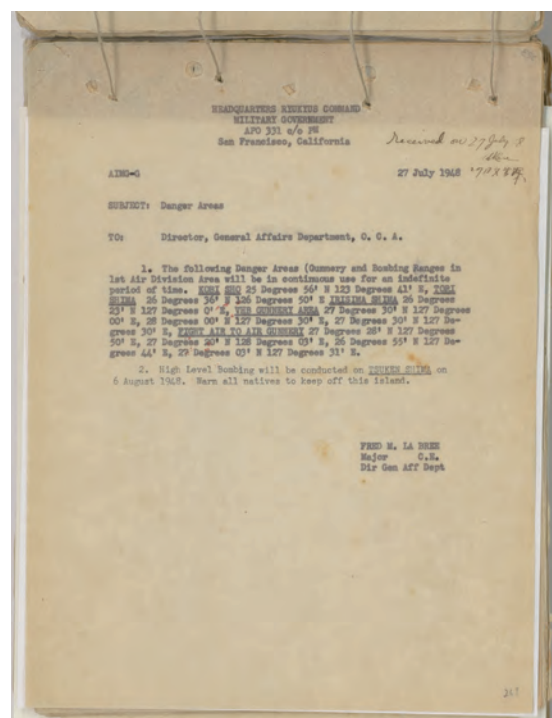
Fishing was prohibited in the areas designated as gunnery and bombing ranges. According to our research up to FY2017, Kuba Island had been designated as a gunnery and bombing range by 1948 at the latest, and on April 9, 1948, notification of the designation was made from the United States Military Government to the Okinawa Civilian Administration, which was the subordinate administrative organization of the Military Government (→No.51). In our research in FY2018, we found a document in which the United States Military Government made a notification to the Okinawa Civilian Administration on the areas in which fishing would be prohibited. We also found a document dated April 22, 1948 that the Okinawa Civilian Administration made a notification on the prohibited areas to fishermen nearby(→No.52).

The United States, administrating Okinawa after World War II, took notice of the usefulness of the Senkaku Islands as a military training area.

No notification of the use of either Kuba Island or Taisho Island as a gunnery and bombing range has been made by the U.S. Forces after June 1978 because no such exercise has been made since then.

### ii. Land lease contract between the U.S. Military and the land-owner of Kuba Island

Kuba Island, designated as a gunnery and bombing range for the U.S. Military, was privately owned by Zenji KOGA (→No.27). The U.S. Military concluded a land lease contract with Zenji KOGA, via the Government of the Ryukyu Islands, to borrow the island for military purposes. Through our research, documents pertaining to this contract, spanning 1958 to 1970, were found (→No.53).



Dated July 27, 1948  
Kuba Island [Notice of the continued use of Danger Areas for an indefinite period of time]  
Repository: Okinawa Prefectural Archives

### Summary

These documents confirm that the United States (U.S. Forces) placed Kuba Island and Taisho Island under its administration, and recognized pre-WWII systems and assets relating to the two islands after WWII.



## Period IV

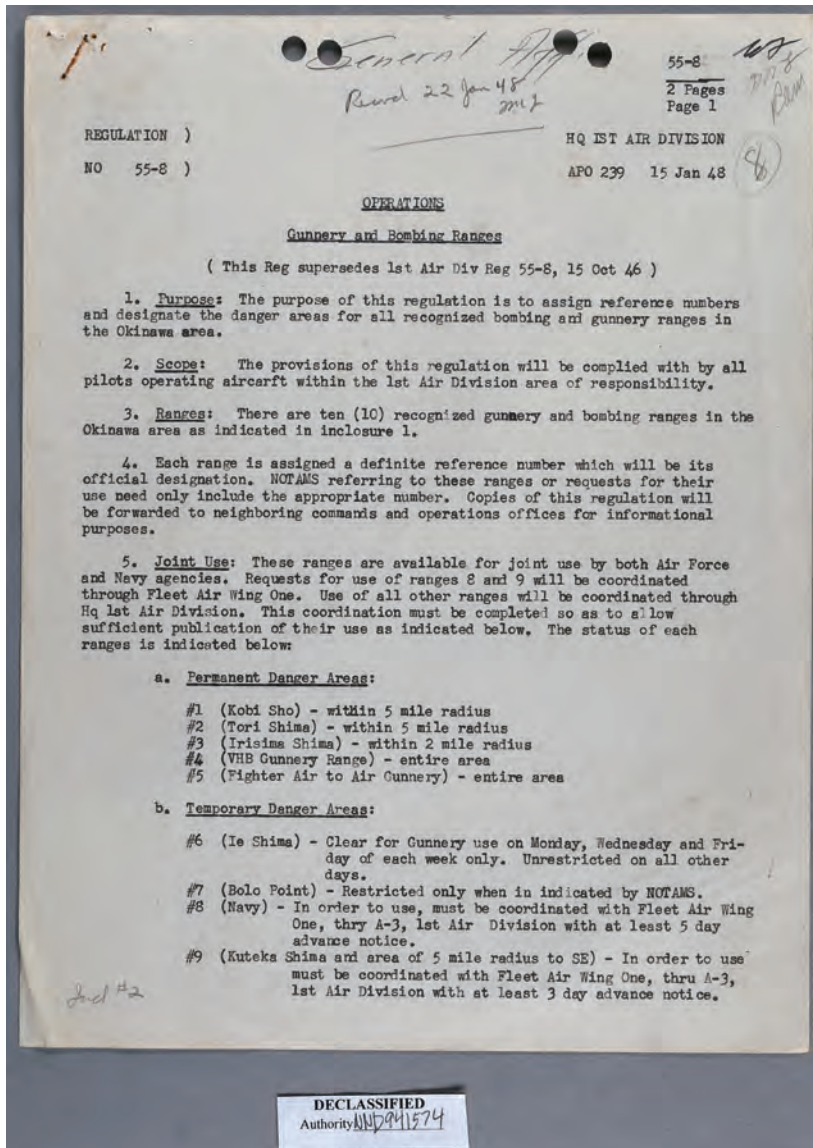
## (2) – i. Documents related to the designation of Kuba Island as a gunnery and bombing range

## A document showing that Kuba Island had been designated as a gunnery and bombing range for the U.S. Forces

### No.50 [Operations: Gunnery and Bombing Ranges (Supersession of the 1st Air Division Regulation 55-8)]

FY2016/P34

January 15, 1948



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

#### Overview

This document dated January 15, 1948 superseded the 1st Air Division's Regulation "55-8" of October 15, 1946. It 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 [English translation]

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)

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	Follow the instruction at the Okinawa Prefectural Archives

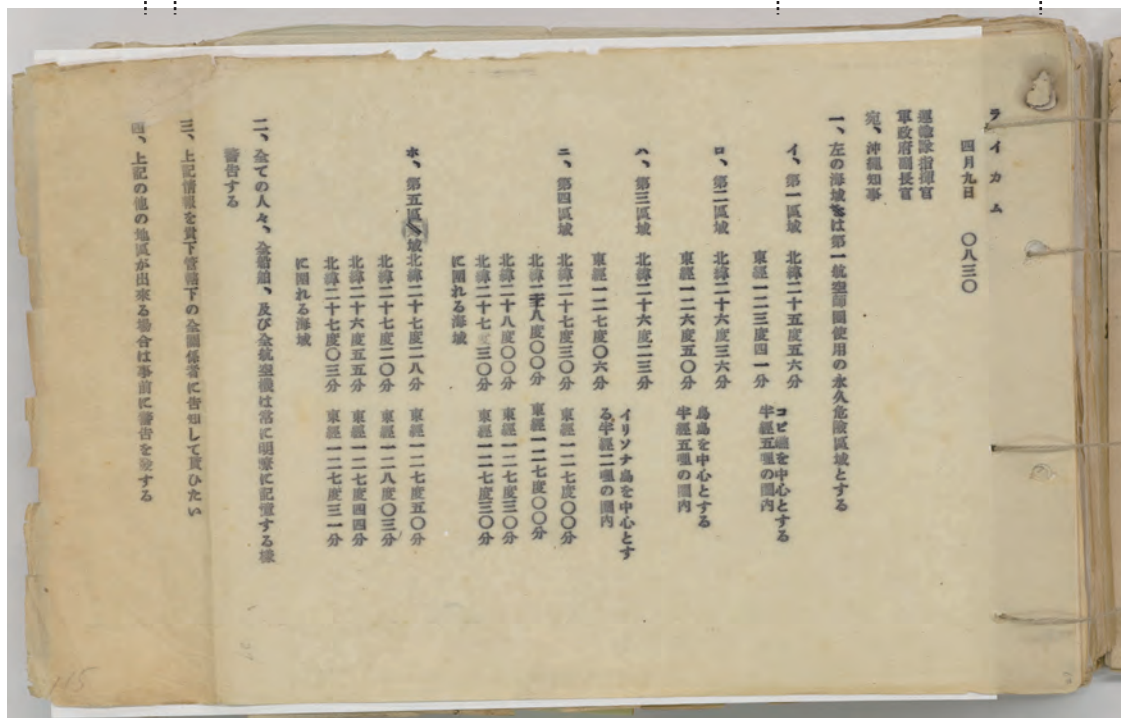
## Period IV

## (2) – i. Documents related to the designation of Kuba Island as a gunnery and bombing range

## A document from the U.S. Forces instructing the Governor of the Okinawa Islands to announce the designation of Kuba Island as a gunnery and bombing range

### No.51 [Designation of Permanent Danger Areas by U.S. Ryukyu Command Headquarters] April 9, 1948

FY2016/P33



Repository: Okinawa Prefectural Archives

## Overview

This was a notification given to the Governor of Okinawa (Gunto) from U.S. Ryukyu Command Headquarters, via the deputy commander of the Military Government, dated April 9, 1948. It states that five areas, including Kobi Sho (Kuba Island of Senkaku Islands), were designated as Permanent Danger Areas to be used by the 1st Air Division, and that this information should be disseminated to all interested personnel under the Governor's control. The administrative document file that records this notification also includes its English copy.

This notification was addressed to the Okinawa Gunto Governor, but its contents were also disseminated via various publications 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 of the same year.

## Excerpt [English translation]

CG RYKOM (\*1)

0830 9/April

Commanding Officer, Transportation Service

Deputy Commander, Military Government

To: Chiji (Governor) Okinawa Gunto

1. The following are permanent danger areas used by the 1st Air Division:

- a. Range Number 1: 25° 56' N, 123° 41' E (Kobi Sho, 5 mile radius)  
(text omitted)

3. Request the above information be disseminated to all interested personnel under your control.  
(text omitted)

\*1 Ryukyu Command

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

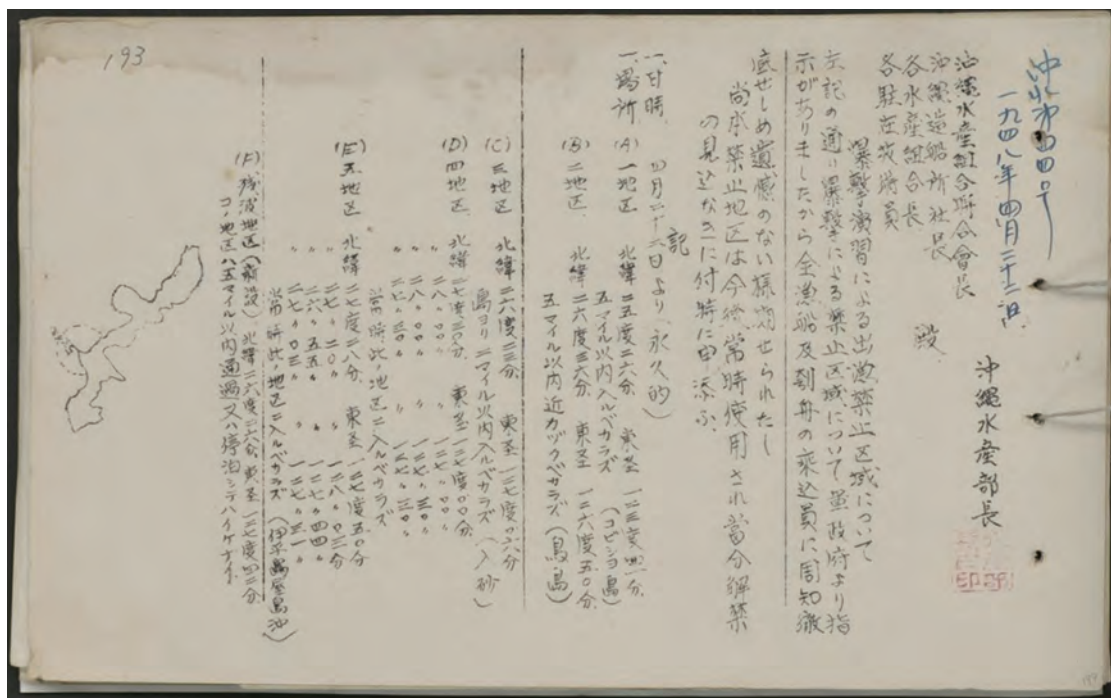
## Period IV

## (2) – i. Documents related to the designation of Kuba Island as a gunnery and bombing range

## Notification on the designation of the gunnery and bombing ranges, issued by the Okinawa Civilian Administration to fisheries-related organizations

## No.52 Oki-Sui No.44: Fishing Prohibition Zones due to Bombing Exercises

FY2018/P15 April 22, 1948



Repository: the Okinawa Prefectural Archives

## Overview

This document is a circular issued by the Okinawa Civilian Administration to the chairperson of the Okinawa Fishery Co-operative Association and other fishery-related parties about the fishing prohibition zones designated by the United States Military Government, before the implementation of bombing exercises by the U.S. Forces. The circular is dated April 22, 1948.

It shows the fishing prohibition zones as the areas used by the U.S. Forces as gunnery and bombing ranges, each of which was designated as a Permanent Danger Area (refer to p.96). Fishing prohibition zone (A) includes the five miles around Kuba Island (Kobi-Sho) within it.

Prior to this, we had confirmed a document dated April 9 of the same year that the United States Military Government made notification on the designation of gunnery and bombing ranges to the Okinawa Civilian Administration. This document confirms that members of the fishery industry were notified by the Civilian Administration.

## Excerpt [English translation]

Oki-Sui No. 44

April 22, 1948

Director of the Okinawa Fishery Department (Seal)

Chairperson of the Okinawa Fishery Co-operative Association

President of Okinawa Zosenjo (Okinawa Shipyard)

Heads of the respective fishery associations

The respective stationed technicians

Concerning the Fishing Prohibition Zones due to Bombing Exercises

The Military Government has issued the following instructions about the prohibition zones due to bombing exercises, so please ensure that all crew of fishing boats and dugout boats are well-informed to avoid any regrettable circumstances.  
(text omitted)

Note

1. Date: From April 22 (Permanent)

1. Area: (text omitted) (Kobi-Sho)  
(text omitted)

Date Created	April 22, 1948
Author(s) & Editor(s)	Okinawa Civilian Administration
Publisher	Okinawa Civilian Administration
Name of Publication	Military instruction by the Okinawa Civilian Administration at the time, and general documents 5-4, 1948
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Available to the public
Repository	Okinawa Prefectural Archives
Reference& Information	Follow the instruction at the Okinawa Prefectural Archives (Available at the website of the Okinawa Prefectural Archives)



**Period IV** (2) – ii. Land lease contract for Kuba Island concluded between the U.S. Forces and the landowner

## Notification from the U.S. to the Government of the Ryukyu Islands requesting the acquisition of Kuba Island

### No.53 Notice of Requirement to Acquire Property, Ishigaki City, FY2018/P16 NR-183 ENG-0227 January 1960

#### Overview

This document is a notification from the United States with a request to the Government of the Ryukyu Islands for the procurement of Kuba Island, located in Ishigaki City, as a military reservation on an indefinite lease.

This notice prescribes that it is the Government of the Ryukyu Islands that negotiates for the U.S. Forces to use the specified land as a military reservation, based on the decree of the High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands (\*1).

The notice itself (Images1-1 to 1-3) shows that it was signed by the Government of the Ryukyu Islands in January 1960, registered with the Yaeyama District Land Registry Office, and made public in Ishigaki City during the same month. It states that the time of the start of procurement through the lease was retroactive to July 1958. This was actualized in a contract concluded between the Government of the Ryukyu Islands and Mr. Zenji KOGA, the owner of Kuba Island (\*2).

The land for lease is specified in the attached document, with EXHIBIT “A” (Image2, refer to the excerpt) showing the terms and EXHIBIT “B” (Image3) the boundaries of the land.

The fact that Kuba Island was used as a military reservation by the U.S. Forces was also reported in newspaper articles of the time, with descriptions, for example, that Ishigaki City had collected fixed asset tax from Mr. KOGA.

#### Excerpt

[Refer to Image2]

\*Details of Kuba Island, the acquisition of which was requested by the U.S. Forces

RECAPITULATION BY CLASS & GRADE				*** Ishigaki Clty		List Nr. C-238
CLASS	GRADE	TRACTS	TSUBOS <sup>*3</sup>	ACRES	ANNUAL RENTAL	PER- CENTAGE
Range Land	1					Paid in FY1962
	2	1	264,400		5,763.92	
	3					
Total Privately Owned Land		1	264,400	215.01	5,763.92	100%
GRAND TOTAL		1	264,400	215.01	5,763.92	100%

POORE Form93  
5. Dec 58

[Refer to Image3]

\*Boundaries of Kuba Island, the acquisition of which was requested by the U.S. Forces

EXHIBIT B  
AREA TAKEN (Land used)  
(Kuba Island marked in red diagonal lines)

<sup>\*3</sup> Traditional unit of land area used in Japan, approx. 3.31 square meters

\*1 Highest ranking officer of the United States Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands (USCAR)

\*2 A separate basic lease agreement concluded between the Government of the Ryukyu Islands (Ishigaki City) and Zenji KOGA, the owner of Kuba Island, exists (Repository: the Okinawa Prefectural Archives, Document Code R00035532B). In this way, the Ryukyu government concluded a general lease agreement with the United States after concluding separate contracts with the respective individual landowners.

Date Created	January 1960
Author(s) & Editor(s)	General Affairs Section of the Military Land Office, Legal Affairs Department, Government of the Ryukyu Islands
Publisher	General Affairs Section of the Military Land Office, Legal Affairs Department, Government of the Ryukyu Islands
Name of Publication	Notice of Requirement to Acquire Property, Ishigaki City, NR-183 ENG-0227 Indefinite Leasehold
Language	English/Japanese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Available to the public
Repository	Okinawa Prefectural Archives
Reference& Information	Follow the instruction at the Okinawa Prefectural Archives

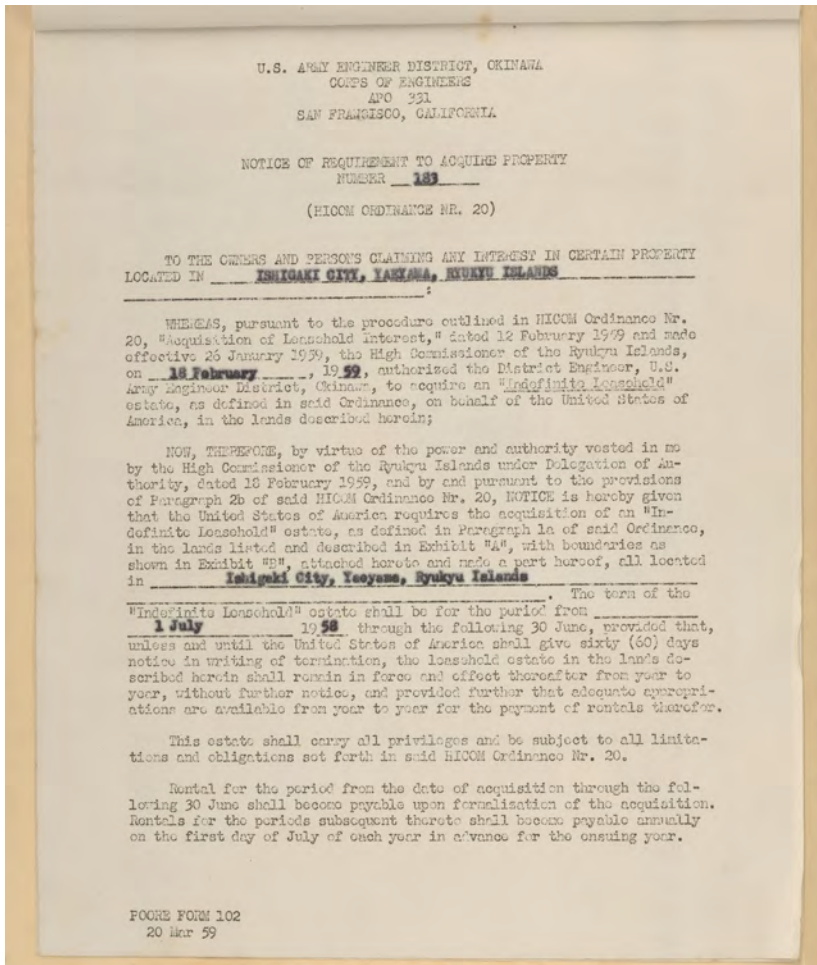


Image1-1  
(Notice of Requirement to Acquire Property)  
Repository: Okinawa Prefectural Archives

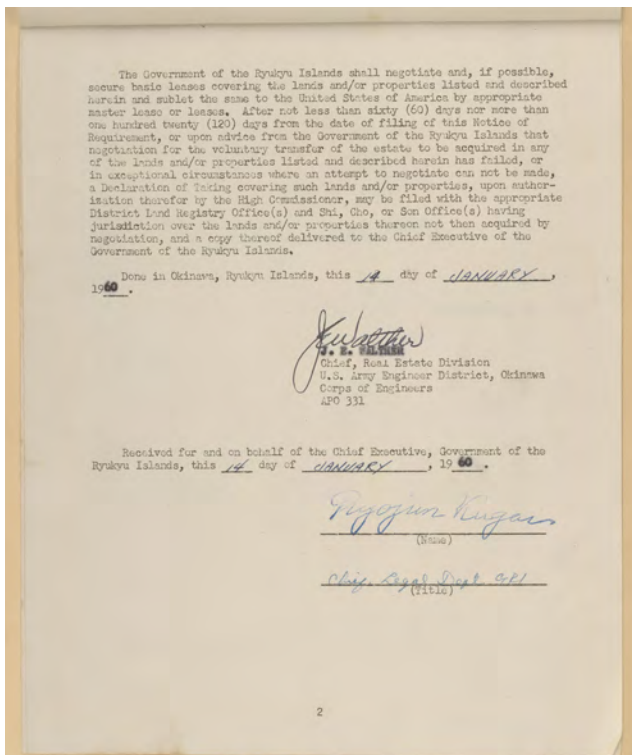


Image1-2 (Notice of Requirement to Acquire Property, continued. Signed by the U.S. Forces and Government of the Ryukyu Islands)

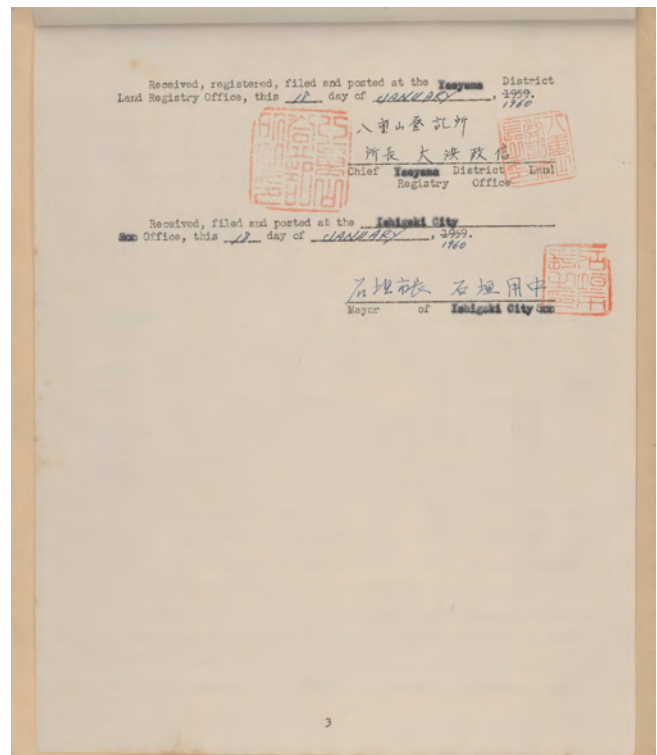


Image1-3 (Notice of Requirement to Acquire Property, continued. Signed by the Yaeyama District Land Registry Office, Ishigaki City)

RECAPITULATION BY CLASS & GRADE				Ishigaki City		List Nr. C-238
CLASS	GRADE	TRACTS	TSUBOS	ACRES	ANNUAL RENTAL	PER- CENTAGE
Bldg. Lot	1					
	2					
	3					
	4					
	5					
Sub-Total						
Wet Farm	1					
	2					
	3					
	4					
	5					
Sub-Total						
Dry Farm	1					
	2					
	3					
	4					
	5					
Sub-Total						
Forest Land	1					
	2					
	3					
Sub-Total						
Range Land	1					
	2	1	264,400		5,763.92	
	3					
Sub-Total						
Tomb Land						
Forest Reserve						
Sacred Land						
Misc. Land						
Pond, Marsh, Swamp & Pool (Chiso)						
Public Used Land						
Salt Flat						
Total Privately Owned Land		1	264,400	216.01	5,763.92	100%
Municipal Land Unsubdivided		- - - -	- - - -	- - -	- - - - -	- -
GRAND TOTAL		1	264,400	216.01	5,763.92	100%

POORE Form 93  
5 Dec 58

62 第 6 頁  
支払済

Image2 (EXHIBIT A: Details about Kuba Island owned by Zenji KOGA)

Repository: Okinawa Prefectural Archives

\* Although there are no clear indications that this is EXHIBIT "A," this is indeed believed to be the document corresponding to EXHIBIT "A." The notes written in pencil indicate that payment was completed in FY1962, and they were presumably added in the process of continuing the payment of rent after the agreement had been signed.



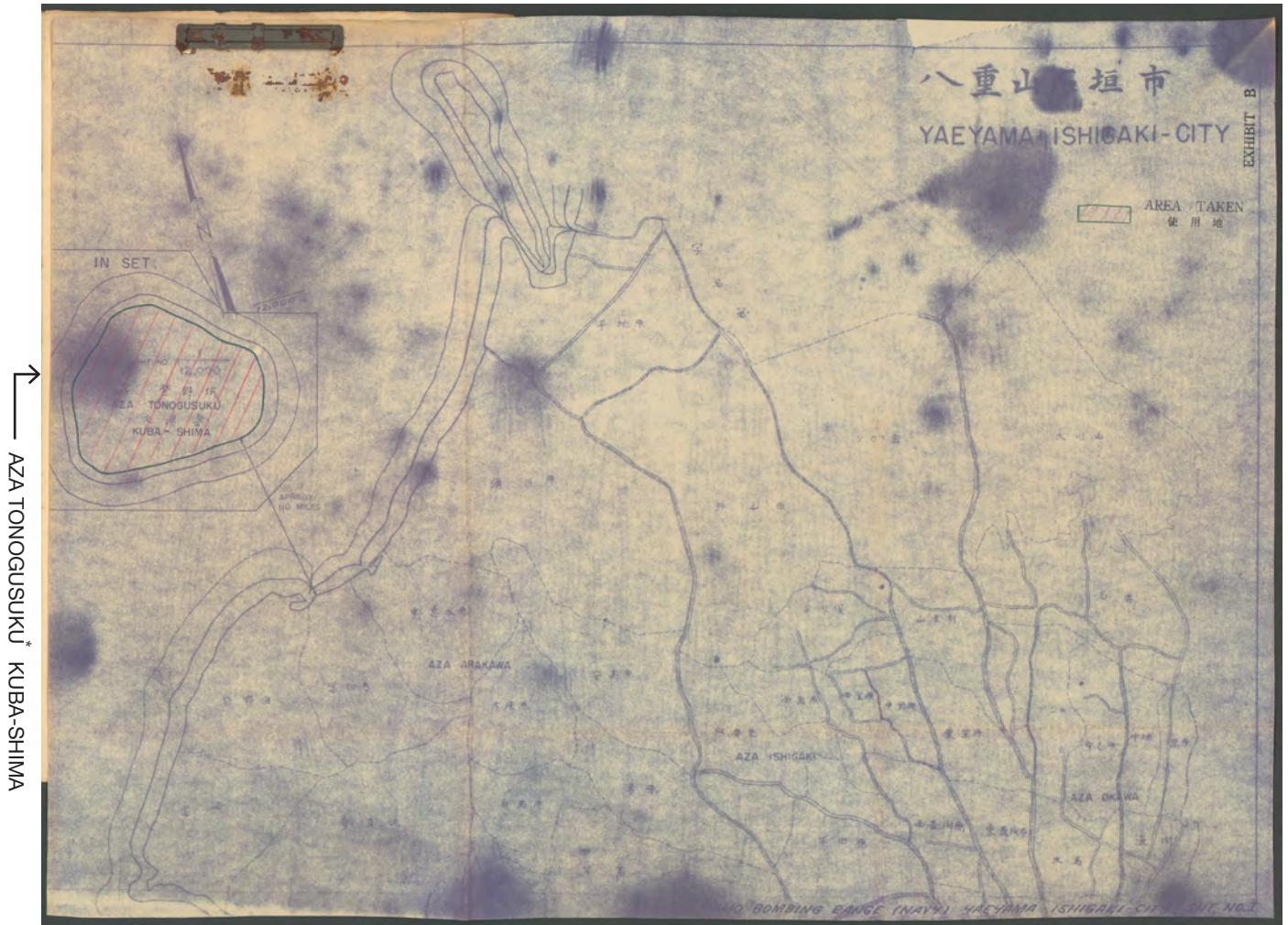
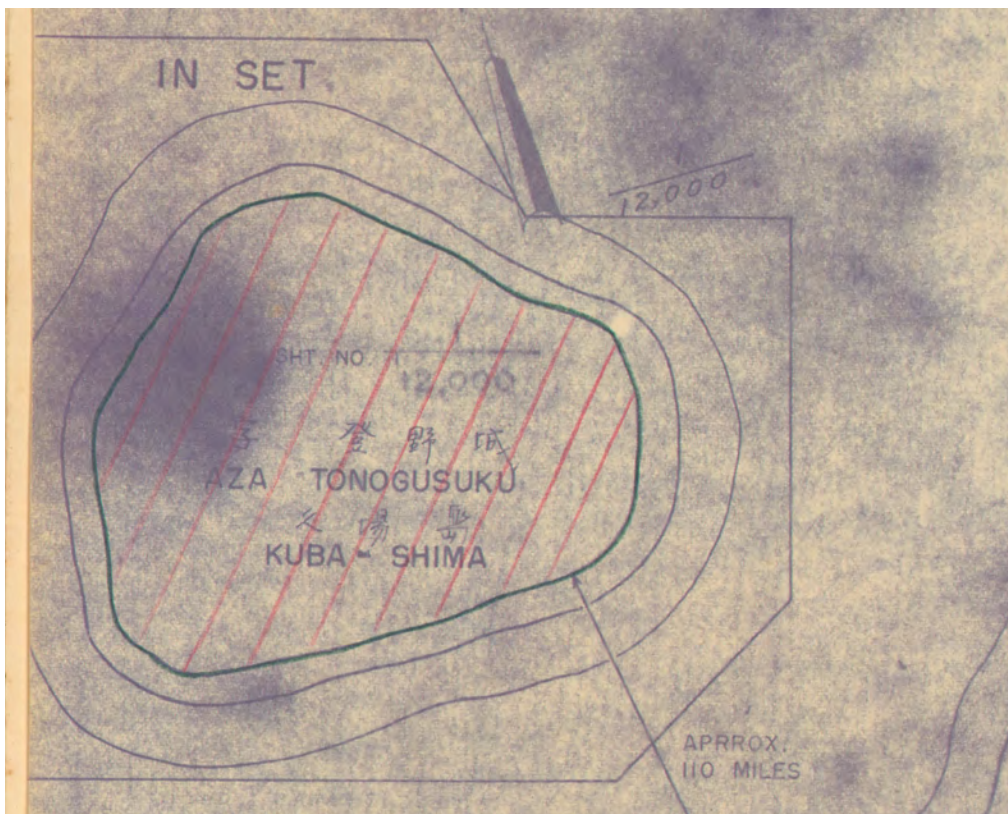


Image3 (EXHIBIT B: Document showing the boundaries of the land.  
The section covered in red diagonal lines is Kuba Island of Tonoshiro, Ishigaki City.)

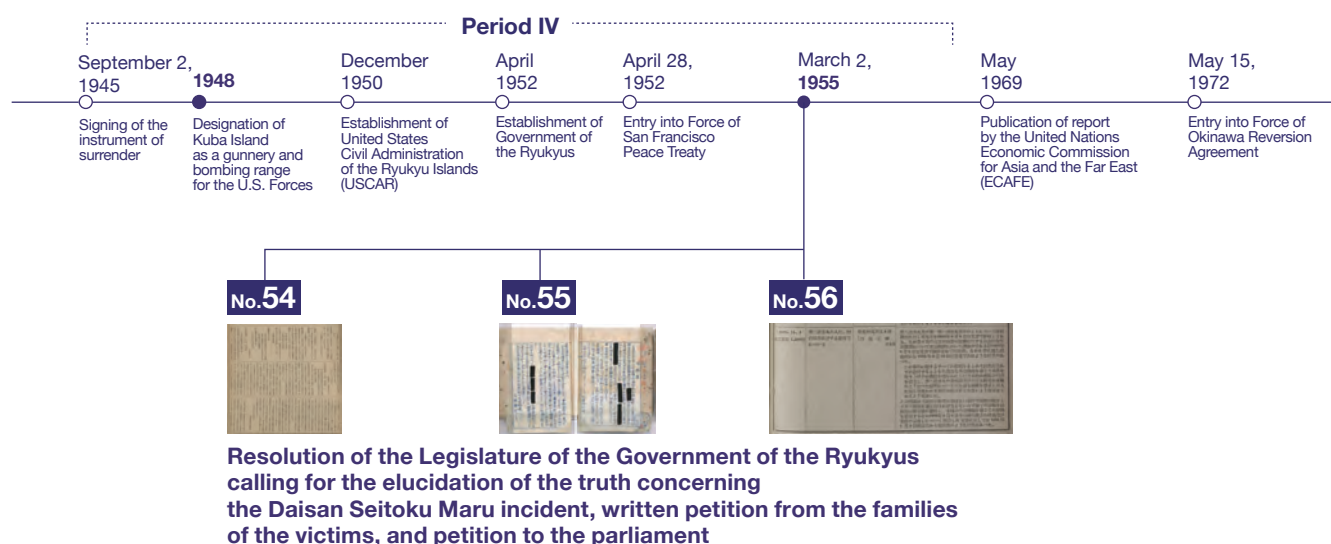
Repository: Okinawa Prefectural Archives

\* The Chinese Character "城(shi)" of "登野城(Tonoshiro)" has another reading used in Okinawa, which is pronounced "Gusuku".



Enlarged image of  
the relevant section

### (3) Daisan Seitoku Maru Incident



#### USCAR and the Government of the Ryukyu Islands treated an incident that occurred in the waters around the Senkaku Islands as one under their jurisdiction

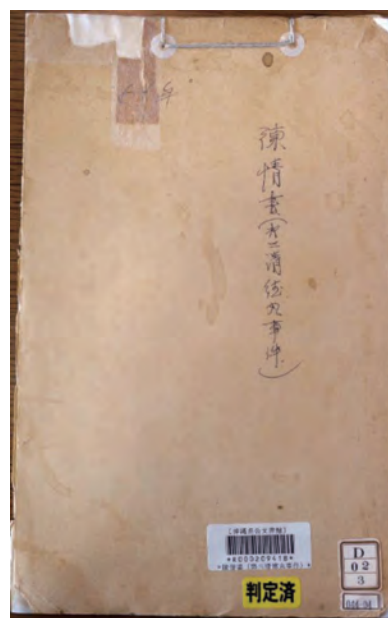
The Daiichi (No.1) Seitoku Maru and the Daisan (No.3) Seitoku Maru, both of which were Okinawan ships registered at a port called Baten, were trawling for marlin in the waters near Uotsuri Island of the Senkaku Islands on March 2, 1955 when the Daisan Seitoku Maru was shot at by junk ships with flags of the Republic of China, “Qingtian-bairi-mandihongqi (sun-in-the-blue-sky).”

Three out of nine crew members of Daisan Seitoku Maru went missing following this attack. (According to the survivors’ statements, two were witnessed to have been 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 immediately held 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 a resolution (Resolution No.15: Resolution regarding the investigation of the shooting incident against the crew of the Daisan Seitoku Maru and the rescue of the crew) at its fifth meeting (an extraordinary session), and requested that Japan, the United States, and the United Nations investigate and solve the incident (→No.54).

Via the U.S. Department of State, USCAR requested the Republic of China’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs to conduct an investigation, but the affiliation/nationalities and whereabouts of the criminals were not known. In 1968, the Government of the Ryukyu Islands delivered a temporary relief benefit to the bereaved families.



1955 Petition (Daisan Seitoku Maru Incident)  
Repository: Okinawa Prefectural Archives

**This document confirms that USCAR and the Government of the Ryukyu Islands recognized Uotsuri Island as an island under their administration, and dealt with the incident accordingly.**

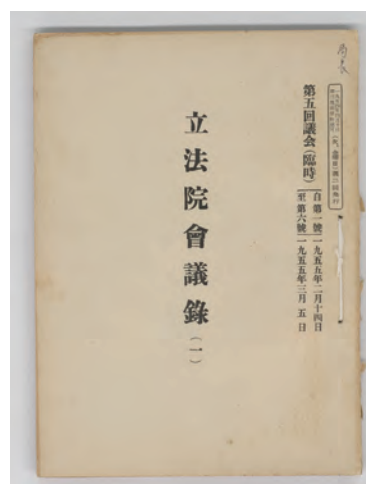


## Period IV (3) – Documents related to the Daisan Seitoku Maru incident

## Resolution by the Legislature of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands, requesting the cooperation of international organizations in relation to an incident that occurred under its jurisdiction

## No.54 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 OWAN, Typography]

March 5, 1955



Repository: Okinawa Prefectural Archives

## 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 the 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 15 t), owned by Seiyō TOMA of 4-han, Baten-ku, Sashiki-mura, Okinawa, was attacked by two junk ships with flags 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 serious incident of an international nature relating both to human rights and territorial sea. (text omitted)

To investigate this incident 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 (\*1) to uncover the truth regarding the incident with the cooperation of international organizations, rescue the missing crew, and seek responsibility for 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

Minutes of a meeting of the Legislature of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands, recording the resolution requesting an investigation into the Daisan Seitoku Maru incident and the rescue of the crew. The Legislature of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands requested the cooperation of the United Nations and other international organizations to elucidate the truth regarding the incident. It adopted a resolution that called for the establishment of a special committee which would discuss all matters concerning the incident during the period that the Legislature would not be in session. However, the matter of the establishment of the special committee was deleted at the discretion of the chairperson.

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	Follow the instruction at the Okinawa Prefectural Archives

\*1 The matter of the establishment of the special committee was deleted at the discretion of the chairperson.

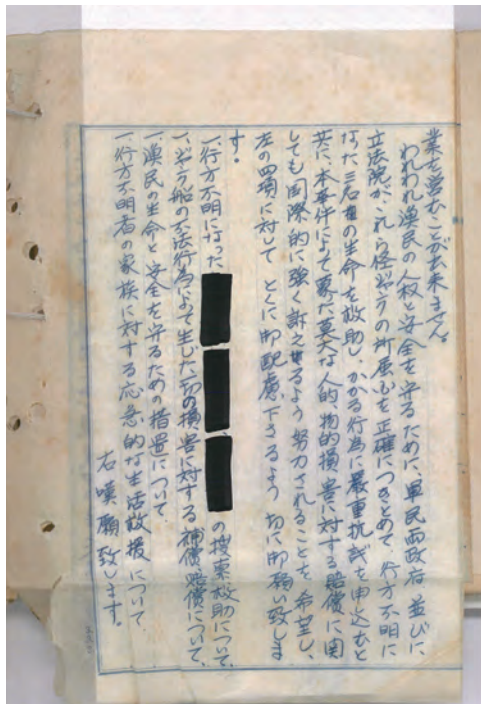


## Period IV (3) – Documents related to the Daisan Seitoku Maru incident

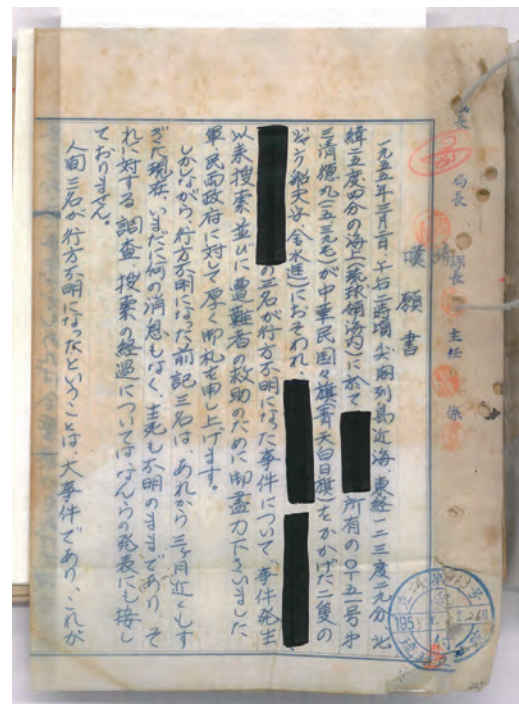
## Petition from the families of the victims and other relevant parties to the Legislature of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands

## No.55 Petition [May 1955]

FY2016/P18 May 1955



Repository:  
Okinawa Prefectural Archives



## Overview

This is a petition to the Legislature of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands from the families of the crew members who went missing following the Daisan Seitoku Maru incident (received on May 26, 1955).

Nearly three months have passed since the incident, and the families are requesting a search for the missing crew members and relief measures for the daily lives of the families.

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 restricts access to this material, because it contains sensitive personal information. The usage of the image of this material in this report was specially permitted after the personal information had been masked.

## 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 [the owner's name is undisclosed], was attacked by two junk ships Dà ān (大安) and Jīn shuǐ jīn (金水進), with flags of the Republic of China, "Qingtian-bairi-mandihongqi (sun-in-the-blue-sky)."

Regarding this incident, in which three people, [the victims' names are undisclosed], went missing, we would like to thank both the Military Government and the Civilian Administration for their efforts to search for and rescue these missing crew members after the incident.

(text omitted)

To protect our human rights and safety, as 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 the two mysterious junk ships, (2) Rescue the three missing crew members, (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)

## Period IV (3) - Documents related to the Daisan Seitoku Maru incident

## Minutes of a meeting of the Legislature of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands showing the contents of its response to the incident, including a request to USCAR

## No.56 Minutes of the eighth meeting, Legislature of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands

FY2016/P19

February 6, 1957

[Compensation for the personal and property damage related to the Daisan Seitoku Maru, LGRI Research No. 1098, November 1, 1955]

1955. 11. 1 疏立調第 1,098号	第三清徳丸の人的、物的損害に対する賠償方について	佐敷村馬天区 4 班 当 真 正 補 外 3 名	<p>第三清徳丸及び第一第一清徳丸事件のことについては民政府に対し善処方を1955年6月8日付文書で依頼してある。なお第4項の行方不明者の家族に対する応急的な生活援護については当政府において調査中である旨1955年6月9日付文書で関係者あて回答済。なお本件に関し民政府から1955年6月16日付答書で次のような回答があつた。</p> <p>この事件に関するすべての資料をまとめて民政長官あてに送付するとともに適当な外交機関を通じて本件を取り上げその責任を明らかにし行方不明の漁師の行方を追求し、第三清徳丸の乗組員及び行方不明者の家族のこうむつた損害について正な適る補償を要求し犯人を罰し今後かかる事件が再びおこらないよう保証せしめるよう要請した。</p> <p>この問題は当政府の権限の及ばない事件で国際問題をして外交機関を通じなければならぬので総ての証拠を民政府の保安部に提供し、米国の外交機関を通じての解決を要請するため1956年6月6日その後の捜査の経過及び事件の見透しについて 照会した 文書に対しては 1956年1月4日副長官から要旨次のような回答があつた。</p>
----------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------------	--

Repository: Okinawa Prefectural Assembly Library

## Overview

Following the first report of the Daisan Seitoku-maru incident, the whole picture of the incident eventually became clearer as the survivors returned to Okinawa Main Island. Three out of the 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 searches.

The victims' families lodged a petition to the Legislature of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands to request compensation for their losses.

## Excerpt [English translation]

[Eighth Meeting: August 29, 1956]

1955. 11. 1 LGRI Research No. 1098

Compensation for the personal and property damage related to the Daisan Seitoku Maru

Seiyo TOMA of 4-han, Baten-ku, Sashiki-mura and three others

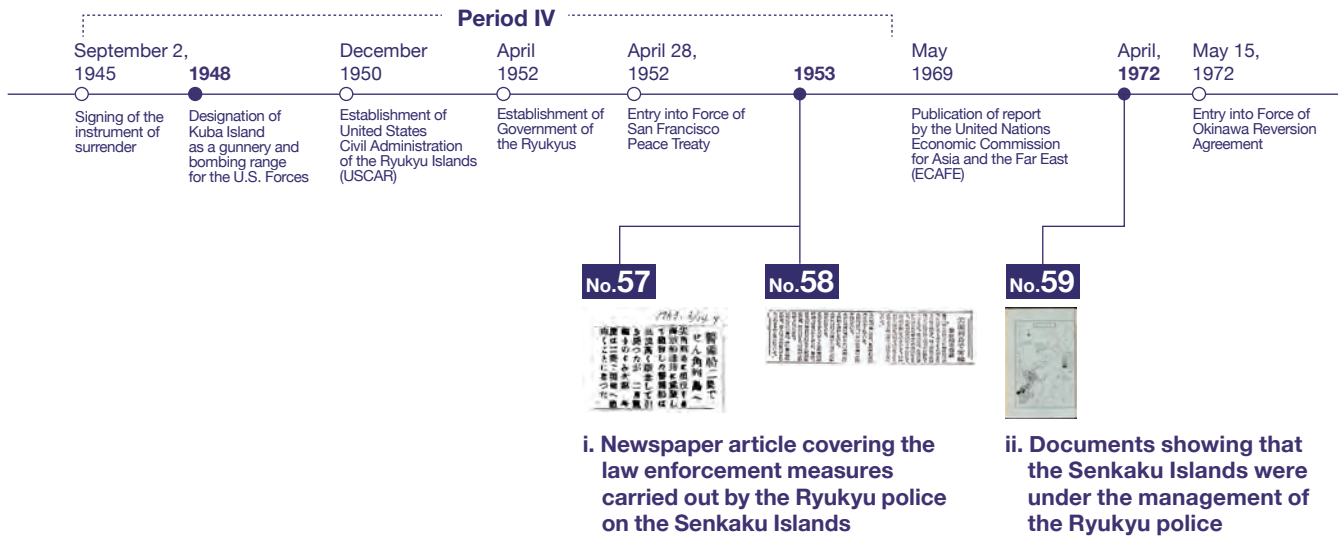
Current progress: Regarding the Daisan Seitoku Maru and Daiichi Seitoku Maru incident, we requested assistance from the Civilian Administration in a letter dated June 8, 1955.(text omitted) We received the following response from the Civilian Administration on June 16, 1955:

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 of the Daisan Seitoku Maru and the victims' families, to punish the culprits, and to ensure that an incident like this never occurs again.

(text omitted)

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	Follow the instruction at the Okinawa Prefectural Assembly Library

## (4) Senkaku Islands under the jurisdiction of the Ryukyu Police



### Senkaku Islands under the administration of the Ryukyu Police

Until the reversion of Okinawa to Japan, the Government of the Ryukyu Islands, which was in charge of the administration of the area, dispatched police officers to the Senkaku Islands as required (→No.57 and No.58).

In particular, the frequency of dispatches became greater after 1968 when the possibility of reserves of seabed resources around the Senkaku Islands attracted attention.

Also, in the Ryukyu Police Statistics for FY1971, the year before the Okinawa reversion, the Senkaku Islands were mentioned as an area under the jurisdiction of Yaeyama Police Station in Okinawa Prefecture (→No.59).

#### Summary

These documents show that the Ryukyu Police had placed the Senkaku Islands under its administration and was exercising its authority there through policing activities until the reversion to Japan.



## Period IV

## (4) – i. Newspaper articles on policing activities by the Ryukyu Police around the Senkaku Islands

## Newspaper articles reporting that investigations had been conducted by the Ryukyu Police

## No.57 Ryukyu Police dispatches guard-ship Akatsuki to the Senkaku Islands (Newspaper article, Yaeyama Mainichi Shimbun, 1953)

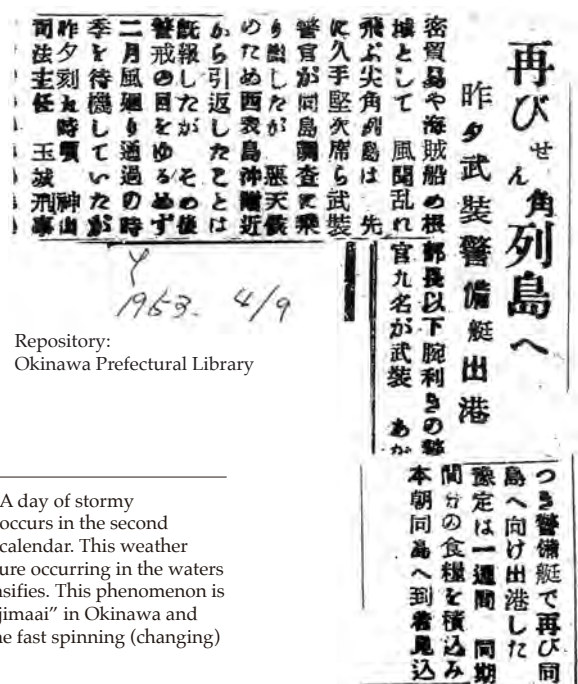
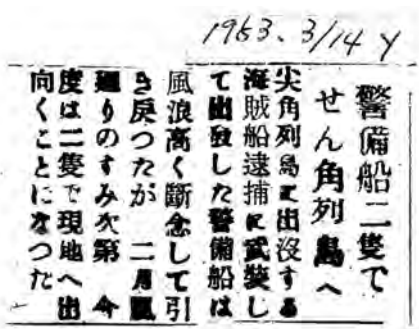
FY2017/P22

March 14, 1953, April 9, 1953, April 11, 1953

## Overview

Newspaper articles published from March to April 1953 by Yaeyama Mainichi Shimbun that reported the patrol activities by the Ryukyu Police around the Senkaku Islands.

After World War II, the Senkaku Islands were included in the administrative area of Ishigaki Town (Ishigaki City from 1947). However, the islands, far away from the main island of Ishigaki Island, had already become uninhabited during World War II. In this regard, there were rumors soon after the end of World War II that the Senkaku Islands were used as the base for piracy and smuggling. In 1953, Ryukyu Police had a total of nine people, including a judge and armed police officers, on board its guard-ship, Akatsuki, which was deployed at Ishigaki Port, was dispatched to the Senkaku Islands, and conducted a field survey there. The results were that there were no ships grounded there at all and that “the stories about pirate ships and so on were simply unfounded rumors.” Note that the results of these surveys were reported in the Yaeyama Mainichi Shimbun, which is a local newspaper in Ishigaki City.



Repository:  
Okinawa Prefectural Library

## Excerpt [English translation]

[Newspaper article, Yaeyama Mainichi Shimbun, March 14, 1953]

Two guard-ships to depart for the Senkaku Islands

An armed guard-ship had set sail to arrest pirate ships around the Senkaku Islands but was forced to turn back due to the high wind and waves. However, a second attempt will be made, this time with two ships, as soon as ningachi kajimaai (\*1) is over.

\*1 Ningachi kajimaai: A day of stormy weather at sea that occurs in the second month of the lunar calendar. This weather occurs as low pressure occurring in the waters near Okinawa intensifies. This phenomenon is called “ningachi kajimaai” in Okinawa and its name refers to the fast spinning (changing) of the wind.

## Excerpt [English translation]

[Newspaper article, Yaeyama Mainichi Shimbun, April 9, 1953]  
To the Senkaku Islands again

An armed guard-ship left port yesterday evening.

Previously, it was reported that Deputy Chief KUDEKEN and armed police officers embarked on an investigation of the Senkaku Islands, which have been rumored to be a base for smuggling and pirate ships, but had to turn back in the area off Iriomote Island due to bad weather. They remained highly alert and waited for ningachi kajimaai to pass, and, at around five yesterday evening, Judicial Chief KAMIYAMA, Chief of Criminal Justice TAMAKI, and nine skilled armed police officers departed again for the Senkaku Islands on board the guard-ship Akatsuki. The operation is planned for one week, and this morning they are expected to arrive at the islands with food for the planned period.

Date Created	March 14, 1953 April 9, 1953 April 11, 1953
Author(s) & Editor(s)	Yaeyama Mainichi Shimbunsha
Publisher	Yaeyama Mainichi Shimbunsha
Name of Publication	Yaeyama Mainichi Shimbun
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper / Microfilm
Public Access	Open
Repository	Okinawa Prefectural Library
Reference& Information	Follow the instruction at Okinawa Prefectural Library

## Period IV

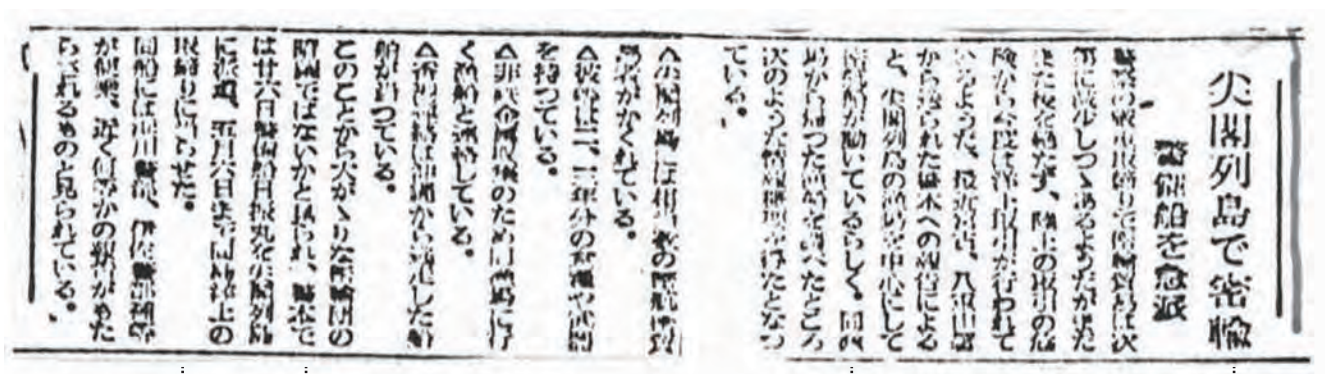
## (4) – i. Newspaper article on policing activities by the Ryukyu Police around the Senkaku Islands

## Article on law enforcement measures by the Ryukyu Police against smuggling activities

## No.58 Article on law enforcement measures by the Ryukyu Police against smuggling activities

FY2014/P16

April 30, 1953



Repository: Okinawa Prefectural Library

## Overview

This article from the Okinawa Times (dated April 30, 1953) reports on the dispatch of a patrol vessel from Okinawa Main Island in order to take law enforcement measures against smuggling boats around the Senkaku Islands. Information had been received that smuggling boats were in operation around the fishing grounds of the Senkaku Islands. In view of that, the newspaper articles says the measures would be carried out from April 26 to May 6.

## Excerpt [English translation]

Patrol vessel urgently dispatched against smuggling around the Senkaku Islands

Although the smuggling trade seems to be gradually decreasing thanks to rigorous law enforcement measures by the police, it has not been completely eradicated, and considering the risks of operating on land, smugglers now appear to be operating at sea. According to reports recently sent to police headquarters from Miyako and Yaeyama Police Stations, smuggling boats appear to be operating around the fishing grounds of the Senkaku Islands. (text omitted)

On the 26th, police headquarters dispatched the patrol vessel Hiburi Maru to the Senkaku Islands, where it planned to police the seas around the islands until May 6th.

Date Created	April 30, 1953
Author(s) & Editor(s)	-
Publisher	Okinawa Times
Name of Publication	Okinawa Times
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Available to the public (Microfilm reproduction)
Repository	Okinawa Prefectural Library
Reference& Information	Follow the instruction at the Okinawa Prefectural Library

Period IV

(4) – ii. Documents showing that the Senkaku Islands were under the jurisdiction of the Ryukyu Police

## Map of the areas under the jurisdiction of Yaeyama Police Station of the Ryukyu Police immediately prior to the Okinawa reversion

### No.59 Police station jurisdiction map

FY2017/P28 April 1972

2. 警 務 統 計  
1971年度  
(昭和46年)

警察官1人あたりの負担	68年	70年	71年
人	42	528人	508人
刑犯収容件数	9	8	7件
刑犯監視件数	5	5	4件
刑犯監視人員	4	4	5件
特別出動検挙人員 (含ひ交通違反)	34	34	24件
非行少年等補導人員	14	12	10人
交通事故発生件数	7	7	8件

#### Overview

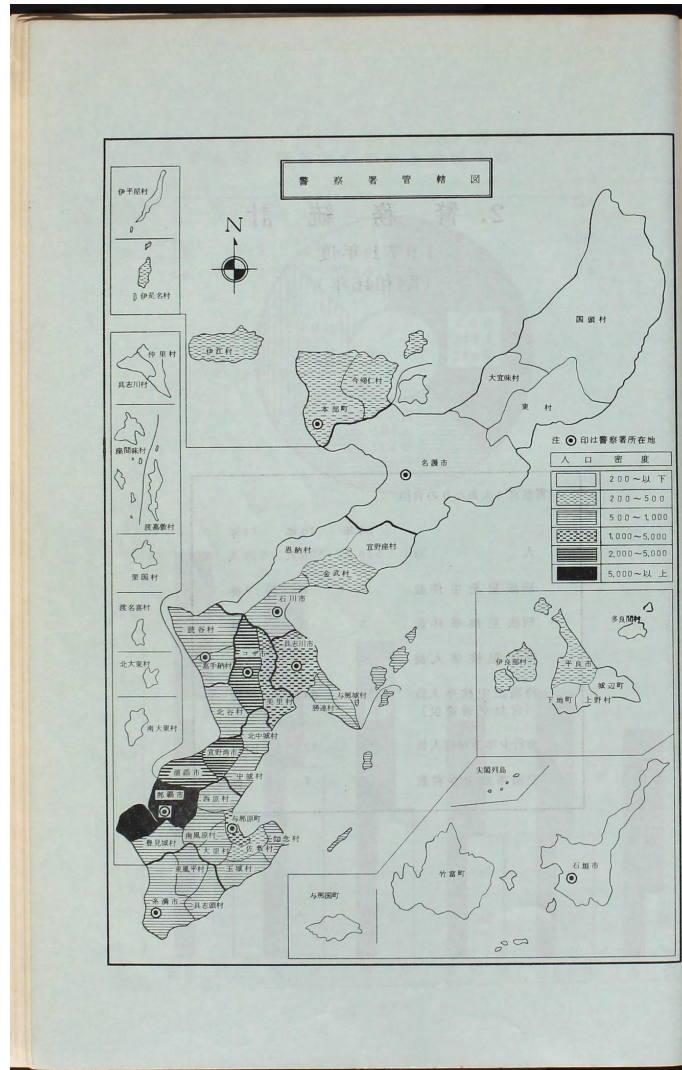
“FY1971 Ryukyu Police Statistics” published in April 1972 immediately before the reversion of Okinawa in May 1972. In the police station jurisdiction map, the Senkaku Islands are shown to be an area under the jurisdiction of Yaeyama Police Station (Ishigaki City).

This suggests that the Ryukyu Police were properly managing the Senkaku Islands even in the period immediately before the reversion of Okinawa.

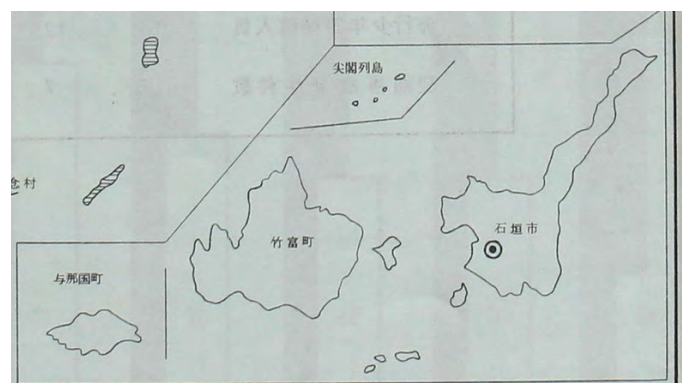
#### Excerpt [English translation]

Police station jurisdiction map  
Senkaku Islands

Date Created	April 1972
Author(s) & Editor(s)	Police Administration Section, Police Administration Department, Ryukyu Police Headquarters
Publisher	Ryukyu Police Headquarters
Name of Publication	FY1971 Ryukyu Police Statistics
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Available to the public
Repository	Okinawa Prefectural Library
Reference& Information	Follow the instruction at Okinawa Prefectural Library



Corresponding parts  
(parts in the Excerpt English Translation)

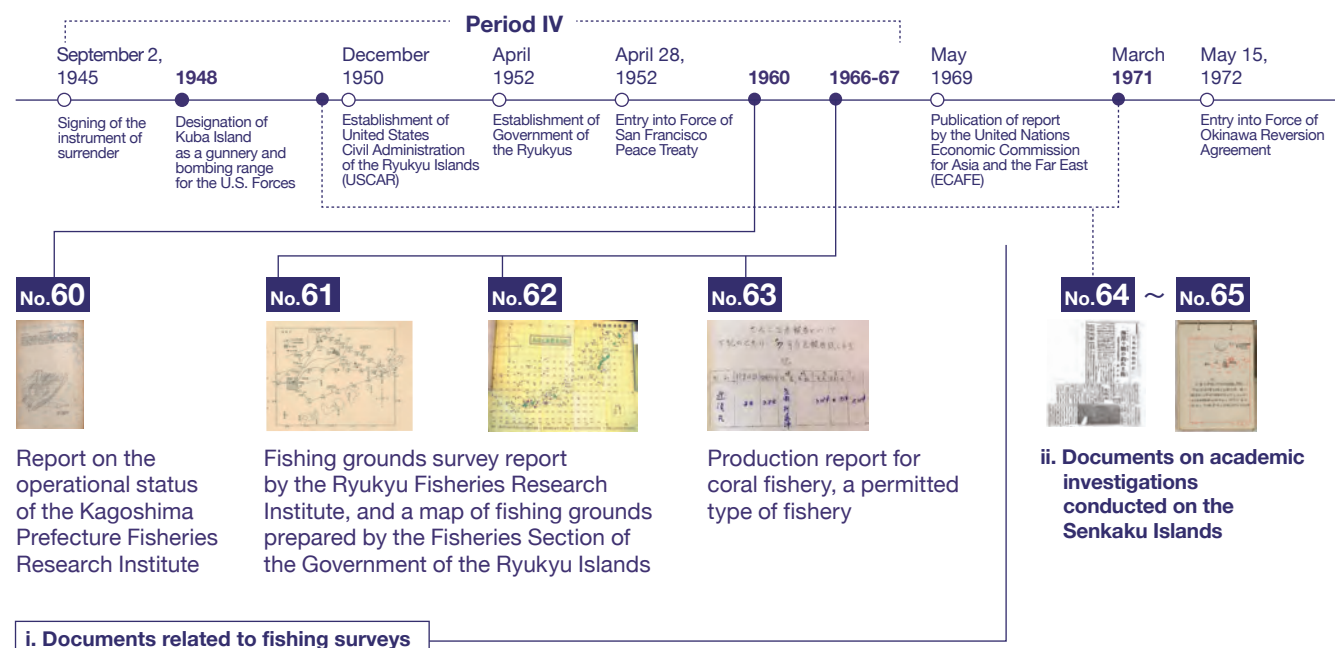


Enlarged image

Repository: Okinawa Prefectural Library



## (5) Documents related to surveys



### i. Surveys of the Senkaku Islands and use of the fishing grounds in the waters around them

The waters around the Senkaku Islands had been used as fishing grounds both during pre- and post-WWII periods. At the beginning of the 1950s, the Ryukyu Fisheries Research Institute conducted fishing grounds surveys on migratory fish and surveys on sea conditions, among others, while fishermen from Kyushu began to engage in fishing operations for skipjack and marlin, as well as a trawl-net fishery. Results of surveys on fishing grounds and catch levels have been reported by the Kagoshima Prefecture Fisheries Research Institute and the Fukuoka branch of the Fisheries Agency (→No.60).

In 1953, as the designation of the Syngman Rhee Line meant that fishermen from mainland Japan were excluded from the mackerel fishing grounds around Jeju Island, the continental shelf of the East China Sea around the Senkaku Islands was viewed as potential new fishing grounds for mackerel. To that end, in 1954 and 1959, a joint survey was conducted there by the Nagasaki Prefectural Fisheries Research Institute and the Ryukyu Fisheries Research Institute.

Even though the U.S. military stationed in Japan continued to use the islands for bombing exercises, the waters around the Senkaku Islands were used by fishermen as good fishing grounds during the postwar period of recovery for the fishing industry. Surveys were conducted by research institutes (→No.61, No. 62).

In a document reporting on the production of corals in the context of licensed fisheries in 1967, we found descriptions that include the offshore areas of each of the Senkaku Islands in one of the fishing grounds for corals (→No.63).

### ii. Postwar academic surveys

Academic surveys of the Senkaku Islands conducted after WWII started with a survey by Tetsuo TAKARA in 1950. Based on his experiences during this time, he contributed an article introducing the natural environment of the Senkaku Islands in a newspaper for children (→No.64).

Thereafter, TAKARA formed survey teams in 1952, 1953, 1963, and 1968 to conduct academic surveys of the Senkaku Islands. Many local researchers, particularly from the University of the Ryukyus, participated in these surveys.

After that, the University of the Ryukyus conducted another survey in 1971. For this survey, a team comprising 15 experts, including professors from the University of the Ryukyus, was formed. The team carried out surveys of animals, plants, geology, water quality, and marine observations at the Senkaku Islands, as well as a comprehensive survey of the fishing grounds.

One trait of this 1971 survey was that it was a joint project between the University of the Ryukyus and the Government of the Ryukyu Islands, and featured, for example, the use of the Tonan Maru, a research vessel owned by the Ryukyu Fisheries Research Institute (\*1) of the Agriculture and Forestry Department of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands (→No.65).

In 1979, an academic survey was conducted by the Okinawa Development Agency of the Government of Japan. This included surveys on geology, land and marine animals, and plants, among others, and contributed to the accumulation of valuable academic knowledge about the Senkaku Islands.

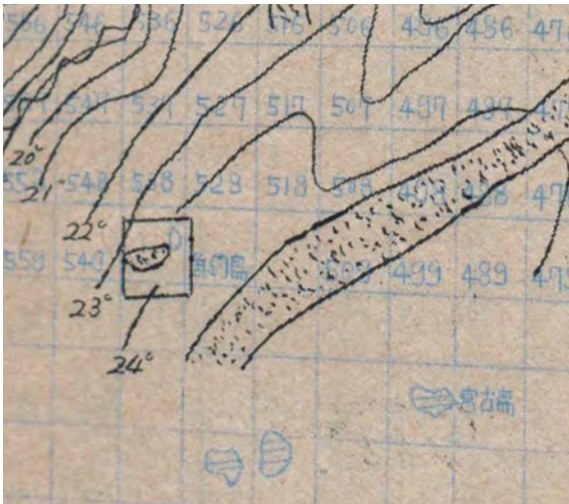
#### Summary

It can be confirmed that administrative agencies and research institutions conducted surveys and investigations of the Senkaku Islands after WWII just as they did during the pre-WWII period, and had accumulated scientific information and industrial knowledge.

\*1 The Ryukyu Fisheries Research Institute was renamed as the Ryukyu Fisheries Experiment Station on October 1970.

## Report on a fishing survey conducted by the Kagoshima Prefecture Fisheries Research Institute

**No.60** Kagoshima Prefecture Fisheries Research Institute Bulletin Volume 2:  
**Status of operation of boats for mackerel pole-and-line fishing with luring light in the East China Sea** September 1960



Repository: Kagoshima Prefecture Fisheries Research Institute

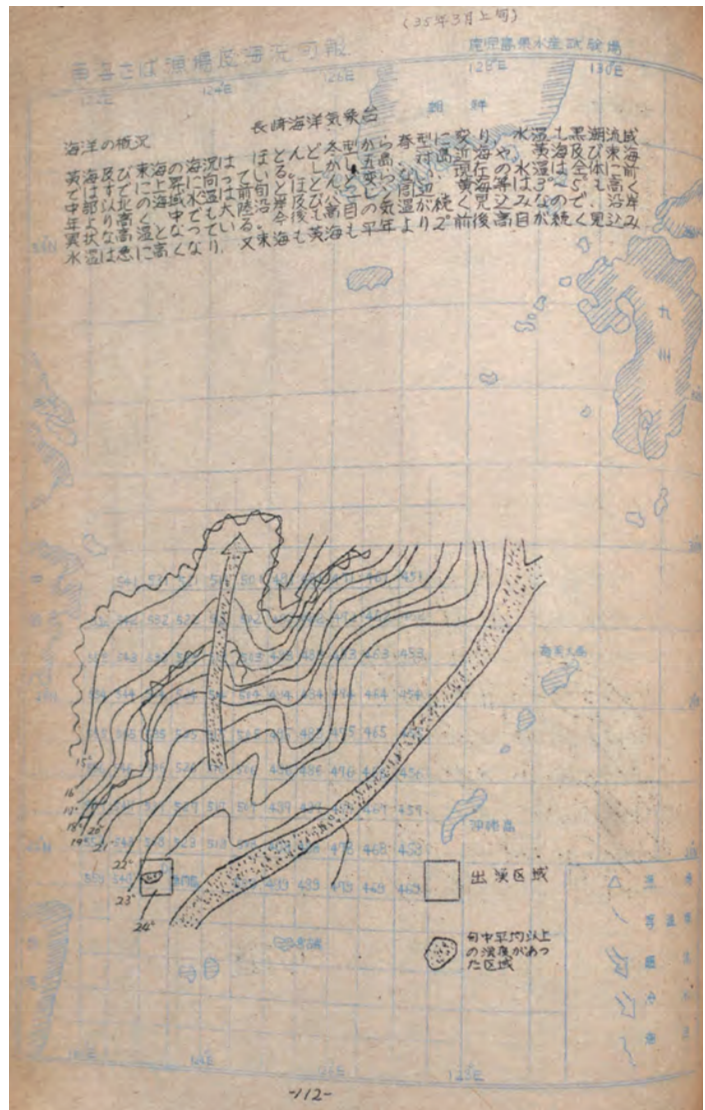
## Overview

This is a report on the status of mackerel pole-and-line fishing boat operations in the East China Sea made by the Kagoshima Prefecture Fisheries Research Institute. It states that the fishing vessels were operated in the waters near Uotsuri Island (fishing area number: 529, 539, and 549) as mackerel migratory activities were concentrated there from around February 1960.

## Excerpt [English translation]

## Overview of the state of fishing

The average catch per boat per night for each day of a five-day operation in the fishing grounds is as shown in Fig.1. In both FY1957 and FY1958, fishing conditions peaked in November, while experiencing repeated short-term fluctuations, but this year the reverse trend has occurred; fishing grounds have stayed in the coastal waters of Uotsuri Island and have become somewhat more active there.



Date Created	September 1960
Author(s) & Editor(s)	-
Publisher	Kagoshima Prefecture Fisheries Research Institute
Name of Publication	-
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Available to the public
Repository	Fisheries Library, Kagoshima University Library (Local materials)
Reference& Information	Follow the instruction at the Fisheries Library of Kagoshima University Library



## Period IV (5) – i. Documents related to fishing surveys

## Report on a fishing survey that included waters near the Senkaku Islands

## No.61 Ryukyu Fisheries Research Institute Operations Report: FY1964/1965

FY2015/P18 1966

## Overview

These are sections of an operations report by the Ryukyu Fisheries Research Institute covering its mackerel fishing ground survey and ocean survey (surveying the mackerel pole-and-line fishing conducted in the waters west of Uotsuri Island of the Senkaku Islands in April 1964), and its fishing ground survey for deep sea pole-and-line fishing (surveying such fishing conducted in the waters west of Kume Island, near Taisho Island/Sekibi-Sho, and near Yonaguni Island in July-August 1963).

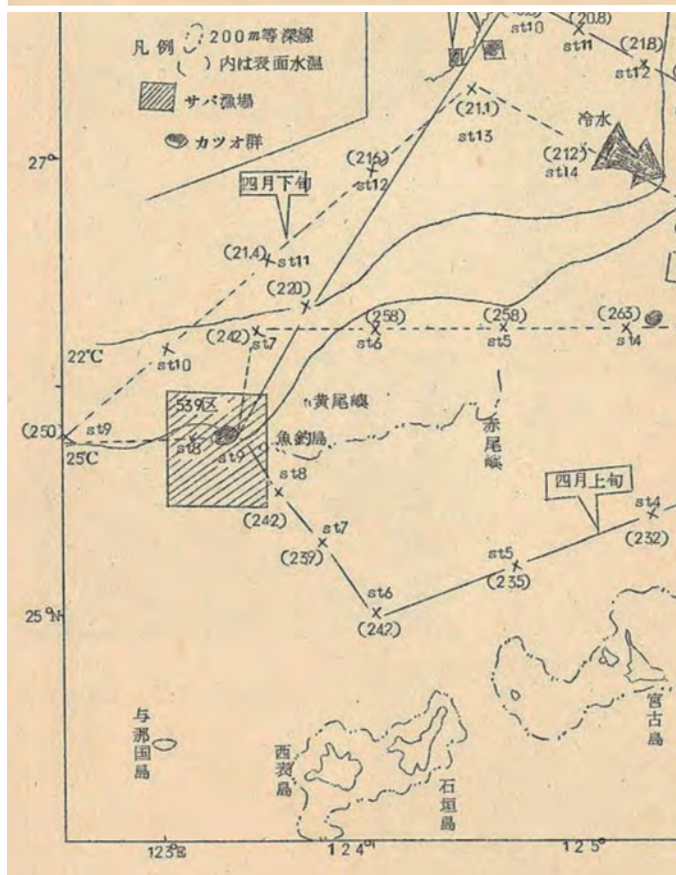
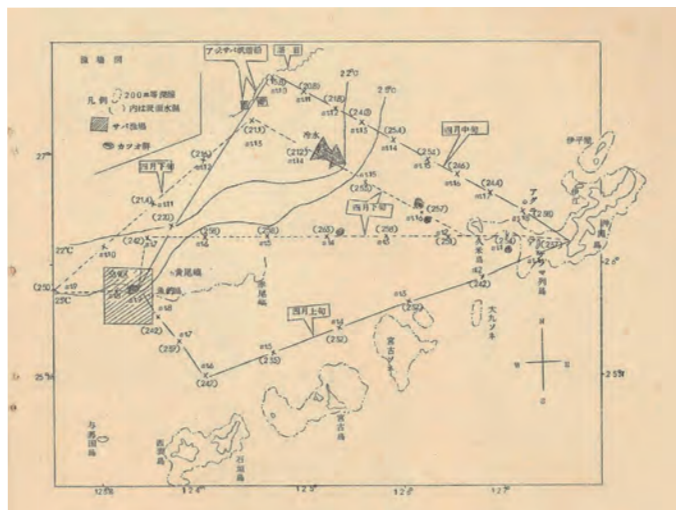
The purpose of the 1964 surveys, as reported, was to gather information on the fishing grounds in order to develop a future plan, although the mackerel fishery had already been discontinued in Okinawa. As for the deep sea pole-and-line fishing, the survey was conducted to develop new fishing grounds.

The center spread map of fishing grounds (refer to p.60 in the report) shows the status of mackerel fishing boats operating in the vicinity. A photograph is included in the report, showing a mackerel fishing ship with stick-held dip nets from the mainland, operating in the waters near the Senkaku Islands.



Mackerel stick-held dip net ship from the mainland  
Repository: Okinawa Prefectural Library

Date Created	1966
Author(s) & Editor(s)	Ryukyu Fisheries Research Institute
Publisher	Ryukyu Fisheries Research Institute
Name of Publication	Operations Report (FY1964, 1965)
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Available to the public
Repository	Okinawa Prefectural Library
Reference& Information	Follow the instruction at the Okinawa Prefectural Library



## Excerpt [English translation]

Mackerel fishing ground survey and ocean survey

(6) Overview of survey

Fishing grounds in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Zone 539, west of Uotsuri Island, are subject to a relatively fast tidal current flowing towards the east or the northeast.



## Period IV

## (5) – i. Documents related to fishing surveys

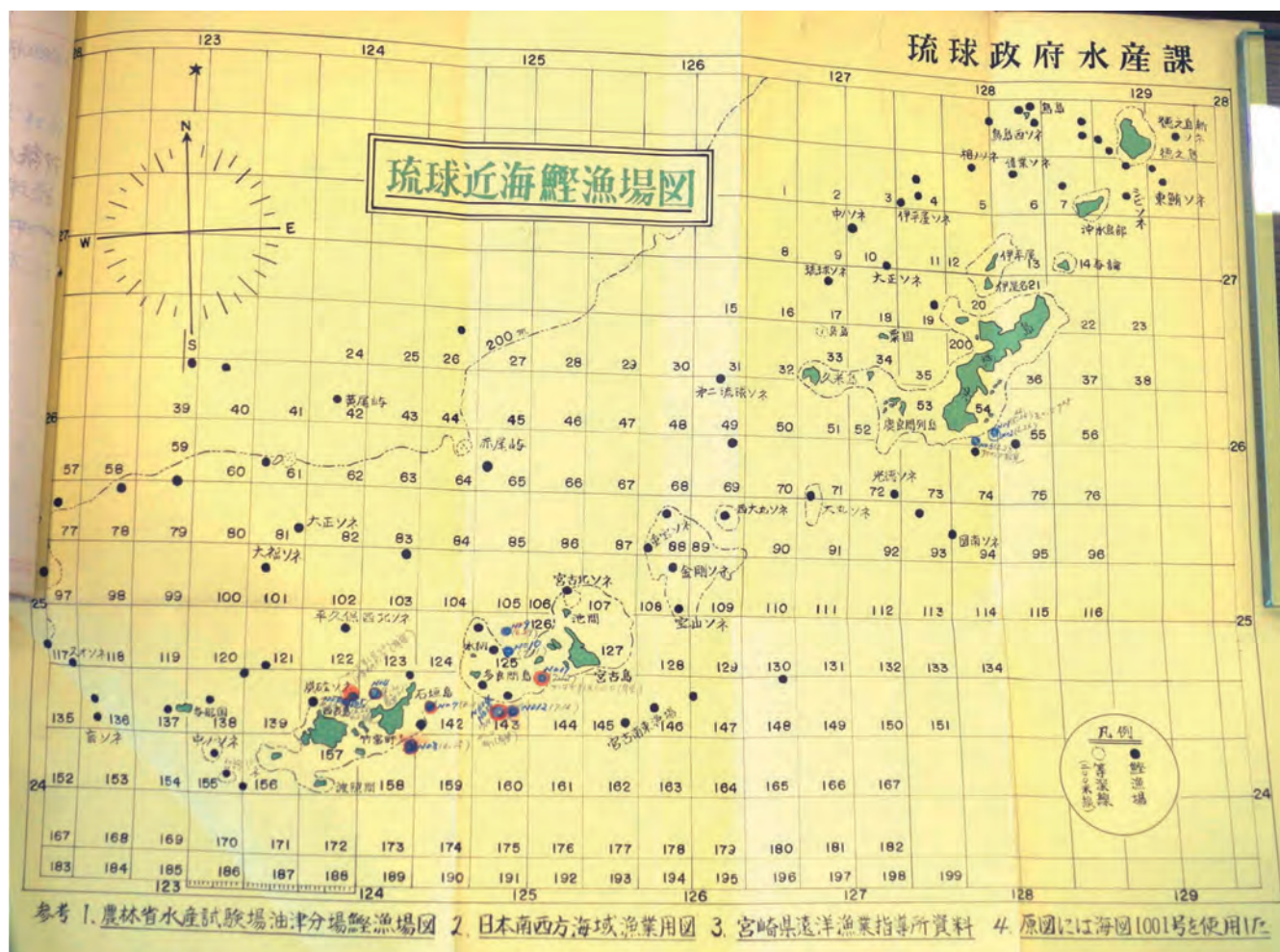
Map produced by the Government of the Ryukyu Islands showing the presence of bonito fishing grounds around the Senkaku Islands

## No.62 Fisheries Promotion Support Projects FY1967 Fishery Resource Survey

FY2014/P17

(Map of bonito fishing grounds in Ryukyu coastal waters)

June 1967



Repository: Okinawa Prefectural Archives

## Overview

This is a map of bonito fishing grounds in Ryukyuan waters, edited by the Fishery Division of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands. The bonito fishing grounds in the surrounding waters of the Senkaku Islands are marked by black dots with numerical numbers, i.e., 42, 60, 61, 62, and 65 as shown on the map.

Date Created	June 1967
Author(s) & Editor(s)	Production Section, Agricultural Department, Government of the Ryukyu Islands / Fisheries Section, Government of the Ryukyu Islands
Publisher	-
Name of Publication	Fisheries Promotion Support Projects FY1967 Fishery Resource Survey
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Available to the public
Repository	Okinawa Prefectural Archives
Reference& Information	Follow the instruction at the Okinawa Prefectural Archives

## Period IV

## (5) – i. Documents related to fishery surveys

**A document showing that the Senkaku Islands had been included in the fishing grounds for the coral fishery approved by the Government of the Ryukyu Islands**

**No.63 FY 1967 Documents on Fishing Permits (Report on Coral Production), No.10, Category 4** 1967

FY2014/P17

せんこ生産報告について  
下記のとおり 7月分を報告致します。

記

船名	操業日数	使用桁数	漁場 位置 名称	生 産 量	生 木	死 木	虫 類	計
進 海 丸	8日	284	先 島 列 島 沖	3.75k	0	7.5k		11.25k

Repository: Okinawa Prefectural Archives

## Overview

A monthly catch reports of coral fishing boats licensed by the Government of the Ryukyu Islands. The description of the fishing grounds include off the islands of Taisho, Kuba, and Uotsuri. There are also reports that describe the fishing ground as "off the Senkaku Islands".

## Excerpt [English translation]

Coral production reports

July production is reported as follows.

Details

Vessel name: Shinryo Maru

Days of operation: 8

Number of beams used: 284

Fishing grounds: Location – Off Senkaku Islands Name

Production: Live – 3.75k Dead – 0 Polyps – 7.5k

Total – 11.25k

Date Created	1967
Author(s) & Editor(s)	Fishery Administration Section, Fisheries Department, Agriculture and Forestry Bureau, Government of the Ryukyu Islands
Publisher	-
Name of Publication	-
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Available to the public
Repository	Okinawa Prefectural Archives
Reference& Information	Follow the instruction at the Okinawa Prefectural Archives

## Period IV (5) – ii. Documents on academic surveys of the Senkaku Islands

Article on the natural environment of the Senkaku Islands,  
by Tetsuo TAKARA who had conducted an academic survey of the islands

## No.64 Senkaku Islands Travelogue (1)

FY2014/P16 Article in Uruma Shinpo, dated September 15, 1950



Repository: Okinawa Prefectural Library

## Overview

This material is part of a series of articles for children on the nature of the Senkaku Islands, which was contributed to the Sunday Children Edition of Uruma Shimpo by Tetsuo TAKARA, the former president of the University of the Ryukyus, who had conducted an academic survey of the Senkaku Islands in 1950. TAKARA conducted four more surveys thereafter, in 1952, 1953, 1963 and 1968. On each occasion, he provided his students the opportunity to join him on the islands.

Date Created	September 15, 1950
Author(s) & Editor(s)	Tetsuo TAKARA
Publisher	Uruma Shimposha
Name of Publication	Uruma Shimposha
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Available to the public (Microfilm reproduction)
Repository	Okinawa Prefectural Library
Reference & Information	Follow the instruction at the Okinawa Prefectural Library

## Excerpt [English translation]

Senkaku Islands Travelogue (1)  
Islands where you can fish bonito on the shore  
Tetsuo TAKARA, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry  
(former Principal of Yaeyama Agricultural High School)

## The Senkaku Islands

When you hear about "uninhabited islands," you probably imagine some remote islands far across the sea that feel rather spooky. Last April, I went to some uninhabited islands called the Senkaku Islands to collect insects. Let me tell you where the Senkaku Islands are and what they are like.

It takes about 19 hours to get to the islands in a 10-horsepower, 25-ton fishing boat, traveling north-northwest from Ishigaki Island in Yaeyama. Their location is about 185 kilometers north of Taiwan.

The Senkaku Islands consist of multiple islands, including Uotsuri Island, Kobi Island (Kuba Island), Kitakojima Island and Minamikojima Island.

(text omitted)



## Period IV (5) – ii. Documents on academic surveys of the Senkaku Islands

## Plans for a joint survey of the Senkaku Islands by the University of the Ryukyus and the Ryukyu Fisheries Research Institute

## No.65 [Implementation of the joint comprehensive academic survey of the Senkaku Islands]

FY2016/P30

March 26, 1971

## Overview

Research plan and Tonan Maru's navigation plan concerning the comprehensive academic survey of the Senkaku Islands by the University of the Ryukyus.

## Excerpt [English translation]

Proposal (March 26, 1971)

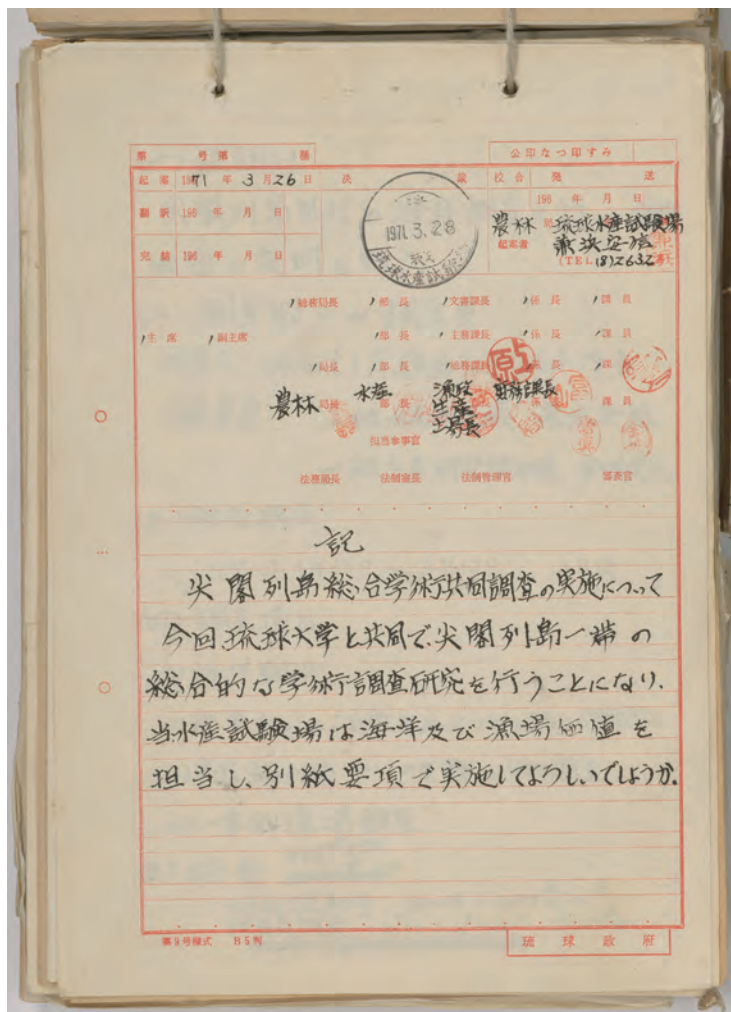
(Seal) Ryukyu Fisheries Research Institute, Agriculture and Forestry Department

Submitted by Anshin KANEHAMA (Seal)

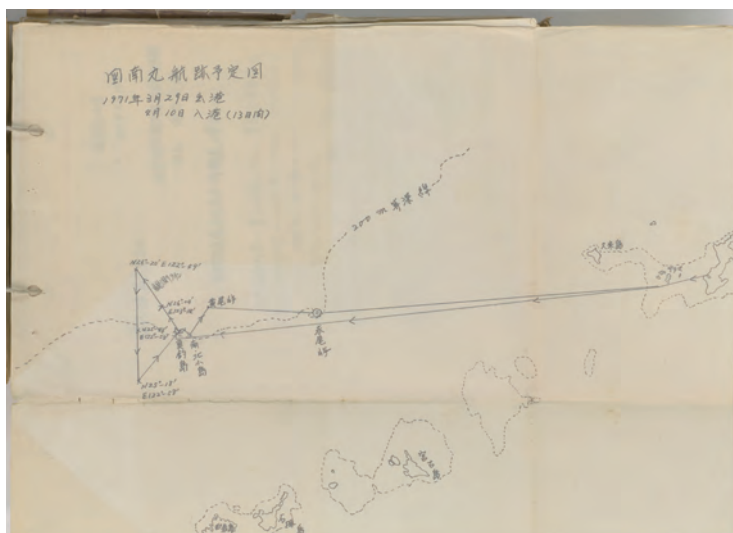
(Seal) (text omitted)

Notice

Concerning the implementation of the joint comprehensive academic survey of the Senkaku Islands We, the Ryukyu Fisheries Research Institute, have decided to conduct a comprehensive academic survey of the entire Senkaku Islands, jointly with the University of the Ryukyus. We intend to implement a marine research and fishery evaluation as shown in the appendix, and 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, Government of the Ryukyu Islands
Publisher	-
Name of Publication	Records of expense decisions FY1971
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Available to the public
Repository	Okinawa Prefectural Archives
Reference& Information	Follow the instruction at the Okinawa Prefectural Archives



Repository: Okinawa Prefectural Archives

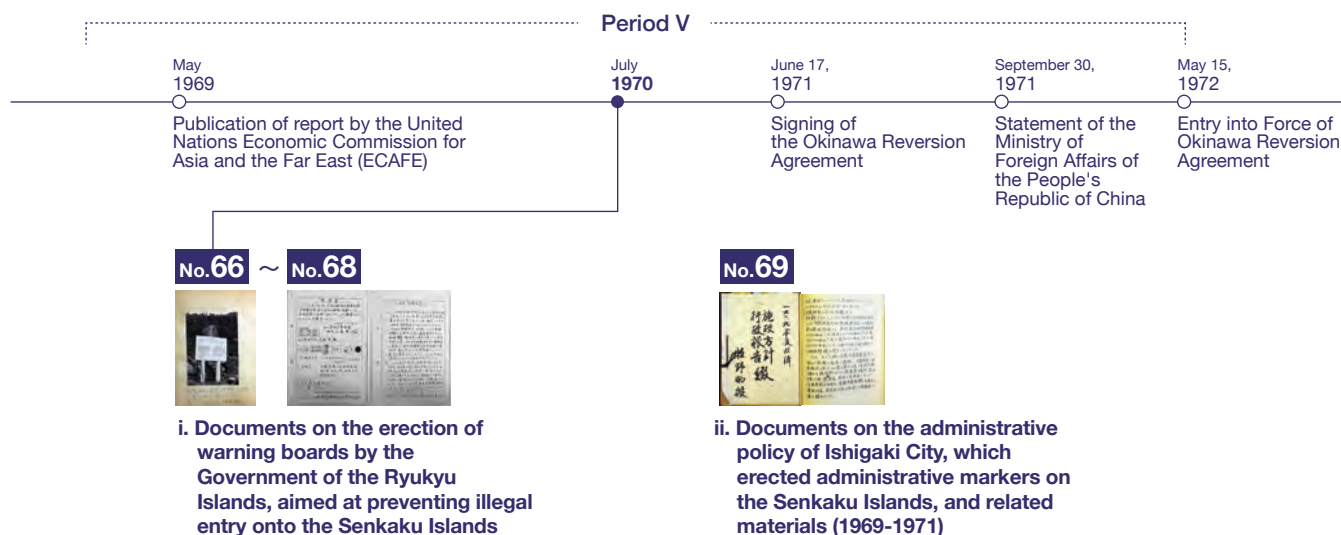


## E

## Period V

Developments before and after the Okinawa reversion  
(Around 1972)

## (1) Measures to deal with illegal entry into the Senkaku Islands



## i. Measures to tackle illegal entry by the Taiwanese, including the erection of warning boards

The start of the 1960s saw growing interest by the international community in the seabed resources in the East China Sea (refer to p. 127). The Senkaku Islands, which are scattered on the margin of the continental shelf in the East China Sea, attracted widespread public attention in 1968. At the same time, illegal entry to the Senkaku Islands by the Taiwanese became a problem, and measures to deal with their illegal entry were put in place, including a joint survey carried out by USCAR and the Government of the Ryukyu Islands from August 12 to 13, 1968. Before then, Japan and the U.S. had concurred on moving forward on Okinawa reversion negotiations as soon as possible at the Japan-U.S. summit meeting held in November 1967.

In September 1968, USCAR proposed to the Government of the Ryukyu Islands that warning boards should be put up to provide notification that authorization is required to enter the Senkaku Islands, as an effective measure against illegal entrants. The warning boards were erected by the Immigration Agency, Government of the Ryukyu Islands, on the five islands of Senkaku (Uotsuri, Kitakojima, Minamikojima, Kuba, and Taisho Islands) in July 1970.

As a result of our research into documents related to the erection of the warning boards, we have found a collection of photographs showing their erection (→No.66), the official report submitted by Immigration Agency officials thereafter (→No.67), as well as memoirs and journals of officials from the Yaeyama Regional Public Works Office who participated in the related work.

## ii. Erection of administrative markers and warning boards

In May 1969, Ishigaki City erected a marker on each of the five islands of Senkaku, clearly indicating that the Senkaku Islands were administrative districts of the City. At the same time, it also erected a cenotaph for the Ishigaki's evacuees to Taiwan who had perished on Uotsuri Island toward the end of WWII (1945).

In our research, we have confirmed that reports pertaining to the erection of administrative markers and the memorial monument were found among administrative reports by Ishigaki City (→No.69).

## Summary

About the time when the Government of the Ryukyu Islands took measures to deal with illegal entrants in consultation with USCAR and groups from mainland Japan began conducting surveys on the islands, the situation surrounding the Senkaku Islands began to change. These changes became more marked as the conclusion of the Okinawa Reversion Agreement (signed on June 17, 1971) approached. China and Taiwan, which had not previously asserted their claims to the Senkaku Islands, suddenly began to do so.

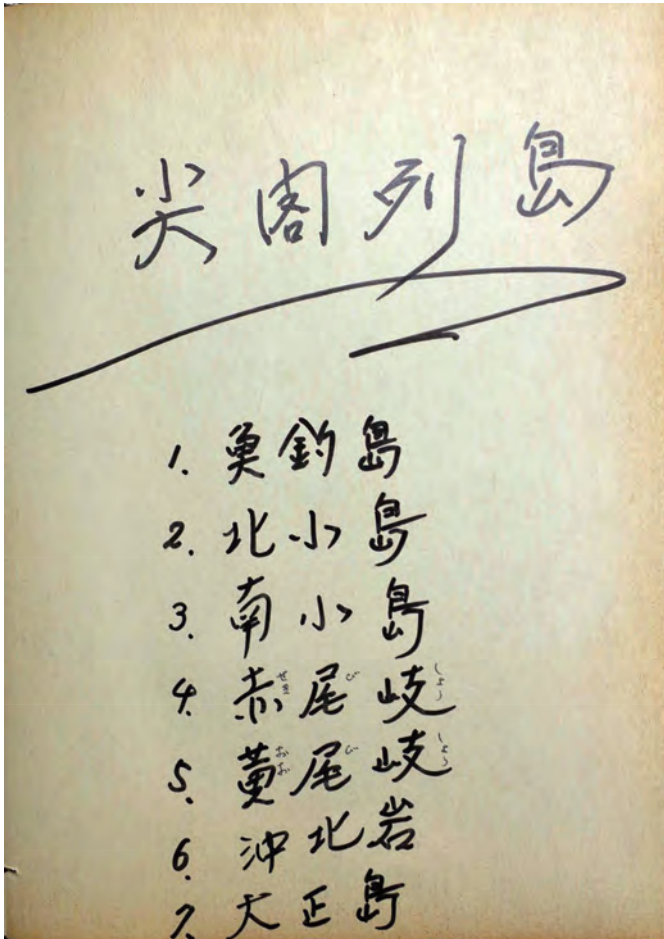


## Period V (1) – i. Documents on the erection of warning boards on the Senkaku Islands

## Photograph of the warning boards erected on the Senkaku Islands as a measure to tackle illegal entry

## No.66 Photograph Collection of the Senkaku Islands

FY2015/P19 July 7, 1970



Repository: Okinawa Prefectural Library

## Overview

These photos were taken by officials of the Immigration Agency of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands between 9 and 12 July 1970 when they installed warning boards against the illegal entrants to the Senkaku Islands. The collection includes photos of Uotsuri Island, Kitakojima Island, Minamikojima Island, Taisho Island, Kuba Island, Okinokitaiwa Island and the warning boards being erected.

## Excerpt [English translation]

## The Senkaku Islands

1. Uotsuri Island
2. Kitakojima Island
3. Minamikojima Island
4. Sekibi-Sho (Taisho Island)
5. Kobi-Sho (Kuba Island)
6. Okinokitaiwa
7. Taisho Island

Date Created	July 7, 1970
Author(s) & Editor(s)	Immigration Agency, Government of the Ryukyu Islands (photographs)
Publisher	Public Relations Division, General Affairs Bureau
Name of Publication	Photograph Collection of the Senkaku Islands
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper (Photo album)
Public Access	Available to the public
Repository	Okinawa Prefectural Library
Reference& Information	Follow the instruction at Okinawa Prefectural Library

## Period V

## (1) - i. Documents on the erection of warning boards on the Senkaku Islands

# Mission report on a business trip conducted for the erection of warning boards (Immigration Agency of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands)

## No.67 Mission report on the erection of warning boards against illegal entry into the Senkaku Islands July 24, 1970

FY2015/P20

復命書			
1970年7月7日 不法入域防止用警告板の設置立会及び不法入域者の取締のため、尖閣列島へ出張はいたして、その概要を以下のとおり復命します。			
1970年7月24日		出入管理庁警備課	
法務局	局長	課長	比嘉健次
出入管理庁長 大城実殿			
庁長	総務課長	警備課長	係長
1. 出張年月日	1970年7月7日～5 (10日間) 、 16日迄		
2. 出張先	尖閣列島 (1) 原動島、(2) 南小島、(3) 北小島、(4) 黄尾崎、(5) 赤尾崎		
3. 概要	△警告板設置状況		
日 時	状 況		
7月7日 08:30	同日午後9時尖閣列島向け石垣港へ出張予定の帰船予定白浮丸(150t)		

△不法入域者の取締状況について	
(1)	今回の出張目的が、主として尖閣列島の各島に不法入域者に対する警告板設置工事の立会であったため、徹底した不法入域者の取締はできなかった。わずか5日間の短期間で、別紙のとおり直接帰船して船外に対し厳重警告を与えて即時退去し、領海外に退去を命じた台湾漁船6隻、わきわき取締船を見て領海外へ逃走した船名未確認の台湾漁船8隻その他、ほか海上に台湾漁船51隻の多数を発見するに至った。これらの漁船は従前のわきわき退去命令に怠った。
(2)	これは台湾漁船の比較的侵入する区域は、北小島と南小島の中間に位置する海峡及び魚釣島の北岸と南岸である。不法入域の主な目的は、飲料水の補給、水浴、海鳥のタマゴ採取、休養等である。また、船中では台湾省宜蘭県蘇澳港から約一週間の出境許可で出港し、全部冷凍用氷を積みサバ漁を行っている。漁法としては、竹で囲った罾に1人が乗ってす

Repository: Naha District Legal Affairs Bureau

## Overview

This mission report was submitted by the officials of the Immigration Agency of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands after they erected the boards to warn illegal entrants to the Senkaku Islands between 9 and 12 July 1970. They reported on the erection of the boards and measures to deal with the Taiwanese illegal entrants engaged in unlawful fishing, landing, and scrapping of a wrecked ship.

Date of Production	July 24, 1970
Author(s) & Editor(s)	Kenji HIGA, Director of Security Division, Immigration Agency
Publisher	Immigration Agency, Government of the Ryukyu Islands
Name of Publication	Mission report on the erection of warning boards against illegal entry into the Senkaku Islands
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Available to the public
Repository	Naha District Legal Affairs Bureau
Reference & Information	Follow the instruction at the Naha District Immigration Office, Fukuoka Regional Immigration Bureau

## Excerpt [English translation]

## Mission Report

On July 7th, 1970, I visited the Senkaku Islands to observe the erection of warning boards against illegal entry and to police illegal entrants. I hereby report the outline thereof as follows.

July 24th, 1970, Kenji HIGA, Director of Security Division, Immigration Agency

1. Dates of trip: July 7th-16th, 1970 (10 days)

2. Destination

The Senkaku Islands ((1) Uotsuri Island. (2) Minamikojima Island. (3) Kitakojima Island. (4) Kobi-Sho. (5) Sekibi-Sho.)

3. Overview



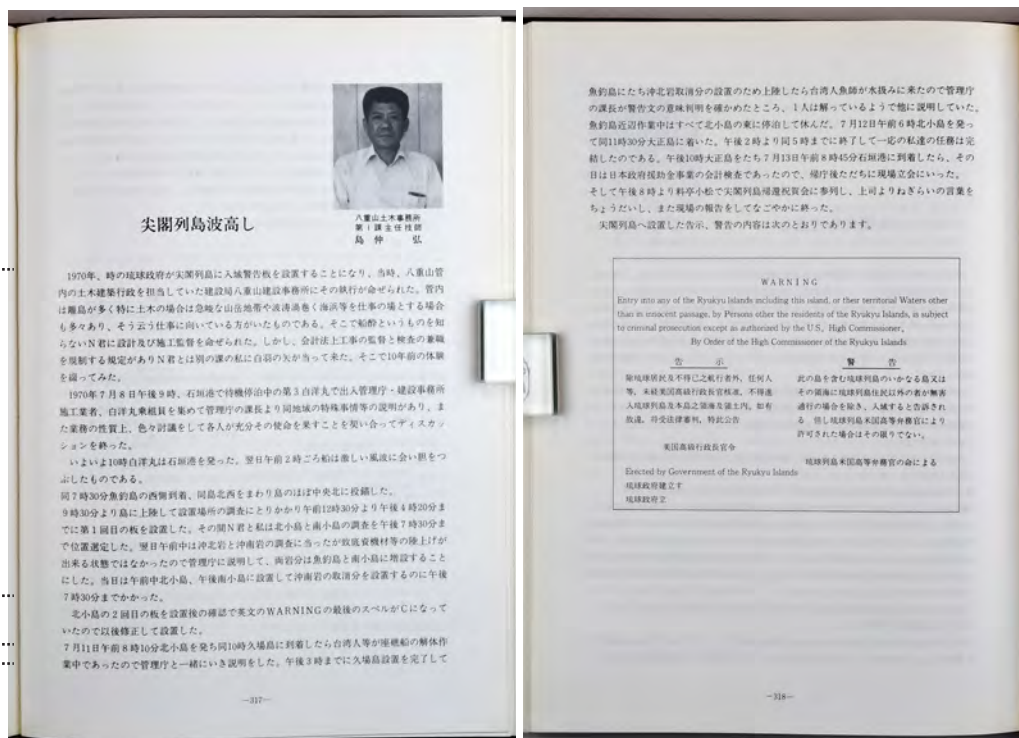
## Period V

## (1) – i. Documents on the erection of warning boards on the Senkaku Islands

## Memoirs of the erection of the warning boards

## No.68 High waves around the Senkaku Islands (erecting a warning board against illegal entrants) November 1980

FY2017/P24

Repository:  
Okinawa Prefectural Library

## Overview

In a letter on September 3, 1968 addressed to the chief executive of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands, the United States Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands (USCAR) proposed, as an effective measure against illegal entrants to the Senkaku Islands, to erect warning boards on each island informing that a permit was required to enter the Senkaku Islands. The chief executive replied with agreement.

Afterwards, the erection of warning boards was carried out in July 1970 under the supervision of the Immigration Agency. This material is a memoir of an official from the Yaeyama Regional Public Work Office, Construction Bureau, Government of the Ryukyu Islands, who engaged in the erection work. The material shows the details of the erection of the warning boards such as their location, modifications for on-site work, and anchoring points.

## Excerpt [English translation]

(text omitted)

On July 8, 1970, at 9 p.m., contractors of the Immigration Agency/Regional Public Work Office, and the crew of the Daisan (No. 3) Hakuyo Maru were gathered on the ship, which was standing by and anchored at Ishigaki Port. They received explanations on the special circumstances in the area from a Director of the Immigration Agency, (text omitted) on the next day, (text omitted) at 7:30 a.m., we arrived at the west side of Uotsuri Island, and then sailed around the northwest of the island and anchored close to the central-north part of the island.

We landed on the island at 9:30 a.m., commenced to search for erection sites, and worked from 12:30 p.m. to 4:20 p.m. to erect the first board. In the meantime, N and myself conducted investigations on Kitakojima Island and Minami-kojima Island until 7:30 p.m. to select and determine sites for erecting the boards. In the morning of the following day, we surveyed Okinokitaewa Island and Okinominamiwa Island, found that unloading materials and equipment onto these islands would not be feasible at all, explained to the Immigration Agency to that effect, and decided to erect the boards for those two islands on Uotsuri Island and Minamikojima Island instead. Then, we erected one on Kitakojima Island in the morning and another on Minamikojima Island in the afternoon, and took until 7:30 p.m. to erect the board which was supposed to be erected on Okinominamiwa Island.

On July 11 at 8:10 a.m., we departed from Kitakojima Island. When we arrived at Kuba Island at 10:00 a.m., Taiwanese people were in the process of dismantling a stranded ship. Along with the Immigration Agency, we went to these people to explain that their stay on the Island was illegal unless they got permits from the USCAR. The erection on Kuba Island was completed by 3:00 p.m., and we departed to Uotsuri Island. When we landed on Uotsuri Island to erect the board that was originally intended for Okinokitaewa, Taiwanese fishermen came to fetch water. The Section Chief of the Immigration Agency confirmed with them the meaning of the warning. One person seemed to understand and was giving explanations to the others.

(text omitted)



# WARNING

Entry into any of the Ryukyu Islands including this island, or their territorial Waters other than in innocent passage, by Persons other the residents of the Ryukyu Islands, is subje<sup>t</sup> to criminal prosecution except as authorized by the U.S. High Comissioner.

By Order of the High Comissioner of the Ryukyu Islands

## 告 示

除琉球居民及不得已之航行者外、任何人等、未經美国高級行政長官核准、不得進入琉球列島及本島之領海及領土内。如有故違、將受法律審判、特此公告

美国高級行政長官令

Erected by Government of the Ryukyu Islands  
琉球政府建立す  
琉球政府立

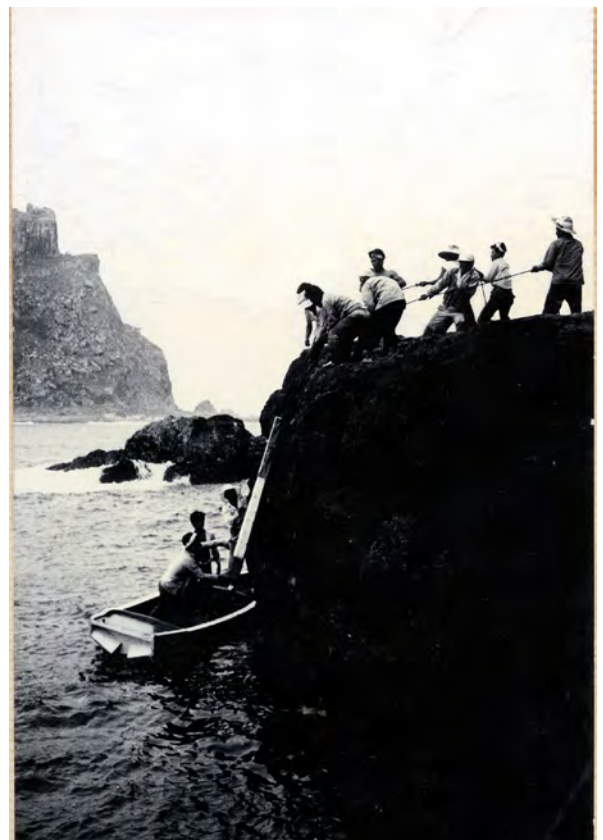
## 警 告

此の島を含む琉球列島のいかなる島又はその領海に琉球列島住民以外の者が無害通行の場合を除き、入域すると告訴される 但し琉球列島米国高等弁務官により許可された場合はその限りでない。

琉球列島米国高等弁務官の命による



Installed warning board and people engaged in the installation  
(the person at the left end of the front row is Mr. Shimanaka)  
Repository: Okinawa Prefectural Archives



Pulling up a warning board from a small sea boat to Kita-Kojima Island  
Repository: Okinawa Prefectural Archives

Date Created	November 1980
Author(s) & Editor(s)	Hiroshi SHIMANAKA (Chief Engineer, First Section, Yaeyama Regional Public Work Office)
Publisher	Yaeyama Regional Public Work Office, Department of Civil Engineering and Construction, Okinawa Prefecture
Name of Publication	Yaeyama Regional Public Work Office "Ayumi"
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Available to the public
Repository	Okinawa Prefectural Library
Reference& Information	Follow the instruction at Okinawa Prefectural Library

7月7日 (火) くまのり  
内勤、大浜路側護岸後旧工事積算や、おし

7月8日 (水) くまのり  
内勤、午後5時10時出発のオ三白洋丸で六太  
(翌午前2時頃激しい風波にあう)

7月9日 (木) くまのり  
午前7時30分奥釣島<sup>西側</sup>に到着、全島北西  
と南東の島北部に投錨、午前9時30分より設置  
場所調査。午後7時30分まで南北小島位置測定  
(15時30分～午後4時20分警告板設置)

7月10日 (金) くまのり  
午前北小島、午後南小島、午後5時～7時30分  
まで沖南岩の取消分を追加して設置。

7月11日 (土) はれ  
午前8時10分北小島を立ち去り10時赤尾崎到着。  
12時より午後2時まで警告板設置。午後3時奥釣  
島に立ち去り午後4時30分北小島に到着。午後5時より午後7時  
まで沖北岩取消分を追加して設置する。  
午後8時北小島北部に停泊

7月12日 (日) はれ  
午前6時北小島を立ち去り11時30分赤尾崎着  
午後2時～午後4時警告板設置。  
午後5時10時石垣向けを待つ。

7月13日 (月) はれ  
午前8時45分石垣港着。10時日政会計  
検査(大高農連)の会、午後5時休む。午後6時  
事務所にいる小坂津君とのあいだ9時より料理  
小坂津で尖閣列島帰還祝参加。242

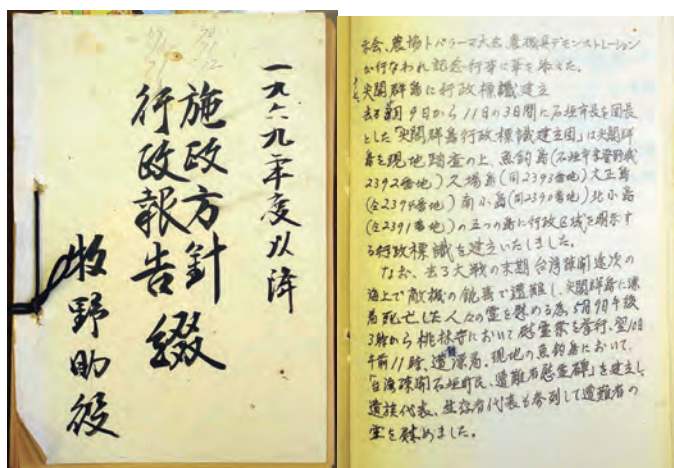
Reference: From the journal of Hiroshi SHIMANAKA, July 8 to July 13, 1970  
An account of the erection of the warning boards was recorded in the journal of SHIMANAKA.

Provided by SHIMANAKA's family.  
Please refer to it alongside the memoir.

## Period V (1) – ii. Government report of Ishigaki City

## Government report prepared by the Mayor of Ishigaki City, which included the matter of the erection of administrative markers on the Senkaku Islands

## No.69 Kiyoshi MAKINO Series Collection 62: Compilation of Administrative Policies and Government Reports since 1969 1969,1971



Repository: Ishigaki City Library

## Overview

A bundle of materials collected by the late Kiyoshi MAKINO, a local historian who lived on Ishigaki Island and worked for Ishigaki City Office, are archived at Ishigaki City Library under the title “Kiyoshi MAKINO Series Collection.”

The material above is a portion from a book on the Administrative Policies and the Governments Reports of the Mayor of Ishigaki, compiled during MAKINO's term of office as Deputy Mayor. The FY1969 Administrative Report includes, as items relevant to the Senkaku Islands, the report by the Mayor of Ishigaki (Kiko ISHIGAKI) on the “Erection of both the administrative signposts for the Senkaku Islands and the memorial monument for the war victims on the islands.”

## Excerpt [English translation]

Since FY1969

Compilation of Administrative Policies / Government Reports Deputy Mayor Makino

The Senkaku Islands

Suddenly, because they seem to have large reserves of superior oil resources, our Senkaku Islands have come under the international spotlight, with the Chinese Nationalist government (Taiwanese government) now claiming the islands as its own territory.

However, the islands have belonged to Okinawa Prefecture since the early Meiji period as a part of Ishigaki City. Moreover, the Senkaku Islands were included in the territory of the Ryukyu Islands under Article 3 of the San Francisco Peace Treaty, and the U.S. also includes them under the area of administration which will be returned to Japan.

(text omitted)

As far as Ishigaki City is concerned, there is no doubt that the islands belong to Japan. Our City has long been collecting property tax from KOGA, owner of a number of the islands.

Based on these indisputable facts, and having immense concern over the development of oil resources seemingly centering on the Senkaku Islands, Ishigaki City set up the Society for the Protection of Senkaku Islands Oil Resources, in Ishigaki City, around July last year.

(text omitted)

June 11, 1969

FY1969 Government Report

Kiko ISHIGAKI, Mayor, Ishigaki City

(text omitted)

17. Erection of administrative markers in the Senkaku Islands

During the three days from May 9th to 11th the Senkaku Islands Administrative Marker Installation Team, headed by the Mayor of Ishigaki City, conducted field surveys on the Senkaku Islands and erected markers announcing the administrative districts of the islands.

(text omitted)

Also, toward the end of WWII, evacuees on their way to Taiwan came under fire from enemy aircraft while at sea, resulting in the deaths of many who were shipwrecked on the Senkaku Islands. From 3 p.m. on May 9th, a memorial ceremony was held at Torinji Temple to console their spirits. At 11 a.m. on the 10th, the Memorial Monument for Ishigaki Shipwreck Victims during Evacuation to Taiwan was erected on Uotsuri Island, where the victims washed ashore, and representatives of the victims' families and the survivors gathered to comfort the victims' spirits.

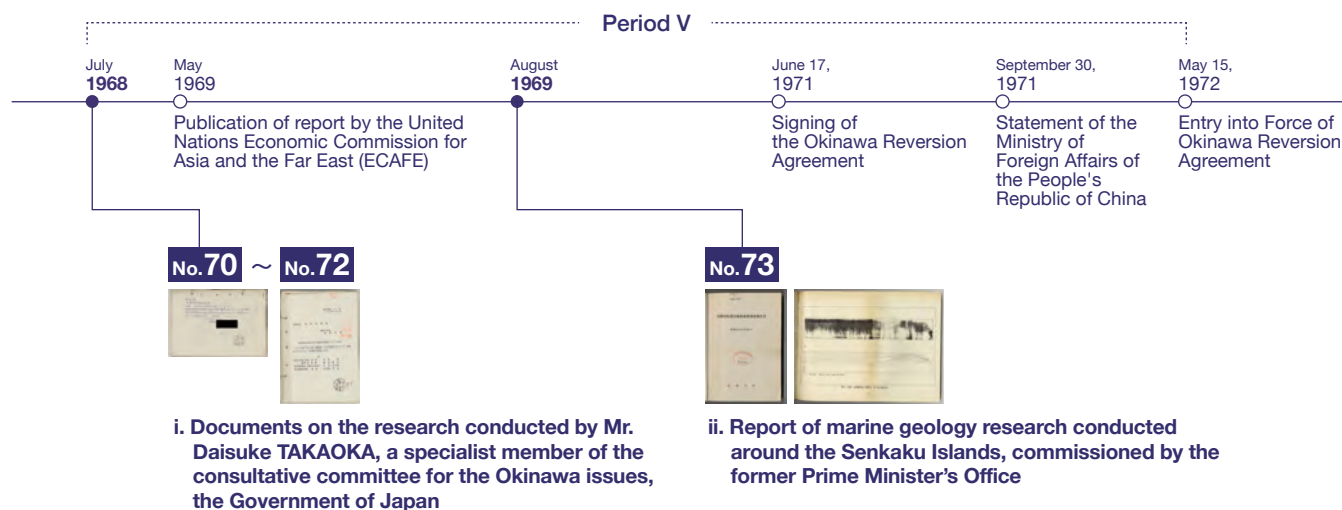
(text omitted)

Date Created	1969,1971
Author(s) & Editor(s)	Kiyoshi MAKINO, Yoei TOBARU, Kiko ISHIGAKI
Publisher	-
Name of Publication	-
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Available to the public
Repository	Ishigaki City Library
Reference& Information	Follow the instruction at the Ishigaki City Library





## **(2) Surveys of the Senkaku Islands and the surrounding waters by the Government of Japan**



i. Documents on the research conducted by Mr. Daisuke TAKAOKA, a specialist member of the consultative committee for the Okinawa issues, the Government of Japan

The Okinawa Prefecture Archives holds the above documents (→ No.70, No.71, and No.72). 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's seabed 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 the newspaper Ryukyu Shimpo) joined the research group, as well as professors from the University of the Ryukyus. With expectations for the seabed resources around Senkaku Islands, this research attracted public attention in Okinawa.



Article from the Yaeyama Mainichi Shimbun dated July 7, 1968  
 "Visit to the Senkaku Islands by Research Team – Press Conference by Mr. TAKAOKA"

## ii. Surveys of water depth and marine geology around the Senkaku Islands

At the start of the 1960s, there was growing international interest in the seabed resources of the East China Sea (\*1). In 1966, the Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas (CCOP) was established as an organization under the auspices of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) (\*2), to make surveys and discuss the potential of resource development.

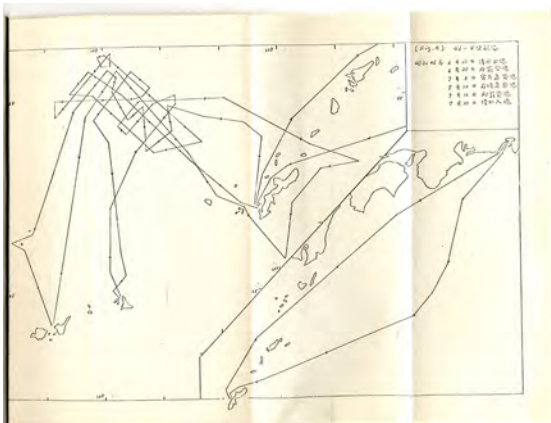
The CCOP conducted a survey using U.S. Navy ships from October to November 1968, and its report was released in May 1969 (\*3). This report stated: “A high probability exists that the continental shelf between Taiwan and Japan may be one of the most prolific oil reservoirs in the world.” This further heightened interest in the possible presence of oil reserves in the vast continental shelf of the East China Sea.

In Japan, after the visit to Okinawa Prefecture by Daisuke TAKAOKA and local survey conducted on the Senkaku Islands in July 1968, a briefing session was held in the special conference room of the Prime Minister’s Office (August 30 the same year). With the views based on the documents from the parties concerned taken into consideration thereafter, it was concluded that there was a need

to urgently conduct three consecutive studies on the Senkaku Islands region.

Based on this, a water depth and marine geology research, commissioned by the Prime Minister’s Office, was carried out in the waters around the Senkaku Islands by Tokai University from June to July 1969. Researchers and persons concerned from the School of Marine Science and Technology of Tokai University, the (then) Japan Petroleum Development Corporation, the Government of the Ryukyu Islands, and the University of the Ryukyus participated in this research, and a report was submitted to the Prime Minister’s Office on August 28 the same year. The researches were conducted three times in total, with the second and third in 1970 and 1971 respectively.

Shimizu Library of Tokai University Library holds the reports of the three research studies conducted on the waters around the Senkaku Islands (→ No.73). The Ship Operation Division of Tokai University also reserves the reports on work carried out on the Tokaidaigaku Maru Nisei, the ship used in the research, and has disclosed the reports for this research project. The work reports show that research was carried out around the Senkaku Islands each year, and the 1971 report includes a track chart (shown below) of the waters surrounding the Senkaku Islands.



Track chart of research carried out on the Tokaidaigaku Maru Nisei

Source: 1969 Operational Report of Tokaidaigaku Maru Nisei  
Repository: Training Vessel Operation Department, Tokai University



Minami-Kojima Island, photographed from Tokaidaigaku Maru Nisei during the research conducted in 1971 (Kita-Kojima Island is also visible, overlapped, on the left back)

Photo: Yoshifumi KONNO (Crewman on Tokaidaigaku Maru Nisei at the time)

\*1 Selig S. Harrison, *China, Oil, and Asia: Conflict Ahead?* (1978)

\*2 Japan, Republic of Korea, Republic of China (Taiwan), and the Philippines were CCOP's member countries when the organization was first launched.

\*3 Geological Structure and Some Water Characteristics of the East China Sea and the Yellow Sea, CCOP Technical Bulletin Vol.2 (1969)



## Period V

(2) – i. Documents on the surveys conducted by Daisuke TAKAOKA, a specialist member of the Consultative Committee for the Okinawa Issues

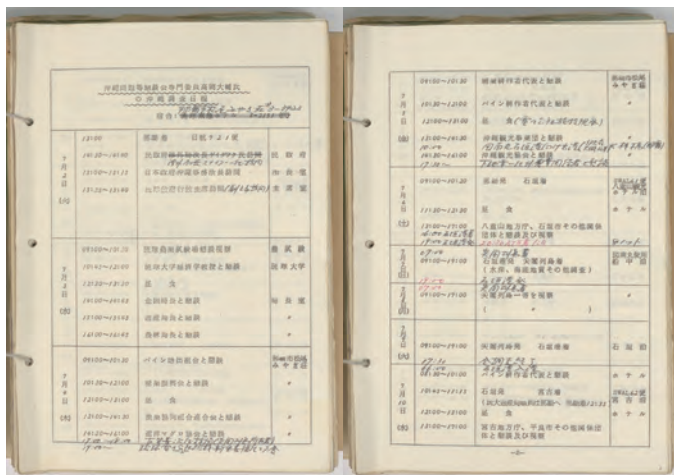
## Schedule for conducting surveys in Okinawa, including surveys of the Senkaku Islands

## No.70

FY2016/P24

## Schedule for surveys in Okinawa by Daisuke TAKAOKA, a specialist member of the Consultative Committee for the Okinawa Issues, the Government of Japan

July 1, 1968



Repository: Okinawa Prefectural Archives

## Overview

This is a draft schedule for surveys in Okinawa by Daisuke TAKAOKA, which was revised by the Government of the Ryukyu Islands just before TAKAOKA's arrival. According to the draft schedule, July 7 and 8 were allocated for surveys of the Senkaku Islands. (The post-survey report indicates that they were actually conducted for three days from the 8th through 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 above table was made by extracting the research schedule information with regards to the Senkaku Islands. Handwritten additions were made to the original printed schedule, and these additions are shown in italics on the table.

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

## Period V

(2) – i. Documents on the surveys conducted by Daisuke TAKAOKA, a specialist member of the Consultative Committee for the Okinawa Issues

## Document showing agreement by the landowner for conducting surveys of the Senkaku Islands

## No.71 [Zenji KOGA's reply (agreement) to the letter requesting consent for surveys of the Senkaku Islands by Daisuke TAKAOKA]

FY2016/P25

July 2, 1968

## Overview

The Government of the Ryukyu Islands has decided to give total support to the Senkaku Islands survey project to be conducted by Daisuke TAKAOKA, a specialist member of the Consultative Committee for the Okinawa Issues, the Government of Japan (chaired by Nobumoto OHAMA). 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 Zenji KOGA's reply (agreement) to the letter requesting consent from him, as owner of the four 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 of the Consultative Committee for the Okinawa Issues
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper (Microfilm)
Public Access	Available to the public
Repository	Okinawa Prefectural Library
Reference& Information	Follow the instruction at the Okinawa Prefectural Library

## Excerpt [English translation]

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

Thank you very much for your letter dated July 1st. I have no objection to surveys being done of the Senkaku Islands that are my property 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]

(Seal) [Received on July 2, 1968, General Affairs Department No. ]

## Excerpt [English translation]

(text omitted) Regarding the surveys (of water depth and marine geology) by Daisuke TAKAOKA, a specialist member of the Consultative Committee for the Okinawa Issues (chaired by Nobumoto OHAMA), around the Senkaku Islands that are your property, (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.

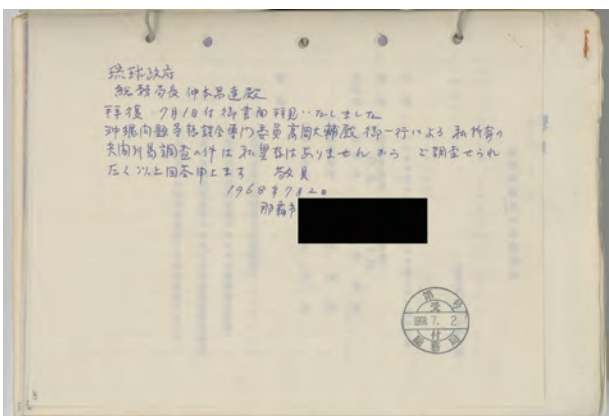
Therefore, (text omitted) I would like to receive your consent in writing. Please reply as soon as possible. (text omitted)

1. On-site surveys of the Senkaku Islands and taking of soil samples
2. Water depth and marine geology surveys of the islands

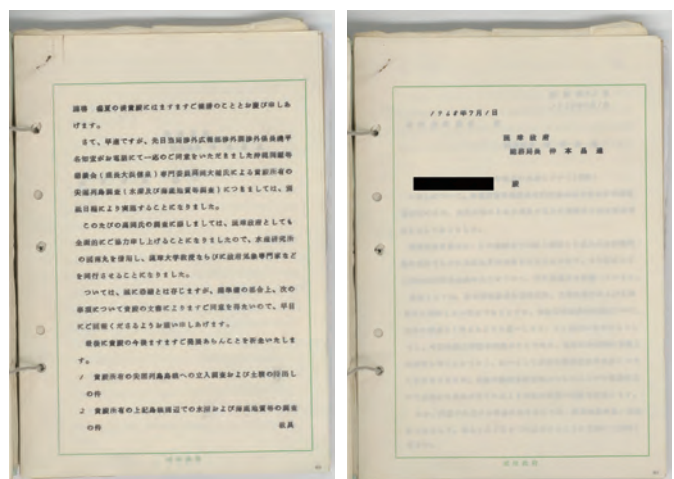
Sincerely,  
July 1, 1968

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

To: [redacted]



Repository: Okinawa Prefectural Library



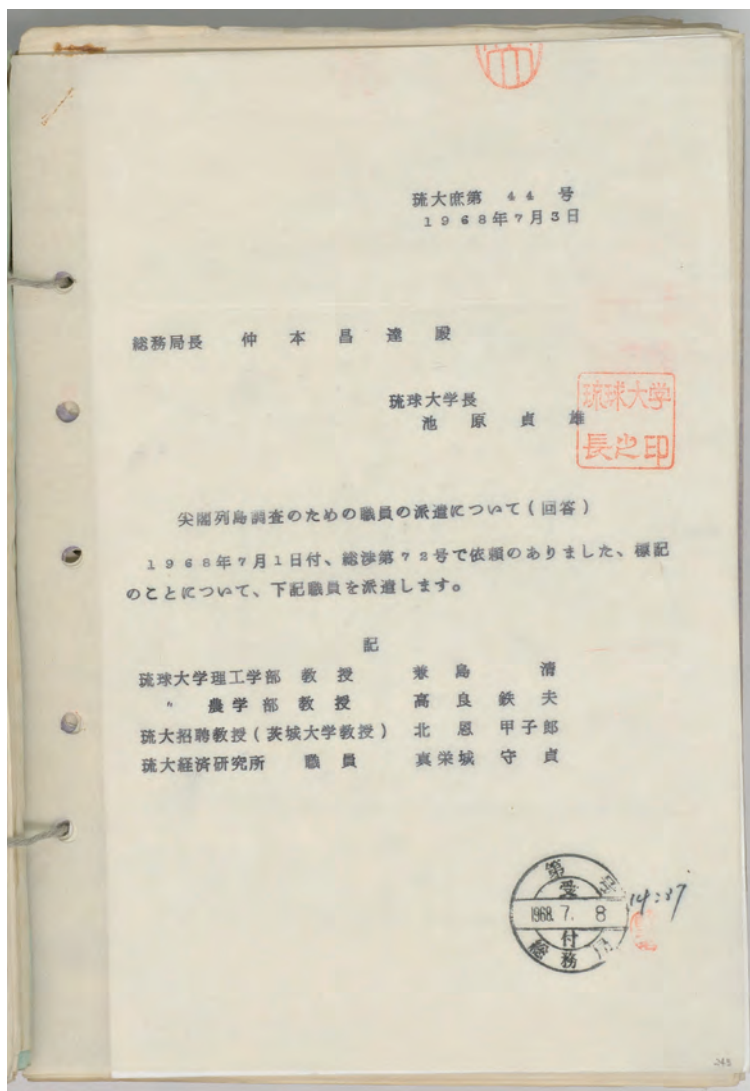
## Period V

(2) – i. Documents on the surveys conducted by Daisuke TAKAOKA, a specialist member of the Consultative Committee for the Okinawa Issues

## Documents showing that the University of the Ryukyus had agreed to dispatch staff for the surveys

## No.72 Staff dispatch for the Senkaku Islands surveys (University of the Ryukyus)

FY2016/P27 July 3, 1968



Repository: Okinawa Prefectural Archives

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 of the Consultative Committee for the Okinawa Issues
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper (Microfilm)
Public Access	Available to the public
Repository	Okinawa Prefectural Archives
Reference& Information	Follow the instruction at the Okinawa Prefectural Archives

## Overview

The response letter to the Ryukyu Government's request for participation by staff of the University of the Ryukyus in the surveys by Daisuke TAKAOKA, a specialist member of the Consultative Committee on the Okinawa Issues, the Government of Japan.

During TAKAOKA's visit to Okinawa to investigate the situation there, he planned on conducting water depth and marine geology surveys of the Senkaku Islands with a group of specialists from the University of the Ryukyus. The Government of the Ryukyu Islands requested the participation of university staff to make TAKAOKA's surveys more meaningful. The response letter from the university president said that the university would send four specialists.

## Excerpt [English translation]

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

TO: Masatatsu NAKAMOTO,  
Director, General Affairs Department, Government  
of the Ryukyu Islands  
Sadao IKEHARA (Seal)  
President of the University of Ryukyus

Staff dispatch for the Senkaku Islands surveys  
(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

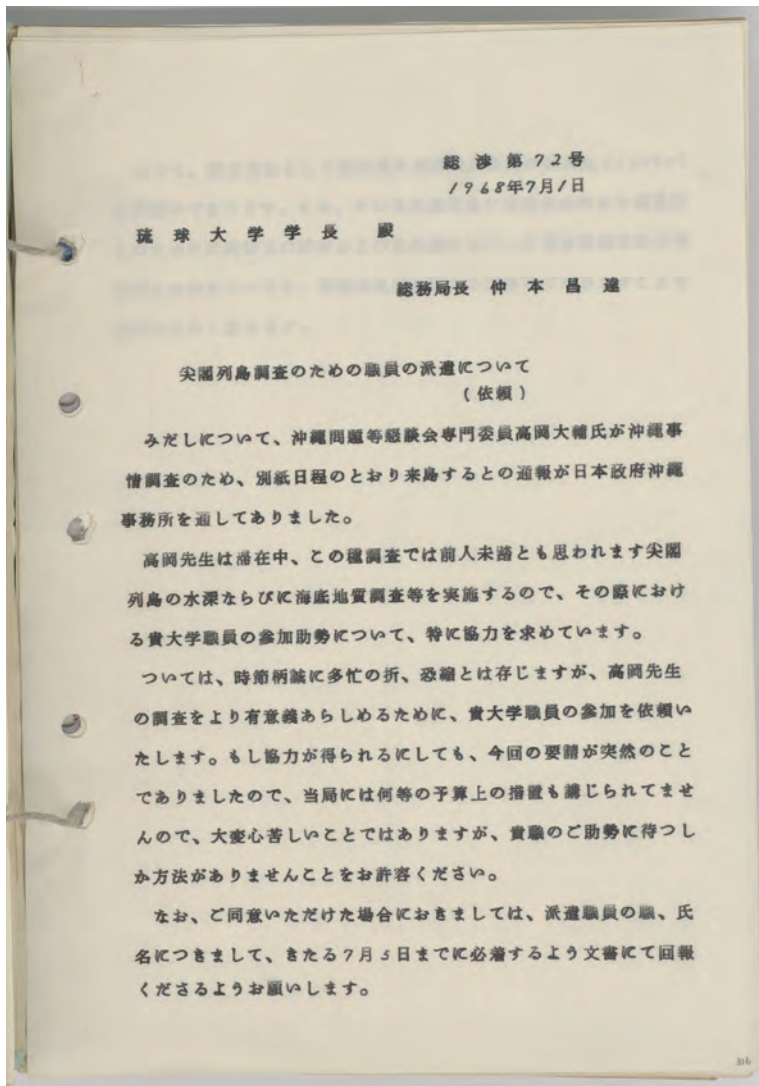
Tetsuo TAKARA, Professor, Faculty of Agriculture,  
University of the Ryukyus

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

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

(Seal)





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

Repository: Okinawa Prefectural Archives

#### Excerpt [English translation]

General Affairs Liaison No. 72:

July 1, 1968

To: President of the University of Ryukyus  
Masatatsu NAKAMOTO

Director, General Affairs Department,  
Government of the Ryukyu Islands

Staff dispatch for the Senkaku Islands surveys  
(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 surveys of 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's assistance in the form of participation by university staff to make TAKAOKA's surveys more meaningful. (text omitted)

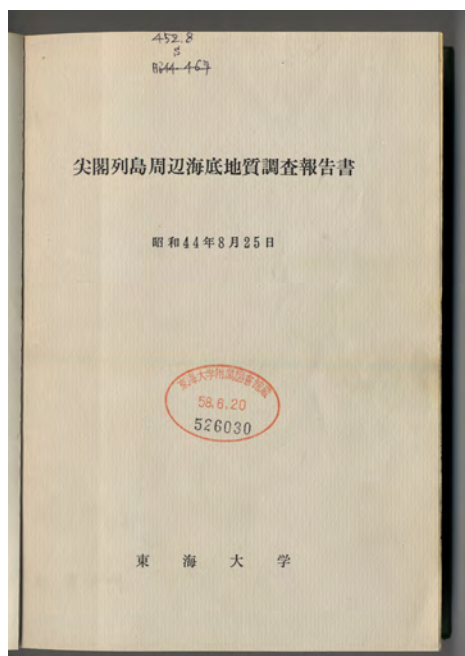
## Period V

(2) – ii. Report on a geological survey of the seabed around the Senkaku Islands, commissioned by the former General Administrative Agency of the Cabinet

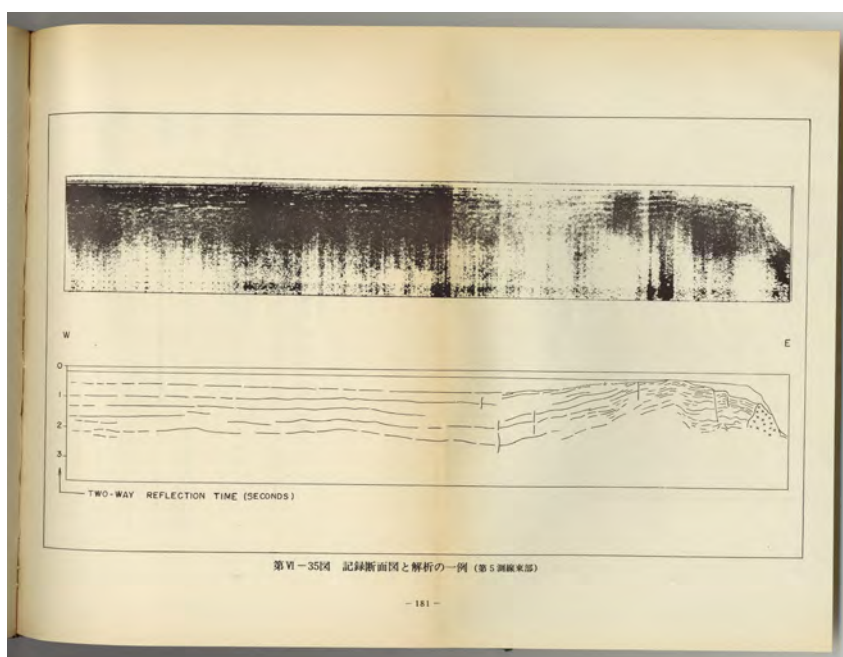
## Report on a geological survey of the seabed around the Senkaku Islands conducted on three occasions

## No.73 Report on a geological survey of the seabed around the Senkaku Islands

FY2018/P27 August 25, 1969



Repository: Tokai University Shimizu Library



Example of cross-section of a recording from sonic prospecting

## Overview

Report on a geological survey of the seabed around the Senkaku Islands by Tokai University (School of Marine Science and Technology) from June 27 to July 8, 1969 (the period of the on-site surveys conducted in the waters adjacent to the Senkaku Islands). As a follow-up to the report drawn up by Daisuke TAKAOKA directly after his on-site survey of the Senkaku Islands in July the previous year (1968), the former General Administrative Agency of the Cabinet, the Government of Japan, commissioned Tokai University to conduct further surveys. The university conducted such surveys on three occasions.

General oceanographic observations (atmospheric temperature, water temperature, salt content, etc.), a submarine topography survey, a marine geological survey through bottom sampling and sample analysis, geomagnetic observations, and study of the geological structure of the seabed through sonic prospecting using a “sparker” were conducted. Rock samples were also collected from Uotsuri Island and Taisho Island.

Prior to the university’s on-site surveys, a reception hosted by the Government of Japan was held for members of the survey team who had entered Naha Port. Zenji KOGA, the owner of four of the Senkaku Islands (Uotsuri Island, Kuba Island, Kita-Kojima Island, and Minami-Kojima Island), was also invited to this event as a person concerned.

## Excerpt [English translation]

## VII Conclusion

There is a very strong possibility that mineral resources are present on the ocean floor in the waters around the Senkaku Islands. This is a rough estimate based on the results of this survey. More precise conclusions could be drawn by conducting a close analysis of the various records of studies, and coordinating the results of precise research conducted on the rocks, gravel, mud, shells, and other samples collected, but that would require more time.

According to the recording from the “sparker” survey, it is inferred that a marine layer from the Neogene Period is deposited more than 2,000 meters under the seabed in the entire area of these waters. Fold structures were also observed in some places, as were rock structures that are believed to be bedrock from the Neogene Period. In the submarine topography, the presence of terrain with deep grooves was observed midway at a distance of about 100 kilometers between Uotsuri Island and Sekibi-Sho (Taisho Island). With regard to the thickness of the Neogene Period layer, which is closely related to the development of natural gas and oil, this research was not adequate and there is a need to conduct seismic prospecting using air guns or other equipment with the ability to reach even deeper, in order to clarify the geological structure in the deep sections of the seabed. Furthermore, in order to confirm the presence or absence of resources such as rock (sic: read “oil”) and natural gas, it is necessary to attempt boring work at a depth of around 5,000 meters. Alongside conducting academic surveys around the Senkaku Islands, there is also a need to study what relationship this may have with the neighboring region. (text omitted)

As mentioned above, this academic survey focused on the marine geology of the continental shelf around the Senkaku Islands. (text omitted)

音波探査：スーパーカーによる。

地磁気調査：プロトンマグネトメーターによる。

一般海洋観測：調査海域内の5地点の採水、水温等の観測

その他海象、気象観測等

### 3 使用船舶

東海大学丸二世 (702 G-T)

### 4 調査期間

昭和44年6月14日 清水出港

7月18日 清水入港

### 5 参加機関及び人員

本調査に自主的に参加を仰ぐ事が決定した。

東海大学海洋学部研究員 6名

学生 27名

石油開発公団事業本部 5名

琉球政府 2名

琉球大学 4名

顧問 1名

東海大学二世乗組員 26名

計 71名

### 6 調査海域

下記の日程により、調査準備及びスーパーカーの積込工事が完了した。

5月30日 東海大学丸二世入渠（金指造船所）

6月9日 工事完了

6月11日 各種計器テスト完了

6月12日 東海大学海洋学部校内会議室にて調査団会合紹介及び事務連絡が行われた。

準備完了した東海大学丸二世は6月14日予定通り清水港を出航した。

- 2 -

以後の調査航海は下記の通り、天候に恵まれ、その予定を無事完了した。

6月17日 那覇入港。夕刻、日本政府高層大使主催レセプションが東急ホテルにて下記の出席者を仰ぎ盛大に行なわれ、その盛大な壮遊が関係方面の絶大な支援期待の中に祝福された。

琉球政府副主席 知念 朝 功

港務局長 砂 川 恵 勝

造船局工業開発課長 町 田 昇

琉球大学学長 池 原 貞 雄

古 賀 啓 次

東海大学総長代理 岩 下 光 男

諮問委員会日本政府代表部

参 事 官 岡 崎 通 三

村 田 幹 雄

調 査 官 佐々木 正 清

長 門 保 明

島 田 治

外 2 名

日本政府沖縄事務所 岸 昌

次 長 米 岡 日 出 雄

造船係長 吉 川 智 昭

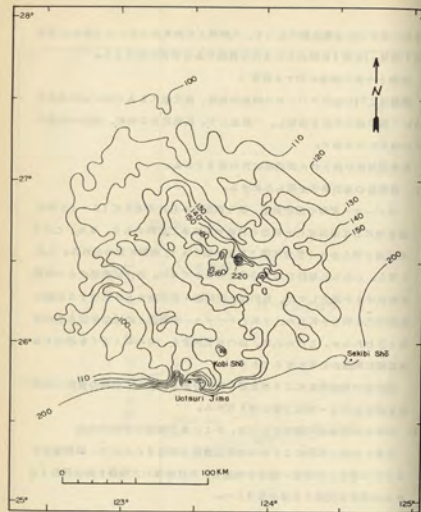
渉外係長 岡 野 雄 洋

尖閣列島調査団 団 長 以下 全 員

6月18日 調査団は、大使、琉球政府、日本政府沖縄事務所を始め、関係方面に調査のあいさつを行なった。

同日夕刻、東海大学丸二世船上において、関係機関を招待して公開及びパーティーが行われ、尾見主席を始め、前日の参加者の乗船を仰ぎ、盛大に行なわれたが、参加者は50名の多きに達した。

- 3 -



第VI-38図 水深図 (単位:m)

- 186 -

## Ⅶ 結 語

尖閣列島周辺に海底鉱物資源の存在の可能性は極めて高いと云える。これは今回の調査成果の概観にとついても、調査の各種の記録を綿密に解析し、採集した岩石、砂礫、泥、貝殻等の精密な研究の結果を纏めることにより、より精密な結論が得られるが、そのためにはかなりの日時を要する。

スーパーカー調査記録より、この海域の全面に亘って海底2,000mを越える新第三紀層が堆積していることが推定され、所々に褶曲構造が見られ、また、新第三紀層の基盤と堆積される岩体の存在する箇所も見られた。海底地形では、魚釣島と赤尾礁間距離約100kmの中間に、狭い溝状の地形の存在が確認された。石地及び天然ガスの開発に関連深い新第三紀層の厚さについては、今回の調査で未だ不十分であるので、より詳しく到達する性質のエア・ガン等による地質探査を実施して、開部の地質構造を明確にする必要がある。また更に石油天然ガス等の資源の有無を確認するため、5,000m内外の深度のボーリングを試みなければならぬ。また、尖閣列島周辺の学術調査を進めると共に近隣地域と如何なる関連があるかという点も調査する必要がある。換言すれば、九州西部沖合の男女列島周辺との間の海底地質及び台湾西部沖合までの海底地質を調査して地質構造の上で如何なる関連があるかを確かめるべきであろう。

因みに、男女列島周辺の海底地質については既に成る程度の調査がなされているが、台湾西部沖合については全く未知である。

斯の如く学術調査を積み重ねた上で、それを基礎として石油、及至天然ガスの開発を企業化すべきであり、海洋開発の発展は科学技術の向上に待たねばならない。即ち今回の学術調査を第1次として、第2次、第3次と綿密な年次計画を立て学術調査を続行すべきである。

なお、今次の学術調査は前述のように、尖閣列島周辺にある大陸棚の海底地質調査に重点が置かれたが、この海底地質の調査と共にこの海域を通過する黒

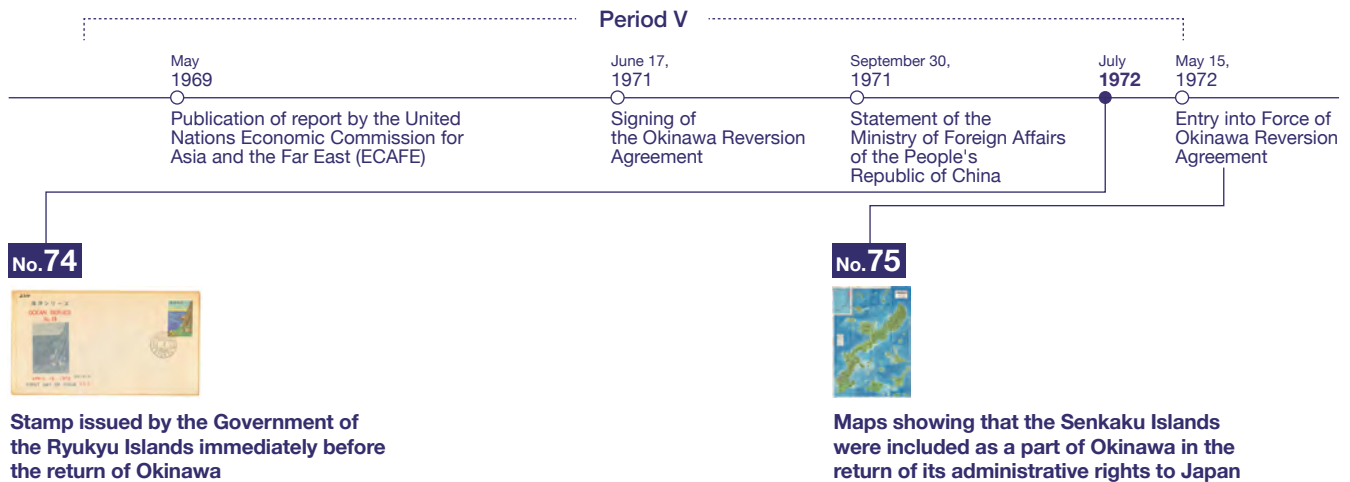
- 187 -

Repository: Tokai University Library Shimizu Library

Date Created	August 25, 1969
Author(s) & Editor(s)	Tokai University
Publisher	Tokai University
Name of Publication	-
Language	Japanese
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Available to the public
Repository	Tokai University Library Shimizu Library
Reference& Information	Available at Tokai University Library Shimizu Library



### (3) Okinawa Reversion



#### Ryukyu government postage stamps and sea birds on the Senkaku Islands

On May 15, 1972, Okinawa was returned to Japan. In Okinawa, before the reversion, the Government of the Ryukyu Islands independently issued postal stamps called Ryukyu stamps (→No. 74). On April 14, 1972, about one month prior to the reversion, the Government of the Ryukyu Islands issued “Ryukyu stamps: Ocean Series No. 3 (Sea Bird, Sea and Island).” The explanatory note enclosed in the first-day cover of this stamp series states that sea bird flocks, such as albatrosses, have long inhabited the islands of Okinawa, but, in recent years, they can only be seen on uninhabited islands belonging to Ishigaki City.

#### The Senkaku Islands were included as a part of Okinawa, for which administrative authority was returned to Japan

Japan and the U.S. signed the Okinawa Reversion Agreement on June 17, 1971, thereby deciding to return the administrative rights for Okinawa to Japan. The Agreed Minutes of this Agreement provided that the geographic scope of the returned area is the one specified by USCAR Proclamation No. 27 (December 25, 1953; refer to p.87), which includes the Senkaku Islands.

The Okinawa Reversion Agreement between Japan and the U.S. entered into effect on May 15, 1972, marking the return of administrative authority over Okinawa to Japan.

Our research has confirmed the existence of a “Comprehensive Map of Okinawa Prefecture” (→No.75), showing the area of Okinawa Prefecture, administrative authority over which was returned to Japan. This is believed to have been prepared for the commemoration ceremony for the Okinawa Reversion (venue: Naha Civic Hall) organized by the Japanese Government on May 15, when the Okinawa Reversion Agreement entered into force, and is held in the repository of the Okinawa Prefectural Archives as a document related to the Okinawa Reversion commemoration ceremony.

At the time of the Okinawa Reversion Agreement with the U.S., Kuba and Taisho Islands continued to be provided to the U.S. military as gunnery and bombing ranges in accordance with the Japan-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement.

## Period V

## (3) – i. Photographs of sea birds and postage stamps issued by the Government of the Ryukyu Islands

## Stamps featuring uninhabited islands and albatrosses

## No.74 “Ryukyu stamps: Ocean Series No. 3 (Sea Bird, Sea and Island).” (Stamp sheet and the first-day cover)

FY2017/P31

April 14, 1972

4  
Period V

## Overview

Stamps issued by the Government of the Ryukyu Islands before the reversion of Okinawa on April 14, 1972 (\*1)

The explanation enclosed in the first-day cover states that, in Okinawa, “some sea birds are still found in uninhabited islands within the Ishigaki area” of Yaeyama. Considering that those islands are uninhabited islands belonging to Ishigaki City and have albatrosses living on them, as well as considering the composition of the picture, the islands depicted on the stamp are assumed to be Minamikojima Island and Kitakojima Island of the Senkaku Islands. As stated above, the official name of the stamp is “(Sea Bird, Sea and Island),” but it may also have commonly been called “Albatrosses, the Sea of Senkaku, and Minamikojima Island.”

\*1 Administrative authority over Okinawa was returned to Japan on May 15, 1972. (Refer to p.135.)

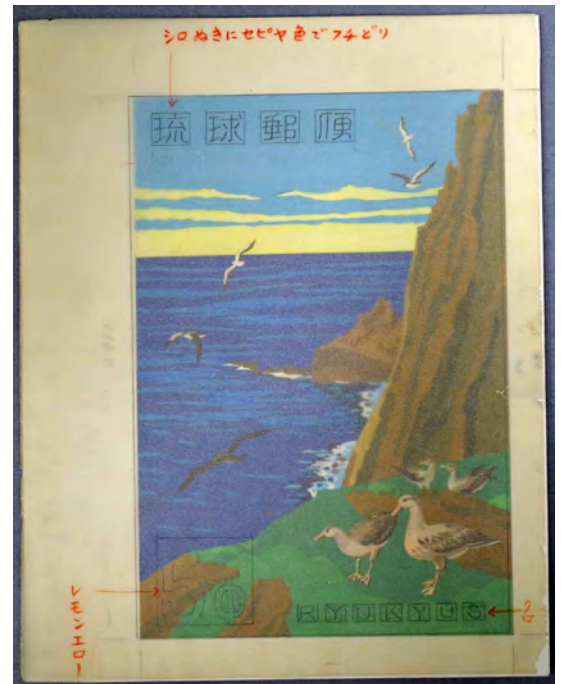
Date of Production	April 14, 1972
Author(s) & Editor(s)	Chosho ASHITOMI (Design)
Publisher	Government of the Ryukyu Islands
Name of Publication	-
Language	Japanese/English
Medium	Paper
Public Access	Available to the public
Repository	Okinawa Prefectural Museum and Art Museum (Original design plate)
Reference& Information	Follow the instruction at Okinawa Prefectural Museum and Art Museum





Design original plate

Repository: Okinawa Prefectural Museum and Art Museum



Repository: Okinawa Prefectural Museum and Art Museum

#### Excerpt [English translation]

Ocean Series No. 3  
(Sea Bird, Sea and Island)

The Government of the Ryukyu Islands will issue a 5c special postage stamp on 14 April 1972, depicting a Sea Bird, Sea and an Island as the third of the Ocean Series.

The Albatross, Booby Gannet, Scray, etc., are well known as sea birds living in the Okinawa area. Ancient literature and legends disclose that these sea birds inhabited the coastal areas of Okinawa in olden days.

However, as the islands became populated the birds gradually disappeared from the main islands. Today we can see some of those birds living in flocks in remote, uninhabited islands. Although flocks of some sea birds are still found in uninhabited islands within the Ishigaki area other species have disappeared altogether because of man's harvesting of eggs, feathers and guano. We may say that even the uninhabited islands have ceased to be a safe haven for these sea birds.

Date of Issue: 14 April 1972

Denomination: 5 c

Design: Sea Birds, Sea, and Island

Color: Multi-color

Type of Printing: Photogravure

Size: 22.5 mm × 33 mm

One Sheet: 20 stamps (4 × 5)

Designed by: Mr. Chosho Ashitomi

Quantity of Issue: 2,500,000





### OCEAN SERIES NO. 3 (SEA BIRD, SEA AND ISLAND)

The Government of the Ryukyu Islands will issue a 5¢ special postage stamp on 14 April 1972, depicting a Sea Bird, Sea and an Island as the third of the Ocean Series.

The Albatross, Booby Gannet, Scray, etc., are well known as sea birds living in the Okinawa area. Ancient literature and legends disclose that these sea birds inhabited the coastal areas of Okinawa in olden days. However, as the islands became populated the birds gradually disappeared from the main islands. Today we can see some of those birds living in flocks in remote, uninhabited islands. Although flocks of some sea birds are still found in uninhabited islands within the Ishigaki area other species have disappeared altogether because of man's harvesting of eggs, feathers and guano. We may say that even the uninhabited islands have ceased to be a safe haven for these sea birds.

Date of Issue : 14 April 1972  
Denomination : 5 ¢  
Design : Sea Birds, Sea and Island  
Color : Multi-color  
Type of Printing : Photogravure  
Size : 22.5mm × 33mm  
One Sheet : 20 stamps (4 × 5)  
Designed by : Mr. Chosho Ashitomi  
Quantity of Issue : 2,500,000

### 海洋シリーズ第3集(海鳥と海と島)

琉球政府では、1972年4月14日に“海鳥と海と島”を意匠とする海洋シリーズ第3集郵便切手を発行する。

沖縄で棲息する海鳥としてアホウドリ・カツオドリ・アジサシ・オオミズナギドリなどがよく知られている。それらの海鳥も古くは沖縄の各地の海岸に棲息していたことが、文献や言い伝えによって明らかであるが、それも人文の発達により、次第に主要島から遠ざかり、現在はへんびな無人島でしか、その群棲を見ることができない。沖縄で海鳥群の見られるところとして、八重山石垣市に属する無人島などが上げられるが、そこにおいても卵や羽毛、鳥糞の乱獲によりほとんどその姿を見せなくなった海鳥もあり、無人島と言えども安住の地ではないと言えよう。



発行日 : 1972年4月14日  
額面 : 5セント  
意匠 : 海鳥と海と島  
刷色 : 多色  
版式 : グラビア  
印面寸法 : たて33×よこ22.5(ミリ)  
シート構成 : たて5×よこ4の20枚  
図案者 : 安次富長昭  
発行枚数 : 250万枚



## Period V

## (3) – ii. Map showing the area for the return of administrative authority

## Map confirming that the Senkaku Islands were included as a part of Okinawa, for which administrative authority was returned to Japan

### No.75 Comprehensive Map of Okinawa Prefecture

FY2016/P31 May 15, 1972



#### Overview

This map is part of the collection of 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, Kitakojima, Minamikojima, Kuba, Taisho, Tobise, Okinokitaiva and Okinominamiwa Islands.

#### Excerpt [English translation]

Map of Okinawa Prefecture, Senkaku Islands (Uotsuri, Kitakojima, Minamikojima, Kuba, Taisho, Tobise, Okinokitaiva, and Okinominamiwa 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	Follow the instruction at the Okinawa Prefectural Archives







## 5 – Summary

The research and compilation of documents relating to the Senkaku Islands started in FY2014 as a project commissioned by the Office of Policy Planning and Coordination on Territory and Sovereignty of the Cabinet Secretariat. The research was conducted by experts who have detailed knowledge of the history of the Senkaku Islands. At the start of the project, the targeted scope of the research was within Okinawa Prefecture, but this was expanded to the areas outside the Prefecture from FY2015, and new documents and materials were found alongside the existing collection of known documents and materials.

The progress of the research was reported to the Research Committee, and we received advices from the members of the Committee. In this way, the work continued every year until FY2019. The following is an attempt to organize the outcomes of our work of the past six years.

### **Outcome 1: Understanding of the process leading to the incorporation of the Senkaku Islands into Japan's territory**

Based on advice from the Research Committee, our research was carried out with a focus on the ten-year period from 1885 to 1895, when the Senkaku Islands were incorporated into the territory of Japan.

As a result, we have been able to capture the actual situation of fishermen active in the area through a wide range of documents and materials, including the documents concerning the establishment of the Yaeyama Island Joint Fisheries Company, the “Documents Concerning the Yaeyama Islands,” and the documents showing entry into the Islands from Kumamoto Prefecture. We consider that a major outcome of our research is the confirmation of the fact that Okinawa Prefecture had attempted to manage the Senkaku Islands amidst the growing private-sector activities around the islands.

Through our research carried out in FY2015, we confirmed that a draft instruction to incorporate the Senkaku Islands (Akon-kuba Islands) into the jurisdiction of the Yaeyama Islands Public Office was included in the Survey Report on the Daito Islands (→No.10). In the research conducted in FY2017, we found the 1891 Okinawa Prefectural Police Statistics (→No.11) which clarified that the islands had been incorporated under the provisional jurisdiction of Yaeyama Police Station in December 1891. Thereafter, we confirmed that the Okinawa Prefectural

Government continued with its efforts to manage the islands amidst the growing activities by the private sector (→No.17, No.18, etc.).

Triggered by the Port Hamilton incident (occupation of the Korean island of Port Hamilton by the British Navy in 1885 amidst the confrontation between the UK and Russia), an on-site survey of the Senkaku Islands in 1885 was carried out with the aim of strengthening the understanding and management of the surrounding remote islands. Through our research, we have learned that the association between administrative agencies and the Senkaku Islands became stronger thereafter against the backdrop of growing activities by the private sector. Our research has also shed light on the local developments toward the incorporation of the islands into Japan's territory.

### **Outcome 2: Strengthening of valid control over the Senkaku Islands**

Japan had solidified valid control over the Senkaku Islands prior to WWII. The concrete process of establishing the current administrative status of the islands has become clearer through our research. By finding Okinawa Prefectural Ordinance No. 49 (→No.22) in the Okinawaken Reitatsu Ruisan (Collection of Okinawa Prefectural Ordinances and Notices), we have confirmed that the Senkaku Islands were incorporated into Tonoshiro Village in 1902. While the existence of a cadaster and survey report on the sale of land (→No.27) clearly shows that the Senkaku Islands have belonged to Ishigaki Town/City and have had a landowner, the detailed history of the administrative status of the islands was unclear at the point of the start of our research. Through our research, we have found, in detail, when the present administrative status of the islands was originally established and clarified the subsequent administrative developments.

### **Outcome 3: Clarification of the status of the Senkaku Islands under U.S. administration**

In our research, we have found new documents and materials related to the United States Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands (USCAR) and the Government of the Ryukyu Islands after WWII. For example, the designation of a U.S. Forces gunnery and bombing range on Kuba Island was notified to fishermen (→No.52), and the Daisan Seitoku Maru incident was treated as one that occurred under the

jurisdiction of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands, as was confirmed through the meeting minutes of the Legislature of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands.

It has also been confirmed that the United States (U.S. Forces) had consistently recognized the Senkaku Islands as a part of the Ryukyu Islands since WWII until the Okinawa reversion (→No.47, etc.). The land lease contract for Kuba Island, which was designated as a gunnery and bombing range for the U.S. Forces (→No.53), has made clear that the United States (U.S. Forces) recognized the pre-WWII private property system of Japan, and that the United States basically took over the administrative system that existed from before WWII.

### New information concerning historical facts

In addition to the documents and materials that are referred to above, a large number of other documents and materials were found and collected through our research process. These include a letter showing that the Governor of Okinawa Prefecture (Shigeru NARAHARA) had requested Osaka Shosen to have its ships call at the Senkaku Islands in order to support the development of the islands by Tatsushiro KOGA after their incorporation into Japanese territory (→No.40), and high-resolution photographs provided by individuals showing scenes of development work on the islands (→No.45). There are also documents and materials, such as those presented in historical period I, showing that the people of Ryukyu had acquired accurate knowledge about the Senkaku Islands in early modern times.

Finding and collecting various documents and materials, including press materials, added much to the information concerning the historical facts of the Senkaku Islands across the respective periods.

### Summary

As described above, we have expanded the collection of documents and materials concerning Japan's valid control of the Senkaku Islands and clarified the concrete detailed of historical facts. We have also shed light on the realities of the relationship between Japan and the Senkaku Islands prior to their incorporation into Japan's territory. Furthermore, we have enriched the collection of documents and materials that substantiate the fact that the Senkaku Islands had consistently been placed under U.S.

administration after WWII until Okinawa was returned to Japan.

Some of the documents and materials have been posted on the websites of the Senkaku Islands Archives Portal and the National Museum of Territory and Sovereignty for the purpose of strengthening understanding on Japan's positions domestically and overseas.

### Acknowledgements

Our research work has been carried out on advice point by point from members of the Research Committee. We would like to extend our deep gratitude to Mr. TAKARA, Chair of the Research Committee, and all the other members of the Committee for their invaluable advice.

In finding and collecting the documents and materials, we received great cooperation from repository organizations and individuals everywhere. We received such cooperation not only for the viewing of the materials but also for our inquiries on any unclear points, consultation on the availability of relevant materials, photography, duplication, and permission to publish the materials in this report. Here, we would like to express our sincere gratitude to the organizations and individuals listed at the end of this report who have generously offered their cooperation.

We also received cooperation from experts who have specialized knowledge on the interpretation of ancient texts.

The outcomes of our research are founded upon the efforts of our predecessors who had conducted detailed studies on the Senkaku Islands in the past, and compiled the results of their studies in academic papers and publications such as *Kikan Okinawa* (The Okinawa Quarterly). Furthermore, our research has also reflected the knowledge of the organizations and individuals who have inherited the knowhow and materials from those predecessors and who have continued document research and compiled relevant materials on the Senkaku Islands.

This report is the result of such collective efforts, and we would like to thank all the parties involved.

#### \*Trustees

FY2014, FY2015: Okinawa Peace Assistance Center (OPAC)

FY2016 – FY2019: STREAMGRAPH Inc.

(With guidance and cooperation from OPAC)

# Source Institutions

\*In no particular order

Okinawa Prefectural Archives  
Okinawa Prefectural Assembly Library  
Okinawa Prefectural Library  
Okinawa Prefectural Museum and Art Museum  
Okinawa Prefectural Fisheries Research and Extension Center  
Naha City Museum of History  
Kumejima Museum  
Board of education, Minamidaito Village Office  
University of the Ryukyus  
University of the Ryukyus Library  
Ishigaki City Library  
Ishigaki City Yaeyama Museum  
Ishigaki-City board of education  
Ishigaki-City Board of Education City History Editing Division  
Ishigaki-City Planning Policy Division  
Taketomi Town History Editor's Office  
Nantominzoku Museum  
Imperial Household Agency Archives and Mausolea Department  
National Diet Library  
National Diet Library Tokyo Main Library  
National Archives of Japan  
Diplomatic Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan  
National Institute for Defense Studies Military Archives  
Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department, Japan Coast Guard  
Tokyo Metropolitan Archives  
The University of Tokyo Archives (The University of Tokyo)  
Institute for Advanced Studies on Asia (The University of Tokyo)  
Historiographical Institute Library (The University of Tokyo)  
Library of the Institute of Earth and Planetary Science, University of Tokyo  
Library of the Department of Biological Sciences, University of Tokyo  
Komaba Library Ichiko-Bunko (The University of Tokyo)  
University Library for Agricultural and Life Sciences  
The Library of Economics (The University of Tokyo)  
Resources and Historical Collections Office (Shiryo-shitsu), The Library of Economics(The University of Tokyo)  
Tokyo University of Marine Science and Technology Library,Tokyo University of Marine Science and Technology Library, Shinagawa Campus

The Japan Institute of International Affairs  
The OPRI Center for Island Studies, information from the Center for Island Studies, The Sasakawa Peace Foundation  
Toyo Bunko (The Oriental Library)  
Library and Fisheries Museum, National Research Institute of Fisheries Science, Fisheries Research Agency [Japan Fisheries Research and Education Agency]  
Institute for the Study of Japanese Folk Culture Kanagawa University  
School of Marine Science and Technology, Tokai University  
Training Vessel Operations Department, Tokai University  
Tokai University Shimizu Library  
Faculty of Law Library, Kyoto University  
Hagi Museum  
KYUSYU Regional Forest Office  
Fukuoka Fisheries And Marine Technology Research Center  
Naha District Immigration Office, Fukuoka Regional Immigration Bureau  
Naha District Immigration Office, Fukuoka Regional Immigration Bureau  
Fukuoka City Museum  
Fukuoka City Public Library  
Kumamoto Prefetural Library  
Kumanichi Newspaper Museum  
Kumamoto University  
Kagoshima Prefectural Library  
Kagoshima University  
Kagoshima University Library  
Kagoshima University Fisheries Library  
Kagoshima University Faculty of Fisheries  
Individuals





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