

SECRET

KDIV-313-HI
JAN-JUN 1960
V. 2

HISTORY *of the* 313TH AIR DIVISION

PROJECT CORONA HARVEST

CATALOGED

DO NOT DESTROY

No. 020 470 8



JANUARY-JUNE 1960
SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS
VOLUME II

2-8082-5

K-DIV-313-HI
JAN-JUN 1960

V. 2

DOWNGRADED AT 12 YEAR
INTERVALS, FCT AUTOMATICALLY
DECLASSIFIED. DOD DIR 5200.10

5-8082-5

*5AFR 23-4

1 - 3

5AF REGULATION
NO. 23-4

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH AIR FORCE
APO 925 8 June 1960

Organization - Field

313TH AIR DIVISION

PURPOSE: To state the mission, responsibilities and outline command relationships of the 313th Air Division.

1. Mission. The mission of the 313th Air Division is to maintain assigned and attached forces at a degree of combat readiness that will insure the success of directed military operations.

2. Organization. The 313th Air Division is a subordinate command of Fifth Air Force. It is provided with a headquarters and such units and facilities necessary to accomplish its mission.

3. Responsibilities. The Commander, 313th Air Division, will:

a. Exercise command of assigned units except for that direct control retained by the Commander, Fifth Air Force, over offensive tactical forces.

b. Control and/or support attached units as directed.

c. Organize, administer, equip, and train assigned and attached units and combat crews in accordance with directives, policies and plans issued by this and higher headquarters.

d. In coordination with commands having contiguous, related, or supporting responsibilities prepare plans as required in support of Fifth Air Force emergency and contingency war plans.

e. Insure that combat training is conducted in accordance with existing directives and oriented toward the development of an operational capability consistent with tasks assigned in current war plans, operational plans and operations orders. Emphasis will be placed upon the specific plans and directives listed in Attachment 1.

f. Insure that all combat and combat direct support units are furnished with plans, directives, and operational orders and command policy guidance in sufficient detail to provide the total guidance necessary to maintain a high degree of combat readiness.

*This regulation supersedes 5AFR 23-4, 21 Apr 59.

OPI: 5FODC (5FOMO)

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PACAF, PFCAS-PE ... 2

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g. Insure the publication and maintenance of general and domestic emergency plans.

h. Monitor the development and conduct of training programs to include:

- (1) Technical training necessary to fulfill Fifth Air Force requirements for technical and other specialized personnel.
- (2) General military training in accordance with applicable portions of AFM 50-7, AF Unit Training Standards.
- (3) Combat readiness training in accordance with paragraph 3e.
- (4) Aircrew, ground crew, technical and other training for military members of friendly foreign nations under the Military Assistance Program.
- (5) Other training as directed.

i. Contribute toward development of:

- (1) Tactics and techniques of aerial warfare.
- (2) Requirements for new weapons and weapons systems.
- (3) Improved utilization of current weapons and weapons systems.

j. Provide administrative and logistic support, as directed.

k. Support the Strategic Air Command, Military Air Transport Service and other USAF activities in accordance with the current priorities of programmed units as reflected in PD 62-1-1.

l. When directed, exercise operational control of forces other than those of the United States.

m. Exercise operational control of US, Army and Navy antiaircraft artillery, surface-to-air missile units, and other antiaircraft artillery made available for integration into the 313th Air Division air defense system.

n. Conduct search and rescue operations as directed.

o. Provide for internal security and local ground defense of assigned Air Force installations.

p. Provide for the development, construction, maintenance and operation of assigned installations required in support of the mission.

q. Exercise general courts-martial jurisdiction over assigned units of Fifth Air Force in the Ryukyu Islands.

r. Coordinate with and provide assistance to other United States military services and governmental agencies to include:

- (1) Formulating and jointly planning local ground defense, search and rescue, civil disturbance, typhoon, natural disaster, military facility recovery, emergency non-combatant evacuation and special demonstration plans, with local Army, Navy, Marine and governmental agencies.
- (2) Coordinating with appropriate local Army, Navy, and Marine commanders to insure uninterrupted operation of jointly used facilities and installations.
- (3) Participating in combined training and operations with local Army, Navy, Marine and governmental agencies as directed by the Commander, Joint US. Forces.
- (4) Contributing personnel to the Joint-Service Ryukyuan Armed Services Police Force and the Ryukyuan Army and Air Force Exchange Service.
- (5) After completion of appropriate agreements, providing a base, training facilities and support for Naval Fleet Activities offensive and defensive training and weapons testing operations.
- (6) Supporting the CINCPACREP, RI, in the discharge of his joint service responsibilities by serving as the Air Force member of the Area Joint Committee and by providing appropriate Air Force membership to the Joint Planning Group, all subcommittees and panels.
- (7) Coordinating with appropriate local United States governmental authorities, all Air Force activities which have an impact on the civil economy or affect civil activities.
- (8) Supporting the High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands in the discharge of the United States civil administration responsibilities in the Ryukyu Islands.

s. Insure that all commanders and staff officer are familiar with the principles and policies contained in Joint Chiefs of Staff Publication 2, Unified Actions Armed Forces.

t. Insure preparation of mission directives for all assigned units reporting directly to Headquarters 313th Air Division.

5AFR 23-4

3 - 4

u. Insure that mission directives have been prepared for all units within the Division and require that all mission directives be reviewed semiannually and updated where required.

4. Miscellaneous. On matters pertaining to the mission and responsibilities of the Air Division, the Commander, 313th Air Division, is authorized to communicate directly with other Fifth Air Force subordinate and friendly force commanders, except as otherwise directed by this or higher headquarters.

FOR THE COMMANDER:



EDWIN L. ANKER, JR.
Lieutenant Colonel, USAF
Chief, Administrative Services

- 1 Attachment:
Listing of Plans and Directives

LISTING OF PLANS AND DIRECTIVES

(1) Training:

- (a) PACAFM 51-2 as amended
- (b) PACAFM 51-3 as amended
- (c) PACAFM 51-4 as amended
- (d) PACAFM 51-6
- (e) 5AF OPlan 135-59
- (f) 5AF OPlan 138-59

(2) Operations:

- (a) PACAFM 55-4
- (b) PACAFM 55-5
- (c) PACAFM 55-7
- (d) PACAFM 55-8
- (e) PACAFM 58-1
- (f) 5AF OPlan 109-59
- (g) 5AF OPlan 146-60
- (h) 5AF OPlan 164-60
- (i) 5AF OPlan 175-60
- (j) PACAF SOP 1-59

(3) Emergency and Contingency War Plans:

- (a) 5AF WPC 1-58
- (b) 5AF OPlan 25-58
- (c) 5AF OPlan 27-58
- (d) 5AF OPlan 32-59
- (e) 5AF OPlan 33-58
- (f) 5AF OPlan 55-59
- (g) 5AF OPlan 152-59

5AF REGULATION
NO. 55-18

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH AIR FORCE
APO 925 14 January 1960

Operations

DIVISION AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY

PURPOSE: To delineate the air defense sectors assigned to air divisions within Fifth Air Force.

1. Applicability. The provisions of this regulation are applicable to air division commanders and pertain only to the area of responsibility chargeable to Commander, Fifth Air Force.

2. Definitions:

a. Area of Responsibility. The geographical area assigned for the purpose of allocating surveillance and reporting responsibilities in consonance with air defense capabilities.

b. Air Defense Sector. The area of responsibility assigned to an Air Defense Control Center.

c. Air Defense Region. The area of responsibility assigned to Fifth Air Force.

3. Responsibilities:

a. The air division commander has operational jurisdiction over the air defense forces in his sector and is responsible for the conduct of the air defense operation in his area of responsibility.

b. The Fifth Air Force region is divided into the following areas of responsibility:

- (1) 39th Air Division. The area encompassed by the points 45°45' N 145°45' E thence south along this meridian to 44°26' N 145°45' E thence southwest to 44°03' N 145°19' E thence three miles parallel from the coast of Hokkaido to 43°30' N 145°22' E thence to 43°24' N 145°35' E thence three miles parallel from the coast of Hokkaido to 43°26' N 145°48' 30" E thence to 43°23' 15" N 145°50' 35" E thence 43°20' N 145°52' E thence three miles parallel from the coast of Hokkaido to 43°16' N 145°44' E thence to 42°47' N 146°23' E thence generally northeast, staying 40 nautical miles off the eastern flank of the Kurile Island chain to 52°30' N 160° E thence south to 38° N 160° E thence west to 38° N 144°38' E thence northwest to 39° N 142°30' E thence west to 39° N 140° E thence northwest to 42° N 131°41' E thence

*This regulation supersedes 5 AFR 55-18, 12 Nov 57.
OPI: 5FODC
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generally northeast staying 40 nautical miles off the eastern flank of the USSR to 45°45' N 138°45' E thence east to starting point 45°45' N 145°45' E.

- (2) 41st Air Division. The area encompassed by the points 38° N 160° E south to 30° N 160° E west to 30° N 123° E north to 32° N 123° E west to a point 40 nautical miles off the China coast thence generally northwest along a line 40 nautical miles off the coastline to 33° N 121° 50' E to 33° N 127° E northeast to 35°13' N 129°48' E to 36° N 130°30' E to 37°17' N 133° E then north to 41°35' N 133° E then southeast to 39° N 140° E to 39° N 142°30' E then southeast to 38° N 144°38' E then east to starting point 38° N 160° E.
- (3) 313th Air Division. The area encompassed by the points 30° N 145° E southwest to 23° N 132° E west to 23° N 123° E north to 30° N 123° E thence east to starting point 30° N 145° E.
- (4) 314th Air Division. The area encompassed by the points 41°35' N 133° E south to 37°17' N 133° E southwest to 36° N 130°30' E to 35°13' N 129°48' E to 33° N 127° E west to 33° N 121°50' E thence generally north, east and south along a line 40 nautical miles off the China-North Korea coast to a point 40 nautical miles southwest of the western end of the DMZ thence along center of DMZ to point 40 nautical miles northeast of eastern end of DMZ thence generally north along a line 40 nautical miles off the North Korea-China coast to a point 42° N 131°40' E thence southeast to starting point 41°35' N 133° E.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

EDWIN L. WALKER, JR.
Lieutenant Colonel, USAF
Chief, Administrative Services

1 Attachment:
Map, Div Areas of Responsibility

3

GO-36, Hq 313th Air Division, APO 239, is the last order in this series for 1959.

Headquarters
313TH AIR DIVISION(PACAF)
United States Air Force
APO 239, San Francisco, California

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 1)

7 January 1960

1. SMOP 3, General Orders 34, this headquarters, 1959 series as reads "effective 20 August 1959" is amended to read "effective 18 September 1959."
2. SMOP 1 and 2a, General Orders 4, this headquarters, 1959 series pertaining to the 546th Ammunition Supply Squadron (Depot) is rescinded effective 18 December 1959.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

Bertram R. Wilson
BERTRAM R. WILSON

Captain, USAF
Assistant Chief, Administrative Services

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TO-H
Headquarters
313TH AIR DIVISION (PACAF)
United States Air Force
APO 239, San Francisco, California

GENERAL ORDER)
NUMBER 2)

21 January 1960

So much of Section II, General Orders 19, this headquarters 1959 series, pertaining to Detachment 1, 313th Air Division, is hereby RESCINDED effective 1 Feb 60.

FOR THE COMMANDER:


BERTRAM R. WILSON
Captain, USAF
Assistant Chief, Administrative Services

DISTRIBUTION: A

Headquarters
313TH AIR DIVISION (PACAF)
United States Air Force
APO 239, San Francisco, California

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 3)

23 January 1960

ASSUMPTION OF COMMAND.--Under the provisions of Air Force Regulation 35-54, the undersigned hereby resumes command of the 313th Air Division, effective this date, vice Colonel JOHN H deRUSSY, 1882A.



DALE O. SMITH
Major General, USAF
Commander

DISTRIBUTION: A

T.O-H

Headquarters
313TH AIR DIVISION (PACAF)
United States Air Force
APO 239, San Francisco, California

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 4)

2 February 1960

ATTACHMENT OF UNITS - 1. The 623rd Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron (includes all detachments) and Detachment Number 1, 313th Air Division are attached to the 6431st Air Base Group for Administrative Support to include (promotion and assignment of personnel) effective 1 February 1960.

2. AUTHORITY: Air Force Regulation 11-4 as amended and Air Force Regulation 20-27.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

Bertram R. Wilson
BERTRAM R. WILSON
Captain, USAF
Assistant Chief, Administrative Services

DISTRIBUTION: A

10-H

Headquarters
313TH AIR DIVISION (PACAF)
United States Air Force
APO 239, San Francisco, California

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 5)

12 February 1960

ATTACHMENT OF UNIT - 1. The F101-1 Mobile Training Detachment is attached to the 6313th Air Base Wing for Logistic Support (less field maintenance) and Administrative Support effective 11 January 1960. The F101-1 Mobile Training Detachment is attached to the 18th Tactical Fighter Wing for Logistic Support (to include field maintenance only) effective 11 January 1960.

2. Legal Proceedings:

a. Commander, 313th Air Division will exercise general court-martial jurisdiction over the aforementioned attached unit.

b. Commander, 6313th Air Base Wing will exercise special and summary court-martial jurisdiction over the aforementioned attached unit.

c. Commander, 6313th Air Base Wing and Commander, F101-1 Mobile Training Detachment will exercise Article 15, UCMJ jurisdiction concurrently with respect to members of the attached unit.

d. Commander, 6313th Air Base Wing is responsible for the processing of administrative board actions for the attached unit including actions such as those required by AFR's 35-62, 36-2, 39-16, 39-17, 35-66, and other directives.

3. AUTHORITY: Air Force Regulation 11-4 as amended and Air Force Regulation 20-27.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

Bertram R. Wilson

BERTRAM R. WILSON

Captain, USAF

Assistant Chief, Administrative Services

DISTRIBUTION: A

Headquarters
313TH AIR DIVISION (PACAF)
United States Air Force
APO 239, San Francisco, California

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 6)

26 February 1960

STAFF ASSIGNMENT. - LIEUTENANT COLONEL ROY L BOWLIN, JR., 9806A, this headquarters, is assigned duty as Inspector General, 313th Air Division, APO 239, effective 17 February 1960, vice LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOE T WILKERSON, 33386A, relieved.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

Bertram R. Wilson
BERTRAM R. WILSON
Captain, USAF
Assistant Chief, Administrative Services

DISTRIBUTION: A

IO-H

Headquarters
313TH AIR DIVISION (PACAF)
United States Air Force
APO 239, San Francisco, California

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 7)

7 March 1960

1. SMOP 1c and 2a, General Orders 4, this Hq, 1959 series, pertaining to 15th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron, Photo-Jet is RESCINDED, effective 1 April 1960.
2. SMOP 1c and 2a, General Orders 4, this Hq, 1959 series, pertaining to Det 2, 313th Air Division, is RESCINDED, effective 1 February 1960.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

Bertram R. Wilson

BERTRAM R. WILSON
Captain, USAF
Assistant Chief, Administrative Services

DISTRIBUTION: A

Headquarters
313TH AIR DIVISION (PACAF)
United States Air Force
APO 239, San Francisco, California

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 8)

17 March 1960

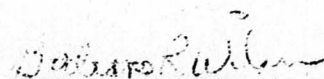
ATTACHMENT OF UNIT - 1. Detachment 2, 1045th Operational Evaluation and Training Group is attached to the 6313th Air Base Wing for Logistic Support (less field maintenance) and Administrative Support effective 1 February 1960. Detachment 2, 1045th Operational Evaluation and Training Group is attached to the 18th Tactical Fighter Wing for Logistic Support (to include field maintenance only) effective 1 February 1960. This support will be rendered under the provisions of AFR 11-4 as amended and the Concurrent Use and Support Agreement in effect between Headquarters Command and the Pacific Air Forces for support of Detachment 2, 1045th Operational Evaluation and Training Group.

2. Legal Proceedings:

- a. Commander, 313th Air Division will exercise general court-martial jurisdiction over the aforementioned attached unit.
- b. Commander, 6313th Air Base Wing will exercise special and summary court-martial jurisdiction over the aforementioned attached unit.
- c. Commander, 6313th Air Base Wing and Commander, Detachment 2, 1045th Operational Evaluation and Training Group will exercise Article 15, UCMJ jurisdiction concurrently with respect to members of the attached unit.
- d. Commander, 6313th Air Base Wing is responsible for the processing of administrative board action for the attached unit including actions such as those required by AFR's 35-62, 36-2, 39-16, 39-17, 35-66, and other directives.

3. **AUTHORITY:** Air Force Regulation 11-4 as amended, Air Force Regulation 20-27 and Hqs, Command General Orders 4, 23 January 1960.

FOR THE COMMANDER:


BERTRAM R. WILSON
Captain, USAF
Assistant Chief, Administrative Services

DISTRIBUTION: A

Headquarters
313TH AIR DIVISION (PACAF)
United States Air Force
APO 239, San Francisco, California

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 9)

17 March 1960

ATTACHMENT OF UNIT - 1. The 15th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron, Photo-Jet is attached to the 3613th Air Base Wing for Logistic Support (less field maintenance) and Administration (to include assignment and promotion of personnel) effective 1 April 1960. The 15th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron is attached to the 18th Tactical Fighter Wing for Logistic Support (to include field maintenance only) effective 1 April 1960.

2. Legal Proceedings:

a. Commander, 313th Air Division will exercise general court-martial jurisdiction over the aforementioned attached unit.

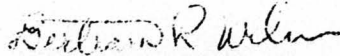
b. Commander, 6313th Air Base Wing will exercise special and summary court-martial jurisdiction over the aforementioned attached unit.

c. Commander, 6313th Air Base Wing and Commander, 15th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron, Photo-Jet will exercise Article 15, UCMJ jurisdiction concurrently with respect to members of the attached unit.

d. Commander, 6313th Air Base Wing is responsible for the processing of administrative board actions for the attached unit including actions such as those required by AFR's 35-62, 36-2, 39-16, 39-17, 35-66, and other directives.

3. **AUTHORITY:** Air Force Regulation 11-4 as amended, Air Force Regulation 20-27, and Hqs, 5AF General Orders 8, 24 February 1960.

FOR THE COMMANDER:


BERTRAM R. WILSON
Captain, USAF
Assistant Chief, Administrative Services

DISTRIBUTION: A

Headquarters
313TH AIR DIVISION (PACAF)
United States Air Force
APO 239, San Francisco, California

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 10)

7 April 1960

ATTACHMENT OF UNIT- 1. Detachment 1, 315th Air Division, is attached to the 6431st Air Base Group for Logistic Support (less field maintenance) and Administrative Support effective 1 April 1960. Detachment 1, 315th Air Division, is attached to the 51st Fighter Interceptor Wing for Logistic Support (to include field maintenance only) effective 1 April 1960.

2. Legal Proceedings:

a. Commander, 313th Air Division will exercise general court-martial jurisdiction over the aforementioned attached unit.

b. Commander, 6431st Air Base Group will exercise special and summary court martial jurisdiction over the aforementioned attached unit.

c. Commander, 6431st Air Base Group and Commander, Detachment 1, 315th Air Division will exercise Article 15, UCMJ jurisdiction concurrently with respect to members of the attached unit.

d. Commander, 6431st Air Base Group is responsible for the processing of administrative board actions for the attached unit including actions such as those required by AFR's 35-62, 36-2, 39-17, 35-66, and other directives.

3. AUTHORITY: Air Force Regulation 11-4 as amended, Air Force Regulation 20-27, and Hq, PACAF General Orders 4, 21 January 1960.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

Bertram R. Wilson

BERTRAM R. WILSON
Captain, USAF
Assistant Chief, Administrative Services

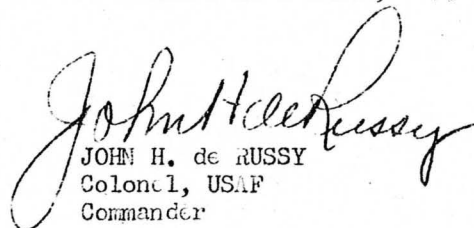
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Headquarters
313TH AIR DIVISION (PACAF)
United States Air Force
APO 239, San Francisco, California

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 11)

14 April 1960

ASSUMPTION OF COMMAND - Under the provisions of Air Force Regulation 35-54, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the 313th Air Division, effective this date, during the temporary absence of MAJOR GENERAL DALE O SMITH, 1074A.


JOHN H. de RUSSY
Colonel, USAF
Commander

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Headquarters
313TH AIR DIVISION (PACAF)
United States Air Force
APO 239, San Francisco, California

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER (12)

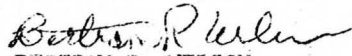
14 April 1960

1. SMOP 1a and 2a, General Orders 6, this headquarters, 1959 series pertaining to Detachment 3, 1st Shoran Beacon Squadron is rescinded effective 15 April 1960.

2. SMOP 1a and 2a, General Orders 6, this headquarters, 1959 series pertaining to Detachment 2, 20th Helicopter Squadron is rescinded effective 1 March 1960.

3. SMOP 1a and 2a, General Orders 6, this headquarters, 1959 series pertaining to 33rd Air Rescue Squadron is rescinded effective 18 March 1960.

FOR THE COMMANDER:


BERTRAM R. WILSON
Captain, USAF
Assistant Chief, Admin Services

DISTRIBUTION: A

Headquarters
313TH AIR DIVISION
United States Air Force
APO 239, San Francisco, California

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 13)

18 April 1960

ATTACHMENT OF OPERATING LOCATION - 1. Operating Location Number 1, Detachment Number 2, Headquarters NAMAP is attached to the 6313th Air Base Wing for Logistic Support (less field maintenance) and Administrative Support effective 19 January 1960. Operating Location Number 1, Detachment Number 2, Headquarters NAMAP is attached to the 18th Tactical Fighter Wing for Logistic Support (to include field maintenance only) effective 19 January 1960.

2. Legal Proceedings:

a. Commander, 313th Air Division will exercise general court-martial jurisdiction over personnel of Operating Location Number 1, Detachment Number 2, Headquarters NAMAP.

b. Commander, 6313th Air Base Wing will exercise special and summary court-martial jurisdiction over personnel of Operating Location Number 1, Detachment Number 2, Headquarters, NAMAP.

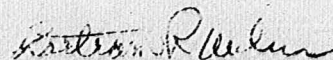
c. Commander, 6313th Air Base Wing will exercise Article 15, UCMJ jurisdiction over personnel of Operating Location Number 1, Detachment Number 2, Headquarters NAMAP.

d. Commander, 6313th Air Base Wing is responsible for the processing of administrative board actions for personnel of Operating Location Number 1, Detachment Number 2, Headquarters, NAMAP, including actions such as those required by AFR's 35-62, 36-2, 39-16, 39-17, 35-66 and other directives.

3. AUTHORITY: Air Force Regulation 11-4 as amended, Air Force Regulation 20-27 and Headquarters NAMAP, Special Order Number A-180, 21 March 1960.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

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BERTRAM R. WILSON
Captain, USAF
Assistant Chief, Administrative Services

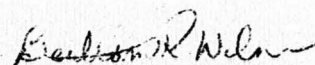
Headquarters
313TH AIR DIVISION (PACAF)
United States Air Force
APO 239, San Francisco, California

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 14)

19 April 1960

REVOCATION. General Orders Number 9, this headquarters, 17 March 1960
is revoked.

FOR THE COMMANDER:


BERTRAM R. WILSON
Captain, USAF
Assistant Chief, Administrative Services

DISTRIBUTION: A

Headquarters
313TH AIR DIVISION (PACAF)
United States Air Force
APO 239, San Francisco, California

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 15)

20 April 1960

STAFF ASSIGNMENT. - LIEUTENANT COLONEL WILLIAM C. CRAFT, 20003A, this headquarters, is assigned duty as Staff Judge Advocate, 313th Air Division, APO 239, effective 20 April 1960, vice LT COLONEL EINER P. FIZER, 3026A, relieved.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

Bertram R. Wilson

BERTHAM R. WILSON
Captain, USAF
Assistant Chief, Administrative Services

DISTRIBUTION: A

Headquarters
313TH AIR DIVISION (PACAF)
United States Air Force
APO 239, San Francisco, California

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 16)

27 April 1960

ATTACHMENT OF UNIT - 1. The 15th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron, Photo-Jet is attached to the 6313th Air Base Wing for Logistic Support (less field and A&E Maintenance) and Administration (including assignment and promotion of personnel) effective 15 March 1960. The 15th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron, Photo-Jet is attached to the Headquarters 18th Tactical Fighter Wing for Operational Control and Logistic Support (to include field and A&E Maintenance only) effective 15 March 1960.

2. Legal Proceedings:

- a. Commander, 313th Air Division will exercise general courts-martial jurisdiction over the aforementioned attached unit.
- b. Commander, 6313th Air Base Wing will exercise special and summary courts-martial jurisdiction over the aforementioned attached unit.
- c. Commander, 6313th Air Base Wing and Commander, 15th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron, Photo-Jet will exercise Article 15, UCMJ jurisdiction concurrently with respect to members of the attached unit.
- d. Commander, 6313th Air Base Wing is responsible for the processing of administrative board actions for the attached unit including actions such as those required by AFR's 35-62, 36-2, 39-16, 39-17, 35-66 and other directives.

3. AUTHORITY: Air Force Regulation 11-4 as amended, Air Force Regulation 20-27, and Hqs, 5AF General Orders 17, 8 April 1960.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

Bertram R. Wilson

BERTRAM R. WILSON
Captain, USAF
Assistant Chief, Administrative Services

DISTRIBUTION: A
10-6313AB Wg
20-15 Tac Recon Sq
20-18 Tac Ftr Wg
5-PACAF (PFCJA-J)
3-313IS-H

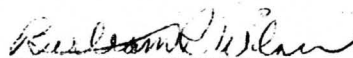
Headquarters
313TH AIR DIVISION (PACAF)
United States Air Force
APO 239, San Francisco, California

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 17)

29 April 1960

SMOP 1b, General Orders 6, this headquarters, 1959 series, as pertains to the 21st Troop Carrier Squadron is amended to include "and will receive certain specialized logistic support from Base Supply, 6313th Air Base Wing, Kadena Air Base."

FOR THE COMMANDER:



BERTRAM R. WILSON
Captain, USAF
Assistant Chief, Administrative Services

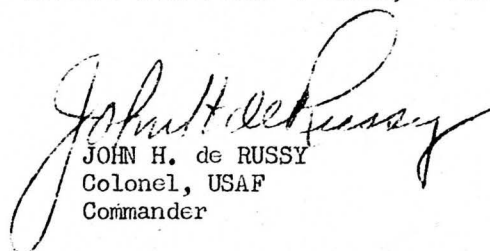
DISTRIBUTION: A
10-6313AB Wg

Headquarters
313TH AIR DIVISION (PACAF)
United States Air Force
APO 239, San Francisco, California

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 18)

16 May 1960

ASSUMPTION OF COMMAND - Under the provisions of Air Force Regulation 35-54, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the 313th Air Division, effective this date, during the temporary absence of MAJOR GENERAL DALE O SMITH, 1074A.


JOHN H. de RUSSY
Colonel, USAF
Commander

DISTRIBUTION: A
Ea Indiv (5)

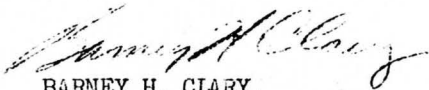
Headquarters
313TH AIR DIVISION (PACAF)
United States Air Force
APO 239, San Francisco, California

GENERAL ORDERS)
ORDER NO. 19)

17 May 1960

Paragraph 1, General Order No. 16, 1960 series, this Hq., 27 Apr 60, is amended to read as follows: "The 15th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron, Photo Jet is attached to the 18th Tactical Fighter Wing for Operational, Logistical and Administrative control, and Logistical Support in Field and A&E Maintenance, effective 15 March 1960. The 15th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron, Photo Jet is attached to the 6313th Air Base Wing for Logistical Support (less Field and A&E Maintenance) and Administrative Support (to include the assignment and promotion of personnel) effective 15 March 1960."

FOR THE COMMANDER:


BARNEY H. CLARY
Lt Colonel, USAF
Chief, Administrative Services

DISTRIBUTION: A

HEADQUARTERS
313TH AIR DIVISION (PACAF)
United States Air Force
APO 239, San Francisco, California

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 20)

17 June 1960

STAFF ASSIGNMENT. - COLONEL WALLACE R JORDON, 7330A, this Hq., is assigned duty as Director of Operations, Headquarters 313th Air Division, APO 239, effective 20 June 1960, vice COLONEL DEWITT R SEARLES, 9907A, relieved.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

Bertram R. Wilson

BERTRAM R. WILSON
Major, USAF
Assistant Chief, Administrative Services

DISTRIBUTION: A

HEADQUARTERS
313TH AIR DIVISION (PACAF)
United States Air Force
APO 239, San Francisco, California

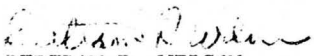
GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 21)

21 June 1960

REVOCATION. - General Orders Number 12, this Hq., 14 April 1960, is
revoked.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

DISTRIBUTION: A


BERTRAM R. WILSON
Major, USAF
Assistant Chief, Administrative Services

HEADQUARTERS
313TH AIR DIVISION (PACAF)
United States Air Force
APO 239, San Francisco, California

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 22)

23 June 1960

	Section
Detachment 3, 1st Shoran Beacon Squadron - Rescission.....	I
Detachment 2, 24th Helicopter Squadron - Rescission	II
33rd Air Rescue Squadron - Rescission	III

I. Detachment 3, 1st Shoran Beacon Squadron - Rescission. So much of Section 1a and 2a, General Orders 6, this Headquarters, 19 May 1959, pertaining to Detachment 3, 1st Shoran Beacon Squadron is rescinded, effective 15 April 1960.

II. Detachment 2, 24th Helicopter Squadron - Rescission. So much of Section 1a and 2a, General Orders 6, this Headquarters, 19 May 1959, pertaining to Detachment 2, 24th Helicopter Squadron is rescinded, effective 1 March 1960.

III. 33rd Air Rescue Squadron - Rescission. So much of Section 1a and 2a, General Orders 6, this Headquarters, 19 May 1959, pertaining to 33rd Air Rescue Squadron is rescinded, effective 13 March 1960.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

DISTRIBUTION: A

Bertram R. Wilson
BERTRAM R. WILSON
Major, USAF
Assistant Chief, Administrative Services

HEADQUARTERS
313TH AIR DIVISION (PACAF)
United States Air Force
APO 239, San Francisco, California


GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 23)

29 June 1960

REVOCATION. - General Orders Number 19, this Headquarters, 17 May 1960,
is revoked.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

DISTRIBUTION: A


BERTRAM R. WILSON
Major, USAF
Assistant Chief, Administrative Services

HEADQUARTERS
313TH AIR DIVISION (PACAF)
United States Air Force
APO 239, San Francisco, California

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 24)

29 June 1960

So much of Section I, General Orders 16, this Headquarters, 27 April 1960, pertaining to the Attachment of 15th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron, Photo Jet, as reads: "The 15th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron, Photo Jet is attached to the 13th Tactical Fighter Wing for Operational, Logistical and Administrative control, and Logistical Support in Field and A&E Maintenance, effective 15 March 1960," is amended to read: "The 15th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron, Photo Jet is attached to the 6313th Air Base Wing for Logistical Support and Administrative Support (to include the assignment and promotion of personnel), effective 15 March 1960."

FOR THE COMMANDER:

DISTRIBUTION: A

Bertram R. Wilson
BERTRAM R. WILSON
Major, USAF
Assistant Chief, Administrative Services

HEADQUARTERS
313TH AIR DIVISION (PACAF)
United States Air Force
APO 239, San Francisco, California

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 25)

29 June 1960

	Section
Detachment 1, 313th Air Division - Rescission.....	I
Detachment 1, 313th Air Division - Rescission.....	II
Detachment 1, 313th Air Division - Rescission.....	III

I. Detachment 1, 313th Air Division - Rescission. So much of Section 1a and 2a, General Orders 6, this Headquarters, 19 May 1959, pertaining to Detachment 1, 313th Air Division is rescinded, effective 1 July 1960.

II. Detachment 1, 313th Air Division - Rescission. So much of Section I, General Orders 19, this Headquarters, 19 August 1959, pertaining to Detachment 1, 313th Air Division is rescinded, effective 1 July 1960.

III. Detachment 1, 313th Air Division - Rescission. So much of Section I, General Orders 4, this Headquarters, 2 February 1960, pertaining to Detachment 1, 313th Air Division is rescinded, effective 1 July 1960.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

DISTRIBUTION: A

Bertram R. Wilson
BERTRAM R. WILSON
Major, USAF
Assistant Chief, Administrative Services

4

HEADQUARTERS
PACIFIC AIR FORCES
United States Air Force
APO 953, San Francisco, California

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 7)

29 January 1960

DISCONTINUANCE OF UNIT. 1. Effective 1 February 1960, Detachment 2, 313th Air Division, is discontinued at Kadena Air Base, Ryukyu Islands.

2. Personnel and equipment will be transferred to Detachment 2, 1045th Operational Evaluation and Training Group, 1020th USAF Special Activities Wing, Headquarters Command.

3. Organizational records will be disposed of in accordance with paragraph 040406, AFM 181-5.

4. Funds will be disposed of and final reports submitted in accordance with current directives.


5. Air Force Organizational Status Change Report (AF-01) will be submitted in compliance with AFR 20-49.

6. Authority: AFR 20-27.

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

DISTRIBUTION:

C,X
5-AFOMO
15-5AF
15-313ADiv
20-Det 2, 313ADiv


JOHN L. WARREN
Colonel, USAF
Director of Administrative Services

HEADQUARTERS
PACIFIC AIR FORCES
United States Air Force
APO 953, San Francisco, California

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 11)

15 February 1960

Section
ESTABLISHMENT OF OPERATING LOCATION.....I
DISCONTINUANCE OF DISPENSARY.....II

I. ESTABLISHMENT OF OPERATING LOCATION. 1. Effective 1 March 1960, an Operating Location of the 817th Troop Carrier Squadron is established at Naha Air Base, Ryukyu Islands.

2. Effective 1 March 1960, an Operating Location of the 815th Troop Carrier Squadron is established at Tachikawa Air Base, Japan.

II. DISCONTINUANCE OF DISPENSARY. 1. The 6361st USAF Dispensary, Class "B" at Iwo Jima Air Base, Volcanic Islands, is discontinued effective 25 February 1960.

2. Personnel will be absorbed by Fifth Air Force or disposed of as directed by Headquarters Pacific Air Forces.

3. Supplies and equipment will be disposed of in accordance with Volume 4, AFM 67-1.

4. Organizational records will be disposed of in accordance with paragraph 040406, AFM 181-5 and instructions furnished by Headquarters Fifth Air Force.

5. Funds will be disposed of and final reports submitted in accordance with current directives.

6. Air Force Organizational Status Change Report (AF-01) will be submitted in accordance with AFR 20-49.

7. Authority: AFR 20-27, and Headquarters USAF message AFCSG-31.4 63668, 18 January 1960.

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

s/t/ JOHN L WARREN
Colonel, USAF
Director of Administrative Services

HEADQUARTERS
PACIFIC AIR FORCES
United States Air Force
APO 953, San Francisco, California

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 161

7 March 1960

Section
STAFF ASSIGNMENT.....I
AIR FORCE COMMENDATION MEDAL.....II
DISCONTINUANCE OF UNIT.....III

I. STAFF ASSIGNMENT. COLONEL HUGH A MC COLLUM, 2774A, this headquarters, this station, is assigned as Acting Assistant Chief of Staff, Comptroller, this headquarters.

II. AIR FORCE COMMENDATION MEDAL. By direction of the Secretary of the Air Force under the provisions of paragraph 29, Air Force Regulation 900-7, the Air Force Commendation Medal is awarded the following named officer for meritorious service during the period indicated:

Lieutenant Colonel Otho B. Le Fevre, AO280903
10 July 1957 to 23 February 1960

III. DISCONTINUANCE OF UNIT. 1. The 6000th Air Base Squadron is discontinued at Fuchu Air Station, Japan, effective 1 April 1960.

2. Personnel will be absorbed by Fifth Air Force or disposed of as directed by Headquarters Pacific Air Forces.

3. Supplies and Equipment will be disposed of in accordance with Volume 4, AFM 67-1.

4. Organizational records will be disposed of in accordance with paragraph 040406, Air Force Manual 181-5.

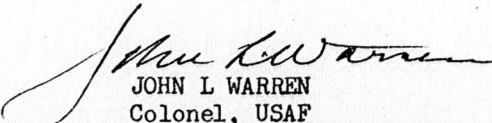
5. Funds will be disposed of and final reports submitted in accordance with current directives.

6. Air Force Organizational Status Change Report (AF-01) will be submitted in compliance with Air Force Regulation 20-49.

7. Authority: Air Force Regulation 20-27.

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

DISTRIBUTION: X, F (as in pubs)
5-AFOMO
10-5AF
15-6000 Supp Wg
20-6000 Supp Sq


JOHN L. WARREN
Colonel, USAF
Director of Administrative Services

HEADQUARTERS
PACIFIC AIR FORCES
United States Air Force
APO 953, San Francisco, California

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 19)

24 March 1960

Section
ORGANIZATION AND DESIGNATION OF PROVISIONAL UNITS.....I
REDESIGNATION OF UNITS.....II
DESIGNATION AND ORGANIZATION OF DETACHMENT.....III
DISCONTINUANCE OF DETACHMENTS.....IV

I. ORGANIZATION AND DESIGNATION OF PROVISIONAL UNITS. 1. The following provisional units are organized, designated and attached to the 405th Fighter Wing at Clark Air Force Base, Philippine Islands, effective 1 April 1960. Personnel will be attached for duty with provisional units from sources available to Commander, 405th Fighter Wing.

Armament and Electronics Maintenance Squadron Provisional. 6405th
Field Maintenance Squadron Provisional. 6405th
Flight Line Maintenance Squadron Provisional. 6405th

2. Air Force Organizational Status Change Report (AF-01) will be submitted in compliance with AFR 20-49.

3. Authority: AFR 20-27

II. REDESIGNATION OF UNITS. 1. The following units will be redesignated effective 1 July 1960 as indicated:

PRESENT DESIGNATION

NEW DESIGNATION

405 Installations Squadron
483 Installations Squadron

405 Civil Engineering Squadron
483 Civil Engineering Squadron

2. Air Force Organizational Status Change Report (AF-01) will be submitted in compliance with AFR 20-49.

3. Authority: Department of the Air Force Letter 359k, 3 March 1960,
Subject: Redesignation of Certain USAF and Air Force Reserve Units, and AFR 20-27.

III. DESIGNATION AND ORGANIZATION OF DETACHMENT. Detachment 1, 58th Communications and Guidance Squadron is designated and organized at Chinchon-Ni Air Station, Korea effective 15 April 1960. Personnel and equipment will be furnished from sources available to Commander, Fifth Air Force. Authority: AFR 20-27.

IV. DISCONTINUANCE OF DETACHMENTS. 1. The following Detachments, 1st Shoran Beacon Squadron, are discontinued at location indicated, effective 15 April 1960:

Detachment 2, 1st Shoran Beacon Squadron, Wakkanai ASN, Japan
Detachment 3, 1st Shoran Beacon Squadron, Naha AB, R.I.

2. Personnel and Equipment will be absorbed by 1st Shoran Beacon Squadron.

GO 19, HQ PACAF, APO 953, San Francisco, California, 24 March 1960, continued

3. Organizational records will be disposed of in accordance with paragraph 040406, AFM 181-5.

4. Funds will be disposed of and final reports submitted in accordance with current directives.

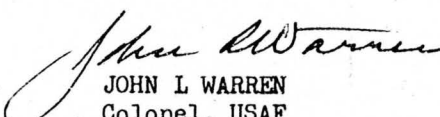
5. Air Force Organizational Status Change Report (AF-01) will be submitted in compliance with AFR 20-49.

6. Authority: AFR 20-27

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

DISTRIBUTION: X,F(as in pubs)

20 - AFOMO
20 - AFCAS, Attn: Pub Div
20 - 5AF
30 - 13AF
10 - 314ADiv
10 - 58 TMGp
20 - 58 Comm & Guidance Sq
10 - 315ADiv
10 - 483 TC Wg
30 - 405 Ftr Wg
10 - 483 ABWg
10 - 405 ABWg
20 - 483 Instl Sq
20 - 405 Instl Sq
20 - 405 CAMRON
10 - 41ADiv
10 - 3 BWg
10 - 1 Shoran Bcn Sq
20 - Det 2, 1 Shoran Bcn Sq
20 - Det 2, 1 Shoran Bcn Sq


JOHN L. WARREN
Colonel, USAF
Director of Administrative Services

HEADQUARTERS
PACIFIC AIR FORCES
United States Air Force
APO 953, San Francisco, California

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 20)

25 March 1960

	Section
AIR FORCE COMMENDATION MEDAL.....	I
REDESIGNATION OF UNITS.....	II
REVOCATION OF GENERAL ORDERS.....	III

I. AIR FORCE COMMENDATION MEDAL. By direction of the Secretary of the Air Force, under the provisions of paragraph 29, Air Force Regulation 900-7, the Air Force Commendation Medal is awarded the following named individuals for service as indicated:

FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE

CAPTAIN RUPERT H BURRIS, 40328A
15 October 1954 to 15 October 1958

STAFF SERGEANT DELBERT L MORROW, AF19290538
15 March 1958 to 1 November 1959

FOR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT

MAJOR FREDERICK A NEUMEISTER, A01552759
20 July 1959 to 16 December 1959

II. REDESIGNATION OF UNITS. 1. The following units will be redesignated, effective 1 July 1960, as indicated:

<u>PRESENT DESIGNATION</u>	<u>NEW DESIGNATION</u>
6000 Installations Squadron	6000 Civil Engineering Squadron
6041 Installations Squadron	6041 Civil Engineering Squadron
6102 Installations Squadron	6102 Civil Engineering Squadron
6139 Installations Squadron	6139 Civil Engineering Squadron
6143 Installations Squadron	6143 Civil Engineering Squadron
6313 Installations Squadron	6313 Civil Engineering Squadron
6314 Installations Squadron	6314 Civil Engineering Squadron
6431 Installations Squadron	6431 Civil Engineering Squadron
6486 Installations Squadron	6486 Civil Engineering Squadron

2. Air Force Organizational Status Change Report (AF-01) will be submitted in compliance with Air Force Regulation 20-49.

3. Authority: Air Force Regulation 20-27.

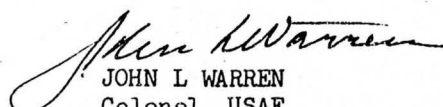
GO 20, HQ PACAF, APO 953, San Francisco, California, 25 March 1960, continued

III. REVOCATION OF GENERAL ORDERS. Section I, General Orders Number 47, Headquarters Pacific Air Forces, APO 953, San Francisco, California, 15 July 1958, Commendation Ribbon - Amendment, is hereby revoked.

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

DISTRIBUTION: X, F (as in pubs)

- 5 - AFOMO
- 20 - AFCAS, Attn: Pubs Div
- 20 - 5AF
- 20 - 315ADiv
- 20 - 13AF
- 10 - 6486 AB Wg
- 10 - 313 ADiv
- 10 - 314 ADiv
- 10 - 41 ADiv
- 10 - 6000 Supp Wg
- 10 - 6041 AB Wg
- 10 - 6102 AB Wg
- 10 - 6139 AB Wg
- 10 - 6143 AB Wg
- 10 - 6313 AB Wg
- 10 - 6314 AB Wg
- 10 - 6431 AB Gp
- 20 - Each Unit Concerned


JOHN L. WARREN
Colonel, USAF
Director of Administrative Services

HEADQUARTERS
PACIFIC AIR FORCES
United States Air Force
APO 953, San Francisco, California

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 21)

29 March 1960

TRANSFER OF TARGET INTELLIGENCE CENTER FUNCTIONS. 1. All responsibilities and functions now performed by the Pacific Air Forces Target Intelligence Centers for Pacific Air Forces, Strategic Air Command, and Tactical Air Command, will be assumed by Aeronautical Chart and Information Center, 1358th Aeronautical Chart and Information Squadron effective 1 April 1960. Reference: General Orders Number 35, Headquarters, Military Air Transport Service, 3 March 1960.

2. Pacific Air Forces Target Intelligence Centers ~~to be transferred~~ are those located at:

Yokota Air Base, Japan
Kadena Air Base, Okinawa
Clark Air Base, Philippine Islands

3. Effective 1 April 1960, personnel, supplies, equipment and organizational records will be transferred to the 1358th Aeronautical Chart and Information Squadron.

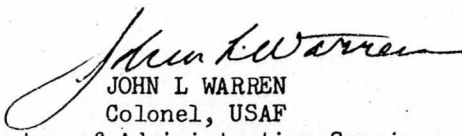
4. Pacific Air Forces organizations concerned will delete from their Unit Authorization Listing, all authorizations which were based solely on the function specified in paragraph 1 above.

5. Authority: Transfer Agreement, "Transfer of the Pacific Air Forces Target Intelligence Centers from the jurisdiction of Pacific Air Forces to the Military Air Transport Service," dated 11 August 1959.

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

DISTRIBUTION: X, F (as in pubs)

- 5 - AFOMO
- 20 - AFCAS (Pub Div)
- 5 - AFCIN
- 5 - MATS
- 5 - ACIC, 2d & Arsenal, St Louis 18, Missouri
- 20 - 1358th ACIS
- 20 - Tgt Intel Ctr, Clark AB, PI
- 20 - Tgt Intel Ctr, Kadena AB, RI
- 20 - 67TRW, Yokota AB, Japan


JOHN L. WARREN
Colonel, USAF
Director of Administrative Services

HEADQUARTERS
PACIFIC AIR FORCES
United States Air Force
APO 953, San Francisco, California

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 22)

8 April 1960

DISCONTINUANCE OF DETACHMENT. 1. Detachment 1, 9th Aeromedical Evacuation Squadron is discontinued at Ashiya Air Base, Japan, effective 25 June 1960.

2. Personnel will be reassigned in accordance with separate instructions from Headquarters Pacific Air Forces.

3. Supplies and equipment will be disposed of in accordance with Volume 4, Air Force Manual 67-1.

4. Organizational records will be disposed of in accordance with paragraph 040406, Air Force Manual 181-5.

5. Funds will be disposed of and final reports submitted in accordance with current directives.

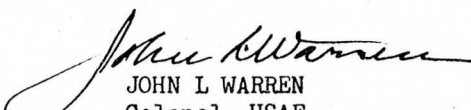
6. Air Force Organizational Status Change Report (AF-01) will be submitted in compliance with Air Force Regulation 20-49.

7. Authority: Air Force Regulation 20-27.

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

DISTRIBUTION:

X, F(as in pubs)
2 - AFOMO
20 - 315ADiv
20 - 483 TC Wg
20 - 9 Aeromedical Evac Sq
20 - Det 3, 9 Aeromedical Evac Sq


JOHN L WARREN
Colonel, USAF
Director of Administrative Services

HEADQUARTERS
PACIFIC AIR FORCES
United States Air Force
APO 953, San Francisco, California

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 23)

11 April 1960

REORGANIZATION OF UNITS: 1. The following units will be reorganized on or about 18 April 1960, under appropriate Unit Manning Documents with capability as cited in Part I of Organization Tables (O/T) as indicated. The strengths herein are not the authorized strengths, but represent the total of the composition as cited in Part II of the O/T.

<u>Unit</u>	<u>O/T Composition</u>
Headquarters 58th Tactical Missile Group	RL734, 1 March 1959 (revised 1 March 1960), paragraphs 1 and 2a, Part I (Part II) 26 Officers, 35 Airmen
310th Tactical Missile Squadron	RL735, 1 March 1959 (revised 1 March 1960), paragraphs 1 and 2c, Part I (Part II): 1 x G; 5 x I; 10 x H 27 Officers, 206 Airmen
58th Communications and Guidance Squadron	RL745R, 1 May 1958 (revised 1 March 1960), paragraphs 1 and 2, Part I (Part II): 1 x A; 5 x B; 7 x D; 26 x C 63 Officers, 147 Airmen

2. Personnel will be furnished from sources under control of Commander, Fifth Air Force. Military personnel requirements which cannot be filled from within present resources will be requisitioned in accordance with normal cycle. A flow of personnel cannot be made available until six (6) months subsequent to authorizations being reflected in the 5-AF-P2 report.

3. For equipping purposes the above are Category G units and are authorized Unit Essential and Base Support Equipment, as listed in columns 3A and B of Master Equipment Allowance List (MEAL) (including general purpose tactical type vehicles as required), and Table of Authorization (T/A) 016 items in Unit Mission Equipment (UME) column of Unit Authorization Listings (UAL). UME column of UALs will be prepared in conformance with paragraphs 3b and c, AFR 67-96 and paragraph 2, Section 6, Volume XXI, AFM 67-1. Variable items, T/A 016 and MEAL, will be based on Unit Manning Document (UMD) strength of units. Units are authorized additional equipment in Unit Support Equipment (USE) column of UALs in conformance with paragraph 3d, AFR 67-96 and paragraph 3, Section 6, Volume XXI, AFM 67-1. Commercial type vehicles will be substituted for general purpose tactical type vehicles to the extent practicable and within the criteria contained in paragraph 9, AFM 77-1.

GO 23, HQ PACAF, APO 953, San Francisco, California, 11 April 1960, continued.

4. AF Organizational Status Change Report (AF-01) will be submitted in accordance with AFR 20-49.

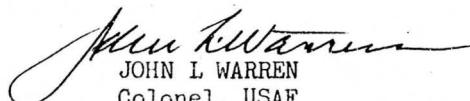
5. Authority: DAFOMO 380a, Subject: Reorganization of the Headquarters, 58th Tactical Missile Group, and Certain Other USAF Units, dated 28 March 1960, and AFR 20-27.

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

DISTRIBUTION

X, F (as in pubs)

- 1 - AFCAS, Attn: Pub Div
- 2 - AFOMO
- 20 - 5AF
- 20 - 314ADiv
- 20 - 58 Tac Missile Gp
- 10 - 310 Tac Missile Sq
- 10 - 58 Communications & Guidance Sq


JOHN L. WARREN
Colonel, USAF
Director of Administrative Services

HEADQUARTERS
PACIFIC AIR FORCES
United States Air Force
APO 953, San Francisco, California

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 24)

11 April 1960

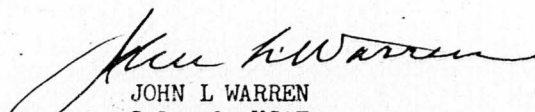
DISCONTINUANCE OF UNIT.....I
ORGANIZATION AND DESIGNATION OF DETACHMENT.....II

- I. DISCONTINUANCE OF UNIT. 1. The 6466th United States Air Force Hospital is discontinued at Ashiya Air Base, Japan, effective 25 June 1960.
2. Personnel will be reassigned in accordance with separate instructions from Headquarters Pacific Air Forces.
3. Supplies and equipment will be disposed of in accordance with Volume 4, Air Force Manual 67-1.
4. Organizational records will be disposed of in accordance with paragraph 040406, Air Force Manual 181-5.
5. Funds will be disposed of and final reports submitted in accordance with current directives.
6. Air Force Organizational Status Change Report (AF-01) will be submitted in compliance with Air Force Regulation 20-49.
7. Authority: Air Force Regulation 20-27 and Headquarters United States Air Force message, AFCSG-31.4 63669, 18 January 1960.
- II. ORGANIZATION AND DESIGNATION OF DETACHMENT: 1. Detachment 2, 6160th United States Air Force Hospital is organized and designated at Ashiya Air Base, Japan, effective 25 June 1960, with personnel authorization as contained in current Unit Manning Document. Personnel and equipment will be furnished from sources available to Commander, 6160th United States Air Force Hospital.
2. Air Force Organizational Status Change Report (AF-01) will be submitted in compliance with Air Force Regulation 20-49.
3. Authority: Air Force Regulation 20-27

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

DISTRIBUTION; X, F (as in pubs)

5 - AFMO
5 - AFCSG
20 - 315ADiv
20 - 6466 USAF Hosp
10 - 5AF
10 - 41ADiv
10 - 6143 ABGp
20 - 6160 USAF Hosp


JOHN L WARREN
Colonel, USAF
Director of Administrative Services

HEADQUARTERS
PACIFIC AIR FORCES
United States Air Force
APO 953, San Francisco, California

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 25)

12 April 1960

Section
AIR FORCE COMMENDATION MEDAL.....I
DISCONTINUANCE OF DETACHMENT.....II
DISCONTINUANCE OF DETACHMENTS.....III

I. AIR FORCE COMMENDATION MEDAL. By direction of the Secretary of the Air Force, under the provisions of paragraph 29, Air Force Regulation 900-7, the Air Force Commendation Medal is awarded to the following named officer for meritorious service during the period indicated:

COLONEL WILLIAM C PRATT, 9277A
10 April 1959 to 18 April 1960

II. DISCONTINUANCE OF DETACHMENT. 1. Detachment 1, District Office 45, 6001st Special Investigations Squadron, is discontinued effective 25 April 1960 at Kimpo Air Base, Korea.

2. Personnel, supplies and equipment will be absorbed by Detachment 5, District Office 45, 6001st Special Investigations Squadron at Seoul Auxiliary Air Field, Korea.

3. Organizational records will be disposed of in accordance with paragraph 040406, Air Force Manual 181-5.

4. Funds will be disposed of and final reports submitted in accordance with current directives.

5. Air Force Organizational Status Change Report (AF-01) will be submitted compliance with Air Force Regulation 20-49.

6. Authority: Air Force Regulation 20-27.

III. DISCONTINUANCE OF DETACHMENTS. 1. The following detachments, organization and location indicated, are discontinued effective 1 June 1960:

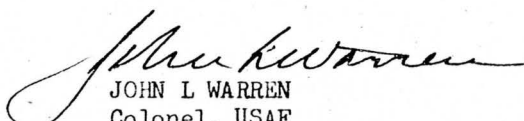
Detachment 1, United States Air Force Hospital, Camp Zama, Japan
Detachment 7, 610th Aircraft Control and Warning Sq, Takaoyama Air Station, Japan
Detachment 130, 610th Aircraft Control and Warning Sq, Omori Radio Relay Annex, Japan
Detachment 46, 611th Aircraft Control and Warning Sq, Sado Shima Air Station, Japan
Detachment 29, 613th Aircraft Control and Warning Sq, Okushiri Shima Air Station, Japan

GO 25, HQ PACAF, APO 953, San Francisco, California, 12 April 1960, continued

2. Personnel will be absorbed by Fifth Air Force or reassigned in accordance with separate instructions from Headquarters Pacific Air Forces.
3. Supplies and equipment will be disposed of in accordance with Volume 4, Air Force Manual 67-1.
4. Air Force Organizational Status Change Report (AF-01) will be submitted in compliance with Air Force Regulation 20-49.
5. Funds will be disposed of and final reports submitted in accordance with current directives.
6. Organizational records will be disposed of in accordance with paragraph 040406, Air Force Manual 181-5.
7. Authority: Air Force Regulation 20-27.

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

DISTRIBUTION: X, F (as in pubs)
4 - AFOMO
20 - 5AF
10 - 39ADiv
10 - 41ADiv
10 - 315ADiv
20 - 610AC&W Sq
20 - 611AC&W Sq
20 - 613AC&W Sq
1 - USAF Hosp, Tachikawa AB, Japan
20 - 6001 SI Sq
20 - Det 1, DO 45, 6001 SI Sq
10 - Det 5, DO 45, 6001 SI Sq


JOHN L WARREN
Colonel, USAF
Director of Administrative Services

HEADQUARTERS
PACIFIC AIR FORCES
United States Air Force
APO 953, San Francisco, California

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 26)

13 April 1960

REORGANIZATION OF UNITS. 1. The following units will be reorganized on or about 8 July 1960, under appropriate Unit Manning Documents with capability as cited in Part I of Organization Tables (O/T) as indicated. The strengths herein are not the authorized strengths, but represent the total of the composition as cited in Part II of the O/T.

<u>Unit</u>	<u>O/T Composition</u>
21st Troop Carrier Squadron, Medium	R2125, 1 July 1958 (revised 1 November 1959) paragraphs 1 and 2d, Part I (Part IIF) 64 Officers, 106 Airmen
815th Troop Carrier Squadron, Medium	R2125, 1 July 1958 (revised 1 November 1959) paragraphs 1 and 2d, Part I (Part IID) 55 Officers, 198 Airmen

2. Personnel will be furnished from sources under control of the Commander, 315th Air Division. Military personnel requirements which cannot be filled from within present resources will be requisitioned in accordance with normal cycle. A flow of personnel cannot be made available until six (6) months subsequent to authorizations being reflected in the 5-AF-P2 report.

3. For equipping purposes the above are Category F units and are authorized Unit Essential, Base Support and Field Support Equipment as listed in columns 3A, B and C of Master Equipment Allowance List (MEAL) (including general purpose tactical type vehicles as required), and Table of Authorization (T/A) 016 items in Unit Mission Equipment (UME) column of Unit Authorization Listings (UAL). UME column of UALs will be prepared in conformance with paragraphs 3b and c, AFR 67-96 and paragraph 2, Section 6, Volume XXI, AFM 67-1. Variable items, T/A 016 and MEAL will be based on Unit Manning Document (UMD) strength of units. Units are authorized additional equipment in Unit Support Equipment (USE) column of UALs in conformance paragraph 3d, AFR 67-96 and paragraph 3, Section 6, Volume XXI, AFM 67-1. Commercial type vehicles will be substituted for general purpose tactical type vehicles to the extent practicable and within the criteria contained in paragraph 9, AFM 77-1

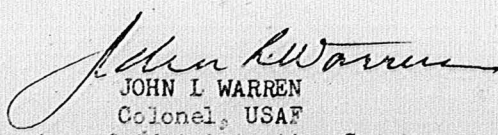
4. Air Force Organizational Status Change Report (AF-01) will be submitted in accordance with AFR 20-49.

5. Authority: DAF Letter 374m, Subject: Reorganization of the 21st and 815th Troop Carrier Squadrons, Medium, 29 March 1960, and AFR 20-27.

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

DISTRIBUTION: X, F (as in pubs)

20 - AFCAS, Attn: Pub Div
2 - AFOMO
20 - 315ADiv
20 - 483 TCWg
20 - 21 TCSq, Med
20 - 815 TCSq, Med


JOHN L. WARREN
Colonel, USAF
Director of Administrative Services

HEADQUARTERS
PACIFIC AIR FORCES
United States Air Force
APO 953, San Francisco, California

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 27)

13 April 1960

REASSIGNMENT OF UNIT.....I
REASSIGNMENT OF UNIT.....II

I. REASSIGNMENT OF UNIT. 1. Effective 25 April 1960, the 15th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron, Photo Jet, is relieved from assignment to the 67th Tactical Reconnaissance Wing and is assigned to the 313th Air Division.

2. Air Force Organization Status Change Report (AF-01) will be submitted in accordance with Air Force Regulation 20-49.

3. Authority: DAFOMO Letter 380m, Subject: Reorganization of the Headquarters, 58th Tactical Missile Group, and Certain Other USAF Units, 28 March 1960, and Air Force Regulation 20-27.

II. REASSIGNMENT OF UNIT. 1. Effective 25 April 1960, the 45th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron, Photo Jet, is relieved from assignment to the 67th Tactical Reconnaissance Wing and is assigned to the 39th Air Division.

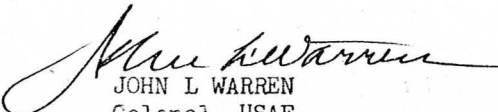
2. Air Force Organization Status Change Report (AF-01) will be submitted in accordance with Air Force Regulation 20-49.

3. Authority: DAFOMO Letter 380m, Subject: Reorganization of the Headquarters, 58th Tactical Missile Group, and Certain Other USAF Units, 28 March 1960, and Air Force Regulation 20-27.

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

DISTRIBUTION: X,F (as in pubs)

- 2 - AFOMO
- 20 - 5AF
- 20 - 313ADiv
- 20 - 39ADiv
- 20 - 15 Tac Recon Sq
- 20 - 45 Tac Recon Sq


JOHN L. WARREN
Colonel, USAF
Director of Administrative Services

HEADQUARTERS
PACIFIC AIR FORCES
United States Air Force
APO 953, San Francisco, California

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 28)

22 April 1960

	Section
DISCONTINUANCE OF UNIT (Headquarters 21st Tactical Fighter Wing).....	I
DISCONTINUANCE OF UNIT (852d Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron).....	II
DISCONTINUANCE OF DETACHMENT (Detachment 1, 314th Air Division).....	III
DESIGNATION AND ORGANIZATION OF DETACHMENT (Detachment 1, 848th Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron).....	IV

I. DISCONTINUANCE OF UNIT: 1. The Headquarters, 21st Tactical Fighter Wing is discontinued effective 18 June 1960, at Misawa Air Base, Japan.

2. Concurrently, this unit will revert to the control of the Department of the Air Force.

3. Personnel will be absorbed by 39th Air Division or reassigned as directed by Headquarters Pacific Air Forces.

4. Supplies and equipment will be disposed of in accordance with Volume 4, Air Force Manual 67-1.

5. Organizational records will be disposed of in accordance with paragraph 040406, Air Force Manual 181-5.

6. Funds will be disposed of and final report submitted in accordance with current directives.

7. Air Force Organizational Status Report (AF-01) will be submitted in compliance with Air Force Regulation 20-49.

8. Authority: AFOMO letter 394m, 12 April 1960, Subject: Discontinuance of the Headquarters 21st Tactical Fighter Wing and Certain Other USAF Units, and Air Force Regulation 20-27.

II. DISCONTINUANCE OF UNIT: 1. The 852d Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron is discontinued at Andersen Air Force Base, Guam, effective 8 June 1960.

2. Concurrently, this unit will revert to control of the Department of the Air Force.

3. Personnel will be absorbed by 13th Air Force or reassigned as directed by Headquarters Pacific Air Forces.

4. Supplies and equipment will be disposed of in accordance with Volume 4, Air Force Manual 67-1

5. Organizational records will be disposed of in accordance with paragraph 040406, Air Force Manual 181-5.

6. Funds will be disposed of and final report submitted in accordance with current directives.

GO 28, HQ PACAF, APO 953, San Francisco, California, 22 April 1960, continued.

7. Air Force Organizational Status Report (AF-01) will be submitted in compliance with Air Force Regulation 20-49

8. Authority: AFOMO letter 394m, 12 April 1960, Subject: Discontinuance of the Headquarters 21st Tactical Fighter Wing and Certain Other USAF Units, and Air Force Regulation 20-27.

III. DISCONTINUANCE OF DETACHMENT: 1. Detachment 1, 314th Air Division, is discontinued at Pyong Taek AAD, Korea, effective 1 June 1960.

2. Personnel will be absorbed by 314th Air Division or reassigned as directed by Headquarters Pacific Air Forces.

3. Supplies and Equipment will be disposed of in accordance with Volume 4, Air Force Manual 67-1.

4. Organizational records will be disposed of in accordance with paragraph 040406, Air Force Manual 181-5.

5. Funds will be disposed of and final reports submitted in accordance with current directives.

6. Air Force Organizational Status Report (AF-01) will be submitted in compliance with Air Force Regulation 20-49.

7. Authority: Air Force Regulation 20-27

IV. DESIGNATION AND ORGANIZATION OF DETACHMENT: 1. Detachment 1, 848th Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron is designated and organized at Andersen Air Force Base, Guam, effective 8 June 1960, with personnel authorizations as contained in current Unit Manning Document. Personnel and equipment will be furnished from sources available to 13th Air Force.

2. Air Force Organizational Status Report (AF-01) will be submitted in compliance with Air Force Regulation 20-49.

3. Authority: Air Force Regulation 20-27.

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF

DISTRIBUTION: X, F(as in pubs)

2 - AFOMO
20 - 848 AC&W Sq
20 - 405 Ftr Wg
20 - 13AF
20 - 39ADiv
20 - 5AF
20 - Det 1, 21 TFWg
20 - AFCAS, Attn: Pub Div
20 - 21 TFWg
20 - 852 AC&W Sq
20 - 314ADiv
20 - Det 1, 314ADiv

Karl A. Langford
KARL A. LANGFORD
Lt Colonel, USAF
Deputy Director Admin Svcs

CORRECTED COPY - DESTROY ALL OTHERS

HEADQUARTERS
PACIFIC AIR FORCES
United States Air Force
APO 953, San Francisco, California

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 29)

22 April 1960

	Section
DISCONTINUANCE OF DETACHMENT (Det 1, 6314th Support Squadron).....	I
DISCONTINUANCE OF DETACHMENT (Det 1, 6175th Air Base Group).....	II
DESIGNATION AND ORGANIZATION OF DETACHMENT (Det 1, 6314th Air Base Wg)...	III
DESIGNATION AND ORGANIZATION OF DETACHMENT (Det 2, 6314th Air Base Wg)....	IV

I. DISCONTINUANCE OF DETACHMENT: 1. Detachment 1, 6314th Support Squadron is discontinued at Chinchon-Ni Administrative Annex, Korea, effective 20 May 1960.

2. Personnel will be absorbed by 6314th Air Base Wing.

3. Supplies and equipment will be disposed of in accordance with Volume 4, Air Force Manual 67-1.

4. Organizational records will be disposed of in accordance with paragraph 040406, Air Force Manual 181-5.

5. Funds will be disposed of and final reports submitted in accordance with current directives.

6. Air Force Organizational Status Change Report (AF-01) will be submitted in compliance with Air Force Regulation 20-49.

7. Authority: Air Force Regulation 20-27.

II. DISCONTINUANCE OF DETACHMENT: 1. Detachment 1, 6175th Air Base Group, is discontinued at Taegu Auxiliary Air Field, Korea, effective 20 May 1960.

2. Personnel will be absorbed by 6314th Air Base Wing.

3. Supplies and equipment will be disposed of in accordance with Volume 4, Air Force Manual 67-1.

4. Organizational records will be disposed of in accordance with paragraph 040406, Air Force Manual 181-5.

5. Funds will be disposed of and final reports submitted in accordance with current directives.

6. Air Force Organizational Status Change Report (AF-01) will be submitted in compliance with Air Force Regulation 20-49.

7. Authority: Air Force Regulation 20-27.

GO 29, HQ PACAF, APO 953, San Francisco, California, 22 Apr 60, continued.

III. DESIGNATION AND ORGANIZATION OF DETACHMENT: 1. Detachment 1, 6314th Air Base Wing, is designated and organized at Chinchon-Ni Administrative Annex, Korea, effective 20 May 1960, with personnel authorizations as contained in current Unit Manning Document. Personnel and equipment will be furnished from sources available to Commander, 6314th Air Base Wing.

2. Air Force Organizational Status Change Report (AF-01) will be submitted in compliance with Air Force Regulation 20-49.

3. Authority: Air Force Regulation 20-27.

IV. DESIGNATION AND ORGANIZATION OF DETACHMENT: 1. Detachment 2, 6314th Air Base Wing, is designated and organized at Taegu Auxiliary Air Field, Korea, effective 20 May 1960, with personnel authorizations as contained in current Unit Manning Document. Personnel and equipment will be furnished from sources available to Commander, 6314th Air Base Wing.

2. Air Force Organizational Status Change Report (AF-01) will be submitted in compliance with Air Force Regulation 20-49.

3. Authority: Air Force Regulation 20-27.

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

DISTRIBUTION: X,F (as in pubs).

- 10 - 5AF
- 10 - 314ADiv
- 20 - 6314 ABWg
- 20 - 6314 Support Sq
- 20 - Det 1, 6314 Support Sq
- 20 - Det 1, 6175 ABGp
- 20 - Det 1, 6314 ABWg
- 20 - Det 2, 6314 ABWg

Karl A. Langford
KARL A. LANGFORD
Lt Colonel, USAF
Deputy Director Admin Svcs

HEADQUARTERS
PACIFIC AIR FORCES
United States Air Force
APO 953, San Francisco, California

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 30)

26 April 1960

DESIGNATION AND ORGANIZATION OF DETACHMENT: 1. Detachment 2, 39th Air Division, is designated and organized at Kunsan Air Base, Korea, effective 18 June 1960, with personnel authorizations as contained in current Unit Manning Document. Personnel and equipment will be furnished from sources available to 39th Air Division.

2. Air Force Organizational Status Report (AF-01) will be submitted in compliance with Air Force Regulation 20-49.

3. Authority: Air Force Regulation 20-27.

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

DISTRIBUTION: X, F (as in pubs)

20 - 39ADiv
20 - 5AF
20 - 21 TFWg
20 - Det 2, 39ADiv

Karl A. Langford
KARL A. LANGFORD
Lt Colonel, USAF
Deputy Director Admin Svcs

HEADQUARTERS
PACIFIC AIR FORCES
United States Air Force
APO 953, San Francisco, California

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 31)

27 April 1960

STAFF ASSIGNMENT: COLONEL ROBERT I FLETCHER, 1302A, this headquarters, is assigned as Assistant Chief of Staff, Comptroller, this headquarters, effective 25 April 1960, vice COLONEL HUGH A MC COLLUM, 2774A, relieved.

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

DISTRIBUTION: F (as in pubs)

Karl A. Langford
KARL A LANGFORD
Lt Colonel, USAF
Deputy Director Admin Svcs

HEADQUARTERS
PACIFIC AIR FORCES
United States Air Force
APO 953, San Francisco, California

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 33)

5 May 1960

AIR FORCE COMMENDATION MEDAL. By direction of the Secretary of the Air Force, the Air Force Commendation Medal is awarded to the following named individuals for meritorious service during the period indicated:

LIEUTENANT COLONEL HENRY L SLEZAK, AO256573
1 August 1957 to 29 April 1960

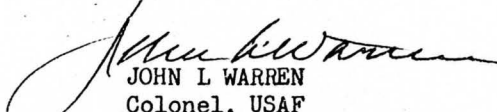
MASTER SERGEANT PERRY A NORTH, AF14255222
6 June 1957 to 22 April 1960

STAFF SERGEANT RICHARD C NAGEL, AF15447340
16 October 1956 to 1 April 1960

TECHNICAL SERGEANT GLEN W STATLER, AF13103040
18 November 1957 to 29 April 1960

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

DISTRIBUTION:
F(as in pubs)


JOHN L WARREN
Colonel, USAF
Director of Administrative Services

HEADQUARTERS
PACIFIC AIR FORCES
United States Air Force
APO 953, San Francisco, California

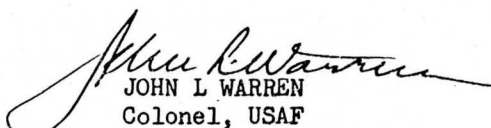
GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 34)

9 May 1960

ESTABLISHMENT OF OPERATING LOCATION. An operating location of Detachment 1, 7th Aerial Port Squadron, is established at Naha Air Base, Ryukyu Islands, effective 20 May 1960.

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

DISTRIBUTION: X,F (as in pubs)
10 - 5AF
10 - 315ADiv
10 - 7 Aerial Port Sq
10 - Det 1, 7 Aerial Port Sq
10 - 483 TC Wg


JOHN L WARREN
Colonel, USAF
Director of Administrative Services

HEADQUARTERS
PACIFIC AIR FORCES
United States Air Force
APO 953, San Francisco, California

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER , 39)

19 May 1960

AIR FORCE COMMENDATION MEDAL. By direction of the Secretary of the Air Force, the Air Force Commendation Medal is awarded to the following named individuals for meritorious service during the period indicated:

LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOHN W DELL, 7369A
23 August 1956 to 1 April 1960

CAPTAIN JOSEPH M CRAVENS, JR, AO683410
6 December 1957 to 16 May 1960

CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER, W4, JAMES F MOOTS, 950956E
1 December 1957 to 13 May 1960

CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER, W5, CLAIR L MILLER, 953404E
20 September 1958 to 13 May 1960

MASTER SERGEANT W M FEW, AF6296037
22 July 1957 to 23 March 1960

MASTER SERGEANT HUGH S AMES, AF37655428
1 June 1957 to 15 April 1960

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

DISTRIBUTION: F

Karl A. Langford
KARL A LANGFORD
Lt Colonel, USAF
Deputy Director Admin Svcs

HEADQUARTERS
PACIFIC AIR FORCES
United States Air Force
APO 953, San Francisco, California

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 40)

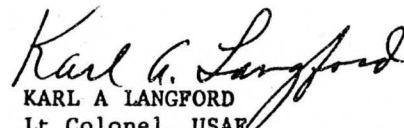
25 May 1960

AIR FORCE COMMENDATION MEDAL. By direction of the Secretary of the Air Force, the Air Force Commendation Medal is awarded to the following named officer for meritorious service during the period 10 July 1957 to 1 May 1960:

CAPTAIN JOHN M DAVIS, 48856A

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

DISTRIBUTION: F


KARL A LANGFORD
Lt Colonel, USAF
Deputy Director Admin Svcs

HEADQUARTERS
PACIFIC AIR FORCES
United States Air Force
AFC 953, San Francisco, California

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 41)

25 May 1960

REORGANIZATION OF UNITS: 1. The following units will be reorganized on or about 8 July 1960, under appropriate Unit Manning Documents, as indicated. The strengths herein are not the authorized strengths, but represent the total of the composition as cited in Part II of the Organization Tables (O/T).

<u>Unit</u>	<u>O/T Composition</u>
Headquarters, Tactical Fighter Wing 8 and 18	1643R, 1 Jul 59, paragraphs 1 and 2b, Part I (Part IIB) 39 Officers 109 Airmen
1st Shoran Beacon Squadron	E4285R, 1 May 1958 (revised 1 Mar 59) paragraph 1 and 2, Part I (Part II: 1 x A, C; 7 x B) 20 Officers 160 Airmen

2. Personnel will be furnished from sources under control of the Commander in Chief, Pacific Air Forces. Military personnel requirements which cannot be filled from within your resources will be requisitioned in accordance with normal cycle. A flow of personnel cannot be made available until six (6) months subsequent to authorizations being reflected in the 5-AF-P2 report.

3. For equipping purposes the above are Category F units and are authorized Unit Essential, Base Support, and Field Support Equipment, as listed in columns 3A, B and C of Master Equipment Allowance List (MEAL) (including general purpose tactical type vehicles as required), and Table of Authorization (T/A) 016 items in Unit Mission Equipment (UME) column of Unit Authorization Listings (UAL). UME column of UALs will be prepared in conformance with paragraphs 3b and c, AFR 67-96 and paragraph 2, Section 6, Volume XXI, AFM 67-1. Variable items, T/A 016 and MEAL will be based on Unit Manning Document (UMD) strength of units. Units are authorized additional equipment in Unit Support Equipment (USE) column of UALs in conformance with paragraph 3d, Air Force Regulation 67-96 and paragraph 3, Section 6, Volume XXI, Air Force Manual 67-1. Commercial type vehicles will be substituted for general purpose tactical type vehicles to the extent practicable and within the criteria contained in paragraph 9, Air Force Manual 77-1.

4. Air Force Organizational Status Change Report (AF-C1) will be submitted in accordance with Air Force Regulation 20-49.

5. Authority: DAF Letter 410x, Subject: Reorganization of the Headquarters, 8th Tactical Wing and Certain Other USAF Units, 18 May 1960, and Air Force Regulation 20-27.

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

DISTRIBUTION: X, F (as in pubs)

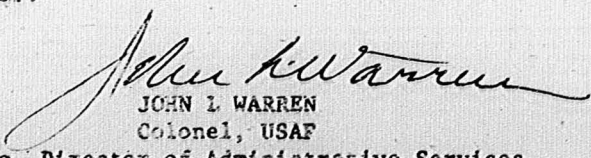
20 - APCAS, Attn: Pubs Div

20 - 5AF 20 - 18 Tac Ftr Wg

10 - 313ADiv 20 - 8 Tac Ftr Wg

10 - 41ADiv 20 - 3 Bomb Wg

20 - 1 Shoran Bcn Sq


JOHN L. WARREN
Colonel, USAF

Director of Administrative Services

HEADQUARTERS
PACIFIC AIR FORCES
United States Air Force
APO 953, San Francisco, California

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 43)

2 June 1960

AMENDMENT OF ORDERS. So much of Section II, General Orders 42, this headquarters, 31 May 1960, pertaining to designation and organization of unit is amended to include: "Air Force Organizational Status Report (AF-01) will be submitted in compliance with AFR 20-49. Authority: AFR 20-27."

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

DISTRIBUTION: X, F(as in pubs)

20 - USAF (AFCAS)

10 - AFOMO

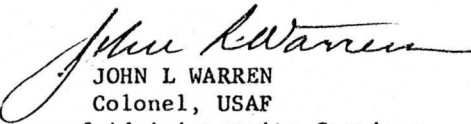
50 - 5AF

10 - 41ADiv

20 - 6024 AF Adv Gp

40 - 315ADiv

70 - 483d TrpCarWg


JOHN L. WARREN
Colonel, USAF
Director of Administrative Services

HEADQUARTERS
PACIFIC AIR FORCES
United States Air Force
APO 953, San Francisco, California

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 44)

7 June 1960

AIR FORCE COMMENDATION MEDAL. By direction of the Secretary of the Air Force, the Air Force Commendation Medal is awarded to the following named individuals for meritorious service during the period indicated:

COLONEL KENNETH A CAVENAH, 1886A
5 August 1956 to 25 May 1960

COLONEL JAMES L DOYLE, 9813A
7 July 1958 to 1 June 1960

COLONEL CHARLES E ROBINSON, 18980A
13 September 1956 to 1 June 1960

COLONEL HOWARD B SIMPSON, AO216647 (MOARS)
25 November 1956 to 1 June 1960

MAJOR ORRIN R TATCHIO, 14697A
1 April 1959 to 10 April 1960

MAJOR MILTON E MC EWEN, 41931A
22 July 1958 to 28 June 1960

CAPTAIN CARL W OPITZ, AO889309
30 April 1959 to 1 May 1960

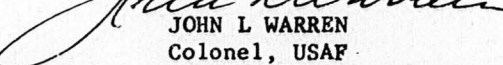
CAPTAIN SIDNEY ORMEROD, AO588020
23 December 1956 to 1 May 1960

CHIEF MASTER SERGEANT JOHN T CHESTER, AF6834645
5 August 1957 to 1 June 1960

SPECIAL AGENT JOHN W MC NEILL
1 March 1958 to 26 December 1959

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

DISTRIBUTION: F (as in pubs)


JOHN L WARREN
Colonel, USAF
Director of Administrative Services

HEADQUARTERS
PACIFIC AIR FORCES
United States Air Force
APO 953, San Francisco, California

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 45)

9 June 1960

Section
DISCONTINUANCE OF DETACHMENT.....I
DESIGNATION AND ORGANIZATION OF DETACHMENT.....II

- I. DISCONTINUANCE OF DETACHMENT: 1. Detachment 1, 313th Air Division, is discontinued at Naha Air Base, Ryukyu Islands, effective 1 July 1960.
2. Personnel will be absorbed by 313th Air Division or reassigned as directed by Headquarters Pacific Air Forces.
3. Supplies and equipment will be disposed of in accordance with Volume 4, Air Force Manual 67-1.
4. Organizational records will be disposed of in accordance with paragraph 040406, Air Force Manual 181-5.
5. Funds will be disposed of and final reports submitted in accordance with current directives.
6. Air Force Organizational Status Change Report (AF-01) will be submitted in compliance with Air Force Regulation 20-49.
7. Authority: Air Force Regulation 20-27.

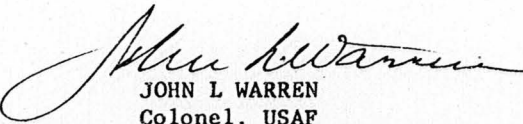
II. DESIGNATION AND ORGANIZATION OF DETACHMENT: 1. Detachment 3, 313th Air Division is designated and organized at Naha Air Base, Ryukyu Islands, effective 1 July 1960, with personnel authorizations as contained in current Unit Manning Document. Personnel and equipment will be furnished from sources available to Commander, 313th Air Division.

2. Air Force Organizational Status Report (AF-01) will be submitted in compliance with Air Force Regulation 20-49.

3. Authority: Air Force Regulation 20-27.

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

DISTRIBUTION: X, F
2 - AFOMO
30 - 5AF
30 - 313ADiv
10 - Det 1, 313ADiv


JOHN L. WARREN
Colonel, USAF
Director of Administrative Services

HEADQUARTERS
PACIFIC AIR FORCES
United States Air Force
APO 953, San Francisco, California

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 47)

21 June 1960

Section

REDESIGNATION OF INSTALLATIONS.....I
DELETION OF INSTALLATIONS.....II

I. REDESIGNATION OF INSTALLATIONS. 1. General Orders 87, Headquarters Far East Air Forces, 18 September 1956; General Orders 58, Headquarters Pacific Air Forces, 20 August 1958; and General Orders 17, Headquarters Pacific Air Forces, 6 March 1959, are superseded as indicated. Authority: Air Force Regulation 87-5.

2. The following installations under Fifth Air Force are redesignated as indicated in accordance with change in primary mission, effective 30 June 1960. Assignments to real property accounts are unchanged.

<u>Former Designation</u>	<u>Permanent Installation Number</u>	<u>New Designation</u>
Cheju-Do Air Station	4949	Cheju-Do Liaison Annex
Chinchon-Ni Air Station	4794	Chinchon-Ni Liaison Annex
Kangnung Air Station	4821	Kangnung Liaison Annex
Tunpo-Ri Air Station	4838	Tunpo-Ri Liaison Annex
Seburiyama Air Station	2941	Seburiyama Liaison Annex
Sado Shima Air Station	2890	Sado Shima Liaison Annex
Wajima Air Station	2875	Wajima Liaison Annex (on inactive status)
Mineokayama Air Station	2880	Mineokayama Liaison Annex
Tomari Air Station	3773	Tomari Liaison Annex
Ominato Auxiliary Airfield	3775	Ominato Housing Annex

II. DELETION OF INSTALLATIONS. 1. General Orders 87, Headquarters Far East Air Forces, 18 September; General Orders 34, Headquarters Pacific Air Forces, 6 November 1957; General Orders 12, Headquarters Pacific Air Forces, 10 March 1958; General Orders 56, Headquarters Pacific Air Forces, 15 August 1958; General Orders 58, Headquarters Pacific Air Forces, 20 August 1958; and General Orders 17, Headquarters Pacific Air Forces, 6 March 1959, are superseded as indicated. Authority: Air Force Regulation 87-5.

2. Changan-Ni Radio Relay Annex, Permanent Installation Number (PIN) 4793, previously assigned to Osan Air Base, Fifth Air Force, and inactivated 12 November 1957, is deleted from installation list by reason of release to the Republic of Korea, effective 5 February 1960.

3. Sosa Training Annex, PIN 4808, previously assigned to Osan Air Base, Fifth Air Force, is inactivated and deleted from installation list by reason of release to the Republic of Korea, effective 8 February 1960.

4. Naktong Air Range, PIN 4815, previously assigned to Osan Air Base, Fifth Air Force, and inactivated 20 October 1958, is deleted from installation list by reason of release to the Republic of Korea, effective 1 March 1960.

GO 47, Headquarters Pacific Air Forces, APO 953, San Francisco, California,
21 June 1960, continued.

5. Tokyo Air Procurement Office, Facility (FAC) 3174, PIN 5810, previously assigned to Fuchu Air Station, Fifth Air Force, is inactivated and deleted from installation list by reason of release to the Japanese Government, effective 31 May 1960.

6. Sakado Communications Annex, FAC 3611, PIN 2886, previously assigned to Johnson Air Base, Fifth Air Force, is inactivated and deleted from installation list by reason of release to the Japanese Government, effective 27 May 1960.

7. Nasu Radio Relay Annex, FAC 3062, PIN 6155, previously assigned to Johnson Air Base, Fifth Air Force, and inactivated 31 October 1959, is deleted from installation list by reason of transfer to the Department of the Army, effective 11 April 1960. Authority: Message, Headquarters United States Air Force, AFOCE-R 98947, 2 June 1960.

8. Inamba Shima Air Range, FAC 3133, PIN 2813, previously assigned to Yokota Air Base, Fifth Air Force, is inactivated and deleted from installation list by reason of transfer to the Department of the Navy, effective 30 June 1960. Authority: Message, Headquarters United States Air Force, AFOCE-R 6Q649, 9 June 1960.

9. Yontan TACAN Annex, PIN 2979, previously assigned to Kadena Air Base, Fifth Air Force, is inactivated and deleted from installation list by reason of transfer to the Department of the Army, effective 1 July 1960. Authority: Message Headquarters United States Air Force, AFOCE-R 60647, 9 June 1960.

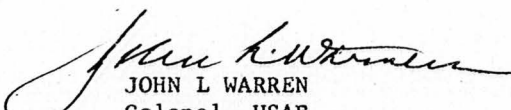
10. Yaetake Air Station, PIN 2978, previously assigned to Naha Air Base, Fifth Air Force, is inactivated and deleted from installation list by reason of transfer to the Department of the Army, effective 1 July 1960. Authority: Message, Headquarters United States Air Force, AFOCE-R 80395, 23 March 1960.

11. Itoman Recreation Annex, PIN 2980, previously assigned to Naha Air Base, Fifth Air Force, and inactivated 21 March 1956, is deleted from installation list by reason of release to private owner, effective 30 June 1960.

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

DISTRIBUTION: X, F

3 - AFOCE-2
10 - 5AF
5 - Fuchu A S
5 - Itazuke A B
5 - Johnson A B
5 - Kadena A B
5 - Misawa A B
5 - Naha A B
5 - Osan A B
5 - Yokota A B
2 - CINCPAC
2 - 313ADiv
2 - 314 ADiv


JOHN L WARREN
Colonel, USAF
Director of Administrative Services

HEADQUARTERS
PACIFIC AIR FORCES
United States Air Force
APO 953, San Francisco, California

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 48)

22 June 1960

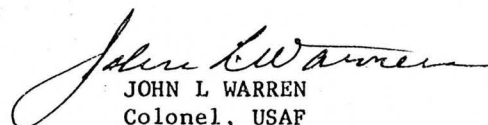
ASSIGNMENT OF UNIT: The 6483d Support Squadron, located at Ashiya Air Base, Japan, is assigned to the 315th Air Division, effective 25 June 1960.

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

DISTRIBUTION: X, F

10 - 6483d Support Sq (Airmail)

10 - 315th ADiv (Airmail)


JOHN L. WARREN
Colonel, USAF

Director of Administrative Services

HEADQUARTERS
PACIFIC AIR FORCES
United States Air Force
APO 953, San Francisco, California

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 49)

24 June 1960

Section
AIR FORCE COMMENDATION MEDAL.....I
AMENDMENT TO GENERAL ORDER.....II

I. AIR FORCE COMMENDATION MEDAL. By direction of the Secretary of the Air Force, the Air Force Commendation Medal is awarded to the following named individuals for meritorious achievement/meritorious service, as indicated, during the period indicated:

MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT

SPECIAL AGENT CHARLES R BRAWNER
17 February 1959 to 14 May 1959

SPECIAL AGENT CECIL L JOHNSTON
17 February 1959 to 14 May 1959

SPECIAL AGENT JAMES E MOREE SR
17 February 1959 to 14 May 1959

SPECIAL AGENT RODNEY M STEED
17 February 1959 to 14 May 1959

SPECIAL AGENT WILLIAM F RYNNE
17 February 1959 to 14 May 1959

SPECIAL AGENT JOHN H FAUGHN
17 February 1959 to 14 May 1959

SPECIAL AGENT GEORGE E HEWITT
17 February 1959 to 14 May 1959

MERITORIOUS SERVICE

COLONEL HUNTER S COAD, 5120A
23 July 1957 to 13 June 1960

LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOHN H KLAAS, 5305A
1 August 1957 to 13 June 1960

MASTER SERGEANT JACK L ROOKARD, AF37882288
1 January 1958 to 1 January 1960

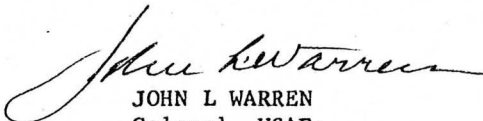
TECHNICAL SERGEANT ROBERT J SCHOFFSTALL, AF13164174
1 February 1957 to 31 May 1960

GO 49, HQ PACAF, APO 953, San Francisco, Calif, 24 June 1960, continued

II. AMENDMENT TO GENERAL ORDER. So much of paragraph 2, General Orders 46, this headquarters, 15 June 1960, relating to the Staff Assignment of COLONEL SHEPLER W FITZGERALD JR, 1673A, as Assistant Chief of Staff (A-2), as reads: "COLONEL SHEPLAR W FITZGERALD, JR, 1673A", is amended to read: COLONEL SHEPLER W FITZGERALD, JR, 1673A."

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

DISTRIBUTION: F


JOHN L WARREN
Colonel, USAF
Director of Administrative Services

HEADQUARTERS
HEADQUARTERS COMMAND
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
Bolling Air Force Base 25, D. C.

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 4)

28 January 1960

SECTION

DESIGNATION AND ORGANIZATION OF DETACHMENT 1, 1149TH USAF	
SPECIAL ACTIVITIES SQUADRON	I
DESIGNATION AND ORGANIZATION OF DETACHMENT 2, 1045TH	
OPERATIONAL EVALUATION AND TRAINING GROUP	II
DESIGNATION AND ORGANIZATION OF DETACHMENT 8, 1172D USAF	
FOREIGN MISSION SQUADRON (USAF AIR SECTION, MAP, MAAG, IRAQ) -	
Recission	III

I. DESIGNATION AND ORGANIZATION OF DETACHMENT 1, 1149TH USAF
SPECIAL ACTIVITIES SQUADRON. 1. Detachment 1, 1149th USAF Special
Activities Squadron is designated and organized at Mira Loma,
California, effective 1 February 1960, with an authorized strength
of 1 officer and 1 airman.

2. Operational control over Detachment 1 is vested in Headquarters
USAF.

3. Personnel, equipment and funds will be provided from resources
available to Commander 1149th USAF Special Activities Squadron.

4. Detachment 1 is attached to the 2848th Air Base Wing (AMC),
Norton Air Force Base, California, for administrative and logistical
support.

5. Mission of Detachment 1 will be as directed by Headquarters
USAF.

6. Authority and reference: Air Force Regulations 11-4, 20-27
and 23-9, and letter, Headquarters USAF, AFCIG-5, subject: Designation
and Organization of Detachment 1, 1149th USAF Special Activities
Squadron (Hq Command), dated 22 January 1960.

II. DESIGNATION AND ORGANIZATION OF DETACHMENT 2, 1045TH OPERATIONAL
EVALUATION AND TRAINING GROUP. 1. Detachment 2, 1045th Operational
Evaluation and Training Group is designated and organized at Kadena
Air Base, Okinawa, effective 1 February 1960, with an authorized
strength of 1 officer and 1 airman.

2. Detachment 2 is attached to the 6313th Air Base Wing,
Kadena Air Base, Okinawa, for administrative and logistical support.

GO #4, Hq, Hq Comd, USAF, Bolling Air Force Base 25, DC, 28 January 1960

3. Operational control over Detachment 2 is vested in Headquarters USAF.

4. Authority and reference: Air Force Regulations 11-4, 20-27 and 23-9, and letter, Headquarters USAF, AFXPD-PL-TB, subject: Organization of Detachment 2, 1045th Operational Evaluation and Training Group, dated 22 January 1960.

III. DESIGNATION AND ORGANIZATION OF DETACHMENT 8, 1172D USAF FOREIGN MISSION SQUADRON (USAF AIR SECTION, MAP, MAAG, IRAQ) -
Recission. 1. Section I, General Orders Number 40, this headquarters, dated 2 July 1958, is rescinded, effective 1 February 1960.

2. Authority and reference: Air Force Regulation 20-27 and letter, Headquarters USAF, AFMMS-OT, subject: Revocation of General Orders, dated 21 January 1960.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

s/ Thomas W. McBroom
t/ THOMAS W. McBROOM
Major, USAF
Director of Administrative Services

DISTRIBUTION: B Plus
AFOMO, Hq USAF (2)
AFCIG-5, Hq USAF (2)
AFXPD-PL-TB, Hq USAF (2)
AFMMS-OT, Hq USAF (2)
AFCAS-50, Hq USAF (30)
1020 USAF Sp Acty Wg (2)
1045 Opnl Eval & Tng Gp (10)
1149 USAF Sp Acty Sq (10)
1172 USAF Fgn Msn Sq (10)
2848 AB Wg, Norton AFB, Calif (2)
6313 AB Wg, Kadena AB, Okinawa (2)
1100 Spt Gp (14)
1100 AB Wg, (WOMC) (2)
AMC (MCSEF) (2)
AU Library (1)
CMO (20)

6

HEADQUARTERS
FIFTH AIR FORCE (PACAF)
United States Air Force
APO 925, San Francisco, California

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 8)

24 February 1960

ATTACHMENT OF UNITS. 1. The following units are attached as indicated for Operational Control, Logistic Support and Administration (including assignment and promotion of personnel) effective 1 April 1960:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>ATTACHED TO</u>
15th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron Photo-Jet	Headquarters, 313th Air Division
45th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron Photo-Jet	Headquarters, 39th Air Division

2. Units above may be further attached as desired by appropriate Air Division Commander, except that operational control will not be further delegated.

3. AUTHORITY: Air Force Regulation 20-27.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

EDWIN L. WALKER, JR.
Lieutenant Colonel, USAF
Chief, Administrative Services

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HEADQUARTERS
FIFTH AIR FORCE (PACAF)
United States Air Force
APO 925, San Francisco, California

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 12)

14 March 1960

ATTACHMENT OF UNITS - Amendment. So much of General Orders 8, this headquarters, 24 February 1960, pertaining to the attachment of the 15th and 45th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadrons, Photo-Jet, as reads: "effective 1 April 1960," is amended to read: "effective 15 March 1960".

FOR THE COMMANDER:



DISTRIBUTION:
"S" PLUS:
15 - COMPACAF
5 - Hq PACAF, ATTN: PFOMO
2 - Hq PACAF, ATTN: PFOOP
2 - Hq PACAF, ATTN: PFADS
5 - COMAMFPA
5 - 5FPDC
2 - 6005th Air Postal Group, APO 323

EDWIN AMERER, JR.
Lieutenant Colonel, USAF
Chief, Administrative Services

HEADQUARTERS
FIFTH AIR FORCE (PACAF)
United States Air Force
APO 925, San Francisco, California

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 17)

8 April 1960

ATTACHMENT OF UNIT - Revocation.....I
ATTACHMENT OF UNIT - Revocation.....II
ATTACHMENT OF UNIT.....III

I. ATTACHMENT OF UNIT - Revocation. So much of General Orders 8, this headquarters, 24 February 1960, pertaining to attachment of the 15th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron, Photo-Jet to Headquarters, 313th Air Division, is revoked.

II. ATTACHMENT OF UNIT - Revocation. So much of General Orders 12, this headquarters, 14 March 1960, pertaining to attachment of the 15th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron, Photo-Jet to Headquarters, 313th Air Division, is revoked.

III. ATTACHMENT OF UNIT. 1. The 15th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron, Photo-Jet is attached as indicated effective 15 March 1960:

<u>ATTACHED TO</u>	<u>PURPOSE</u>
Headquarters, 313th Air Division	Logistic Support and Administration (including assignment and promotion of personnel)
Headquarters, 18th Tactical Fighter Wing	Operational control

2. Unit may be further attached as desired by the Commander, 313th Air Division, except that operational control will not be further delegated.

3. Authority: Air Force Regulation 20-27.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

EDWIN L. WALKER, JR.
Lieutenant Colonel, USAF
Chief, Administrative Services

HEADQUARTERS
FIFTH AIR FORCE (PACAF)
United States Air Force
APO 925, San Francisco, California

GENERAL ORDERS)
NUMBER 29)

24 June 1960

ATTACHMENT OF DETACHMENT: 1. Detachment 3, 313th Air Division is attached to Headquarters, Fifth Air Force for operational control effective 1 July 1960. Concurrently the Deputy Chief of Staff/Communications-Electronics will exercise supervisory surveillance over Detachment 3, 313th Air Division.

2. Authority: Air Force Regulation 20-27/PACAF Supplement Number 1.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

EDWIN L. WALKER, JR.
Lieutenant Colonel, USAF
Chief, Administrative Services

SECRET

7

[Appendix I to "Air Objectives"]

SECURITY INFORMATION

HEADQUARTERS
TWENTIETH AIR FORCE
OFFICE OF DEPUTY FOR INTELLIGENCE
APO 239

19 September 1953

SUBJECT: Construction of Adequate Physical Facilities to House the
Kadena Target Intelligence Center

TO:

References:

1. 20th Air Force History-Target Intelligence Centers.
2. FFAF Intelligence Article-FFAF Target Intelligence Centers.
3. FFAF letters, AG 416 (2 Sep 51) Subject: Target Intelligence Centers; AG 416 (31 Mar 52) Subject: Target Intelligence Centers; AG 321.01 (27 Feb 53) (Restricted) Target Intelligence.
4. Twentieth Air Force letter, 416 INT, (12 Oct 51) Subject: Target Intelligence Centers.
5. DD 96 - D/Intel (9 Oct 51) to VC, Subject: Target Intelligence centers.

Discussion:

1. "If and when the powder keg of the present world situation explodes and the United States is drawn into another world conflict, the urgent need for immediate action will preclude the feasibility of collecting and disseminating adequate target materials through normal channels. Therefore, necessary target information must be at all times readily available for use by tactical or strategic operational units whenever and wherever they may be required to operate." (Ref 2.)
2. On 2 September 1951 FFAF directed the establishment of Target Intelligence Centers at five locations within the Far East Theatre. Two of the centers were established within the Twentieth Air Force area of responsibility; one at Andersen Air Force Base, and one at Kadena Air Force Base. This project was accomplished in compliance with instructions received by FFAF from Headquarters USAF in coordination with SAC. (Ref 3.)
3. Following coordination with the Director of Installations, Twentieth Air Force, the Deputy for Intelligence recommended to the Vice

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

Hq. 20th AF, APO 239, subj: ~~SECRET~~ Construction of Adequate Physical Facilities
to House the Kadena Target Intelligence Center, dtd 19 Sep 53
~~SECURITY INFORMATION~~

Commander that permanent Target Intelligence physical facilities be constructed with all possible speed. (Ref 5.)

4. Various conversations with the interested Commanders, interested Staff sections, and the Deputy for Intelligence, Twentieth Air Force, has manifested a general lack of appreciation of the urgency and critical nature of the requirement for the permanent TIC structure at Kadena Air Base. It is believed that this general lack of awareness is responsible for the continual deferment of the necessary construction.

5. A consideration of the mission of the TIC is sufficient to illustrate the absolute critical nature of the project, and the overriding necessity to commence construction of permanent facilities in the immediate future.

6. Each TIC is designed to furnish on a moments notice, all available target material on any specified target. In order to accomplish this mission each TIC must stock-pile, and maintain large quantities of varied types of target material. Adequate shelving, bins, work tables, index files, and other equipment are mandatory to effective, and accurate inventory, and issuance of items of stock.

7. Since the overall classification of the function is "Top Secret" every possible precaution must be taken to prevent a security compromise. The center must be designated a "Restricted Area" for purposes of physical security.

8. The TIC's at Clark Air Base, Misawa, and Yokota are all housed in permanent concrete buildings. Guam is situated in two adjacent Quanset huts which are of extremely sound construction, and are protected by a ten foot cyclone fence for physical, and element security. Only the Kadena TIC remains in a rickety, temporary Butler hanger type structure. The Kadena TIC has sustained damage from the elements during all typhoons affecting Okinawa.

9. The entire TIC program was established as a "National Insurance Policy". If the target material is not available without delay to all operational units requiring the material, offensive Air Operations will not be possible. It will make little difference that the POL, aircraft, crews, etc. are all ready to go. The existence of a ten thousand foot runway is just so much concrete if the air crews are not supplied immediately the required target material to accomplish the offensive strikes.

Hq, 20th AF, APO 239, Subject: Construction of Adequate Physical
Facilities to House the Target Intelligence Center, dtd 19 Sep 53

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

10. The existence of the Target Intelligence Center at Kadena is the key to the flexibility of air operations in the Far East theatre. Kadena is the critical staging base for all medium, and heavy bomb units operating in the Far East Area. If the TIC functions effectively, and performs the functions assigned, air units can be deployed from any point in the work to Okinawa and conduct offensive air operations with the minimum of delay. The TIC is the final and critical element of SAC, and FEAF logistical support. The runway exists, the bombs are stored, the POL is tanked, now the target materials must be available immediately or all else is just so many figures of graphs.

11. Under the Global Deployment concept of SAC, and USAF, split second timing is essential, and prior planning as is incorporated within the TIC structure is mandatory where minutes may mean the difference between victory, or defeat.

[signed] JAMES S. MUNN
Capt. USAF

[Though this letter was not sent out by its author because he thought it might be considered "too strong", it was retained in the "Air Objectives" Folder as Appendix "L", and could be considered to represent the feelings of the Directorate of Air Objectives on the question]

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HISTORY
TARGET INTELLIGENCE CENTERS

8

On 3 January 1950, Headquarters USAF, in coordination with SAC, issued instructions providing for the establishment of various briefing centers to be located strategically throughout the world, the purpose being to provide tactical units deployed to or staging through these strategic locations with a ready emergency stock pile of air objectives folder material, Escape and Evasion material and radar target material.

FEAF in turn, replied to USAF on 23 February 1950, that it contemplated the establishment of 5 such briefing centers in the Far East area, to be located at Clark, Kadena, Anderson, Yokota and Misawa Air Bases.

For approximately a year after February 1950, the program went through various stages of contemplation and planning with negative results until May 1951 at which time Headquarters 20th AF received correspondence from FEAF stating that Air Objectives Folder would begin arriving shortly thereafter from the Aeronautical Chart and Information Service and that suitable interim facilities would have to be provided pending the augmentation of permanent briefing center facilities.

In August 1951, although no further information concerning the briefing centers had been received in this headquarters [Twentieth Air Force], it became apparent after the receipt of large quantities of material that the interim facilities provided for the storage of such materials would be inadequate. Correspondence was then initiated requesting that FEAF furnish this headquarters with the details of construction, layout and operation of the proposed briefing centers, and sufficient information concerning type and stock levels of material and personnel requirements necessary for such an operation.

As noted above, this headquarters, as well all units throughout the Far East were completely lacking in information regarding the proposed briefing centers. Material had been arriving at Kadena and Anderson, in large quantities since May of 1951, with no instructions being furnished to enable this headquarters to effectively establish and operate the two briefing centers originally proposed for this command in February 1950.

On 2 September 1951, FEAF at last disseminated fairly adequate instructions to 20th AF, 13th AF and the 31st AD. This letter established space requirements, types of material to be maintained, quantity stock levels, and personnel allocations, which then enabled this headquarters to begin the establishment of the two Target Intelligence Centers, as they then became known.

On 9 October 1951, a Disposition Form was initiated by this office [D/I 20th AF] to the 20th AF Vice Commander recapitulating the requirements

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SECURITY INFORMATION

History, Target Intelligence Centers

of the two TIC's, stating that after a discussion with the 20th Staff Air Installations Officer it was recommended that a construction program be initiated with all possible speed to provide two permanent Target Intelligence Centers.

Meanwhile this office [D/I 20th AF] informed the 19th Bomb Wing at Anderson and the 6332nd Air Base Wing at Kadena that suitable interim facilities would have to be procured pending the completion of the proposed construction project. They were also advised that a suitable filing and indexing system would have to be devised so that material would be readily available. (No establishment of accounting procedures or filing and indexing has ever been received in this office).

By mid January of 1952, no adequate system of filing and indexing had yet been devised at either TIC and the situation was rapidly deteriorating with the continuous receipt of large quantities of material. Approximately 1 February 1952, two representatives of this office were placed on temporary duty in the Kadena TIC for approximately one month to devise an effective stock record and filing system at the request of the 6332nd Intelligence Officer and to assist in transferring material from the Intelligence target vault to the Butler building which had just been completed and is still in use as the interim TIC, pending completion of a permanent structure which is presently [1953-54] incorporated in the permanent base plan. An adequate stock record and filing system was devised and placed in operation and the same system was subsequently effected in the Anderson TIC. (See Section II B for complete information).

During this same period the renovation of 2 quonset huts on Anderson was completed and the buildings were ready for TIC operation. Because available personnel in the 19th Wing were totally unfamiliar with target material and systems, nothing was accomplished toward placing the Anderson TIC in operational readiness until May of 1952, at which time one of the two NCO's of the Kadena TIC was transferred to the 19th to be NCOIC of the Anderson TIC. This ended establishment problems at both TIC's for the moment and both were near operational readiness by June of 1952.

On the 1st of July 1952, a long awaited TIC conference was called for 29-30 July 1952 at FEAF Headquarters. Intelligence Officers from all TIC's participated, as well as representatives from FEAF, WAC, 20th AF, 13th AF and JADF. The purpose of the conference was to orient all FEAF sub-ordinate units with TIC responsibility to the FEAF TIC program and to the world wide program under development by USAF. Besides this overall concept, the various problems that had so far developed in TIC operation were discussed, with attempts at solutions. Systems of filing were discussed, with the 20th AF's considered the most efficient and

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History, Target Intelligence Centers *SECURITY INFORMATION*

complete. Various tentative plans and ideas were discussed and the conference ended with general agreements, but no concrete results. (See Appendix #C for complete information). [This 10 page appendix is part of Air Objectives Folder and is entitled "First TIC Conference, Hq, FEAF, 29-30 July 1952 Items for Agenda (20th AF Resume)".]

In the interim, between August 1952 and the present [1953] the TIC's have been administered operational readiness tests (See Appendix #B) [entitled "Operational Readiness Test for Target Intelligence Centers" and omitted here as being of only supplemental information] by this headquarters. Results at Kadena were poor, at Anderson excellent. The Kadena TIC is now [1953] periodically administering their own tests and it is thought that their operational capability has increased considerably.

Recently a radio was received by this headquarters permitting SAC personnel to draw material from the TIC's. Therefore it will probably be a very short time before SAC begins a surprise ORT on the TIC's.

Various minor and a few major problems continue to plague the TIC's and will not be resolved until such time as FEAF establishes an SOP or operational directive that will iron out all foreseeable problems.

Much is still to be done at all levels, to establish smooth TIC operation and continuing operational readiness. It is a matter of constant surveillance and attempts at solutions in coordination with FEAF and SAC.

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HISTORY

9

FEAF TARGET DOSSIER PROGRAM

Early in 1950, FEAF received AFR 200-25, dated 13 December 1949, which outlined in detail the Tactical Target Program (Target Dossier Program) and set forth standard formats for production of Target Dossier material. FEAF immediately began the changeover from the FEAF Target Folder Program, which had been in effect until then, to the Target Dossier Program.

Under the old FEAF Target Folder Program, target material on a given installation or target was composed of several photographs, a target sketch, a target information sheet, a map of the area and a weapons recommendation sheet, all loose in a thin cardboard folder. The majority of these folders were of targets on Northern Honshu and Hokkaido, with a smaller portion of Chinese, Manchurian and Korean targets.

On 8 June 1950, Headquarters, 20th Air Force received its first Target Dossier, all material then published on WAC [World Aeronautical Chart] area 204 and was known as Volume 204. FEAF forwarded this binder complete with all targets in the first shipment. This included Target Information Sheets (then called Target Data Sheets), Target Illustrations, Climatological Data Sheets, Area Information Sheets, Category Information Sheets and Illustration Plot Plans.

Since that time FEAF has not forwarded complete volumes; material is forwarded as it is produced and is inserted in Dossier binders at the receiving headquarters. FEAF at that time also terminated the production of all miscellaneous types of material except the Target Information Sheets and the Target Illustrations, because of the work load placed on the FEAF target section.

In the first shipment in June 1950, Headquarters, 20th Air Force [penned word "received"] 13 copies of all TIS's and 202 copies of all Target Illustrations, some for retention in this office [D/I 20th AF] and some for re-distribution to subordinate units. Thus began a long series of changes in quantities received as directed by FEAF. These changes occurred on the average of every six months and made accounting procedures and inventories extremely difficult. At the present time [late 1952-1953] this Headquarters received a total of four Target Information Sheets and 30 Target Illustrations, a far cry from the originally received 13 TIS's and 202 Target Illustrations.

At the present time [late 1952-1953] ten sets of FEAF Targets Dossiers are located throughout the command as follows: 2 sets-this office; 1 set-6351st Air Base Wing; 1 set-19th Bomb Wing; 3 sets-Kadena Target Intelligence Center; and 3 sets-Anderson Target Intelligence Center.

[Source: Section I, Tab 4]

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

MORNING STAR, Thursday, April 14, 1960

EISENHOWER BEEFS UP JUNE TOUR

AUGUSTA, Ga., Apr. 13 (UPI) -- President Eisenhower yesterday added substantially to his world tour itinerary next June to devote more time to the far-east following a nine-day visit to Russia.

The White House announced that the chief executive would be in Japan over a five-day period with time out for a one-day side trip to south Korea and conferences with President Syngman Rhee.

An advance party of White House officials just completed a survey trip in Russia preparatory to the president's visit there and is now enroute Japan.

Eisenhower plans to arrive in Moscow June 10 and end his tour of Russia June 19 at Khabarovsk, an east Siberian military and industrial center on the border of communist China, informed sources said today.

He will fly directly from Khabarovsk to Tokyo, bypassing the Siberian seaport and naval base, Vladivostok.

The 800-mile flight down the Siberian coast and across the Japan sea to Tokyo will take Eisenhower's jet plane about two hours.

Present plans call for a Sunday afternoon arrival at Tokyo international airport on the 19th and a motorcade into the world's most populous city.

Officials said Tuesday's announcement adding a half-day visit to Seoul June 22 and extending his stay in Tokyo until the morning of June 23 would not change the main elements of his program in Japan. The

president's official activities there are still confined to June 20 and 21, plus arrival ceremonies on the 19th and departing on the 23rd.

He will call on Emperor Hirohito at the Imperial palace the morning of the 20th, then confer with Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi and other government leaders.

That afternoon he will participate in public celebrations of the 100th anniversary of formal U. S.-Japanese relations. Details of this part of the program will be worked out in Tokyo late this week by an advance party including presidential press secretary James C. Hagerty and secret service officers with ambassador Douglas MacArthur II and Japanese officials.

Hagerty and his party are flying from Russia via Europe and the polar route across North America to Tokyo. They did not go to the Siberian points on Eisenhower's tour.

The emperor will give a banquet at the palace for Eisenhower the night of the 20th, and Eisenhower will reciprocate at an American embassy dinner the following night.

The second full day's schedule also includes a public speech and an afternoon golf game with Kishi.

With the additions today and the possibility of more to come, the president's June trip shaped up as an even more ambitious venture than his 11-nation tour of last December.

Eisenhower last visited Korea in 1952 shortly after his first election.

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MORNING STAR, May 20, 1960

During Far East Tour:

IKE AGREES TO MEET WITH OTA IN TOKYO

Ryukyus Chief Executive Seisaku Ota will meet with President Eisenhower June 21 during the American president's five-day visit to Japan. The meeting will take place in the U.S. embassy residence in Tokyo.

A brief White House announcement, released simultaneously in Washington and Naha at 1 a.m. this morning, revealed the American chief executive's plans to meet with Ota. It said:

"President Eisenhower, in response to a request from Seisaku Ota, chief executive of the government of the Ryukyu islands, and as an indication of his interest and that of the people of the United States in the welfare and well-being of the Ryukyus, has agreed to see the chief executive for a brief courtesy call at the embassy residence in Tokyo on the morning of June 21."

12

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U. S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Friday, 20 May 1960

The Ryukyu Shimpo - News Article

(M)

No. 1821

CHIEF EXECUTIVE TO INTERVIEW U.S. PRESIDENT

Chief Executive OTA has been requesting for an interview with President EISENHOWER who is going to visit Japan. On 19 May he received a formal reply in this connection from the White House that the President will receive a courtesy visit of the Chief Executive on the morning of 21 June at the American Embassy in Tokyo.

According to the announcement of the White House, President EISENHOWER agreed to receive a short courtesy visit of Chief Executive, which is indicative of the great concern of the citizens of the United States toward Ryukyuan prosperity and welfare.

The date of Chief Executive's departure for Tokyo is not yet decided. Secretary-General YOSEYAMA is expected to accompany him. Chief Executive stated that he will express his gratitude to the U.S. assistance extended to Okinawa up to date and at the same time request continuous assistance. He also stated, "It is my great pleasure to see the realization of the interview with the U.S. president through efforts and arrangements of the High Commissioner. I should express my heartfelt thanks since I believe the realization of the interview is a result of the U.S. citizens' concern toward the prosperity and welfare of the Okinawan people. (Similar article in the Okinawa Times)

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OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U. S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Saturday, 21 May 1960

The Okinawa Times - Editorial Y.

No. 1828

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER WILL SEE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OTA

USCAR on the 19th announced as an official announcement from the White House that President Eisenhower will see Chief Executive Ota briefly at the American embassy in Tokyo on 21 June. According to the announcement of White House, President Eisenhower in compliance with the request of the Chief Executive of the government of the Ryukyu Islands and to show his and the American peoples interest in the prosperity and welfare of the Ryukyus consented to accept the courtesy call of the Chief Executive. As the Chief Executive states, it was requested by him; and, fortunately, since President Eisenhower consented, it will be materialized.

President Eisenhower is very busy. Especially in view of his visit to the Soviet Union and the summit conference which is regarded as having sway over the world situation and his visit to Japan, his time is fully occupied, it must be said, and to say that he will see the Chief Executive may be due to his personal character. At any rate, it is natural that the Chief Executive should go to Tokyo to see the President. The late Chief Executive Higa and former Chief Executive Thoma visited Washington and met with high government officials but did not meet with the President. Though we do not think that an interview with the President will bring immediate benefit to Okinawa politically, if the representative of Okinawa has the chance to speak with the American President it might be to our advantage one way or other.

Chief Executive Ota states that he wants to offer thanks for the American aid up to now and request further assistance and cooperation. Of course, it is proper to thank for the aid we have received so far, but we believe that he ought to be prepared to speak out honestly our needs in such a way that it may give the President a deep impression at the interview. Or else, it will end in a mere courtesy call. If President Eisenhower were not so busy, he might visit Okinawa on the occasion of his visit to Japan, but under the existing international tension that will be impossible. But judging from the importance of Okinawa and the mission of maintaining peace as emphasized by American authorities, the visit of an American president to Okinawa would bring about good results, we believe.

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OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U. S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Teusday, 24 May 1960

The Okinawa Times - News Article (T)

No. 1866

APPEAL WILL BE MADE TO PRESIDENT EISENHOWER
FOR U.S. PREFERENTIAL TARIFF TO RYUKYUAN
EXPORTS TO U. S.

On the occasion of planned visit to Japan of U.S. President Dwight D. EISENHOWER, Chief Executive OTA Seisaku is expected to have an interview with the U.S. President on June 21st at the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo and request American assistance to the Ryukyus.

In the above connection, GRI's Economics Department is now compiling data on the following two problems, with the view of proposing them as request items to President EISENHOWER.

1. To request U.S. preferential tariff measure to Ryukyuan exports to America without restriction on quantity. According to the explanation of Deputy Director AGARIE Seichu of GRI's Economics Department, realization of such measure is the only key to giving life to the present free zone and so a strong request must be made on it.

The free zone is intended to re-export goods after processing and packing in the zone by importing raw materials mainly from Japan, but as Japan's exports to U.S. come into competition with the Ryukyus' exports to the U.S., Japan is showing the intention of restricting the supply of raw materials to the Ryukyus of late, with the result that the free zone system is not producing the expected results.

So, GRI has been petitioning the U.S., through USCAR for abolition of various restrictions on the exports from the Ryukyus to U.S. and so

in the coming interview between President EISENHOWER and Chief Executive OTA, a strong request is to be made for the establishment of a preferential tariff toward the re-export from the Ryukyus to the U.S. of various goods, including Ryukyuan souvenirs.

2. To request the realization of emigration of Ryukyuan fishermen to the South Sea Islands and establishment of a base for whaling operations in the Bonin Islands: There are many Ryukyuan fishermen who were repatriated from the South Sea islands after the end of the war, but almost all of them are desiring to emigrate to these islands again. As the South Sea abounds in bonito fishing grounds, realization of emigration of fishermen to these South Sea Islands and establishment of a whaling base in the Bonins is to be requested (of Ike) by submitting pertinent data.

MORNING STAR, May 13, 1960

Depends on Summit:

IKE MAY SNUB VISIT TO USSR

WASHINGTON, May 12 (UPI) -- President Eisenhower, unless he hears directly from Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev, probably will wait until he sees the Russian leader in Paris next week before deciding whether to go through with his planned trip to Russia in June.

This seemed to be the best consensus in official circles today in the wake of Khrushchev's irate reaction in Moscow to Eisenhower's stern defense of intelligence tactics as reflected in the American U-2 plane downed by the Russians May 1.

The president told his news conference yesterday that U.S. reconnaissance flights over Russia were "a distasteful but vital necessity" to help the United States guard against "another Pearl Harbor" surprise attack.

Khrushchev later raised the question of whether Eisenhower would be welcome in Russia. He said he was "horrified" to learn that the president had endorsed aerial spy missions over Russia.

The State department, meanwhile, prepared to send a note to Russia on the plane incident. It was expected to renew the U.S. demand for an interview with pilot Francis G. Powers, who has been held incommunicado since May 1.

American officials noted that under the 1933 Lovinov agreement, in which the United States recognized the Soviet Union, both nations said such interviews would be granted "without delay."

Eisenhower, who leaves Saturday night for the Paris summit meeting, will see Khrushchev Monday when they sit down with French President Charles de Gaulle and British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan in an effort to reduce east-west tensions.

Regardless of how rough and tough Khrushchev may get in his public statements between now and Monday, Eisenhower will go ahead with his plans to attend the summit.

The president would not be a party to any move to upset the meeting. But once the big four are in session, Eisenhower has the sort of temper that might well be riled if Khrushchev continues his denunciatory attitude because of the plane episode.

Eisenhower was not expected in the short time remaining before the summit conference to make any open move toward cancelling his Russian trip which has been scheduled for June 10-19. This possibly could give Khrushchev an excuse for torpedoing the summit.

If Khrushchev repeats to Eisenhower's face some of the things the Russian leader said to reporters in Moscow yesterday, the Eisenhower June trip would seem almost impossible.

"It would be mad to say to the Russian people to welcome ... a man who sends espionage planes here." Khrushchev told reporters.

There was an inclination here to separate statements made officially in the Kremlin and effusive, off-hand remarks by Khrushchev to reporters he encountered at Gorky park while he was inspecting a display of what the Russians said were parts of the downed American plane.

MORNING STAR, May 31, 1960

F.E. TRIP WORRIES SENATORS

WASHINGTON, May 30 (UPI) -- Two leading Democratic senators expressed concern today about President Eisenhower's scheduled far east trip, which has been expanded to include visits to the Philippines and Formosa.

Both Senate Democratic Whip Mike Mansfield (Montana) and Chairman J. William Fulbright (D--Ark.) of the Senate foreign relations committee noted the danger of anti-American demonstrations in Japan.

Mansfield told newsmen he was "getting a little worried" about the Japanese phase of the trip because the riots in that country "seem to be increasing in number and evidently in strength."

Fulbright said (on a television show) that the president should not go to Japan if "conditions are bad and he won't get a proper reception." But he said he thought Eisenhower's good will trips generally have done some good.

High administration sources disclosed last night in Gettysburg, Pa., where the president spent the weekend, that the Philippines and Formosa had been added to the far eastern itinerary.

Eisenhower will arrive in the Philippines on June 14 for a three or four-day stay and then go to Formosa, stronghold of the nationalist Chinese. He will visit Japan from June 19 through June 23 with a one-day side trip to South Korea.

Before Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev withdrew his invitation for Eisenhower to visit Russia, the president had planned to stop only in

Japan and Korea on his way home. The cancellation of the Soviet visit enabled him to add the Philippines and Formosa.

There were indications that the chief executive also received invitations from several other nations, including Indonesia, but apparently decided against further extending the Asian tour.

The Morning Star - 1 June 1960

IKE WILL INCLUDE VISIT TO OKINAWA

Washington, May 31--President Eisenhower's far eastern trip will be expanded to include Okinawa in addition to his visits to the Philippines, Taiwan, Japan and Korea, the White House said today.

A formal White House announcement of the trip, which also takes the president to both Alaska and Hawaii, was released late tonight.

One of the surprises of the trip is a five-day scheduled visit to the Philippines. It was learned one of these days will be devoted to relaxation and a round of golf in the cool mountain resort of Baguio, the summer capital of the Philippines.

Reports that Eisenhower would expand his far eastern visit to include the Philippines and Nationalist China were received with jubilation last night by the pro-western government of Premier Nobosuke Kishi in Tokyo.

Despite the fact that Eisenhower's visit to Japan is to help commemorate this year the 100th anniversary of American-Japanese diplomatic relations, government leaders were jubilant because now they could say there were no political motives in the visit to Japan but that it was part of a general visit to friendly nations in the far east.

Veteran Asian observers said that an expanded Eisenhower visit that included Manila and Taipei could give Peiping its biggest psychological setback in the far east since the bloody suppression of the Tibetan rebellion last year.

The presidential visit to Japan scheduled for June 19 has been made into a political football by the opposition, who charged that the visit was aimed at bolstering the sagging prestige of Kishi and the Japanese government.

Opponents of the controversial U.S.-Japanese security treaty also looked upon the president's visit as an attempt to influence ratification of the treaty.

Violent anti-treaty demonstrations in Tokyo recently have been embarrassing to the Kishi government especially as last week's demonstrations brought out distinctly anti-American sentiment. Demands were even voiced that Eisenhower postpone his Japan visit.

Work on the thousand and one details connected with President Eisenhower's coming visit to Formosa is already under way in the nationalist capital.

The Chinese nationalists expect the visit to enhance their international prestige.

It will also serve, they believe, as a reminder to the Chinese communists that the United States stands solidly on its treaty commitment to protect Formosa and the Pescadores.

The Morning Star - 1 June 1960

NEWS OF VISIT EXCITES ISLAND

Ryukyuan leaders and individual citizens were unanimously enthusiastic yesterday over the press dispatch that President Eisenhower might stop briefly on this bastion of western military defense in the far east.

Speaker Tsumichiyo Asato of the Ryukyus legislature and GRI Chief Executive Seisaku Ota both released statements welcoming the news of Ike's possible visit to Okinawa as a "most pleasant surprise."

Asato said the trip will tremendously bolster goodwill among the Ryukyuans toward the United States. "I knew he wouldn't pass us by while visiting Japan, Korea, Taiwan and the Philippines," he said.

He added that the legislature is in session through June and is prepared to hear Ike's message to the Ryukyuan people.

"I hope his message will be something different in that it will give us a broad outline of hope for the future, he said. Asato has been a consistent advocate of the Ryukyu's speedy return to Japan.

Chief Executive Ota, in the absence of an official communique from Washington, was still apprehensive about Ike's June visit here. "Let this be real, not just a newspaper speculation," he said.

Ota, who planned to see Ike in Tokyo, said he has a thousand thanks to say to "Mr. President" for the generous aid the U.S. has given for the postwar recovery and progress of the Ryukyuan economy.

Meanwhile, Mayor Chojo Oyama of Koza city stated that he hopes Eisenhower will stop in Koza. "We want to show him our conditions here both good and bad, but particularly the freedom and friendship the citizens of Koza enjoy under close contact with the Americans.

"In a sense Mr. Eisenhower is the real administrator of the Ryukyu islands and we all will be out to greet his arrival here," he said.

The consensus of opinion of the Ryukyuan "man of the street" was that no agitation is expected to be aroused here by Ike's visit. "This is probably the best time for his visit. Things are quiet here, unlike Japan where anti-Americanism is fermented by leftists over the ratification of the revised U.S.-Japan mutual security pact," one commented.

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OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Wednesday, 1 June 1960

The Okinawa Times - Editorial (M)

No. 1957

EXPECTATION PLACED ON IKE'S VISIT TO OKINAWA

The wireless dispatch from Washington reports that U.S. President EISENHOWER may visit Okinawa in addition to the Philippines, Taiwan, Japan and Korea when he conducts the Far East trip in June. As mentioned by Civil Administrator ONDRICK, USCAR has long been desiring the visit to Okinawa of President EISENHOWER. The visit of the U.S. President is not a surprising matter. If President EISENHOWER should visit Okinawa, he will have an opportunity to see personally the greatest military base of the U.S. in the Far East, as reported by the foreign dispatch. In this sense, Okinawa is by no means less important than Taiwan, the Philippines and Korea where the President is going to visit, as far as the strategic value is concerned.

As for the President, his planned visit will be conducted amid the situation which is said to be going back to cold war from the trend of the alleviation of world tension, due to failure of the summit conference and U-2 plane case. On the other hand, because of the rapid changes in the moves of Russia, the situation is complicated and delicate differing from the atmosphere prevailing prior to "thawing." Under the circumstances, there is no knowing whether or not the U.S. President will visit Okinawa as reported by the foreign dispatch, but when considering the relations between American and Okinawa without taking such world situation into consideration, a visit to Okinawa of the U.S. President who is the sovereign of the U.S. and representative of the country may well be welcomed by the people.

In particular, the Washington Government earlier issued a formal announcement that President EISENHOWER will meet Chief Executive OTA Seisaku when the former visits Japan, and judging from this announcement, we do not want to interpret the report of the President's visit to Okinawa as wishful thinking. We are of the view that the American authorities here and the Executive Branch should rather make a positive appeal and strive to realize the planned visit of the President.

The Morning Star - 2 June 1960

Due June 19:

ISLAND PREPARES FOR IKE;
OTA MAY PRESENT PETITION

By Peter Cragmoore

Naha, Okinawa June 1 (UPI)--The surprise announcement that President Eisenhower will make a prestige visit to this western Pacific island fortress was greeted today with enthusiasm.

Although government officials declined comment on the grounds that no official announcement has been received here, virtually everyone said privately they were elated at the news.

Leftists, who probably will be barred from meeting with the American chief executive, described Eisenhower's visit as a "refueling stop," however.

The Ryukyu government's chief executive, Seisaku Ota, who was scheduled to meet with Eisenhower in Tokyo June 21, said he probably would cancel his trip to Japan.

Eisenhower is scheduled to meet with both U.S. High Commissioner Donald P. Booth and Ota during his brief stopover here June 19. He will arrive from Taiwan at noon. His jet is scheduled to arrive in Tokyo at 3 p.m. permitting only about a one hour stopover here.

Sources close to Ota said today the Ryukyuan chief executive probably would attempt to deliver a four-part petition to Eisenhower. Technically the visit is a courtesy call and political discussions would therefore be forbidden.

If permitted, however, Ota will ask:

--that Ryukyuan manufactures being exported to the United States receive preferential tariff treatment.

--that Eisenhower intercede with Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi regarding a Japanese freeze on exports of partially manufactured goods to the Ryukyus,

--permission for Okinawan fishermen to emigrate to U.S. held south Pacific islands, and

--permission to establish an Okinawan whaling station in the Bonin islands.

All four requests would have tough sledding.

Okinawan businessmen want to import partially manufactured Japanese goods, assemble them in Okinawa's free trade zone and export them to the U.S. as Okinawan-made under preferential customs treatment.

It was virtually certain there would be no demonstrations here such as in Japan to mar the American president's visit. Ryukyuan-American relations are at an all-time high.

The possibility of university students and leftist political groups protesting stationing of U.S. missiles here could be effectively controlled by blocking the army's four-lane highways.

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OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Friday, 3 June 1960

The Ryukyu Shimpō - Editorial (F)

No. 1982

U.S. PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S VISIT TO OKINAWA

U.S. President Eisenhower will stop over in Okinawa on 19 June on his tour of the Far East. Chief Executive Ota first planned to go to Tokyo to meet him. The president's visit to Russia was cancelled, and the schedule was rearranged, which now includes his visit to Okinawa. A White House announcement says the president will arrive in Okinawa around twelve noon, the 19th, meet Chief Executive Ota, and then immediately proceed to Tokyo. The president is scheduled to arrive at Haneda, Tokyo, around 3 p.m. on the 19th. Judging from flight hours between Naha and Haneda, his stay in Okinawa will be a very short time. Chief Executive Ota says that this occasion will be taken to have the president see the true picture of Okinawa. But much cannot be expected, it seems.

The U.S. President's interview with the Chief Executive even for a short time will undoubtedly bring both the U.S. and the Ryukyus good results. Inclusion of his visit to Okinawa in his schedule is indicative of America's deep interest in Okinawa.

If the highest responsible person of the U.S. assures us, the governed, of America's economic aid during her administration, this will bring better results on Ryukyuan-American relations. Moreover, the President's visit to Okinawa and his having acquaintances with Okinawa leaders will have a good psychological effect on him in settling Okinawa's troubles that might be brought to the White House in the future.

Chief Executive Ota says that when he meets the president he will express gratitude to the latter and ask for continuation of aid and cooperation. Because of time limitation it may be difficult for the chief executive to bring many problems before the president. If time should permit, it would be desirable to explain various Okinawan problems in parallel with the inspection of actual conditions, but the schedule this time will not make it possible. Consolidated explanation is necessary, but mere explanation or request will have little appeal to the president.

However, it should be made fully known to the U.S. President that America's administration of Okinawa is not the desire of Okinawan inhabitants and that, therefore, the U.S. ought to make every possible effort to promote the welfare of Okinawan inhabitants, without giving any anxiety and dissatisfaction to them, until Okinawa is returned to Japan. If this should be made fully understood to the American top leader, confusion will be avoided in settling Okinawan problems one by one.

What is keenly felt in connection with President Eisenhower's visit to Okinawa is the fact that neither a Japanese Prime Minister nor a Cabinet minister has ever paid a formal visit to Okinawa. Prime Minister Kishi passed Okinawa without stopping on his tour of the Southeast Asia, while Finance Minister Sato made a one hour informal tour of observation through Naha streets by car.

Japan has residual sovereignty over Okinawa, and Okinawa is a part of Japan. We are dissatisfied with Japanese Government leaders' lack

of interest in the administration and the livelihood of the inhabitants living in a part of Japan. Even the parents who put out their child to nurse feel anxiety over the life of it. Even the areas under a UN trusteeship are subject to regular inspection. If the U.S.-Japan relations are based on trust and cooperation, there will be no reason that Japan should remain reserved toward the U.S. It is hoped that the U.S. top leader's visit to Okinawa will be followed by Japan's top official's visit to Okinawa.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U. S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Friday, 3 June 1960

The Okinawa Times - News Article

No. 1985

RYUKYU UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION DECIDES
TO APPEAL TO EISENHOWER ON REVERSION

The 2nd regular general meeting of the Ryukyu University Students Association was held from 3 p.m. on June 2nd at the 5th floor hall of the Shikiya Library and after approving the Association's budget for the FY 1961, hot debate was made on an emergency motion introduced by a certain student, proposing "to conduct demonstration for petitioning Okinawa's reversion to Japan when President EISENHOWER visits Okinawa" and adopted it.

Because the previous general meeting on May 21st was forced to be adjourned because of scanty attendance and also because of rainy weather, it had been apprehended at first whether a sufficient number of students would attend, but this apprehension proved to be needless as the students poured in succession a little after 3 p.m. and with opening of the meeting, the new fiscal year budget of \$4,243.76 was presented for study and unanimously approved. Then the resolutions proposed by the Press Department of the Association, requesting 1) establishment of the printing office within the University; and 2) construction of Students Center were adopted. After the above, a motion was introduced "proposing to appeal the voices of students on occasion of President EISENHOWER's visit of Okinawa" and a hot debate was made on it for long hours.

Some students argued that they "had better hand a resolution of opposition to constructing military base on Okinawa," and some other students insisted on "expressing our will through the A&H Bomb Prohibition Association and Reversion Association" while others insisted that they "should carry out the demonstration for petitioning Okinawa's reversion to Japan from students' independent standpoint."

After the hot debate, it was decided to 1) carry out demonstration for petitioning Okinawa's reversion to Japan, by calling cut for the cooperation of the 3 junior colleges students associations, on the occasion of President Eisenhower's visit of Okinawa; 2) conduct the demonstration independently if the Reversion Association does not join; 3) join the demonstration by absenting from classes when admitting of no delay. It was decided the concrete method of carrying out the demonstration should be worked out by the Executive Department. The meeting was closed a little after 6 p.m.

The Morning Star - 4 June 1960

RYUKYUS STUDENTS TO DEMONSTRATE

Naha, June 3 (AP) -- A pair of demonstrations, one for reversion to Japan and the other for the settlement of Ishikawa crash victims' claims, may greet President Eisenhower when he arrives for a brief stop-over visit June 19th.

Around 500 students from the University of the Ryukyus met yesterday and passed a resolution approving a reversion-to-Japan demonstration for the day of Eisenhower's arrival.

The students said they wanted to "plead" with Eisenhower to understand their feeling for reversion.

Meanwhile Okinawan families of victims of the Ishikawa jet crash announced today that they plan to appeal directly to the president for compensation when he stops here.

The Youth Assn. of Ishikawa, which has a population of 20,000, has urged residents of that town to join in demonstrations outside the USCAR-GRI building in Naha on the day Eisenhower arrives.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Friday, 3 June 1960

The Ryukyu Shimpō (Evening Edition) - News Article (T)

No. 1995

REPRESENTATIVES OF ISHIKAWA INCIDENT TO
MADE DIRECT APPEAL TO EISENHOWER

(Central Branch) The Ishikawa City Youth Council held a conference with the bereaved family members of the school children who were killed in the Jet-plane crash incident and parents of the those injured, beginning at 8:30 p.m. on June 2nd at the Ishikawa Agricultural Cooperative Association building. In the conference it was agreed that representatives of the victims should have an interview with President EISENHOWER who is scheduled to arrive on Okinawa on the 19th and directly appeal the real situation so as to seek early solution of the compensation problem. The conference started with an explanation by the sufferers on the past progress of the compensation problem since the day the incident occurred until today, and it was pointed out that the payment of compensation was not yet made to 12 bereaved families and 66 injured persons. And as the 30th of this month falls on the first anniversary since the occurrence of the Ishikawa incident, it was agreed to promote the movement for urging the early solution of the compensation problem, with the climax on the 19th when the U.S. President is slated to arrive on Okinawa, by aiming to solve the problem by coming 30th by all means. And it was proposed that 3 representatives each of the bereaved family members and sufferers (of bodily injuries) seek an interview with the U.S. President through GRI, while non-governmental organizations such

as the Youth Council conduct demonstration parade so as to strongly appeal the unjustness of the compensation now being made on Okinawa. And it was decided that the concrete method of doing above be worked out after consulting with the Compensation Promotion Council. The Ishikawa City Youth Council decided to hold a magic-lantern show and signature-collection movement so as to arouse the movement and make as many citizens as possible join in the movement on the 19th. 2,183 signatures have already been collected by the past signature-collection movement on the street.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Saturday, 4 June 1960

The Okinawa Times - Editorial Y.

No. 1997

PETITION BY MASS MOVEMENT SHOULD BE REFRAINED

The Student Association of the University of the Ryukyus on June 2 decided to hold a demonstration parade for petitioning reversion to Japan on the occasion of President Eisenhower's visit to Okinawa. This was taken up at the regular general meeting of the student association on 2 June and since it is reported that heated arguments took place before it was put to a vote, opinions seem to have been divided from the start as to propriety. But as a result, they decided 1) The student association of the Ryukyu University will hold a demonstration for petitioning for reversion to Japan by seeking the cooperation of 3 students association of junior colleges. 2) In case the other groups will not cooperate, then they will hold the demonstration alone. 3) If it is necessary they will participate in the demonstration by abandoning class work.

As we have pointed out earlier in this column the materialization of President Eisenhower's visit of Okinawa is beneficial to Okinawa as the highest American authority really sees Okinawa personally and it must be so. And as Chief Executive Ota stated, its significance is in the fact that Okinawan problems can be appealed directly to the President of the United States. Such being the case, the most important thing on our part would be how to arrange our problems so that the President will understand our intention well. On this point we count on the Chief Executive and on High Commissioner Booth and other

high American authorities. And especially, we count on the Chief Executive as the representative of the Ryukyuan people. In this sense, we can hardly support the mass movement of the students as a means of giving expression to their wishes.

No doubt, reversion to Japan is the racial sentiment and it is a pure sentiment that can be found in the heart of every Okinawan and it may manifest itself naturally at times. Also it is clearly known that reversion to Japan does not mean anti-American sentiment. We would be at a loss what to say if we were asked why it is wrong to petition for reversion, but the trouble with Okinawa is that logical action cannot always be followed here.

President Eisenhower's visit of Japan is based on 100 years' friendship between Japan and the United States, and his purpose is to heighten friendship and in the case of Okinawa is the same aside from the political intention.

It is only that President Eisenhower's visit of Japan will take place amid political unrest in that country and it entails somewhat of an apprehension but the nuance is much different. And if Okinawa were to hold a petition demonstration in response to the movement in Japan, it would be totally out of place.

The proper way to make a petition to President Eisenhower would be to write out the petition and have it forwarded through Chief Executive Ota, and it is the good manners required to receive a guest who comes after a long journey.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Saturday, 4 June 1960

The Ryukyu Shimpō - Editorial (F)

No. 1999

MUST REFRAIN FROM DOING ANYTHING IMPOLITE

It is said that the University of the Ryukyus Students Association decided to conduct a demonstration parade for reversion to Japan when U.S. President Eisenhower visits Okinawa. The pure feeling of students is understandable, but careful consideration must be given to conducting the demonstration parade, for a radical act might develop into impoliteness.

It can be said that the American chief's visit to Okinawa is indicative of American's deep interest in Okinawa. The American chief's visit to Okinawa would be unthinkable if America which is the ruling power of Okinawa should belittle the governed Okinawan people. Inclusion of his visit to Okinawa in his heavy schedule may be the result of his feeling great responsibility for Okinawa. This can be imagined from information that the objective of the president's visit to Okinawa is to pay a courtesy visit to Chief Executive Ota. His visit to Okinawa will be of great significance although it is a short time, and it is expected that his visit will have a favorable effect on both the U.S. and the Ryukyus.

We, Okinawan inhabitants, must sincerely hope that this golden opportunity will work truly for the good of Okinawa. Request for reversion of Okinawa to Japan may be necessary, but consideration of

proper time and method is important in achieving whatever one may want, and indiscreet speech and conduct will never give rise to favorable results. Taking pride in our advanced self-governing ability, we must give a welcome to the U.S. President and should refrain from doing anything impolite.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Monday, 6 June 1960

The Ryukyu Shimpō (Evening Edition) - News Article (M) NO. 2033

NAKAGAMI YOUTH COUNCIL PLANS DEMONSTRATION PARADE
FOR DIRECT APPEAL TO VISITING U.S. PRESIDENT

(Central Branch) At the two-day meeting of the Nakagami Youth Council held on 4 and 5 June at the Nakagusuku Junior High School in Nakagusuku Son, it was discussed to conduct a demonstration parade by mobilizing some 1,000 youths from the central part of Okinawa, thereby appealing reversion to Japan and early payment of Ishikawa jet crash compensation to President EISENHOWER who is visiting Okinawa on 19 June. At the meeting on 5 June, the representatives of the Ishikawa City Youth Federation appealed the real situation of the jet plane crash accident by showing slides. With the view that direct appeal to President is the most effective means of settling the problem, the Nakagami Gun Youth Council supported the direct appeal to the President as earlier decided at the meeting held between the Youth Federation and victims of the accident. As a result, it was decided to mobilize 50 youths from each village in central Okinawa, as well as some 200 Ishikawa City Youth Federation members, thereby conducting a demonstration parade. Moreover, the Ishikawa Youth Federation will hold a board meeting on 7 June and decide on concrete activities by the 19th so as to make every preparation.

Incidentally, the government is expected to form a reception committee for the purpose of welcoming U.S. President EISENHOWER who

is visiting Okinawa on 19 June. On the other hand, the University of the Ryukyus Students Association had decided to take advantage of the President's visit here to conduct a parade to demonstrate their desire for reversion to Japan, while the victims of the Ishikawa jet crash accident show a sign of making a direct appeal to the President for the early payment of compensation. Moreover, the Okinawa Prefecture Reversion Council attaches importance to the moves and the council will reportedly hold a meeting on 8 June to decide on the demonstration parade formally, at the Okinawa Kaikan (hall), with the view that there is danger of some students being punished if the university students alone conduct the demonstration parade. Amid such moves, officials of USCAR Public Safety Department and GRI Police Department inspected the circumference of the Executive Building and discussed the guarding setup in preparation for President EISENHOWERS's visit to the Ryukyuan Government.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Wednesday, 8 June 1960

The Ryukyu Shimpō - Editorial (M)

No. 2050

EFFECT OF DIRECT APPEAL

With the forthcoming visit to Okinawa of U.S. President EISENHOWER, reception and various other things are talked about. This visit to Okinawa of the chief of state is an unprecedented one, and since he is the sovereign of a great country, the visit is a big event to Okinawa. Although Okinawa is under the U.S. administration, it is still the same that America is a foreign country. Therefore, the diplomatic etiquette must be observed in receiving the sovereign of the foreign country. If diplomatic etiquette is lacking, the character of Okinawan people will be questioned.

Now, it seems that there are moves of the Executive Branch, Legislature, and private organizations to appeal various problems of Okinawa to U.S. President EISENHOWER on the occasion of his visit to Okinawa. It is taken for granted that appeal of difficult problems of Okinawa directly to the President who is the supreme responsible person of the American Government, which is the administering authority, is effective (in settling the problems).

However, what must be considered is that President EISENHOWER is not visiting Okinawa for a survey of the true situation, but is merely paying a courtesy visit here. Under such circumstances, what would happen if he were unexpectedly presented with various requests? Even the President is

not a man without feeling. Making of many requests to the President who is, so to speak, a national guest is against etiquette. As for either the Executive Branch or the Legislature, the officials should accompany the President to Tokyo and appeal Okinawan problems there partly in return for his visit to Okinawa.

On the other hand, in connection with reversion to Japan and compensation for the Ishikawa jet crash accident, it appears that there is a move to appeal them by carrying out a demonstration parade, but this is an action which is tantamount to the "direct appeal" of old days and is by no means a wise action. If the bereaved families should have an idea to express their dissatisfaction and anger, and do not care for the consequences, there would be nothing to say.

The "direct appeal" was adopted in feudalistic days when autocracy prevailed as means of informing the popular will to the ruling authorities. Under the democratic politics, even the President cannot dispose of the "direct appeal" at will. Moreover, if not properly handled, the direct appeal may prove disadvantageous to the settlement of problems. Calm judgement is required in doing things.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U. S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Wednesday, 15 June 1960

The Okinawa Times - News Article (T)

No. 2150

PRE-TREATY MILITARY INCIDENTS VICTIMS' FEDERATION
TO REQUEST PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION TO EISENHOWER

The Okinawa Federation of Pre-Peace Treaty Military Incidents Victims' Federation held its officers' meeting from 3 p.m. on June 14th at the Okinawa Hall and resolved to request, through the Chief Executive and the Speaker, "the early solution of the compensation problem" to U.S. President EISENHOWER who is scheduled to arrive on Okinawa on the 19th and called on the Chief Executive and the Speaker at around 4 p.m. and petitioned in the above connection. Toward the above petition, Chief Executive OTA Seisaku replied, "The Executive Branch has included this compensation problem in the request items to the President, but it is hoped that the Federation will submit the pertinent documents through the Secretariat," while Speaker ASATO Tsumichiyo told them, "It is planned as one of the independent request items and so we intend to strongly appeal its early solution."

The contents of the pre-Peace Treaty compensation are as follows:

The total amount of compensation is \$757,194, of which \$6,590 has been received in the form of consolation money. The total amount of compensation claimed is \$750,604. The above can be broken down according to the kinds of incidents as follows: 1) Victims of traffic accidents and explosion of ammunition while handling them: 259 killed (amount of compensation claimed: \$411,644), 28 fatally wounded (compensation claimed: \$66,402), 255 wounded (compensation claimed: \$206,252);

2) Victims of outrages: 2 raped (compensation claimed: \$2,986), 4 raped and wounded (compensation claimed: \$3,272), 4 raped and killed (compensation claimed: \$7,539); 3) Damages to properties, 279 cases (compensation claimed: \$52,507). The main incident is the case of explosion of an LCT, ammunition vessel in which 103 persons were killed, 21 heavily wounded, 55 lightly wounded. The above is followed by the traffic accidents in size of victims, which produced 145 deaths and 108 wounded persons, shooting cases which claimed 38 lives, stabbing to death, 7, beating to death, 9, death caused by falling of gasoline tanks, 9.

Incidentally, the Nanpo Dobo Engo Kai on the 10th sent a telegram to the Association for Acquisition of Compensation asking, "As the recommendation of the High Commissioner concerning the pre-peace treaty compensation reached the State and Defense Departments, it is asked that you will negotiate with the Chief Executive and the Speaker to make a strong request to President EISENHOWER on this problem."

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U. S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Wednesday, 8 June 1960

The Ryukyu Shimpō - News Article (M)

No. 2056

MILITARY LAND FEDERATION REQUESTS CHIEF EXECUTIVE TO APPEAL TO
U.S. PRESIDENT FOR COMPENSATION FOR LIFE AND PROPERTIES

Military Land Federation (Chairman KUWAE Choko) on 7 June submitted a written request to Chief Executive OTA to appeal to President EISENHOWER who is visiting here on 19 for an early settlement of the military land problem which remains unsettled. Despite their visiting the United States, the former two chief executives--Mr. HIGA and Mr. TOMA--could not have the opportunity to interview the President. Therefore, the Military Land Federation requested Chief Executive OTA to appeal to the President frankly about the following points, avoiding a perfunctory interview with him.

"1) As for the loss of human lives and the damages of properties caused by the U.S. military from the termination of the war to the effectuation of the peace treaty, 204,526 Ryukyuans received property damages (estimated at \$42,835,122.89) and 552 Ryukyuans lost their lives or were wounded (estimated at \$750,604.51). The above persons are those whose properties were damaged, lives were deprived of, or bodies were wounded by the U.S. Government employees. And they have not yet received due compensation for these damages up to date.

2) The released lands which need compensation for restoration to their original state cover 18 shi cho son (estimated at \$2,441,145.12). These lands are covered with concrete and are not usable, and accordingly, the Landowners are leading a difficult life.

3) Three cho son are receiving damages resulting from the military use of irrigation facilities (estimated at \$48,915.66 in total, and \$3,404.36 per year."

(Similar Article in the Okinawa Times)

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U. S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Thursday, 9 June 1960

The Okinawa Times - News Article (F)

No. 2064

REVERSION COUNCIL PLANS DEMONSTRATION FOR REVERSION TO JAPAN

President Eisenhower will visit here on 19 June. The Government of the Ryukyus is busy preparing for reception, petitions and guarding, while private organizations are also active in preparations for appealing the long-desired reversion to Japan and for the promotion of the settlement of Ishikawa jet crash claims.

The Council for the Reversion of Okinawa to Japan (Reversion Council) held a general meeting at the Legislature's Economic and Public Services Committee room at 2:30 p.m., 8 June. The meeting was attended by about 40 representatives of 17 member organizations. After the election of Council's officers and executive committee members, the Council discussed what it should do when U.S. President Eisenhower visits Okinawa.

After discussion it was decided 1) that the Council will conduct a demonstration parade of all prefectural people to request early reversion to Japan, to oppose the bringing in of missiles, and to request early settlement of Ishikawa jet crash claims, 2) that proper measures will be worked out so that no school children will be utilized to welcome President Eisenhower, and they will be urged to participate in the demonstration parade with Japanese flags, and 3) that every home on the island will be urged to raise a Japanese flag on the 19th when IKE visits here.

How the council will conduct the parade will be decided by the executive committee members on the 11th, it was decided. The meeting was closed at a little past 5 p.m.

The views of the representatives were divided into two -- one said that "a demonstration parade of all prefectural people should be conducted to make requests." Another view said that "it will be better not to conduct a demonstration parade if it is intended to do something spiteful." However, after all, all representatives supported the view that "at the historic time that is attracting world attention, all prefectural people should openly appeal what they desire. The best way to achieve greater results is to conduct a demonstration parade. It is better to leave to the discretion of executive members how the parade will be conducted."

Demonstration parade slogans regarding reversion to Japan, settlement of Ishikawa jet plane crash claims, and opposition to the bringing in of Hawk missiles will be coordinated by executive members, it was decided.

How to deal with school children was also a matter of discussion. It was decided that the Council will work out proper measures so that no school children will be utilized by the Education Department to welcome President Eisenhower with the Stars and Stripes. It was decided that school children will be urged to participate in the parade with Japanese flags, and that each home will also be urged to fly a Japanese flag.

The Executive Committee will meet at 1 p.m. on the 11th to discuss details. (Similar article in the Ryukyu Shimpo)

The Morning Star - 10 June 1960

Expected to be Peaceful:
DEMONSTRATIONS PLANNED;
HAGERTY ARRIVES TODAY
Reversionists Will
Exhibit Rising Sun

The Okinawa reversion council yesterday broke its silence and announced its plan to demonstrate during the forthcoming trip of President Eisenhower to Okinawa.

ORC is the central rallying force of Okinawans who favor the speedy return of the island to Japan, allegedly backed by more than 20 civil and political groups representing labor, students and teachers.

The reversion council met in Naha Wednesday to chart its design for the demonstration.

At the meeting of 40 leaders from various groups, ORC made a special inkling of the following two actions to be taken:

Mobilize masses on the day of Ike's visit to Okinawa and put up a peaceful demonstration and to oppose the current government plan here to get students out to the streets to welcome the president.

The leftist Okinawa peoples party and its sister outfit Minren (democracy protection council) are allegedly pushing the demonstrators.

It's now likely that the other demonstrations of the University of Ryukyus students and the victims of Ishikawa jet crash will be coordinated into a single, strong demonstration.

It was reported the demonstrators will carry "Rising Sun" flags to show their allegiance and loyalty to Japan as they march down the street in downtown Naha June 19. It was also reported that those of the groups who were not able to get downtown were asked to hoist flags on the rooftops.

There was no indication that any demonstrations would occur today during presidential press secretary James Hagerty's visit.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Thursday, 9 June 1960

The Ryukyu Shimpō - News Article (F)

No. 2071

PREPARATIONS PROCEEDING FOR PRESIDENT'S VISIT

U.S. President Eisenhower will visit Okinawa on 19 June. A planning committee for the visit of the President has been formed at the High Commissioner's Office. Planning for the visit of the President is well under way. Arrangements with GRI Executive Branch committee members have been completed, and announcement was made 8 June on plans for the President's visit. The time of the president's arrival here is unknown, but reliable sources say the president will stay in Okinawa for one and a half hours.

An official spokesman for the High Commissioner's Office said full release of the detailed plans awaits only coordination with an advanced party expected in Okinawa within this week. It is expected that Mr. Haggerty, press secretary, currently visiting Taiwan, will arrive here on the 10th.

The (High Commissioner's) planning committee met at 3 p.m., 8 June, at the High Commissioner's Office with GRI committee members -- Hiroshi Senaga, Deputy Chief Executive; Shigeru Yoseyama, Secretary General; Binsho Sakima, Director of the Internal Affairs Department; Seiko Kohagura, Director of the Education Department; and Sosei Nishihira, Director of the Police Department.

It is certain, the spokesman said, that there will be a meeting between the President and Chief Executive Seisaku Ota. Ryukyuans representing the government, business, industry and the professions will be invited to join the official reception party at the airport. The number of persons who will be able to shake hands with the President, however, will have to be strictly limited because of the necessary brevity of the ceremony. The spokesman said it is hoped that the President's itinerary can be so arranged that the many Okinawan people who wish to view him will have an opportunity to do so.

Deputy Chief Executive Senaga met with USCAR's reception committee at USARYIS Headquarters from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m., 8 June. The military has not yet decided on detailed plans for the visit of the President. Proper measures, however, will be worked out to cope with every situation. On the other hand, the Government of the Ryukyus will form a reception committee at an early date composed of organizations concerned. The President's visit to the Ryukyus is intended not chiefly for military purpose but for inspecting the conditions of the people; therefore, GRI will receive the President's visit with courtesy.

Deputy Chief Executive Senaga said, "The Chief Executive may have many things to request for. However, to directly impress the President with the respect and confidence placed in him by the Ryukyuan people rather than to request of him will be of great help in settling Ryukyuan problems."

GRI will form a reception committee in a day or two.

(Similar article in Okinawa Times and Okinawa Nichinichi)

The Morning Star - 9 June 1960

IKE WILL VISIT NAHA ON STOPOVER HERE

President Eisenhower will extend his visit to Okinawa to include a luncheon at Kadena air base and a drive to Naha, 15 miles away, according to a surprise announcement released yesterday.

According to the sketchy information initially released concerning the President's stop here it was believed that he would simply stop at Kadena for half an hour to refuel, shake hands with a few dignitaries, and resume his flight to Tokyo.

But a spokesman for the high commissioner's office yesterday said the visit is "absolutely not" just a refueling stop. There will be refueling here, he pointed out, because the jet plane in which the president travels cannot land safely with full tanks. In this sense, he said, every stop is a refueling stop. But, he noted, if the President had decided not to stop in Okinawa it would easily be possible to put enough fuel aboard in Taiwan for the trip to his next destination.

The first announcement of the extension of the visit came in a story by Associated Press filed from Washington noting that Ike's initially scheduled luncheon stop at Kadena had been extended to include a 15-mile drive to Naha.

It was theorized that Eisenhower would confer with GRI Chief Executive Seisaku Ota in Naha, and a Hicom spokesman said yesterday that the Eisenhower-Ota conference was a certainty, though he did not say where it would take place.

Meanwhile several alternative plans are being developed by a committee of Ryukyuan officials working with the high commissioner's office and

rehearsals of the plans, one of which includes a motorcade from the airport to the GRI legislative building, were held yesterday.

Yesterday's rehearsal involved the GRI police.

The local spokesman said that full release of final plans await only coordination with an advance party from Washington. This advance party, it is believed, will include Presidential Secretary James Hagerty.

USCAR officials would not reveal when Hagerty would arrive here but since he was in Taiwan yesterday and is to arrive in Tokyo tomorrow, it has been theorized that he may arrive here today.

Asked to comment on reports that some students and perhaps other groups may demonstrate peaceably in favor of various issues, the spokesman said, "I have no comment other than to say that I feel the Ryukuan people as a whole will receive the President's visit here in the manner which has earned these islands the traditional name of 'land of courtesy'."

A spokesman for Naha Mayor Saichi Kaneshi said late yesterday that the mayor may announce a holiday for that city on June 19, the day Eisenhower is to arrive, to make sure as many people as possible can get out to cheer the President.

He said Naha is planning a big welcome for the President, final plans for which will be announced later. A special committee is being formed to work out the schedule, he said.

The Washington news release said Eisenhower may be greeted by some unflattering signs wielded by students during his visit here but that U.S. Army authorities say there is no indication of violence such as Japanese leftists threaten.

Defense officials expect some Okinawan students to demonstrate but don't anticipate trouble, it said.

It also indicated that U.S. authorities here anticipate some variety of demonstration from placard-carrying students and other political groups with close Japanese ties, along the 15-mile route from Kadena to Naha, when the proposed motorcade passes.

University of Ryukyus students announced at a meeting last week that they would stage a demonstration on the day the president arrives but they did not specify the location.

Relatives of victims of the Ishikawa jet crash also announced that they will hold a demonstration during the visit and would attempt to send a three-man delegation to confer with Eisenhower personally to push settlement of their claims against the United States.

Members of the government of the Ryukyus committee formed this week to participate in arrangements for the president's visit include Deputy Chief Executive Hiroshi Senaga, Secretary General Shigeru Yoseyama, Director of the International Affairs department [Internal Affairs department] Binsho Sakima, Director of the Education Department Seiko Kohagura and Director of Safety Sosei Nishihira.

This group met with High Commissioner Donald P. Booth's planning committee yesterday afternoon.

The Morning Star - 9 June 1960

200 POLICE TO MOBILIZE FOR IKE HERE

The government of Ryukyus will mobilize more than 200 policemen when President Eisenhower arrives in Naha.

Sosei Nishihira, director of the Ryukyus police force, mapped out the police plan yesterday for the historical Eisenhower visit here June 19.

He is reported to have said that the policemen, regulating traffic and welcoming throngs of citizens in Naha, is going to be the heaviest concentration of police here.

They will mostly line along the street leading from the corner of the Okinawa Times building to the USCAR-GRI building.

To ensure a perfection of police duties, a special exercise was conducted by the 200 policemen along the "government street" at 9:00 a.m. yesterday morning.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Friday, 10 June 1960

The Okinawa Times - News Article (T)

No. 2083

EDUCATION SUPERINTENDENTS OFFICE ASKED TO CHECK
UP NUMBER OF SCHOOL CHILDREN WHO WILL PARTICI-
PATE IN WELCOMING OF EISENHOWER

In order to welcome U.S. President Dwight D. EISENHOWER who is scheduled to come to Okinawa on the 19th, GRI Education Department on the 9th asked each educational superintendent's office to "check up the number of school children who want to participate in welcoming the U.S. President along the road." The above request was conveyed by Deputy Director AHAGON Choji of Education Department and each section chief of the same department to the educational superintendents of the various districts directly and at the same time, teachers' guidance direction was advised.

Statement of Director KOHAGURA Seiko of GRI Education Department: "Since the coming 19th falls on Sunday, there may be many children who want to see President EISENHOWER; so I wanted the number of such school children checked. It is optional for them to participate in the welcoming or stay at home, but if they want to participate in the welcoming as a group, it is hoped that they will be led by teachers for the sake of their own safety. And if the welcome ceremony is held, representatives of children may also attend the ceremony. So, I thought it was advisable to check the number of such children, and that is why I asked the Educational Superintendents' Office to check the number of such school children. I did not instruct them to participate in the welcome against their will."

In the above connection the Okinawa Teachers Association and Okinawa Prefecture Reversion Council are said to be of the intention to make a protest to the Education Department of GRI, saying, "It is the act of inducing children into politically colored events."

Statement of Director HESHIKI of Political and Economics Department of the Okinawa Teachers Association: "It seems that the Education Department officials visited each educational superintendent's office, asking to check up the number of school children who will participate in the welcoming of President EISENHOWER, but I do not think there is any such necessity. That the Educational Department official visited each educational superintendent's office all the way to make such request is in itself hard for me to understand.

"If they want to know the number of school children who would like to participate in the welcoming, they could do so by documents. They say that the participation in the welcoming is not coerced, but the school side can not but take it as having been urged to participate. The Education Department authorities seem to be desiring the participation of the Senior High School Bard, but this is also questionable from educational standpoint. Utilization of school children for politically colored events should rather be avoided from the standpoint of educational officials. Since that date (19th) falls on Sunday, the teachers have no duty to lead school children. If the teachers are forced to lead their school children, we will strongly protest to the Education Department."

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Friday, 10 June 1960

The Okinawa Times - News Article (T)

No. 2085

ISSUANCE OF COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS ON OCCASION
OF EISENHOWER'S VISIT TO BE WITHHELD

GRI's Public Services Department which had been studying the propriety of issuing the "Special Date Stamps in Commemoration of the U.S. President's arrival on Okinawa" in response to the mounting voices among the Ryukyuan and foreign stamp collectors requesting issuance of such stamps, seems to have decided to withhold issuance of such stamps in the morning of the 9th. The reason why the Public Services Department decided not to issue such stamps is not known, but the stamp collectors are repeatedly requesting the issuance of the commemorative stamps by all means in the sense of welcoming the President's arrival, not merely to satisfy the stamp-collectors.

On the 7th, an impatient philatelist named Mr. William ANDERSON wrote to the Public Services Department officials in charge of mail service to the effect, "In such countries as Brazil and Pakistan, the commemorative postage stamps or special date stamps are issued when a chief of state makes a visit, in the sense of welcoming and paying respect to him. President EISENHOWER is scheduled to drop off at Okinawa shortly and I expect that on that occasion, the special date stamps will naturally be issued in the Ryukyus. So please send me 100 covers stamped with such stamps."

The Morning Star - 10 June 1960

ADVANCE PARTY ARRIVES TODAY

White House press secretary James H. Hagerty was scheduled to arrive from Taipei at 10 a.m. today at Kadena air base. The trip is in connection with finalization of local preparations for President Eisenhower's visit on June 19.

Among those who will greet Mr. Hagerty is his son, Capt. Roger C. Hagerty, on duty in Okinawa with the 3rd Marine division.

Mr. Hagerty will remain at Kadena air base for approximately one hour during which he will confer with members of the committee on Okinawa handling plans for the president's visit.

Following his meeting with the committee, Mr. Hagerty will meet with the press for a brief period prior to boarding his plane to continue his flight to Tokyo.

Preparations are underway by the committee to issue additional details on the Eisenhower visit program on Saturday.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Friday, 10 June 1960

The Okinawa Times (Evening Edition) - News Article Y. No. 2091

WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY JAMES HAGERTY ARRIVES HERE THIS MORNING

Mr. James H. Hagerty, White House press secretary arrived here at 10:04 from Taipei on the 10th to make arrangements for President Eisenhower's visit to Okinawa and, after consultation with High Commissioner Booth and other military authorities, left for Tokyo at 11:30.

Mr. Hagerty held a press conference at the lobby of Kadena Air Base a little after 11 a.m. According to his statement, President Eisenhower will arrive in Okinawa at 11:15 a.m. on 19 June and will stay here for one hour and 25 minutes, and his schedule calls for him to drive in an open car with Chief Executive Ota along highway No. 1 to the Executive building and have a brief talk with the Chief Executive. President Eisenhower desires to get in direct contact with the Okinawa people, and that is so because the President has a constant interest in the Ryukyu Islands. Mr. Hagerty further explained that the President will use a special helicopter to fly from Naha Air port to Kadena Air Base to be sent from Taiwan.

The details of the President's schedule while in Okinawa will be released by USCAR on 11 June, and Mr. Hagerty make the following points clear. Other members of Hagerty party included Thomas E. Stephens, Appointment Secretary to the President. On the 19th Lt Col. and Mrs. John Eisenhower, Mr. J. Graham Parsons, Assistant Secretary for Far Eastern Affairs, Mr. Hagerty, and many others will accompany the President. The President will land at Kadena at 11:15 from Taipei in a jet Boeing 707 and exchange greetings with High Commissioner Booth, Seisaku Ota, the Chief Executive and others.

After the welcoming ceremony and a few brief planeside remarks the President and Mr. Ota will motor to GRI together where the American President and Mr. Ota will talk briefly with officials before continuing to Naha Airport. From Naha the President's own helicopter will fly him back to Kadena where he will take off in a jet Boeing 707 for Tokyo and a meeting with Prime Minister Kishi at 12:40.

Hagerty explained that it was customary for an advance party such as his to precede the president and make arrangements for lodging, communications, press and other details which are necessary when the President of the U.S. travels outside the country. He said that President Eisenhower had always had a great interest in the Ryukyus Islands and people and that the president is anxious to meet with the officials of the Ryukyus during his visit here.

The Morning Star - 11 June 1960

Hagerty Meets Son Here:
OTA, BOOTH TO FINALIZE PLANS FOR IKE VISIT

James C. Hagerty, press secretary to the president of the United States, and his party visited Okinawa yesterday morning and then hurried off "so as not to keep my friends in Tokyo waiting."

The press secretary was greeted at planeside at Kadena by Donald P. Booth, high commissioner; Byron Blankenship, political advisor to the high commissioner; and a delegation of top brass.

Also present was the secretary's son, Capt. Roger Hagerty, USMC, who is on duty here with the marines.

Hagerty was immediately closeted with military officials and an hour later he met American and Ryukyuan press and news media representatives.

In discussing the impending visit of President Eisenhower to Okinawa Hagerty said that Eisenhower had "always had a great interest in the Ryukyus islands and people" and that the president was anxious to meet with the officials of the Ryukyus during his visit here.

The press secretary explained that final arrangements for Eisenhower's visit would be made today between Booth and Seisaku Ota, chief executive of the Ryukyus. Tentatively, however, Eisenhower will land at Kadena at 11:15 on Sunday, June 19 and will be greeted at planeside by military officials and dignitaries from the Government of the Ryukyus.

After brief planeside remarks Eisenhower and Ota will motor to the GRI together where the American president will talk briefly with officials before continuing on to the Naha airport. From Naha the president's own helicopter will fly him back to Kadena where he will take off in a jet Boeing 707 for Tokyo and a meeting with Japanese Prime Minister Kishi and the emperor of Japan.

Hagerty spoke with a wry smile of his impending meeting with his "friends" in Tokyo apparently as the result of threats of violence from left wing elements in Japan.

There were no apparent extra security precautions to protect the secretary and his party on Okinawa and there were no known incidents in connection with his visit to Kadena air base. Hagerty's meeting with the Ryukyuan and American press was conducted with an air of relaxed cordiality.

Other members of the Hagerty party included Thomas E. Stephens, appointment secretary to the president; Brig. Gen. A. J. Goodpaster of the U.S. Army staff and staff aides.

Hagerty explained that it was customary for an advance party such as his to precede the president and make arrangements for lodging, communications, press and other details which are necessary when the president of the U.S. travels outside the country.

A press party of 16 to 20 newsmen is expected to visit Okinawa at the time of the President's visit here. The newsmen will be traveling in the president's own plane, the Columbine, and will arrive in advance of the president who will travel by jet.

The Morning Star - 12 June 1960

ONE WAY OF LOSING FACE (Editorial)

When mobs take over the rule of government, civilization is in retreat.

Friday a frenzied mob attempted to frustrate the efforts of the government of Japan by preventing an American official from completing a peaceful mission in Tokyo. The action of this mob cast disgrace on Japan and causes the remainder of the world to wonder how deeply rooted democracy has become in Japan.

We have no doubt as to the ultimate outcome of the Hagerty mission in Japan. He has gone there to arrange for the president of the United States to become the guest of the government of Japan in another week. We have no doubt that the president of the United States will be warmly greeted by the responsible officials in Japan upon his arrival there next week and that the Eisenhower good will mission will be successful.

Those who oppose the Eisenhower visit are more in conflict with the purpose of his visit than they are opposed to Eisenhower the man. The purpose of the visit is to strengthen friendly ties between the Japanese and the American people. Devious elements within Japan oppose any exchange of good will between Tokyo and Washington because those exchanges lessen the influence of the leftist, anti-American factions who desperately need popular support at the polls. Lacking popular support the leftists and anti-American elements resort to mob violence, threats and wild public tantrums.

The leftists who brawl with police upon the occasion of the visit of a head of state from a peaceful republic are a disgrace to themselves and are deplored by the stable elements in their own country.

Eisenhower's popularity in Asia will not be measured by the public hooliganism of Japanese leftists who, through their violent actions, oppose the basic elements of democracy. The world still remembers the unprecedented ovations which Eisenhower received from universally friendly and jubilant crowds during his recent visit to India.

The world will be treated to a similar sight when Eisenhower visits Manila and the Philippines during the first stop on his planned tour of Asia. In Formosa it is unthinkable that the American president would receive anything but the warmest of welcomes during his planned stop there.

On Okinawa it is expected that Eisenhower and his party will be treated to a display of the traditional charm and grace which has given these islands the unofficial title of the islands of politeness.

If the leftists in Japan persist in disgracing their country by making an arrogant display of public boorishness they will have no one to blame but themselves. During Ike's planned tour there are sure to be several countries where good manners still prevail and where governments, not mobs, conduct the affairs of state.

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OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U. S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Monday, 13 June 1960

The Ryukyu Shimpo (Evening Edition) - News Article (M) No. 2131

OLDP POLICY RESEARCH COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN EXPRESSES
REGRET ABOUT HAGERTY CASE IN TOKYO

The news that White House Press Secretary HAGERTY who on 10 June arrived in Tokyo via Okinawa in order to make pre-arrangements for IKE's visit was surrounded and treated rudely by Japanese anti-NIKE and anti-IKE's visit demonstrators has given rise to a great stir among people. In this connection, Okinawa Liberal Democratic Party Policy Research Committee Chairman HOSHI Katsu on 12 June expressed his regret as follows:

"I was dumbfounded to hear the news, and I felt disappointed in my hope and respect for our fatherland, Japan. I once heard the news that U.S. Vice-President NIXON was treated rudely in a certain under-developed country of South America. However, as to our fatherland, I believed that she as well as her people was yet one of the most civilized in the world, though defeated in the war. I feel much vexed to hear the news of the disturbance at Haneda airport, and was much disappointed. However, I find a slight solace in believing that an absolute majority of Japanese people are taking cool view of the situation like we do. We as Japanese people should offer a sharp criticism against such a mistaken act of some Japanese in order to reform such situation as early as possible. It is more important than to further the reversion movement. It is not only the reformist group but also the rightists who are to be

blamed. The world situation has reached the stage of settlement of problems through friendly discussion. Violent deeds are a deep disgrace to a civilized nation. I feel sad with such situation of Japan in comparison with American citizens' welcome paid for U.S.S.R. Premier Nikita KHRUSHCHEV."

The Morning Star - 13 June 1960

NEWS ASKS IKE TO HIT REVERSION

New York, June 12 (UPI)--The New York World Telegram and Sun said yesterday President Eisenhower should tell the people of Okinawa during his stop there that this is not the time to turn the island over to Japan.

"Washington has said repeatedly that we will turn Okinawa back to Japan where there is no longer a threat to the security of the area. Obviously that time is not now, with Red China more belligerent than at any time since Korea.

"Thus Gen. Eisenhower on his Okinawa visit will be afforded an opportunity to restate our stand, not only for the students (who are planning peaceful demonstrations to press the case for the immediate return of the island to Japan) but for Peiping as well."

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OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Saturday, 11 June 1960

The Okinawa Times - News Article (T)

No. 2100

REVERSION COUNCIL DECIDES TO CARRY OUT QUIET
MASS DEMONSTRATION

The Executive Committee of the Okinawa Prefecture Reversion Council held its first executive committee meeting from 1:30 p.m. 10th at the Headquarters of the Government Employees Unions Federation and discussed the concrete method of carrying out the "petition demonstration" on the day of arrival of President EISENHOWER. As a result, it was decided to carry out the "demonstration for appealing reversion to the "father country" by following the method of appealing to all the prefectural people.

On the 19th when President EISENHOWER is scheduled to arrive, 1) Prefectural People's Rally Demanding Reversion to Father Country" be held from 10 a.m. at the open space along the Highway #1 between the Okinawa Times building and Tomari; 2) the attendants of the rally participate in the rally by a demonstration march from Ishikawa and their respective working places; 3) the attendants of the rally will conduct a demonstration from the rally place to the Executive Branch building, the moment President EISENHOWER arrives at the Executive Branch building, to demand of him the return of administrative authority; 4) After the President leaves GRI building, they will demonstrate from the GRI building to the direction of Asato through Kokusai Street and disperse at the rally place; 5) each demonstrator will carry the Rising-Sun flag, avoiding the carrying of flags of other nationalities or placards written with spiteful things, so as to make the demonstration a quiet mass demonstration; 6) Slogans to be used in the rally and

demonstration to be centered on the 3 points of "Let us have the Article 3 of the Peace Treaty abolished or all rights toward Okinawa waived," "Let us promote the realization of reversion with 80 million fellow countrymen," and "Let us build up the setup for urging reversion from every standpoint." 7) The OTA will distribute Rising-Sun flags to the school children who have voluntarily gathered and guide them to the direction of appealing reversion. As the attitudes toward GRI Education Department, it was decided to strongly warn against 1) mobilizing school children for welcoming President EISENHOWER and 2) allowing the Senior High School Band to participate and 3) allowing school children to carry the Stars & Stripes flags.

It is planned to mobilize 15,000 persons from 18 organizations joining the Reversion Council. If general participants are added, the number is expected to exceed 20,000 and may become the biggest demonstration after the war. For it, they will immediately start preparing over 20,000 small Rising-Sun flags, while the OTA and Okinawa Youth council and various other organizations will prepare about 250 big Rising-Sun flags.

The Okinawa Prefecture Reversion Council on the 10th announced the following gist of statement:

"This Council, at its general meeting on the 8th, decided to carry out a demonstration for petitioning on the reversion which is desired by all prefectural people, on the occasion of President EISENHOWER's visit. We made the above decision in order to appeal to the highest responsible authorities on the reversion, a passionate desire of us, who groaned under the U.S. military administration forced on us against our will for the past 15 years after war. Now, Okinawa is forced to burden the State administrative expenses and social security system is almost non-existent and the livelihood

of the prefectural people is extremely impoverished. It is because of the existence of the military base that disasters like the Ishikawa jet-plane crash incident occur, and it, together with the victims of bodily injuries before the Peace Treaty are not yet compensated. On the other hand, the military is now trying to enforce new land requisitioning and bringing in of Mace missiles. Faced with such situation, we unanimously determined to promote the realization of reversion and as the most effective method of expressing our will, it was decided to make all households throughout the island hoist the Rising Sun flag and make people line the street with rising-sun flags. We request all prefectural people to understand our true feeling and all-round support and cooperation."

(Similar article in the Ryukyu Shimpo)

The Morning Star - 13 June 1960

LEFTISTS TO PROTEST AT IKE'S ARRIVAL HERE

The Okinawa Reversion council yesterday declared that it will mass 15,000 flag-waving demonstrators along the route of the presidential party in Naha June 19.

This announcement came in the form of an angry move against the earlier decision by the government of Ryukyus to ban all demonstrations off the streets mapped out for Ike's visit.

The organization, backed by some 20 civic and political groups, appealed to all Ryukyuans to participate in the reversion-to-Japan demonstration.

It also made it known that more than 20,000 rising-sun flags of Japan are being issued and will be handed out to these marchers at the reversion rally.

ORC also plans to hold a mass meeting at Miebashii ground at 10:00 a.m. Sunday (June 19) and then march toward the USCAR-GRI building for another rally.

After passing a couple of resolutions demanding an immediate reversion of Okinawa to Japan, the demonstrators will proceed to Asato and Tomari through Makishi street.

The street is not included in Ike's motorcade tour to Naha. However they will wing and chant at USCAR plaza where Ike will meet the heads of GRI.

GRI Chief executive Seisaku Ota and Speaker Tsumichiyo Asato of the legislature are expected to present requests for assistance to the Ryukyus to Eisenhower.

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OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Saturday, 11 June 1960

The Ryukyu Shimpō - News Article

(M)

No. 2107

EISENHOWER RECEPTION COMMITTEE DECIDES TO BAN DEMONSTRATION PARADE

The Eisenhower Reception Committee (consisting of Executive Branch, Legislature, Okinawa Shi Cho Son Mayors' Association, Okinawa Shi Cho Son Assembly Chairmen's Association, Ryukyu Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Naha Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Junior Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Agricultural Federation, Industrial Federation, Fisheries Federation, PTA Federation, Okinawa Teachers' Association, Women's Federation, Enterprisers' Association, the Okinawa Times, the Ryukyu Shimpō, the Okinawa Nichinichi, Ryukyu Broadcasting Corporation, and Okinawa Television) on the morning of 10 June held the first meeting at the 2nd building of the government, and decided to welcome the President with the behavior of intellect and courtesy. The detailed decisions made at this meeting are as follows:

1) It is hoped that welcome along the route will be conducted by groups as much as possible.

2) In the adjacent area to the GRI buildings, leaders of every field will welcome. As to the number of participants and the allotment of place, the Executive Branch will make the appointments.

3) As to the sort of flags for welcome, it will be decided in consideration of international habitual practice and hopes of the local inhabitants. And as to the international habitual practice, the Executive Branch will make a survey.

4) As many banners and buntings as possible will be displayed in welcoming. It is hoped not to display buntings and the like which obstruct traffic.

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OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Saturday, 11 June 1960

The Ryukyu Shimpō - News Article (M)

No. 2107

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- 1) It is hoped that welcome along the route will be conducted by groups as much as possible.
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- 3) As to the sort of flags for welcome, it will be decided in consideration of international habitual practice and hopes of the local inhabitants. And as to the international habitual practice, the Executive Branch will make a survey.
- 4) As many banners and buntings as possible will be displayed in welcoming. It is hoped not to display buntings and the like which obstruct traffic.

5) Students and pupils will not be forced to participate, but will participate at their own free will. At some proper places along the route, students' brass bands will play.

6) As to petitions and requests, Chief Executive and the Legislature Speaker will make it en bloc respectively.

7) Demonstration parade along the route will be banned. As to the matters concerning public safety, the inhabitants will be given warnings beforehand in order to prevent any accident.

8) The inhabitants will be requested for clean-up and beautification of the route.

In accordance with these decisions, the Executive branch immediately started preparations for the reception. Moreover, the Executive branch is requesting each participating group to submit an application to the Secretariat before 13 June, because of the necessity to allot place for the participating groups. Besides, as to petition or request, it was decided that 5 copies both in Japanese and in English should be submitted to the Secretariat of the Chief Executive or to the Legislature before 15 June.

(Similar article in the Okinawa Times and the Nichinichi)

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U. S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Saturday, 11 June 1960

The Ryukyu Shimpo - News Article (M)

NO. 2108

YOUTH REFORMIST SOCIETY DECIDES TO SUPPORT UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' PETITION
DEMONSTRATION

(Central Branch) Central District KAKUSHIN SEINEN DOSHI KAI (Youth Reformist Society) on the evening of 9 June held its executive committee meeting at its office building at Nakanomachi of Koza city, and discussed several matters including a petition demonstration at the visit of President EISENHOWER and opposition against tax increase.

The decisions made at this meeting are as follows:

At President EISENHOWER's visit to Okinawa:

- 1) To participate in the petition demonstration for reversion of Okinawa by supporting the resolution of University of the Ryukyus Students' Association.
- 2) To demand a total ban on bringing-in of every nuclear weapon.
- 3) To request for complete compensation for the Ishikawa jet crash accident victims.

As to opposition against the tax increase:

- 1) To promote opposition campaign by holding speech meetings and round-table meetings at each shi cho son.
- 2) To request each shi cho son assembly for resolution against tax increase.

As to reversion movement:

- 1) To participate in the Okinawa Prefectural Reversion Council, and struggle as the active part in the council.

As to opposition against the new security pact:

- 1) To request each organization to send telegrams of encouragement with the purpose to make the Japanese anti-security pact campaign achieve successful result.

As to training of the members of the society:

- 1) To invite Professor SAKISAKA Itsuro of Kyushu University in order to train the members of the society.

The Morning Star - 13 June 1960

WASHINGTON CONFIRMS IKE'S TOUR OF OKINAWA

Washington, June 12 (UPI) -- President Eisenhower will spend all of his one hour and 30 minute stay on Okinawa in the company of Ryukyu Chief Executive Seisaku Ota, the White House said yesterday.

Eisenhower is not scheduled to inspect any of the big U.S. military bases on the island, beyond a glance from his helicopter and automobile window. Nor is he to confer with U.S. military commanders.

The same policy is being followed in Eisenhower's visits to the Philippines, Formosa and Japan. Inspections of U.S. military bases are being avoided all along the route, except for a visit to the sixth republic of Korea army corps north of Seoul.

The White House yesterday released a detailed and final schedule on the president's visit to Okinawa and Formosa. Friday it made public the detailed schedule in the Philippines and South Korea. The final schedule in Japan was withheld for possible revision on the basis of press secretary James C. Hagerty's conferences on security problems in Tokyo.

Eisenhower and his official party are scheduled to land in their Boeing jet transport at Kadena AB at 11:15 a.m.

Only a small "pool" group of newsmen from the presidential trip will accompany him. Most reporters will go on the press plane straight from Taipei to Tokyo to prepare for coverage of Eisenhower's arrival later that afternoon.

Chief Executive Ota, Lt. Gen. Donald P. Booth, U.S. High commissioner, and other U.S. and Ryukyuan officials will accompany the presidential party.

There will be a military honor guard, but no time will be spent trooping the line of the guard formation.

Gen. Booth will introduce the president to the audience and Eisenhower will make a brief arrival statement, the White House schedule said.

Ten minutes after arrival, the president and Ota will depart together in the main car of a motorcade from Kadena on a 14-mile drive to the Ryukyus government building in Naha, where they are due at 12:05 p.m.

Eisenhower will be introduced to the members of the legislature for five minutes, will confer for 10 minutes with Ota then drive to Naha AB and take a helicopter back to Kadena.

He will say goodbye informally to Ota and Booth and take off at 12:45 p.m. for Tokyo.

No important changes in U.S. policy toward Okinawa and its future restoration to Japan will be announced by Eisenhower in either Okinawa or Japan, according to State department officials.

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OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U. S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Saturday, 11 June 1960

The Ryukyu Shimpo (Evening Edition) - News Article (F) No. 2110
PLANS FOR PRESIDENT'S VISIT ANNOUNCED

A planning committee for the visit of the President, and GRI officials made an explanation of their plan at the Harborview Club at 10 a.m., 11 June.

President Eisenhower arrives at Kadena Air Base at 1115 hours, 19 June. After a brief reception, the president will immediately proceed to Naha. Traffic on Highway 1 will be discontinued from 10:15 a.m. on the day till the president's departure from Okinawa. The president will ride with Chief Executive Ota in an open car. After arrival at the Legislature, the president will have an informal interview with the legislators for a few minutes, and then will meet the Chief Executive at the latter's office for 10 to 12 minutes. In the meantime, Lt. Col. Eisenhower, son of the president, and Mrs. Barbara will see an exhibition of Ryukyuan products. Mr. Hagerty, press secretary, will report the purpose of the president's visit to Okinawa.

Students, women's organization, boy scouts, girl scouts and other organizations will line up along the route to welcome the president; however, in order to prevent confusion, the government will receive requests from participating organizations to designate places where they will stand. The government is of the view that it is not contrary

to any ordinance to fly the Japanese flag, but that it is an international custom and courtesy to welcome the chief of a state with the flag of his country. The president will depart at 1245 hours.

(Similar article in Okinawa Times evening edition)

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OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U. S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Sunday, 12 June 1960

The Ryukyu Shimpō - News Article (M)

No. 2120

PREPARATION COMPLETED FOR WELCOMING IKE

According to the announcement made on 11 June by the military commission for reception of President EISENHOWER, the schedule on the 19th is as follows:

The President will arrive at Kadena air base at 11:15 a.m. by a jet plane No. 707 which is for his exclusive use. He will be accompanied by Lt. Col. John, his son, and his son's wife, Barbara. After announcing his statement, the President will get in an open car with Chief Executive OTA Seisaku and start for GRI Office along Highway 1. They will arrive at GRI just at noon. After completion of his visit to the Legislature and the room of Chief Executive, he will leave for Naha air base, from where a helicopter for the Presidential exclusive use will carry him to Kadena air base. And at 12:45 President Eisenhower will depart for Tokyo.

At the explanatory meeting of the schedule conducted on 11 June, Col. Eugene A. SALET, the chairman of the commission for reception, stated that it is hoped to show an excellent welcome for President EISENHOWER by making optimum use of his short visit. In order to make the best use of this brief visit, functions are to be minimized. Meeters at Kadena air base are limited only to honorable persons. The traffic is to be stopped along Highway 1 beginning at 10:45 a.m. on the day. News reporters will be tied down in a military bus. As a result of consultation with White House Press Secretary HAGERTY about the final plan,

the planned salute of 21 guns was suspended. There will be prepared only one microphone for exclusive Presidential use. Interpretation of the Presidential statement for the newsmen group is to be conducted in a hurry on their way to the military bus. The ceremony at Kadena air base will be much simplified. Except in the event of heavy rain, the ceremony will be conducted in the open field, because he will never fear slight rains, as he is a brave "general of the army."

On arrival at the air base, Lt. Col. John EISENHOWER and his wife Barbara will be offered bouquets of welcome by two Okinawan orphans. Persons who will be allowed to ride in an open car with the President are only the Chief Executive and his interpreter. The order of cars in the parade from the air base will be as follows: cameramen; President; guards; AP, UPI, AFP, and Jiji reporters who will arrive here from Taipei by an aircraft for Presidential exclusive use; the High Commissioner; and newsreporters. Deputy Chief Executive SENAGA Hiroshi stated, "Let us receive Mr. EISENHOWER with sincerity and friendship as the 'people of courtesy'," by citing the historical fact that Ryukyuan people received Virgil HALL with great favor a century ago.

(Similar Article in the Okinawa Times and the Nichinichi)

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Sunday, 12 June 1960

The Okinawa Times - Editorial Y.

No. 2112

WHO IS TRYING TO THROW NATIONAL EVENT INTO CONFUSION?

Commemorating 100 years of friendship with the United States Japan has invited President Eisenhower of the United States to visit Japan. Yet the situation in Japan to receive the national guest is by no means peaceful. What do they mean by attempting to prevent the coming of the guest whom Japan invited and create an atmosphere like that of receiving an enemy? And the recent situation in Japan, it may be said, that political and other leaders are lacking in effort to warn against wrong doings and restore peace and order.

Speaking of madness, current society in general appears to be mad in a way. First-rate leaders of the world do not try to settle problems by mutual consultation. At times we see signs that they are willing to make concessions mutually, then begin displaying their armed might so that it is a mad world without any good sense. Yet even then, appropriate courtesy is maintained.

Between the United States and the Soviet Union for example they are wrangling with each other divided into two camps but on the occasions of visits of the other country's leaders, each one's nationals obey the dictates of their good sense and take care not to give any unpleasant impression to the visiting dignitaries.

Premier Nikita Khrushchev of the Soviet Union completed a satisfactory visit to the United States sometime ago. Japan is at present

in an uproar in connection with the courtesy visit of President Eisenhower, linking it with the ratification of the Japan-US Security Pact, but the security pact is for the maintenance of peace and it is concluded between countries with the same ideals in politics, economic and culture. Japan is a member of the camp of freedom-loving nations and maintains its international status. Under the circumstances, Japan has had a security pact with the United States and there is nothing unreasonable to revise it to be bilateral and there is no excuse to try to use it for the prevention of the visit of the president of a friendly country.

Yet in a democratic society, speech, thought, gathering and publication are free, and some people try to do unreasonable thing by abusing this freedom.

The confusion in Japan is reported to have been caused by cat'spaw like individuals and groups of individuals of international communism. And what is more, the actions aimed at such purpose attracts masses of busybodies, and incites crowd psychology, it appears.

The American President will visit Okinawa briefly on 19 June. His purpose is reported to be to pay respect to the Okinawan people and get in direct contact with Okinawan officials during his brief visit of Okinawa. Okinawa is prepared to welcome this guest with due politeness. It is fortunate that here we hear no voice that demands cancellation of his visit or loud cry intended to displease the President.

There is, however, a move by some individuals who want to welcome the U. S. President with a petition parade in order to appeal various problems of Okinawa.

But the government authorities believing that the demonstration parade is not desirable and that petitions ought to be made through either the legislature or the government authority and will go ahead with that object in view, and we believe that the government authorities are right and that is in line with our sense of propriety. But in that case, the government authority concerned must be able to speak out frankly and appeal for the settlement of problems.

The mob action at the Haneda International Airport in greeting Press Secretary Hagerty who arrived in Haneda on 10 June via Okinawa is the true picture of the would-be lovers of peace which should never be imitated.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U. S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Monday, 13 June 1960

The Ryukyu Shimpo - News Article (N)

No. 2128

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS PLAN FORMATION OF REVERSION ASSOCIATION

It has been reported that a tendency has been mounting among the high school students to organize an association to express frankly their desire for reversion to Japan by taking the golden opportunity of President EISENHOWER's visit to Okinawa. About 20 students of five high schools in the Naha area met on 9 June at a certain place of the city to talk over the problem of reversion. With the view that the high school students should not remain indifferent toward the problem, an agreement was reached at the meeting that they will form the "High School Students Reversion Association" with the participation of all high school students, prior to the visit of the U.S. President to Okinawa.

Noting the need to grasp theoretically the reason why reversion must be sought, though the desire for reversion to Japan is the natural wish of the people as Japanese nationals, a representative of the students on 10 June visited the Okinawa Teachers Association to request for various data concerning reversion. Moreover, the preparatory committee of the association had a round-table conference with Okinawa Peoples Party last night. It is said that the committee will hold similar meetings with other political parties, private organizations and men of culture in connection with reversion.

The Morning Star - 15 June 1960

NEW REVERSION GROUP POPS UP;
ISHIKAWA SUPPORTERS TO MARCH

A new student group popped up yesterday to proclaim its plan to confront President Eisenhower with a reversion-to-Japan demonstration here June 19.

According to the local newspaper reports, a pro-party group of Naha high schoolers are cramming their heads with enough slogans and shenanigans to demonstrate on the street.

Some 20 teenagers representing five high schools met in Naha last week to plot their strategy for the demonstration, the sources said.

They reportedly agreed that they cannot sit idle at Ike's visit here this weekend and that a peaceful demonstration is a legitimate means to "speak up" their outcries of reversionism.

These students, said the report, also moved to form an islandwide student league with participation of all high school students to stir their interest towards a speedy reunion with Japan.

They have met with officials of the Okinawa teachers association and the Okinawa peoples party, the two groups which are devoted to end the American administration in favor of Japanese control of the island.

The University of Ryukyus student body has already declared its intention to stage a similar demonstration on Naha streets Sunday.

The supporters of Ishikawa jet plane crash victims yesterday planned no immediate changes for their plead-to-Ike demonstration.

An Ishikawa city official said the demonstration is still very likely despite Monday's surprise settlement by the air force of all claims with the bereaved families.

Eichi Iha, staff of the city general affairs section, explained that there still are 50 claimants who, having been injured in the accident, are yet to be compensated to date.

He said these persons, most of whom are children scarred from burns and cuts, have filed claims totalling anywhere between \$200,000 and \$270,000.

The Ishikawa victims settlement promotion council, backed by 26 civic and political groups, is pushing the original plan for the demonstration in the light of no action taken to settle the claims of the injured cases, Iha informed.

"The organization told me that it will not stop short of demonstrations until the remaining claimants received the just and complete settlement," he said.

According to his report, about 100 men and women will leave Ishikawa at 11:00 a.m. Saturday for a two-day march to Naha where a 1,000 strong demonstration is planned for Sunday morning.

He added: "This is going to be a peaceful march, but the Ishikawans will carry banners and placards demanding a speedy settlement of "all claims" to President Eisenhower.

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OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U. S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Tuesday, 14 June 1960

The Ryukyu Shimpō - News Article (F)

No. 2139

GOVERNMENT WANTS PEOPLE TO WELCOME U.S. PRESIDENT

The Executive Branch held an extraordinary meeting of Department Directors at 2 p.m., 13 June, discussed its attitude toward the visit of President Eisenhower, reconfirmed the earlier, government-people joint welcome plan, and again declared that it would adopt prudent measures to let this visit end in significance.

Statement by Secretary General Yoseyama: "The itinerary of President Eisenhower was made public on the 13th, and the Executive Branch reconfirmed the earlier resolutions of the government-people joint welcome committee and decided as follows:

"The government will adopt prudent measures to let this epoch-making event end in significance. Both Asahi and Yomiuri newspapers recently received here took up the disgraceful incident by some people that took place when Mr. Hagerty visited Japan, and severely criticized it in their editorials under the headline 'The Eccentric Demeanor of Demonstrators' and 'Action Hurting National Pride,' thereby demanding the people's self-examination. We hope for the cooperation of all inhabitants so as to avoid following in the wake of Japan, with sincerity and good sense, in welcoming this great leader. President Eisenhower will ride in an open car with the Chief Executive from Kadena Air Base to Naha by way of Highway 1. The route will be open to the public, and it is hoped that the people will express welcome as they please."

The Ryukyu Chamber of Commerce and Industry held a joint committee meeting at 2 p.m., the 13th, and discussed economic problems to be requested of President Eisenhower who is scheduled to visit here on the 19th. As a result it was decided to request that preferential tariff measures for Ryukyuan products in the U.S. be taken into due consideration and that two of the military vessels in use by America during the war be disposed of. These seem to be LIBERTY (used as repatriation ship after the war), LST and other vessels of over 5,000 tons that are said to be presently moored in the United States. It is said that two of them were disposed of to the Republic of Korea and one to Taiwan.

Legislators of Minren (Liaison Council for Protection of Democracy) decided not to welcome at Kadena Air Base U.S. President Eisenhower who is due here on the 19th. It is arranged that on the day President Eisenhower will visit the Legislature, shake hands with every legislator and make a brief address. Minren legislators are of the attitude to attend this interview on some conditions. That is, they will attend the interview at the legislature if it is recognized either that Speaker Asato of the Legislature will hand over to President Eisenhower a written request regarding "reversion to Japan," "opposition to the bringing in of missile weapons," and "opposition to additional land acquisition for military use" or that, in case he will not do it, Minren legislators will deliver a written request.

And on the morning of the day Minren legislators conveyed the decision to Speaker Asato through Legislator Zenko Yamashiro (OSMP), chairman of the Management Committee of the Legislature. (Similar article in Okinawa Times and Okinawa Nichinichi)

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OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U. S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Naha, Okinawa
June 13, 1960

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

PRESS RELEASE: #1168

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF HEADQUARTERS 313TH AIR DIVISION

Naha, Okinawa, June 13 -- Settlement of all death claims arising from the Ishikawa accident was accomplished at a meeting held at Kadena Air Base today attended by the claimants, Mr. Seisaku Ota, Chief Executive, GRI, Mr. John McLaughlin, Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Air Force, Brig. Gen. John Ondrick, Civil Administrator, and Col. John H. DeRussy, commander, 313th Air Division.

Mr. McLaughlin, as personal representative of the Secretary of Air Force from Washington, conveyed the personal condolences of the Hon. Dudley C. Sharp, Secretary of the Air Force, and General Thomas D. White, Chief of Staff of the Air Force, to the claimants.

He emphasized that the awards in the amounts adjudicated by the Foreign Claims Commission were just, equitable and generous. However, he added, in view of the magnitude of the disaster, the fact that the sanctity of a school had been invaded, even though entirely by accident, and that the majority of those affected were school children, the Secretary of the Air Force had decided to make a gift of \$2,000 over and above the amount of each award adjudicated by the Foreign Claims Commission to the bereaved claimants.

Mr. McLaughlin expressed his personal understanding of the anguish experienced by those who were bereaved by the accident. He noted that

the Air Force on Okinawa had done everything within its resources to alleviate the suffering and damage caused by the accident, and that the Foreign Claims Commission had acted with all possible care and thoroughness in adjudicating the awards, and that these awards were equitable and generous.

In view of the special circumstances surrounding the accident and based on his discussions with Mr. Ota, the High Commissioner and the Civil Administrator, he said the Secretary of Air Force had decided upon the \$2,000 ex gratia gift for each death claim.

Mr. McLaughlin praised the cooperation given by Mr. Ota in assisting in arriving at a final conclusion to this matter. He also said that the mutual understanding and friendship he had observed between Ryukyans and Americans was most impressive, and he hoped this settlement of the claims would increase this friendship and cooperation.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U. S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Tuesday, 14 June 1960

The Ryukyu Shimpo - News Article (M)

No. 2140

DEATH CLAIMS OF ISHIKAWA JET CRASH ACCIDENT SETTLED

The Ishikawa jet crash accident which took place on 30 June 1959, taking a toll of 17 lives and destroying school buildings and dwellings, was settled amicably on 13 June through mutual concession and understanding of the military and the people concerned. The bereaved families of the 17 victims appealed increased compensation by expressing dissatisfaction toward the amount of settlement assessed and offered by the military, and opinions differed between the two parties so that it appeared that no clue to the settlement could be found. However, Mr. John McLAUGHLIN, Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Air Force, was recently sent to Okinawa from Washington and joint study was made on the gift in addition to the award adjudicated by the Foreign Claims Commission, as proposed by Chief Executive OTA Seisaku. As a result, the death claims were settled through mutual concession of the military and the persons concerned.

The bereaved families of 16 victims of the accident claimed compensation, but no claim has been filed for another victim due to absence of a claimant. Of the 16 claimants, five families have already accepted and received the award adjudicated by the commission, and remaining 11 claimants have been appealing for the increased award in dissatisfaction of the assessed amount. The \$2,000 gift to be given

in addition to the adjudicated award will also be given to the claimants who have already received the award. As for the compensation for the late Mrs. TOMA Kame, it is expected that Ishikawa City will deposit the money with the Government of the Ryukyus until a claimant appears.

Chief Executive OTA stated, "The Ishikawa jet crash accident has been settled amicably through mutual concession and understanding of two parties concerned. The compensation is divided into two - one for the injured and another for the victims - but as for the best medical treatment such as plastic surgery for the injured in order to cure them completely, this has already been enforced and several persons are now undergoing surgery at the Army Hospital in Camp Kue. It is expected that similar medical treatment will also be given to remaining injured persons by taking into consideration their wounds and other circumstances.

"In connection with the award for the victims, I proposed that a gift be given in addition to the award adjudicated by the Foreign Claims Commission. Fortunately, High Commissioner BOOTH and Civil Administrator ONDRICK understood my proposal and conducted a negotiation with Washington authority. As a result, Mr. John McLAUGHLIN, Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of Air Force, visited Okinawa and we had negotiations on the additional amount for three days from 10 June. At the same time, negotiations were also conducted with the bereaved families, and the problem was settled today."

Legislature Speaker ASATO Tsumichiyo stated, "Since I have not directly heard the story that a mutual agreement was reached concerning

the Ishikawa jet crash accident with the decision that \$2,000 gift plus award for each claim, will be given, I cannot say anything about the matter. If those who suffered the accident truly consented to the offer, this means that the problem has generally been settled. Judging from the discussion conducted a few days ago, I felt that the military might take some measures for settlement of the problem by the time the U.S. President visits Okinawa. At that time, I advised the military authorities to hasten the settlement of the problem in such way that it can obtain consent of the persons concerned, by conducting discussions with the Executive Branch."

The 313th Air Division Headquarters made the following announcement: "Settlement of all death claims arising from the Ishikawa accident was accomplished at a meeting held at Kadena Air Base on 13 June attended by the claimants, Mr. OTA Seisaku, GRI Chief Executive, Mr. John McLAUGHLIN, Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of Air Force, Brig. Gen. John G. ONDRICK, Civil Administrator, and Col. John H. DeRUSSY, Commander, 313th Air Division. The awards in the amounts adjudicated by the Foreign Claims Commission were just, equitable and generous, but in view of the magnitude of the disaster, the fact that the sanctity of a school had been invaded and the majority of those affected were school children, the Secretary of the Air Force had decided to make a gift of \$2,000 over and above the amount of each award."

High Commissioner Donald P. BOOTH made the following announcement: "I am deeply gratified that an amicable agreement has been reached with regard to the Ishikawa claims. The generous attitude taken by the Air Force in its discussions with the Ryukyuan government and claimants is

a demonstration of United States sincerity in effecting an appropriate settlement in its dealings with the Ishikawa claimants. While the original awards must be considered fair and even generous in the light of normal settlement procedures here and in other parts of Asia, the additional ex gratia payments made above and beyond the prescribed awards are a manifestation of the sympathetic interest of the United States in the welfare of the Ryukyuan people. This action will, I believe, go far in cementing even better relations between our two peoples."

Mr. KYAN Chosen, representative of the bereaved families, stated, "We are about to greet the first anniversary of the accident. We felt uneasy to greet 30 June (date when accident took place) without seeing the settlement of the problem. Since the government and the military showed sincerity in the recent negotiations, we recognized the sincerity of the authorities concerned and decided to receive the amount indicated, though there is a great difference between the amount of our initial claims and the amount indicated and we are still dissatisfied with the offer. We are, however, grateful to the Claims Acquisition Council, various organizations and general citizens from the bottom of our heart in consideration that it is due to their support that we have been able to deal with the problem during the past year without giving up hope. When recalling the children who died in the accident, we have indescribably complicated feelings in actually receiving the compensation." (similar article in Okinawa Times and Okinawa Nichinichi)

The Morning Star - June 14, 1960

AIR FORCE SETTLES ISHIKAWA CLAIMS

The air force announced late yesterday the settlement of all death claims resulting from last year's jet crash at Ishikawa.

The surprise announcement was made by John McLaughlin, administrative assistant to Secretary of the Air Force Dudley C. Sharp, following a meeting with American and Ryukyuan officials and Ishikawa claimants.

Relatives are to receive the total amount of their claims plus an additional \$2,000 "gift" bringing the total settlement for 17 deaths resulting from the crash to about \$67,000.

McLaughlin, who was sent here as a personal representative of Sharp to speed the settlement of outstanding claims, conveyed the personal condolences of Sharp and Gen. Thomas D. White, chief of staff of the air force to the claimants in making his announcement.

He emphasized that the awards in the amounts adjudicated by the foreign claims commission were just, equitable and generous. However, he added, in view of the magnitude of the disaster, the fact the sanctity of a school had been invaded, even though entirely by accident, and that the majority of those affected were school children, the air force secretary had decided to make a gift of \$2,000 over and above the amount of each award adjudicated by the foreign claims commission to bereaved claimants.

Five claims had already been settled by the commission before McLaughlin's arrival in the amounts of \$2,500 for children and \$4,300

for adults. One of the dead had no next of kin.

Settlement of the remaining 11 claims had not been made because of the size of the payments requested.

Both the 11 remaining claimants and the five who have already been paid will receive the additional \$2,000 gift, the announcement said.

Last week relatives of victims of the Ishikawa crash announced that they would hold a demonstration protesting non-payment during President Eisenhower's visit here next Sunday. They also said that they would send three representatives to speak with the president personally and urge immediate settlement. None of the group could be reached following the announced settlement last night.

A military spokesman last night that the settlement had nothing to do with the threatened demonstrations pointing out that arrangements for McLaughlin's visit here were made long before it was known that Eisenhower would stop here on his Far East tour.

Sitting in on the meeting at which the claims were settled yesterday besides McLaughlin and the claimants were Civil Administrator John Ondrick, Col. John H. DeRussy, commander of the 313th Air Div., and Chief Executive Seisaku Ota.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U. S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Tuesday, 14 June 1960

The Ryukyu Shimpo (Evening Edition) - News Article (F) No. 2143

ANTI-A & H BOMB COUNCIL TO PETITION U.S. PRESIDENT FOR WITHDRAWAL OF
A&H BOMB BASE

The anti Atomic and Hydrogen Bomb Council held a Board meeting at the Okinawa Kaikan Hall at 2 p.m., 13 June, and discussed its attitude toward the visit of U.S. President Eisenhower scheduled for the 19th. As a result it was decided that, under the earlier decided slogans of the Reversion Council to which the anti-A&H bomb council belongs, the Council would mobilize all its organization at the reversion-to-Japan-petition demonstration parade on the 19th and strongly appeal to U.S. President Eisenhower for withdrawal of an atomic-hydrogen bomb base in Okinawa, immediate removal of atomic and hydrogen bombs and missile weapons, and for reversion to the fatherland. The council will deliver the following written request regarding withdrawal of atomic and hydrogen bomb base to the President through Speaker Asato of the Legislature and will make a direct appeal, too.

The written request reads: "As the only people who have suffered atomic and hydrogen bomb damages, we have voiced opposition to an atomic war and its preparations and have continued a movement against the bringing of nuclear weapons into Okinawa. However, the actuality is that Okinawa has been made an atomic and hydrogen bomb base, thereby threatening the peace of the Far East. On your visit, we request the following:

"It is requested 1) that all sorts of atomic and hydrogen bombs and missile weapons be immediately removed from Okinawa, 2) that military blocs in the East and the West which intensify international tension be dissolved so as to withdraw all armed forces from foreign countries, and 3) that Okinawa be immediately returned to our fatherland, Japan."

The Morning Star, June 15, 1960

NEW REVERSION GROUP POPS UP;
ISHIKAWA SUPPORTERS TO MARCH

A new student group popped up yesterday to proclaim its plan to confront President Eisenhower with a reversion-to-Japan demonstration here June 19.

According to the local newspaper reports, a pro-party group of Naha high schoolers are cramming their heads with enough slogans and shenanigans to demonstrate on the street.

Some 20 teenagers representing five high schools met in Naha last week to plot their strategy for the demonstration, the sources said.

They reportedly agreed that they cannot sit idle at Ike's visit here this weekend and that a peaceful demonstration is a legitimate means to "speak up" their outcries of reversionism.

These students, said the report, also moved to form an islandwide student league with participation of all high school students to stir their interest towards a speedy reunion with Japan.

They have met with officials of the Okinawa teachers association and the Okinawa peoples party, the two groups which are devoted to end the American administration in favor of Japanese control of the island.

The University of Ryukyus student body has already declared its intention to stage a similar demonstration on Naha streets Sunday.

The supporters of Ishikawa jet plane crash victims yesterday planned no immediate changes for their plead-to-Ike demonstration.

An Ishikawa city official said the demonstration is still very likely despite Monday's surprise settlement by the air force of all claims with the bereaved families.

Eichi Iha, staff of the city general affairs section, explained that there still are 50 claimants who, having been injured in the accident, are yet to be compensated to date.

He said these persons, most of whom are children scarred from burns and cuts, have filed claims totalling anywhere between \$200,000 and \$270,000.

The Ishikawa victims settlement promotion council, backed by 26 civic and political groups, is pushing the original plan for the demonstration in the light of no action taken to settle the claims of the injured cases, Iha informed.

"The organization told me that it will not stop short of demonstration until the remaining claimants receive the just and complete settlement," he said.

According to his report, about 100 men and women will leave Ishikawa at 11:00 a.m. Saturday for a two-day march to Naha where a 1,000-strong demonstration is planned for Sunday morning.

He added: "This is going to be a peaceful march, but the Ishikawans will carry banners and placards demanding a speedy settlement of "all claims" to President Eisenhower.

The Morning Star - 15 June 1960

RYUKYU LEFTIST SOLONS WILL NOT GREET PRESIDENT

The five leftwing Minren lawmakers in the Ryukyus legislature were reported yesterday to have decided to stay away from the official party welcoming President Eisenhower at Kadena air force base Sunday.

They are also going to refuse to shake hands with Ike at GRI where he is scheduled to meet with Chief executive Seisaku Ota, Speaker Tsumichiyo Asato and other Ryukyuan officials.

Minren, known as a democracy protection council, is a front organization of the pro-communist Okinawa Peoples party which advocates a speedy reversion of Okinawa to Japan.

The Minren legislators have been pressing Speaker Asato of the legislature to hand Eisenhower a package of requests demanding the U.S. to stop its plan to build Hawk and Mace missile bases and to acquire more land for the defense requirements.

However, since Ike's meeting with the legislators are only a few minutes, Asato is reportedly opposed to crowding Ike with their appeals.

This has prompted the Minren men in the solon to do away with welcoming the president. Instead, they are going to join the street demonstrations which are scheduled by the reversion council, the report said.

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OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Thursday, 16 June 1960

The Okinawa Times - News Article (T)

No. 2161

CHIEF EXECUTIVE TO APPEAL RETURN OF ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITIES TO PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

The atmosphere for welcoming U.S. President Eisenhower is heightening, with a number of persons wishing to participate in the welcome in groups along roads reaching about 25,000 and several petitions received by the Executive Branch Secretariat. The U.S. President is expected to confer with Chief Executive OTA Seisaku for about 10 minutes from 12:07 p.m. on the 19th at the Chief Executive's Office. The Chief Executive will make the most of this brief conference to directly appeal to the President on the most important requests of the Okinawan people. In the above connection, Chief Executive on the 15th stated, "In order to obtain the maximum results, I intend to focus the items of my appeal to the President, on the most important problems, and make strong requests on them." He made clear the attitude that he intended to make strong request especially on the return of Okinawa's administrative rights to Japan as the basic problem of inhabitants.

According to Chief Executive OTA, the items on which he intends to appeal to the U.S. President will be focused on the following important problems, that is, 1) on early return of administrative authorities over Okinawa to Japan; 2) on promotion of the welfare of the Okinawan people by joining American-Japan efforts; 3) on establishment of a special preferential customs measure for the Okinawan special products exported to Japan; 4) on the early solution of the pre-Peace Treaty compensation problem;

5) realization of emigration to South and North America and Southeast Asia and 6) an expansion of aid by the Price Bill, etc., and appeals on them will be made in the order of importance. Especially on the problem of reversion, the Chief Executive intends to make a strong request by citing a passage in the Conlon report to the effect, "Substantial reversion of Okinawa has already started", and appeal in such way as to strongly impress that "Okinawa is substantially reverting to Japan through educational and other technical assistance." It seems that the Chief Executive, in making the above appeal, will stick to his past attitude toward the reversion problem that a "majority of the inhabitants are desiring the early return of administrative rights to Japan, while acknowledging the continued maintenance of military bases on Okinawa, after reversion." In this connection, the Chief Executive says, "the U.S. has not a bit of intention of 'colonizing Okinawa' by stationing her garrison forces on Okinawa' as hitherto reiterated by American high officials. That is, it is unthinkable that the U.S. is economically utilizing Okinawa for her own interests, and, quite to the contrary, U.S. is rather putting money into Okinawa. The only objective of stationing her garrison forces on Okinawa is to defend the camp of free countries. So, it can be said that the U.S. is holding the administrative rights of Okinawa as a means to keep her bases on Okinawa. When viewed in this way, it is considered that there may be some other means to keep military bases on Okinawa without holding administrative authority. So, I intend to appeal on the return of administrative rights from the above grounds of argument."

With regard to some other means to keep military bases on Okinawa, the Chief Executive said, "To realize such substantial reversion, it is

necessary that the U.S. and Japan recognize more clearly the friendly relationship between the two countries. That is, reversion of Okinawa to Japan can not be hoped for without firm mutual trust between Japan and America. On this point, I wish to emphasize to the Japanese Government when I visit Tokyo."

Statement of Chief Executive OTA Seisaku: "I am now thinking how to concretely request a solution to various problems of President EISENHOWER in a brief meeting with him. My opinion is to select the most important problems from among the many problems and most effectively appeal on them. The most important problem is that of return of administrative rights. So, I intend to appeal on this problem with the basic attitude that 'substantial reversion of Okinawa has already started.' I think that U.S. is holding administrative rights of Okinawa as a means to keep her bases on Okinawa but I think that there is another method to keep her bases on Okinawa. In this respect, I think that there is sufficient possibility for realizing the return of administrative rights in view of the existence of deep friendly relationship between Japan and America. Every problem on Okinawa can be solved with Japan-U.S. cooperation. So, after appealing to President EISENHOWER, I intend to immediately make the same appeals to the leading officials of the Japanese Government and request the realization of de facto reversion of Okinawa to Japan."

(Similar article in Ryukyu Shimpo)

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OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U. S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Thursday, 16 June 1960

The Okinawa Times - News Article Y.

No. 2163

PETITIONS TO PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

The government is accepting petitions to the American President from the people in general and as of 5 p.m. 15 June has accepted 15 written petitions from the Council for Reversion to Japan, the Shi-Cho-Son Land Federation, the Women's Federation and others. The government will accept petitions in writing all day today.

Petitions in writing will be collected by the Secretariat to be handed over to Brig. Gen. Goodpaster, staff secretary to the President, directly by Chief Executive Ota after his interview with President Eisenhower at the former's office. Petitions so far accepted included petition of the Ryukyu Noren Association (Intensification of development of agricultural and forestry enterprise by the Japan-U.S. cooperation system); Okinawa Shi-Cho-Son Land Federation (Early settlement of the remaining military land problem); Toguchi Choko of Samukawa-Cho, Shuri, Naha city (Release of 150 tsubo of housing lot); Okinawa Council for Reversion to Japan (petition for the return of administrative control of Okinawa to Japan); Okinawa Federation of Women's Clubs (Maintain peace at any price, 2. Duty free importation of special products of Okinawa into the United States); Okinawa Social Welfare Association (broad economic aid for the welfare work); Ikamiya Shusei of Nishi Honmachi of Naha city (petition for the revision of restriction of importation provided in the Executive Order No. 3323). The Association

for the Acquisition of Compensation for Damages Caused by U.S. Forces Prior to Coming into Force of the Peace Treaty with Japan (Petition for the settlement of compensation for damages caused to property of Okinawans and bodily damages inflicted by the American service men and DACs); Kokuba-Gumi (Petition for preferential treatment of tariff on Okinawan plywood exported to the United States); Okinawa Shi-Cho-Son Association (1. Petition for economic aid for the development of Okinawan economy and social development. 2. Petition for the settlement of compensation for damages caused by the American forces prior to the effectuation of the Peace Treaty with Japan. 3. Petition for the return of administrative control of Okinawa to Japan).

Incidentally, the government is accepting applications in groups of those who want to welcome President Eisenhower along the route, and as of 15 June 34 groups including schools and commercial firms had filed applications numbering 26,413 persons, and the number is rapidly increasing.

A DRY RUN WILL BE HELD TODAY AT KADENA AIR FORCE BASE

In order to carry out the welcome of President Eisenhower and his party the joint American-Ryukyuan welcome preparation committee on the 16th will hold a dry run of presenting of bouquets at 10 a.m. at the Kadena Air Base Base. The bouquets will be presented by Oyazato Nobuko(8) and Itokazu Masae(7) of the Ishimine Orphanage of Shuri, Naha City, to Lt. Col. John S. Eisenhower and Mrs. John Eisenhower. The Legislature and the Executive Branch will also hold a welcome dry run on the 17th.

Decorations of the government building will be completed by the 17th and a welcome arch will be erected in front of Naha 1st Police Station on the 18th so as to create a welcoming atmosphere. According to the survey of Department of Education 23,600 school children and high school students want to welcome President Eisenhower. The breakdown of this number is: Nago 500, Maehara 500, Itoman 1530, Futemma 2,000, Koza 400, Yontan and Kadena 700, Chinen 1200, Ishikawa 400, Ginoza 200, Naha 1,500, Naha High School 300 (including school band), Shuri High School 200 (including school band) Commercial High School 200 (including school band), Okinawa High School 300 totaling 9930 and with individual welcoming children in Naha district of 13,685 the grand total will be 23,625 persons.

Deputy director of Department of Education stated that these children are not mobilized. They are participating in the welcome strictly on their initiative. Since they will be coming in groups, teachers will have to take care of them for the sake of safety. They will greet the President along Highway No. 1. In greeting the President it is desired that the children will wave the Stars and Stripes and the Sun Flag, but if the Stars and Stripes is not available, then the Sun Flag alone will do, he explained.

(Similar article in the Okinawa Nichinichi Shimbun)

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OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Saturday, 18 June 1960

The Okinawa Times - News Article (M)

No. 2195

LEGISLATURE SPEAKER REVEALS LETTER TO U.S. PRESIDENT

At the inter-party conference held on 16 June, the Legislature decided to express frankly the wishes of the people and appeal the settlement of pending problems through a letter of the Speaker on the occasion of President EISENHOWER's visit to Okinawa. In this connection, Speaker ASATO on 17 June revealed the contents of the letter to the President.

The letter in gist appeals 1) that the people's desire does not agree with the U.S. policy of holding Okinawa for an indefinite period of time, and whole people are desirous of resuming their original status through reversion, and promotion of reversion will lead to promotion of mutual trust; 2) that public election of the Chief Executive through the revision of the Executive Order is desired; 3) that strengthening of military base with such armament as nuclear weapons causes uneasy feeling of the people; 4) that settlement of the pre-Peace Treaty compensation and compensation for restoration released military land to their original state is desired; 5) the economic aid of the U.S. is not sufficient; and 6) that great financial assistance through Japan U.S. cooperation is desired. The contents of the letter read as follows:

"On the occasion of the President's visit to Okinawa, we pay our respect and friendship, and welcome his visit. We are grateful for the fact that during the past 15-year U.S. administration we have been able to rehabilitate our land from war disaster through guidance and assistance extended by the U.S. for the welfare of the people. At the same time, we

feel we are fortunate to be able to express frankly the fact that we still have desires to be heard, while trusting the goodwill of U.S. administration, on the occasion of the President's visit to Okinawa.

"1. We understand that in the annual State of the Union Message of the President, mention is made to the effect that 'the U.S. will maintain Okinawa as long as tension and threat exists in the Far East,' as the policy toward Okinawa. However, the desire of the Okinawa people together with 90,000,000 brethren in Japan is that the unnatural status of Okinawa which was separated from Japan proper as a result of war will be returned to a normal status at an early date. This should not be affected by the U.S. administration of Okinawa and the world situation, and it is believed that this is in conformity with the spirit of justice and peace as the original racial status, and also promotes Japan-U.S. friendship as member countries of the free world and remove the source of trouble involving political diplomacy. This desire of the Japanese people including the Okinawan people does not agree with the policy of holding Okinawa for an indefinite period, and this policy deprives us of our hopes. It is believed that change of this policy toward early realization of reversion will lead to promotion of trust.

"2. We understand that Executive Order indicates the fact that the U.S. policy is aimed at the economic and cultural development for the sake of people's welfare. However, we are not allowed to elect the Chief Executive who is the person responsible for administration and execution. The principle of political development and promotion is not mentioned in the Executive Order, and this is the great disadvantage to the people who desire promotion of democratic politics. We request revision of the Executive Order.

"3. Okinawa was once turned into a hard-fought battle ground and the people had the experience of horror under gun fire and misery of war. Under the circumstances, their negative attitude toward war is very strong so that it is inevitable that they become highly nervous about presumption of war or all armament which has something to do with war. This is why they cannot but voice opposition to strengthening of military bases with such armament as nuclear weapons despite the fact that the armament is made in the name of need for defense. It is hoped that the fact that this is a genuine desire stemming spontaneously from their own experience be understood. We pray that efforts will be made to realize peace with noble belief that 'Peace cannot be attained with armament race; Justice, honest mutual understanding and idea of respecting others is the weapon to win peace,' as mentioned by the President at the ceremony marking the 10th anniversary of foundation of the United Nations.

4. As the administering authority, the United States has all responsibility for the welfare of the people. It is considered, however, that financial assistance, especially assistance in the aspect of welfare, is not adequate. In connection with the appropriation for the current fiscal year, it is considered regrettable that the House Appropriations Committee slashed the appropriation. The U.S. has the rights as administering authority, but it is hoped that the U.S. will completely fulfill its obligation.

"5. Furthermore, it is believed that Japan, as the country having residual sovereignty over Okinawa, is not indifferent to Okinawa which is her territory and to the welfare of the Okinawan people, so that it is hoped that diplomatic measures will be taken for financial and technical assistance to Okinawa under Japan-U.S. cooperation until the return of the administrative authority or as a means for realizing it.

"6. The military land problem which was an important problem of
Okinawa has generally been settled through mutual understanding, but
the problem of pre-Peace Treaty compensation and compensation for
restoration of the released military land to their original state still
remains unsettled and we are told that this is being studied in the U.S.,
but we hope that this problem will be settled at an early date.

"7. Since the matters mentioned above are requested in the accom-
panying resolutions, there may be differences in opinions, but it is
requested that consideration will be given to true desire of the people.

"We pray for the health of the President and that his visit to various
countries of the Far East will bear fruits of friendship and contribute
to world peace."

(Similar article in Ryukyu Shimpō and Okinawa Nichinichi)

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The Morning Star - 19 June 1960

ASATO TO GIVE PETITION TO IKE

GRI legislature speaker Tsumichiyo Asato is scheduled to hand a petition to President Eisenhower when he visits here today.

The letter, based on resolutions adopted by the 29-man legislative body in the past, contains 1) reversion to Japan, 2) revision of presidential executive order to realize public election of GRI chief executive, 3) opposition to bringing of nuclear weapons to Okinawa, 4) increased amount of U.S. financial assistance especially for social security systems, 5) diplomatic action for financial aids from both the United States and Japan and 6) solution of pre-treaty claims.

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OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Friday, 17 June 1960

The Okinawa Times - News Article (T)

No. 2182

SPEAKER OF LEGISLATURE WILL HAND A LETTER APPEAL-
ING REVERSION TO PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

The Legislature has decided on the policy of expressing the desire of inhabitants to U.S. President EISENHOWER when he visits Okinawa, in the form of a letter from Speaker ASATO Tsumichiyo so as to seek settlement of the pending problem. In the above connection, Speaker ASATO, at the interfactional adjustment meeting held on the 16th, explained main points of his letter and sought consent to it. At first, the legislators belonging to the Minren (Liaison Council for Protection of Democracy) insisted that it was better to hand a resolution adopted in the Legislature than handing a "letter from Speaker ASATO" as proposed by the Liberal Democratic Party and the Socialist Masses Party, but later agreed to the proposal of the OLDP and OSMP. However, the Minren legislators made clear the attitude that they would not participate in the welcome for visit of President EISENHOWER from the basic standpoint that "U.S. administration of Okinawa was causing distress of the prefectural people" and that they wanted to decline to present themselves at the main session hall where they are expected to be introduced to and shake hands with the President.

According to the explanation of Speaker ASATO, his letter to the President will consist of 1) expression of inhabitants' desire and appeal for early realization of reversion (at the beginning of letter), 2) request for realization of public election of the Chief Executive through revision of the Executive Order, and 3) requests in connection with the military

land problems and the pre-Peace Treaty compensation problem. Toward the above, Legislators OWAN Kisaburo and HIRATA Shiyu insisted that the problems of U2 Jet Plane and military land problem should be included in the letter, but were rejected by opposition of Liberal Democrats and Socialist Masses.

Minren legislators are Messrs. OWAN Kisaburo, KUDAKA Shoken, KINA Seigyo, HIRATA Shiyu and OYAKAWA Jinsuke.

Main questions and answers exchanged are as follows:

OWAN Kisaburo (Minren): "In connection with President EISENHOWER's visit of Okinawa, it is desirable to express the Legislature's requests in the form of a resolution but we will consent to expressing them in the form of a Speaker's letter to the President. However, we do not welcome President EISENHOWER's visit. It is because the present plight in which Okinawa finds itself is the result of the fact that administrative rights of Okinawa are grasped by U.S. though of course the Japanese military clique is also responsible. It is self-evident that the masses of prefectural people are placed in a distressed situation under the U.S. administration. From above sense, we shall not welcome him. Five legislators affiliated with Minren also decided not to be present at the welcome at the Legislature hall. I request that the Speaker's letter will be drafted on the basis of hitherto resolution and good sense."

Here Speaker ASATO reads his letter and makes explanation.

OWAN: "I wish that the problem of U2 Jet planes will also be included."

NAGAMINE Akio (Liberal Democrat): "Since the letter contains the passage which says that offensive weapons and bases are not desirable, that will suffice."

OWAN: "I think it better to include this problem because there is a rumor that the Okinawan base has U2 planes."

YAMASHIRO Zenko (Socialist Masses): "The letter should take up basic problems alone so that the letter will have dignity."

ASATO: "We can not take up mere rumors."

HIRATA Shiyu: (Minren): It is because the people want to get land rental quickly that they are consenting to conclusion of lease contracts. There are people who are refusing to conclude lease contracts, so it can not be said that the military land problem was solved.

ASATO: "So, we are using the expression, 'it was solved tentatively' and I think it possible to say so when viewed from stand of entire inhabitants, though there may be some who are not satisfied."

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OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Thursday, 16 June 1960

The Ryukyu Shimpo-News Article (K)

No. 2169

(Central District)

KOZA CITY REQUESTS FOR IKE'S PARADE

The Koza city assembly opened on the afternoon of 15th decided to welcome U.S. President Eisenhower arriving here on 19th and also to request USCAR for his parade through Koza city. The gist of the resolution is as follows:

All the people of Okinawa have a great concern in President Eisenhower's visit on Okinawa. All the citizens of Koza city are prepared and also want to give a warm welcome to President Eisenhower, so it is requested that his motor car will pass through Koza city instead of Highway No. 1 to satisfy our desire.

This resolution is to be submitted to USCAR on the 16th.

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OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Friday, 17 June 1960

The Ryukyu Shimpo - Editorial (F)

No. 2180

EFFECT OF DEMONSTRATION PARADE

Japan is in a great uproar with regard to the visit of President Eisenhower in a sense somewhat different from that, also in Okinawa his visit is the talk of the town and is a matter of concern to almost all people. It sounds reasonable in a way that, because America administers Okinawa, it is a golden opportunity to make a lot of requests to the American President on his visit here.

The case of Okinawa, however, is quite different from that of the Philippines or Japan. The latter is the case of a country-to-country, but in the case of Okinawa it is a part of a foreign land now under American control. In the case of the Philippines or Japan it is natural that there should be political talks between the administering authorities (even if it is a courtesy call, it naturally contains political significance). But in the case of Okinawa his visit is entirely for courtesy's sake, and it is allowed to have less than ten minutes of talks with the Chief Executive for courtesy's sake.

It will not be the President himself but his aides who will receive petitions from the Legislature and the Executive Branch. The petitions will merely be put in their briefcases and carried to Washington and then probably sent round to the Department of Defense. Petitions made on the visit of the President will be put into proper channels, and there is a great deal of doubt as to the results the petitions will bring about.

Moreover, there is need to use great prudence in conducting a demonstration parade for settlement of Okinawa's political, economic and social problems, including reversion to Japan.

It is expected that probably the number of welcomers will be several times, or more than ten times, as many as the number of demonstrators parading along the route the President will take when he visits here. If so, this may give the president the impression that "it is only the small number of demonstrators who are desiring reversion." This might bring about a counter effect. Great prudence must be exercised in conducting whatever one wants, or he will have to suffer the consequences. Care must be used not to fall into self-contentment.

The Morning Star - 17 June 1960

IKE WON'T VISIT JAPAN!

Tokyo, June 16 -- The pro-western government of Japan bowed to left-wing demonstrators and officially postponed the visit of President Eisenhower lest his personal safety be in danger.

Left-wing socialists and the communists immediately proclaimed victory. The death of a coed in yesterday's bloody riots had served its purpose, they said.

Finance minister Eisaku Sato, said this meant to all intents and purposes that Ike would not come to Japan before his term is up in January.

Prime Minister Kishi, he said, will not resign until the U.S.-Japan security treaty is ratified. It is due for ratification June 19, the day President Eisenhower was due to arrive.

There was a strong indication, however, that Kishi would resign soon after the ratification and call for new elections.

Kishi was scheduled to personally make an official announcement today, Matsumoto said.

The cabinet met in emergency session at the premier's official residence at 4 p.m. yesterday to make the difficult decision.

Matsumoto came out of the conference room at 5:20 p.m. and was surrounded by hundreds of Japanese newspapermen.

"Postponement," he said briefly when questioned.

He said Foreign Minister Aichihiro Fujiyama's secretary was called into the conference room to prepare an official announcement.

In Manila, President Eisenhower agreed to postpone his visit to Japan because of what Prime Minister Kishi called Communist-fomented rioting in Tokyo.

The president's decision was announced a few hours after the embattled Kishi government decided to ask Eisenhower to forego a visit which had been scheduled for June 19 - 22.

White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty told a news conference that Eisenhower had been promptly informed of the Kishi decision and that although the president "would have like to fulfill his long-held ambition" to go to Japan "he fully respects the decision" of the Japanese authorities.

U.S. Ambassador Douglas MacArthur II had no comment. All statements, he said, must come from Washington.

Kishi, at a press conference called shortly after the postponement announcement was made, was bitter. He said:

"The desire of the majority today must be denied in order to avoid any unfortunate incident on the president."

"If democracy is to bow to minority violence, it is a grave matter. The task remaining now is to strengthen security.

"It is unbearably regretful that the president's visit must now be postponed."

The speaker, Prime Minister Kishi, was a man whose party held a two-thirds majority in both houses of parliament and had won increasing margins in four major elections since he took office.

The news hit the rain-swept capital like a bombshell.

A new demonstration of 10,000 outside the national parliament building broke into wild cheers, songs and there was snake dancing in the streets.

Rush hour traffic was snarled beyond the memory of the oldest residents.

Though the leftists were wild with joy, there were many more sober citizens who felt that this was "a sad day for democracy."

It was the third time within recent months that rampaging students have forced a government to eat crow. First it was Korea where rioting students toppled the government of Syngman Rhee, then it was Turkey where student riots brought on the military take-over and now Japan.

Kishi laid the blame squarely on the communists.

"It was international communism which led the violence," he said in an angry charge. "It is the eternal duty of the Japanese people to fight mob violence from every corner.

"We now await another and better opportunity when the whole nation can welcome the president," he said, but there were those who believed Ike would never visit Japan as a U.S. President.

"To those in the majority who eagerly awaited the president's visit, again I say, I am truly regretful and hope you will again show your enthusiasm to receive the U.S. President when the proper time comes," the beleaguered prime minister told his press conference.

The premier also served notice that he had no intention of giving up his flight to win ratification of the U.S.-Japan security treaty. The 10-year treaty was signed in Washington by Kishi on Jan. 19. It

was ratified by the lower house of the Japanese parliament in the wee hours of May 20th and is scheduled to go into effect automatically on June 19th unless there is a sudden recess of the Diet.

"I have not changed my mind about ratification. The whole trouble came because the president's visit and ratification were considered together," he said.

It was a pointed barb to those in Japan who appear to have forgotten that the President's visit--planned many months ago--was a ceremonial trip to commemorate the 100th anniversary of United States-Japanese relations.

"If the time comes when everyone can understand that the two are not directly related, that would be the time to invite the president again," he said.

However, he added, even though Ike's visit has been postponed, Crown Prince Akihito and his cinderella Princess Michiko's September visit to the United States will not be changed.

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OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Friday, 17 June 1960

The Okinawa Times - News Article (T)

No. 2184

THERE IS NO CHANGE IN EISENHOWER'S
VISIT OF OKINAWA

The Japanese Government at its Cabinet meeting decided to request the postponement of President EISENHOWER's visit to Japan in view of aggravation of conditions in Japan with creation of a number of injuries and death case in anti-Security Pact struggle demonstration held on the night of the 15th. So it is apprehended by some quarters that the above decision of the Japanese Government may affect the President's visit to Okinawa.

But in the above connection, a spokesman of the High Commissioner's Office stated that as of 7 p.m., 16th, "No formal notification has been received on the postponement of President EISENHOWER's plan to visit Japan, nor has there been any notification from same source on any change in the schedule for the President's visit to Okinawa."

On the other hand, Chief Executive OTA Seisaku and Speaker ASATO Tsumichiyo regretted the fact that Japan's political situation was so aggravated as to necessitate the postponement of President EISENHOWER's visit to Japan. The Chief Executive, however, believes that President EISENHOWER's visit to Okinawa will not be changed and says that he has not yet given up his expectation, but that he may reconsider, depending on the situation in Japan, his plan of visiting Tokyo on 23rd.

Concerning the Japanese Government's decision to request postponement of President EISENHOWER's visit to Japan, Chief Executive OTA and Speaker ASATO stated as follows:

Chief Executive OTA: "It is regrettable that President EISENHOWER's visit to Japan has been suspended at the time when Japan and U.S. are enjoying close international relationship as members of the free camp. Some may apprehend that the President's visit to Okinawa may be affected by the above on the premise that Ike's visit to Okinawa is a brief stop-over on his way to Japan, but in view of the fact that President EISENHOWER is the highest responsible person in America, which country holds administrative authority of Okinawa, the Okinawan people are preparing for his welcome with sincerity, and there is no special reason to make the Okinawan visit inadvisable. I am sure that the U.S. President will visit Okinawa. I think that the Okinawan people are desiring that the administering authority will visit Okinawa and observe conditions of Okinawa with his own eyes."

Speaker ASATO: "It was not the U.S. side that proposed postponement of the President's visit to Japan and I think it was natural from the standpoint of international faith that the Japanese Government, invitor, requested the postponement because of unfavorable political situation. I do not think that Japan's request for postponement of Ike's visit will drive a wedge into Japanese - U.S. relationship. But I think that it is a regrettable thing that the Government was unable to handle the internal problem created by opposition to deliberation on the Security Pact revision and that the political situation was aggravated by the forces outside the Diet so much as to necessitate the request for postponement of the national guest's visit. But I think that if President visits Japan under such circumstances, the result would be worse to the case when he does not visit, thereby exerting bad effect on Okinawa indirectly." (Similar article in the Ryukyu Shimpo)

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U. S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Friday, 17 June 1960

The Ryukyu Shimpō(Evening Edition) - News Article (F) No. 2191
REACTION TO CANCELLATION OF IKE'S VISIT TO JAPAN

(Tokyo Bureau) A sudden change in the situation - cancellation of President Eisenhower's visit to Japan - was a great surprise, and observers in Tokyo are fearing that the cancellation of his visit to Japan may affect the U.S.-Japan relations. This may blow away the expected "souvenirs", it is said. Also the plan of the Okinawa Prefectural People's Association in Tokyo to hold a rally in anticipation of the Presidential visit has been thrown into confusion.

The Okinawa Prefectural People's Association in Tokyo said:
"Suspension of his visit to Japan is unavoidable in view of the present situation in Japan. The effect it will have on Okinawa is dependent upon the future move of U.S.-Japan relations. This has blown away some souvenirs. Development of the situation is hard to predict."

The report came as a disappointment to the association which had planned to hold a rally with various slogans, including a request for reversion of Okinawa to Japan, on the 19th when Ike was slated to arrive in Tokyo. But it is said that there is no change in the plan to adopt resolutions to be submitted to Ike and to organize the National Federation of Okinawa Prefectural People's Associations.

Also the Liaison Council for the Settlement of Okinawan Problems is of the view that the cancellation of Ike's visit to Japan may somewhat alleviate the tension in the Far East and check the expansion of military bases in Okinawa.

The Morning Star - 18 June 1960

IKE WILL VISIT OKINAWA AS PREVIOUSLY PLANNED

A spokesman for the high commissioner announced late yesterday afternoon that the president of the United States will visit Okinawa on June 19 as previously scheduled. The president will arrive here at approximately 11:15 on Sunday morning, then will remain for an hour longer than originally scheduled making his total stay two and one half hours.

No additional events will be added to the president's itinerary. Additional time will be added to the motor trip from Kadena to Naha permitting a slower rate of travel.

Confirmation that the president's plan to stop in Okinawa is firm was received from official sources aboard the U.S. Cruiser St. Paul enroute from Manila to Taipei.

After completion of the president's visit here the president's next stop will be Seoul Korea, the spokesman said.

An unprecedented number of more than 100 local newsmen and press media technicians will cover the coming trip here of President Eisenhower.

The presidential press party is bringing another group of 100 reporters who are traveling with Ike for the Asian tour.

USCAR office of public affairs said this is the first time the island has seen such a large concentration of working press.

The Morning Star - 18 June 1960

IKE FLIES TO KOREA SUNDAY

Tokyo, June 17 (UPI)--President Eisenhower will arrive in Korea at 3:45 p.m. Sunday and will stay in Korea overnight, it was announced officially today.

The president will fly from Okinawa to Korea, skipping Japan which yesterday postponed the President's visit because left-wing mobs had made it impossible to guarantee his safety.

He will take a helicopter from Kimpo airport about 14 miles outside of Seoul to the Eighth Army headquarters area and then ride in a motorcade to the residence of U.S. Ambassador Walter P. McCaughy.

The next day he will pick up with the schedule previously laid down. This includes an address before the National Assembly, a visit to acting President Huh Chung at the presidential mansion of Kyungkudae and a visit to the headquarters of the VI Corps.

It was believed he would leave sometime Monday night, although the exact time was not certain at the moment.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Saturday, 18 June 1960

The Ryukyu Shimpo - Editorial (F)

No. 2194

LET US MAKE UP FOR JAPAN'S IMPOLITNESS IN OKINAWA

Japan invited the President of the United States as a national guest to the U.S. - Japan friendship centennial anniversary, but because of internal administrative disorder and of difficulties in maintaining public peace in Tokyo, finally had to postpone the U.S. President's visit to Japan. U.S. President Eisenhower, in response to the invitation of the Japanese Government, had already left Washington, and in Manila, the Philippines, he was in receipt of Japan's request for suspension of his visit to Japan and gave up the planned visit to Japan by changing his itinerary. It is quite regrettable for Japan to lose the much-awaited golden opportunity. The extremely disgraceful behavior of the government and the people of Japan must have incurred a sneer from every country of the world. The disturbance in Tokyo from the beginning of this month until today gives the impression that Japan is in a state of anarchy. There may be no word to refute the criticism that it is barbarous to come to blows by throwing away the mutual talk that is the keynote of democracy.

In particular, the ultra-leftist adventurous principle of the Zengakuren (National Federation of Students' Self-Government Associations) gives the impression that the Zengakuren, externally, finds faults with the new U.S. - Japan Security Pact and, on the other hand, burns with a fighting spirit in an anti-American movement and aims at a Bolshevistic revolution by resorting to "no-use-of-discussion" tactics. Also the Sehyo (General Council of Japanese Labor Unions), the Japan Communist Party and others

are conducting a political strike by mobilizing workers, in an effort to give impetus to the anti-government movement. It is strange that, taking advantage of these moves, the Socialist Party has gone so far as to put oil to fire. This will result in losing public confidence in the sound opposition party and is tantamount to throwing away itself the opportunity to come into power in the future. It is not hard to imagine that many of the thoughtful people are disappointed with the Socialist Party, for the sake of the party. The careful discussion of the new U.S. - Japan Security Pact is desired not only by the Socialist Party but also by all the people of Japan. The party resorted to sit-down tactics in the corridor of the assembly hall in proposing the extension of the session of the Diet, thereby giving the impression that the party intentionally invited confusion. This is quite regrettable from the viewpoint of sound assembly management.

On the other hand, the Liberal Democratic Party (the government party) hurried the discussion of the new Security Pact, taking no notice of public opinion. It cannot be overlooked that Prime Minister Kishi's statements provoked newspaper and radio to anger, losing their sympathy. Taking an aggressive attitude, the Prime Minister said, "I do not think newspaper and radio alone represent the voices of the people. I will directly listen to the "voiceless voices" of the people." His aggressive attitude is the cause of today's trouble. The greatest dishonor to Japan is that Japan cancelled the invitation of President Eisenhower on the grounds that difficulties are experienced in maintaining public peace. Both the government and the people of Japan are responsible for this situation.

The chaotic situation in Japan today has derived from the fact that the goodwill visit of President Eisenhower was confused with internal troubles such as the anti-Security Pact and anti-Kishi administration movements. Japan's politics today, which have become impolite toward the American President and which has provoked displeasure and distrust from the people of his country, still deserves the severe criticism of former General of the Army Douglas MacArthur who stated that Japan's politics "is still 12 years old." It may well be said that Japan has achieved little progress in politics for the past 15 years.

This situation may bring U.S. - Japan friendship to naught and delay the reversion of Okinawa to Japan that is the earnest desire of all people of Okinawa. Fortunately, President Eisenhower will visit Okinawa as scheduled, and will stay here one hour longer than previously arranged. It is hoped that we Okinawan inhabitants, who earnestly desire reversion to Japan, will warmly receive the old President to Okinawa, which is a part of Japan, so as to make up for Japan's impoliteness.

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OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Saturday, 18 June 1960

The Okinawa Times - Editorial Y.

No. 2193

WE REGRET THE POLITICAL CONFUSION IN JAPAN

The Japanese government has at last succumbed to violence. The political situation in Japan has deteriorated due to the government party's attempt to adopt the new Japan-U.S. security pact single-handed and it developed into the disturbance in Haneda international Air Port followed by the free-for-all in the compound of the Diet so that maintenance of public safety became uncertain and had to request President Eisenhower to postpone his visit to Japan indefinitely.

It is like a cat that got bitten by a rat and gives in. No honor of an independent country can thus be maintained and the violent actions of a minority at the instigation of international Communism as stated by Prime Minister Kishi came out victorious in the struggle so they may become all the more unmanageable. In fact, the protesting demonstrations of the Federation of All Students Associations have spread throughout the country and are clashing with the police forces everywhere, it is reported.

The Japanese government has made it known that the postponement of the visit to Japan of President Eisenhower was calculated to avoid being taken advantage of by the international Communism and it will make an all-out effort for saving the political situation, and there will be no dissolution of the Diet or resignation en masse of the cabinet until the new Japan-U.S. Security Pact becomes naturally effective, but it is doubtful whether the government is able to quell the mob that defeated the government once at least and if the worst comes to the worst, it might repeat the tragedy of Korea.

J 9 8 8

Under the circumstances, the best policy would be either to dissolve the Diet or effect general resignation of the Kishi cabinet and take the political responsibility and save the political situation.

With the suspension of President Eisenhower's visit to Japan, it was expected by some that his schedule to visit Okinawa might be altered so that a dispatch from Manila reported that the President might go to visit Korea on 19 June, and stop in Okinawa on his way back for refuel his plane and that in that case, one hour and a half stay and its schedule might be cancelled, so that the people were worried; for if the President merely stops for refuelling purposes at night our plan of making request directly becomes impossible although we may be able to submit written petitions.

Fortunately, a GRI announcement said that President Eisenhower will visit Okinawa as scheduled. We all feel more attachment to places where we have visited and talked with the people there than other places we have never visited. For example, even a brief talk with Chief Executive Ota and Speaker Asato of the Legislature, might cause the American President to want to do something for the good of Okinawa, and the Okinawan people must welcome the President wholeheartedly.

At any rate the disturbance in Japan is detrimental to the Japan-U.S. friendship and especially it will have an adverse influence on the return of administrative authority to Japan, and we cannot too much regret this incident.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U. S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Sunday, 19 June 1960

The Ryukyu Shimpō - News Article (F)

No. 2211

DEMONSTRATORS PROCEED TO GUSUKUMA

(Chubu Branch) Demanding the complete payment of compensation to the victims of the Ishikawa jet plane accident, a group of demonstrators left Ishikawa at 11 a.m., 18 June, and when they arrived in Koza by taking the route from Chibana of Misato-Son to Koza crossroads, they had reached the number of approximately 500 with the participation of members of the Misato-Son Youth Association, and the Maehara and Koza District Teachers Associations. After a half hour rest that started 2:15 p.m., the demonstrators paraded Koza streets where they were joined by members of the Koza City Youth Liaison Council, Chatan-Son Youth Liaison Council, Teachers Association, Koza City Employees Union, and Kokusai Junior College students. The demonstrators numbered roughly 700 when they reached Sonda-Ku of Koza City where they attended a welcome rally sponsored by local organizations. A clapping of hands arose among spectators along the streets where they passed by, and also an applause of encouragement came from passengers of buses. Female school teachers on their way home from school were seen joining the demonstrators. Differing from previous demonstration parades, the parade this time presented a congenial atmosphere with the participation of women. On Route #13 between Shimabuku and Futenma, Americans were seen here and there taking pictures of the demonstrators passing by.

There was no trouble at all until they reached Futenma. However, when they reached Highway #1 at Oyama, they were prevented from going

any further because the permit to use the road which they had obtained from Futenma police was withdrawn on the 18th by order of the military. The Futenma police suggested them to take the route that leads to Ojana of Ginowan Son. Since it was too far out of their way to attend a rally scheduled for 7 p.m. at Gusukuma of Urasoe Son, the demonstrators insisted on going Highway #1. Their contention, however, was rejected. The participating organizations held a get-together, protested to the authorities against their measure to overrule the freedom of parade, and issued a statement saying that they would appeal this injustice to Ike. After all, the demonstrators broke up, and they respectively proceeded to Gusukuma.

A skirmish arose between about 100 policemen and the demonstrators when the former tried to prevent the latter from carrying banners and placards on the ground that the carrying of banners and placards on the road was tantamount to a demonstration parade. There was clamor for a while, but settlement came when the demonstrators agreed that they would not display placards and that they would not walk in formation, etc. They respectively went along Highway #1 and safely arrived at Gusukuma.

On the day, the Koza police also received military orders to ban a demonstration parade, but the order was withdrawn by the strong request of the police which explained that the prevention of a demonstration parade would only result in giving rise to trouble.

The demonstrators say they will parade on the 19th as far as they can.

(Similar article in OkinawaTimes)

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OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U. S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Friday, 17 June 1960

The Okinawa Times (Evening Edition) -- News Article (F) No. 2187

PREPARATIONS UNDER WAY FOR WELCOMING U.S. PRESIDENT

The Government held a meeting of Department Directors on the 16th and discussed the plan to welcome President Eisenhower, and it was formally decided to issue on the 19th from the Central Post Office commemoration postage stamps marking the visit of President Eisenhower.

The welcome plans of various private quarters were reported at the meeting. The following cooperation is being offered:

1) Six companies - the Okinawa Food Company, the Bank of the Ryukyus, the Okinawa Electric Power Distribution Company, the Kokuba Gumi, the Ryukyu Kaiun Shipping Company, and the Ryukyu Fire Insurance Company - will celebrate the visit of the President by shooting more than 50 fireworks at the open space in front of the Harborview Club on the evening of the 18th, the eve of Ike's visit.

2) The Movie Enterprises Association, the Bus Enterprises Association, and the Warehouse Enterprises Association will hang "Welcome" banners across the streets in places, and on the day of his visit, all buses will be decorated with "Welcome" banners.

3) All ships, including American vessels, at the Tomari and Naha Ports will be fully dressed with flags.

4) All shops and commercial firms along the route of President Eisenhower's parade are making respective plans for welcoming the president.

Statement by Secretary General Yoseyama: "The Government is very grateful for the fact that there is a tendency among various quarters to welcome Ike with sincerity and good sense. Various private organizations have offered cooperation in the Government's plan. We are praying that things will go smooth."

In anticipation of confusion on the day, the Police Department is making prudent measures to ensure safety. Details in this regard will be made public on the 17th.

(Similar article in the Ryukyu Shimpo)

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Sunday, 19 June 1960

The Ryukyu Shimpo - News Article (M)

No. 2212

DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS CONDUCTED IN COMMEMORATION OF IKE'S VISIT

The best part of the "eve of IKE's visit" was a display of fireworks presented by 6 local companies. It was conducted from 8:30 p.m. at the Harbor View plaza under the joint sponsorship of Ryukyu Water Transportation Company, Bank of the Ryukyus, Ryukyu Fire Insurance Company, Kokuba Gumi Company, Okinawa Power Distribution Company and Okinawa Food Company.

50 fireworks including some set pieces of fireworks were displayed one after another, and they decorated beautifully the night sky.

The audience was attracted especially by set pieces of fireworks called such as "Welcome IKE," "Mt. Fuji and the Stars and Stripes" which symbolized mutual friendship between Japan and the U.S., and "Niagara Falls." And the ceremony by beautiful colors which was worthy of welcoming IKE was continued late at night.

(Similar Article in the Okinawa Times and the Nichinichi)

The Morning Star - 19 June 1960

200,000 TO HAIL PRESIDENT HERE

Okinawan press sources speculated yesterday that anywhere from 150,000 to 200,000 will welcome President Eisenhower here today.

Naha, the island's capital city with population of 240,000 expected a turn-out of at least 100,000 to pay tribute to Eisenhower.

Thousands of other Okinawans will give an enthusiastic welcome to the presidential party along the 14-mile route from Kadena air base gate to Naha city, the sources said.

Okinawa's civilian population is 650,000.

A GRI spokesman also said there will be a flag-waving throng of 15,000 gathered in the tight USCAR plaza space when Ike arrives at the government building from the airport.

An estimated 20,000 American flags have been distributed to students, firms and organizations at their request, he added.

Meanwhile, the government of Ryukyus police announced that 700 police have been mobilized to regulate the movement of crowds along the route of Ike's visit.

Police also banned firecrackers during the president's tour of the island.

Earlier it asked the people to stay clear of rooftops when welcoming Eisenhower.

The highway route one will be closed down between Kadena and Naha at 10 a.m. this morning. Only patrol and emergency vehicles are allowed on the road after this hour.

The president will arrive here at 11:15 a.m. and will remain about two and a half hours before his take-off to South Korea.

The Ryukyu weather bureau reported today's weather picture as generally cloudy with occasional rain showers.

The Okinawa reversion council, a mainstay of local demonstrators, will mass 10,000 today backed by 20 organizations to demand an immediate return of Okinawa to Japanese administrative control.

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The Morning Star - 19 June 1960

NAHA AB CANCELS CHURCH SERVICES

All morning Protestant worship services and Sunday School at Naha Air Base have been cancelled for tomorrow. The regular Sunday night service will be held at 7:30 p.m.

The 12 o'clock Catholic Mass at Naha AB will not be held. Masses will be served at 8 a.m., 4:30 p.m., and 5:30 p.m.

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OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Friday, 17 June 1960

The Okinawa Times - News Article (T)

No. 2186

TWO ORPHAN GIRLS SELECTED FOR ROLE OF
PRESENTING BOUQUETS TO U.S. PRESIDENT

President EISENHOWER will finally come to Okinawa at 11 a.m. the day after tomorrow. To prepare for his arrival, a rehearsal of his welcome ceremony was held at the Kadena airfield on the 16th under drizzling rain. The ceremony starts with presenting of bouquets to the President when he alights from his plane. And for this role of presenting bouquets, Miss OYAZATO Nobuko (8 years old) and Miss ITOKAZU Masae (7 years old), both of Ishimine Orphanage, have been selected under special considerations of the Government that unfortunate children be given such a role to give them hope and dream.

Miss Nobuko and Miss Masae are, like many other inmates of the orphanage of unfortunate parentless families. After passing through a number of foster parents, the two entered the Ishimine Orphanage in Shuri this April. Miss Nobuko is a 2nd grader and Miss Masae a 1st grader of the Jihoku Elementary School, Shuri.

It was on the 15th that it was formally decided that they be given the role of presenting bouquets to the U.S. President in his welcome ceremony. Asked by the Secretariat of Executive Branch two or three days before that to select pertinent persons, the Ishimine Orphanage selected the two from among many inmates by examining their school records, characters and age. The two have good, bright characters and look lovely.

Though their task is only to present bunch of flowers to the president, the President might ask their names and ages, and so Mrs. ARAI Sachiko and

and Mrs. NAKAMA Shigaka, nurses of the Ishimine Orphanage, are telling them about President EISENHOWER and guiding them so that they can answer with a crisp attitude when questioned.

After the rehearsal on the 16th, the two went to a barber shop. On the day of the President's arrival, they will wear the Kimono, and placed orders with the Matsuzakaya located at Kokusai Street with \$50 given by the government. The two children are now the target of envy of all the inmates of the orphanage.

(Similar article in Ryukyu Shimpo)

The Morning Star - 20 June 1960

TEXT OF IKE'S SPEECH UPON ARRIVAL HERE

Naha, June 19 (UPI)--President Eisenhower said upon arriving here at 11:27 a.m. today that "the Ryukyuan people and the island have a vital role in the free world in the circumstances in this area."

He said that was why he decided to stop here on his Asian mission. Responding to greetings from Ryukyuan Chief Executive Seisaku Ota and High Commissioner, Lt. Gen. Donald P. Booth, the president said, "a fine relationship exists, I am informed, between the Ryukyuans and the Americans stationed on these islands."

I am assured this feeling of friendship is shared by the American people as a whole," the president said.

Eisenhower descended from the plane ramp at 11:34 a.m. wearing a dark suit, almost black and wearing a panama hat. The temperature was in the low 80's, but the humidity was very high. A slight breeze from the northwest whipped the flags at the Kadena AB.

Eisenhower said that Americans and their government "are conscious of the heavy responsibility they bear to the Ryukyuans and they have a deep and abiding interest in the welfare of all who live on these islands and in the steady improvement of their livelihood and economy."

Not far away from the United States Civil administration headquarters in downtown Naha there were symbolic demonstrations in favor of the immediate reversion of Okinawa to Japanese rule.

Upon his arrival, Eisenhower said "together we of the Ryukyus and America present to the world a splendid example of mutual benefits that result when people of good will work toward a common goal of peace and friendship and freedom."

"On behalf of the American people--for what you have done, for what you are doing, I thank you with all my heart," the president said.

Immediately following the Eisenhower speech, the president and Ota, with an interpreter, entered a cream colored convertible for the 15 mile drive to Naha on a four lane highway. Twelve-thousand United States troops lined the route into town. The president waved as the motorcade left the base.

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OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Sunday, 19 June 1960

The Okinawa Times (Evening Edition) - News Article (M)

No. 2213

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER VISITS OKINAWA

Mr. Dwight D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America, arrived at Kadena Air Base by a special plane from Taiwan at 11:30 a.m., 19 June, some 15 minutes later than scheduled. He was accompanied by a retinue of more than 200 persons including Lt. Col. and Mrs. John S. Eisenhower and Mr. J. Graham Parsons, Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs.

At the air field, the President and his party were greeted by some 2,000 persons including High Commissioner Donald P. BOOTH, Chief Executive OTA Seisaku, USCAR and GRI officials, commanding generals of U.S. Forces in Okinawa and reporters. Upon landing, a member of his suite introduced High Commissioner BOOTH and Chief Executive OTA to President EISENHOWER, who shook hands with the former. Then, after reviewing honor guards amid the music played by the joint Army-Navy-Air Force Band, the President read a statement on his visit to Okinawa before more than 300 foreign and local reporters.

In his statement, the President emphasized the importance of military base in Okinawa, expressed hope for better Ryukyuan-American friendship, and made it clear that he is taking an interest in the promotion of people's welfare. The contents of the statement were of perfunctory nature and did not refer to the return of Okinawa, which was expected.

Then, the President rode a cream-colored open car together with Chief Executive OTA and Capt. Thomas T. SAKAMOTO, Language Aide to the High

Commissioner and started for parade on Highway #1 where welcomers lined up. Upon reaching the Legislature at 1225 hours after having been greeted by some many people who cheered "Welcome IKE," Legislature Speaker ASATO Tsumichiyo introduced each legislator to the President. He later heard the real situation of Okinawa and people's desires from Chief Executive OTA for about 10 minutes at the latter's office, received presents from the Chief Executive and left for Naha airport at 1 p.m. Taking a helicopter at Naha Airport, President EISENHOWER made an aerial inspection of Okinawa for about 30 minutes and left for Korea at 1:30 by the special plane.

The full text of the President's statement at the Kadena Air Base was as follows:

"Chief Executive OTA, General BOOTH, members of the military services here, citizens of this island, ladies and gentlemen: The Ryukyuan people of these islands have a vital role for the Free World in the circumstances of this era. Consequently, when the opportunity presented itself I decided to make this stop on Okinawa. I have come here, as to other areas of Free Asia on a mission of peace, friendship, good will -- to learn at first-hand more about the region. A fine relationship exists, I am informed, between the Ryukyuans and the Americans stationed on these islands. I assure you this feeling of friendship is shared by the American people as a whole.

"They want, and are conscious of, the heavy responsibility they bear to the Ryukyuans and have a deep and abiding interest in the welfare of all who live on these islands and in the steady improvement of their livelihood and economy. Together, we of the Ryukyus and America, present to the world a splendid example of the mutual benefits that result when people of good will work toward the common goal of peace and friendship in freedom.

On behalf of the American people, for what you have done, for what you are doing, I thank you with all my heart and I assure you, personally, I am delighted to have these few hours here to visit with you of the services, and the citizens of these islands."

(Similar article in Ryukyu Shimpō evening edition)

The Morning Star - 22 June 1960

From "Inside The Reef" column by Rosemary Lyon

Reflecting on President Eisenhower's visit to Okinawa Sunday morning I found myself digressing to the point of origin of my involvement with the presidential entourage. When the president's visit was still just so much speculation, I expressed the desire to see the president of the United States to my mate who in turn gave me a score of reasons why that would be impossible because of security restrictions and regulations etc. etc. "But" said he quite smugly, "I shall be on duty in the weather station June 19." When he further vetoed my plan for stowing away in the weather station in that "better luck next time ole girl" tone of voice I decided to reap the benefits accorded the members of my profession on such occasions and view the president as a member of the press.

Being the sole female American society editor on Okinawa I was in a unique position of being the only person who could record Ike's arrival from the woman's angle. But I really had no intention of using my pencil on this occasion. When I expressed my proposition to several fellow journalists, whom I was certain would be in the receiving line when press cards were distributed, they equivocated in the best political tradition, and I left the Morning Star muttering about women's rights. By this time, what once was a whim was now full scale determination to see the president.

On my next trip to the office with a louder firmer plea, the financial editor laughingly suggested I might interview Barbara. It hadn't been publicly announced at that time that Barbara Eisenhower would accompany Ike, but I decided that was an excellent assumption to go on if ever I were to get a pass. I then told the editor I'd like to interview Barbara

Eisenhower. As soon as he agreed that was a splendid idea, it was up to the paper to submit my name and picture for a press pass and I was on my way. It was announced later that day that Lt. Col. and Mrs. John Eisenhower would arrive.

Once committed, I snooped around for some biographical background on the John Eisenhowers--in vain. I then scribbled an intensive soul searching list of questions with which to confront Mrs. Eisenhower. This was quickly forsaken for reasons which I will presently explain.

After the preliminary steps were taken in the process of acquiring a pass I learned that the American and Ryukyuan press was being briefed by the USCAR public information man on the president's itinerary and how best to cover his visit. I must interject my reaction to this project now. No effort was spared to insure the 120 applicants for press passes equal and complete coverage of the momentous occasion. Along with our right to report the news, people were also guaranteeing us relative freedom to procure the news. Being a novice, this was quite astounding and marvelous.

Next, my intention to interview Barbara was announced to USCAR Hq. and the "ifs," "ands," and "buts," that resounded were enough to stop a three day clock. I was warned that it would have to be a one question interview and in all probability I couldn't even get near her. But at least I would have my pass to make the attempt. It was further arranged by a very kind army officer that I be included in a press pool of seven people in the lobby of the USCAR-CRI building where Barbara would view an exhibit of Okinawa products for 10 minutes. In actuality she was openly accessible for a longer period, and this scribe was totally unprepared.

We waltzed a few turns deciding when and where and how I would actually receive my pass since I was the only member of the press (PIO excluded) living on Kadena besides Capt. Forte from AFRTS and would not be riding in

the official press bus where the passes would be received Sunday a.m. At any rate I collected mine through air force PIO and the remainder of the historic visit is old news now except for my interview and a few impressions of my own.

One of the best known service wives in the country is Barbara Eisenhower, daughter-in-law of the president.

As the wife of the newly promoted Lt. Col. John Eisenhower, Barbara believes that flexibility is the most important trait a military wife can possess to be the greatest asset to her professional husband. This is necessary because in the military service things are constantly changing, which a wife must be prepared to cope with.

My first impressions of Ike's daughter-in-law were her slender height, (about five feet, eight inches) youthful good looks and winsome smile, as she stepped off the plane at Kadena air base to receive a bouquet of flowers from a small Ryukyuan girl.

Later in the lobby of the USCAR-GRI building, Barbara greeted me with a breathless "Hi" as she preceded Mrs. Donald P. Bootn and Mrs. Seisaku Ota into the building. She wore a tailored charcoal grey sheath dress under a short bolero with three quarter length sleeves, black patent leather accessories and yellow gloves. A small matching hat was atop her softly waved short brunette hair and she wore tiny pearl earrings. Her pretty face required little makeup.

When she spoke, her low clear voice communicated warmth and friendliness.

The John Eisenhower's home is in Gettysburg near the president's farm. Her husband, who is assistant staff secretary to his father, commutes to Washington and Barbara visits the capital as often as she can. Since the arrival of the president and his entourage coincided with Father's Day it seemed appropriate to ask what Col. Eisenhower had given the president for the occasion. Barbara blithely replied, "A card." She expressed doubt as to whether her four children David, 11; Barbara Ann 10; Susie, eight and Mary Jean, four, were aware of the fact that they were probably the most famous grandchildren in the U.S., but she added that she does attempt to keep them from the public eye.

During her brief visit in the lobby, Mrs. Seisaku Ota, wife of the GRI chief executive presented Barbara with a black lacquerware jewelry box for the first lady and a doll playing a Ryukyuan dance called Hanagasa Odori for herself.

Mrs. Thomas Sakamoto explained the various Okinawan made crafts on exhibit in the lobby to Barbara. When asked which of the many articles she would like most to take home with her, she unhesitatingly replied, "the lacquerware." She admired the kasuri lengths and remarked that the steel flatware was also very popular in the United States.

Barbara Eisenhower, daughter of an army colonel, celebrated her 34th birthday while in Manila last week. She had the opportunity of visiting two hospitals--one a children's--while in the Philippines. One of her main interests is medicine and she expressed her hopes of touring hospitals before accompanying the president on his southeast Asian trip last year.

After Barbara's sophomore year at Purdue university, she traveled with her father to Vienna, Austria where she met John Eisenhower. The

young West Point captain and his bride were married by Sukiran's Chaplain Edward Mize at Ft. Monroe, Va. in 1947.

Barbara indulges in golf and horseback riding when she takes time out from her activities at the red cross chapter in Gettysburg. In 1958 she was selected the "Young American Mother of the Year" by the D.C. Federation of Women's clubs.

I thought that the blue and white Pan American press plane landing at KAB was the most beautiful bird ever to come out of the sky.

I failed to recognize Walter Winchell when he walked by because of his short stature and snow white hair. Don't think I've ever seen him on television without a hat.

I marveled at the casualness, bordering on aloofness with which the presidential press party treated the situation. They had seen and covered the president in almost every capital in the world, and one correspondent from CBS remarked that there was now a sameness about the whole procedure.

I felt keen disappointment because Eisenhower did not receive the thunderous ovation from the crowd at Kadena that I had anticipated. But if I was to suffer disappointment at the air base, the motorcade to Naha did nothing to brighten my spirits. There were no demonstrations along the route, but no one cheered either, and I wondered why they were even present. Someone remarked that without the 12,000 troops along the route, many places would have been bare of humanity.

This cold reception only made the raucous, obnoxious demonstrations in Naha more terrible in comparison. It made me a little sick inside, and angry and bitter and helpless to witness the indignities borne by the head of our nation in the lead car. Since many of the demonstrators were

said to be students and teachers from the University of the Ryukyus I wondered too, where the weak link was in the chain of friendship and in the costly people-to-people program supported by every military installation on the island; for if college students and teachers comprised the bulk of the leftists here, I could only wonder about the young Ryukyuan children whom they are teaching. There were others who echoed my thoughts. Everyone is entitled to his own beliefs, but animal like demonstrators have no place in a civilized, educated, peaceful world. Month after month I've received calls and pleas from women's clubs and organizations for publicity for a monetary donation to the university or schools or pictures of gift presentations and on and on and on. Perhaps that is the clue. Is purchased loyalty the only kind we can secure for ourselves as a nation and what is it's value?

I'll remember my final view of the president smiling and waving from his helicopter to the weary remnants of the press who journeyed to Naha air base.

This Month on Okinawa - July 1960

II: Yackety Yack - WHAT'S WHAT

IKE'S VISIT

Now that the shouting has died down, a backward look at President Eisenhower's visit indicates that things could have been worse. There is little comfort in that, though, since things were bad enough. After the withdrawal of Ike's invitation to Japan, the Okinawa stop became less important simply because the world was too busy reacting to Japan to take notice of Okinawa. After the trip was over, for example, Time magazine did not even mention the fact that Eisenhower stopped here, even though that particular issue carried almost eight pages on Japan and Eisenhower's trip. Locally, officials claimed the trip came off "as planned". The facts: the Eisenhower trip was borderline to fiasco.

How? Well, in the planning stages an enthusiastic welcome in Keza and Shimabuku was thwarted by having the official motorcade exit from Kadena Air Base via Gate 1 on Highway 1. Instead of 50,000-100,000 friendly Okinawans from the central and north Okinawa areas, the President passed skimpy American turnouts. For long stretches between Kadena and Sukiran the only people were troops, placed at six to ten foot intervals, their backs turned to the motorcade to control crowds that didn't exist.

The press was assured that three trucks for photographers would precede the President, allowing full coverage. Once the trucks left Kadena, they sped off at 40-45 m.p.h. leaving the President well behind. Shouting, stomping, and cursing, the newsmen were informed by the harrassed drivers of the trucks that their orders were to follow the MP vehicles

ahead, even though the purpose of the trucks-to allow newsmen to take pictures - was thwarted.

At Naha bayonet-wielding American troops could not control what US authorities called "a handful" of demonstrators. Thus the world saw the President of the world's mightiest Republic speed off over deeply rutted back roads because Ryukyuan police and US troops could not guarantee the President's safety for the two short blocks between USCAR Plaza and highway one. Five thousand Okinawans between the USCAR turnoff and highway 44 - some of whom had waited five hours to glimpse the President - were less than pleased when told Ike had beat it out the back way.

The handling of Naha demonstrators showed that either nothing had been planned or that whatever measures had been planned were unrealistic. All the time the President conferred with Chief Executive Ota on the second floor of the USCAR building, the snakedancing chant of "Yankee Go Home" dinned in his ears.

Ask any official. The Eisenhower trip was a success. Another such success and the US might as well pull back to Guam.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Sunday, 19 June 1960

The Okinawa Times (Evening Edition) - News Article (M) No. 2214
EISENHOWER RESPONDS TO ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME WITH 'MILLION DOLLAR SMILE'

President EISENHOWER who is enjoying the popularity of the whole world as the "colorbearer of peace," arrived at Kadena Air Base at 11:30 a.m., 19 June, amid the enthusiastic welcome of all of the people. The President who issued a statement on his visit to Okinawa after firmly shaking hands with military and Ryukyuan leaders including Chief Executive OTA and High Commissioner BOOTH, rode in the open car with Chief Executive OTA at 11:45 a.m. at the head of a parade on Highway #1 to Naha. Since Mr. EISENHOWER is the first sovereign of a foreign country to visit Okinawa, some 150,000 people lined up along the 22-kilometer route from Kadena to the Executive Building in Naha and heartily welcomed the President by waving sun flags and the Stars and Stripes, while President EISENHOWER responded to the enthusiastic welcome with a "million dollar smile."

Reaching the Government of the Ryukyus, the President had an interview with the members of the Legislature and had a 10-minute conference with Chief Executive OTA at which time he heard about the real situation of Okinawa and the people's desires. Taking a helicopter at Naha Air Base at 1:05 p.m., the President conducted an aerial inspection of Okinawa and then left for Korea at 1:30 p.m. It was the busy schedule of the two-hour stay of the president.

The jet passenger plane VC-137 which President EISENHOWER and his party were aboard arrived at Kadena Air Base at 11:30 a.m., somewhat later than scheduled. An imposing array of armed soldiers guarded the air base

and amid such a setup, welcomers came in to the air base one after another from 8 a.m. At 1115 a.m., when the VC-137- the flying White House - showed its silvery wings in the sky with a pleasant whirr, the eyes of the welcomers were directed toward it and a shout of joy went up. After passing over Kadena from south to north, the plane made a big circle, lowered its flying altitude and landed at the air base.

Amid the watching eyes of High Commissioner and Mrs. BOOTH, Chief Executive and Mrs. OTA, military and Ryukyuan leaders, foreign and local reporters, honor guards comprised of Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, and a band, all of which totalled about 2,000, the door of the plane opened and President EISENHOWER in a black suit made his appearance and slowly came down the ladder. Upon coming down the ladder amid the thunderous clapping of hands and cheers, President EISENHOWER received a welcoming bouquet of flowers from Miss TOGUCHI Yoko and Miss ITOKASU Masae, little girls from Ishimine Orphanage, and then shook hands with High Commissioner and Mrs. BOOTH, and Chief Executive and Mrs. OTA.

This was followed by a brief reception ceremony, reading of a statement by President EISENHOWER, and then the President started the parade on Highway #1 in the pre-arranged open car bound for Naha. About 10 minutes elapsed in the meantime. With the intention of informing the people of the whole world about the dramatic welcome to President EISENHOWER in Okinawa, nearly 200 reporters and cameramen of foreign and local press and news agencies were busy photographing the President's various facial expressions.

Being favored with fine weather, the open parade was led by five MP cars and the open car of the President and the Chief Executive, followed by the three stake trucks on which news cameramen were riding. Following the open car were 15 cars with the retinue of the President and representative welcomers as well as two buses filled with foreign and local reporters. The

parade left Gate #1 of the air base for Naha. In the open car, President EISENHOWER sat on the left and Chief Executive OTA on the right, while Capt. SAKAMOTO, who acted as an interpreter, sat in the front seat and the open car ran on the 22-kilometer route at a certain speed. Full-dressed members of American Forces and welcoming people were lined along the route.

When the parade came to the Highway after passing groups at Gate #1 of Kadena Air Base, many welcomers were found and they gave cheers by waving hands or small flags, and President EISENHOWER responded to the crowd with a smile by waving hands to both sides of the crowds. As the motorcade proceeded through Chatan, Oyama, Machinato and nearing Naha, an increasing number of welcoming people was noted and sun flags and Stars and Stripes waved by the school children and businessmen in the group became conspicuous. President EISENHOWER was smiling from the beginning to the end and he sometimes stood up in the open car and responded to the welcoming crowds. Further increase in the welcoming people was noted as the motorcade passed. In Gusukuma, Yarusso and Aja, there arose a clapping of hands, whistles and shouts.

The Morning Star - 22 June 1960

NON-ACCREDITED WRITER TOUCHED BY IKE VISIT

By Al Spratley

I wasn't an "accredited" correspondent . . . we had enough of those . . . up to and including L'Agence Francaise . . . but I had eyes that saw and ears that heard . . . and an American heart that beat pretty doggone proudly Sunday . . . guess I haven't changed much, emotionally, with the passing of time . . . it still is big with me to see people of another country wave my flag and cheer my president . . . from a strictly non-political standpoint.

"Back home" we expect these things like we expect the lights to come on when we punch a button . . . but here on an island, so many thousands of miles away . . . to see school children wave the stars and stripes, some of them upside down even, and to see them with banners saying "We like Ike," . . . it sort of gets you . . . like it did when Ike first came down the ramp and the band played "Hail to the Chief." . . .

It couldn't have been a more perfect day . . . even heard the chaplain corps on the island had been petitioning their commanding officer . . . it must have done some good . . .

Speaking of the troops which bordered the road every five feet on both sides all the way from Kadena to Naha . . . there seemed to be some confusion since some of them faced the road and some of them faced the spectators . . . it wasn't confusion . . . it was on orders from the security agents who had gone over the route with a fine tooth comb the past couple of weeks.

As far as the "Secret Service Agents" are concerned . . . first time I have ever seen them with identification cards dangling, proclaiming them as secret service . . . some secret . . . another thing about the troops . . .

they said the cortege went by too quickly . . . this is also the opinion of those of us on the press trucks that preceded the president . . . it was too fast and the interval was too great . . . if you didn't have a "zoom" lens you were sunk . . . but the speed and the interval was governed by the car in which the security agents were riding . . . and Press Secretary Hagerty . . . and nothing could be done about it . . . even Ike was blown by the wind so much he couldn't stand up as long as he generally does . . . especially through the Sukiran area where the most Americans were congregated . . . actually went slower in Naha . . . perforce . . . than we did out on the highway.

When we got into Naha we ran into the "demonstrators" . . . and the marines appeared to have their hands full . . . it seemed to be more a token demonstration than anything else . . . think they felt they had to in order to save face . . . think they actually enjoyed having Ike here as much as anyone else . . . wonder what Hagerty thought though . . . "Here we go again," maybe . . . or after his Tokyo experience is he blasé about such things now?

Speaking of blasé' . . . we saw the epitome of that at Kadena . . . an advance press party came in about three-quarters of an hour before the presidential plane . . . in a sleek Pan-Am jet . . . most thought it was the first jet of that size to land at Kadena . . . but heard otherwise . . . anyhow, there was this one woman correspondent or photographer . . . Elaine Shepard . . . maybe we should know who she was with . . . but we don't . . . she sat calmly crosslegged applying makeup and talking to another distaff photog about what was available in the BX while the president's plane was coming onto the runway and the excitement of the crowd assembled was at fever pitch.

Guess it was "old hat" to her as it was to some of the others who have chased Ike around on his global junkets . . . same with Robert Montgomery who was on Ike's Boeing 707 . . . he didn't go with the motorcade . . . stayed with the plane and then did some shopping while everybody else was gone . . . was pretty expensive for him . . . he bought \$214 worth of camera equipment but the BX neisan charged him \$234 . . . latest report the BX manager was trying to get the 20 bucks back to him . . . got that info from Esther Manville who did a lot of typing on the plans for Sunday's shindig but didn't realize the name she typed a number of times was the Robert Montgomery . . . she got his autograph though at the field . . . and sat next to the state senator from Hawaii who was here for the occasion . . . so her day was complete.

And Colonel Salet who was in the lead jeep for the motorcade . . . he had his day . . . after henching most of the plans for USCAR during the past three weeks, he led the entourage on the alternate route from USCAR to Naha air base much to the chagrin of the "reversion demonstrators" who were anticipating a return trip of the cortege.

Although things were pretty hectic on one side of the USCAR complex, other people were going about more mundane duties . . . f'rinstance . . . a big box was delivered which contained Ike's present to the GRI legislature Chief Executive, Seisaku Ota . . . don't know what was in it . . . will probably hear later on . . . and over on another side . . . an American captain was loaded onto a stretcher and trundled into a nearby ambulance . . . heard he suffered a heart attack . . . wouldn't be surprised if all G-2, CIC and security people upset their ulcers today . . . Colonel Self, USARYIS G-2, has been toying with the idea of leave or retirement ever since he first heard Ike was coming.

We all went by chopper from Naha AB back to Kadena . . . saw Okinawa for the first time from the air . . . but the outstanding picture in the mind didn't occur until the very second Ike entered his plane to depart . . . standing at the top of the ramp . . . with the applause of those on the ground . . . he turned around and, in that typical Eisenhower gesture that is known throughout the world . . . raised his arms over his head and grinned . . . he's grinned his way into the presidency twice and into the hearts of people at all four corners of the world . . . he did no less here on Okinawa.

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OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Sunday, 19 June 1960

The Ryukyu Shimpo (Evening Edition) - News Article (M) No. 2219

ARMED SOLDIERS SENT TO CONTROL DEMONSTRATORS

The members of the University of the Ryukyus Students Association who were conducting demonstration parades along the sidewalk crossed the three-forked road in front of the Okinawa Times building and reached the reversion rally ground at 10:30 a.m., 19 June. After joining the Okinawa Prefecture Reversion Council members, the students immediately started for USCAR along the right sidewalk by conducting a violent demonstration parade. Placards which read "Academic Freedom," "Racial Independence" and "Return Okinawa to Japan" were seen, and the route was crowded with the demonstrators who wore white head-bands with signs of sun flag and Chinese characters reading "Reversion to Japan."

Around 11 a.m., the demonstration parade became more violent in response to the song of "Return Okinawa to Japan" heard from the main groups of the Reversion Council which were conducting a demonstration parade on the opposite sidewalk. There were several cases in which the students stepped off the sidewalk and the police in a scrum-like formation forced them back to the sidewalk. The students resumed a quiet attitude when the controlling committee members and police warned that there would be danger of children and old men and women being wounded, but as of 11:30 a.m., they were showing their nerve by singing various songs.

Around 11:30 a.m. when a policeman told the students self-governing body members of the University of the Ryukyus, "Your demonstration may bring about death as in the case of a student of the Tokyo University,"

the students protested by saying, "This is a remark to justify the police violence. The policeman should apologize for what he said." However, this was rejected and heckling heard from among the students.

Amid such trouble, armed American soldiers came from a place near the Executive Building in large numbers and the soldiers were on the alert with rifles forming two lines. As a result, a tumult was created and heckling such as "We oppose war," "Throw away rifles" and "This is not a battleground" were heard. Finally, in response to the call of demonstrators on the opposite sidewalk, the students cried "Yankee, go home!"

(Similar article in Okinawa Times)

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U.S. Civil Administration of Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Monday, 20 June 1960

The Okinawa Times - News Article (T)

No. 2228

NEWSPAPERMEN HOLD ROUND-TABLE TALK ON
STATE OF WELCOME FOR U.S. PRESIDENT

President Dwight D. EISENHOWER of U.S. arrived on Okinawa at 11:30 a.m. on June 19th and left for Korea at 1:30 p.m. of the same day. It was hurried visit. Being the arrival of the head of America which holds administrative authority of Okinawa, all Okinawa was excited. Both sides of the Highway from Kadena to Naha (about 22 kilos) were crowded with quietly welcoming people, and madly demonstrating people, some carrying the Rising Sun flags and others the Stars and Stripes. Red flags were also seen. The state of welcome for the President represented complicated atmosphere. There was a scene in which pre-fixed course was suddenly changed, due to pro-reversion demonstration near Executive Building, resulting in keeping welcomers waiting in vain. Following is the round-table talk among newspapermen of this paper office concerning 2 hours' excitement during the President's visit.

Chairman: "First I ask Reporter N to describe the President's arrival at the airport."

N: "Earlier than the President, his attendants arrived at 10:30 a.m. The party of attendants consisted of about 50 newspapermen and cameramen. As soon as they alighted from the plane, they showered the Okinawan newspapermen with such questions as "What is the movement of Minren (Liaison Council for Protection of Democracy)? and, "What is the scale of demonstration?"

Chairman: "Does it mean that they knew about such things already?"

N: "They must have known about the moves for reversion rally and petition demonstration from news reports. President EISENHOWER arrived at 11:30 a.m. When alighting from the plane, the President had a hat on and was looking downward. The President appeared to be tired. But the moment he passed the airfield and came to Highway #1, he became cheerful."

Chairman: "What was the state of welcome along the road?"

N. "Both sides of Highway #1 were crowded with people carrying small flags of the Stars and Stripes and the Rising Sun flags. It appeared to those who saw the President that he was bowing especially politely to those waving the rising-sun flags. In the Central District, the Stars and Stripes were conspicuous among the cheering crowd probably because the area was supported by base economy."

T: "There were considerable foreigners. When the President passed before them they stood at attention to express welcome to the President. In contrast to them, the Okinawans gave me the impression that they were looking at a show in festive mood."

O: "But the President must have been quite confused at the sudden change to predominance of the red flags and Rising Sun flags that he encountered the moment his car turned to the Onari bridge street from the Highway #1. The foreign cameraman on trucks began taking pictures of the red flags, which must have made them feel queer."

Chairman: "What about the movement of demonstrators? I heard that a considerably threatening atmosphere prevailed at the Executive Branch building plaza. . ."

M: "It was since a little before 11 a.m. that the demonstrators came to break into the line of welcoming crowd, resulting in being crowded out into the street and creating trouble with policemen here and there."

S: A group of demonstrators in front of the Ryubo Department Store rioted most dashingly. They grew so riotous that it became beyond the control of local police and the MPs and servicemen came to the help of local police, which resulted in further goading the demonstrators. Some demonstrators beat the heads of MPs with placards and MPs in return beat the demonstrators' heads with clubs. Fortunately, no one was hurt."

M: "But strong voices were audible blaming the demonstrators for their wedging into the crowd by pushing aside women and children."

O: "The military mobilized a considerable number of servicemen as guards. I think it was borrowing trouble on the part of the military. Even the demonstrators did not consciously attempt to obstruct the welcome, I think. It seems the mobilization of armed servicemen rather resulted in goading the demonstrators."

M: "When seen as a whole, it appeared to me that the day's demonstration was not so fervent."

M: "The USCAR officials may have felt quite uneasy in making the President pass over such a bad road. For it was the same as showing the President that in Okinawa, the main road alone was in good condition."

T: "I think that there was preconception of some extent, because of the demonstration mob in Japan, and I think such a measure was taken by way of precaution. The President looked gloomy on his way to the Naha airport."

Chairman: "It seems that there were a considerable number of people who waited in vain for the President due to the change in the pre-arranged course."

M: "Along Highway #1 from the Okinawa Times building to the Izumazaki bridge, 4,000 or 5,000 persons were awaiting the President's arrival, in vain, due to the change in the President's course of parade."

M: "Along Highway #1 there were those regretting the loss of chance to see Ike, leader of the world."

Chairman: "Are there other anecdotes?"

S: "Rumors prevailed among the group of newspapermen that Prime Minister KISHI will come to Okinawa to apologize Ike, or that Ambassador MACARTHUR may come to Okinawa and accompany the President's party to Korea and so everyone was under strain."

E: "The car on which the President was riding was a cream-colored Cadillac of 1957 type. The car seems to have been borrowed from one American. The Reception Committee seemed to have a hard time finding an appropriate car."

SF: "On that day, High Commissioner BOOTH appeared to be very moderate. He did not ride open car and gave Chief Executive OTA sufficient time. Such considerations impressed me."

On completing the guarding for the welcome of the President, Director NISHIHARA Sosei stated as follows: "I feel relieved for having been able to welcome the President without any trouble in guarding. At first, I was somewhat apprehensive, but it was only a few who made noises, and the majority of inhabitants welcomed the President wholeheartedly and cooperated with the guards, to my pleasure. In connection with the trouble involving red flags, the order was not made for arrest, but it was requested that the red flags be withdrawn as they were conspicuous. This is the first time the police was mobilized in such large scale in the Ryukyuan police history. I wish to make use of this experience in subsequent activities."

T: "I saw a CIC who was kicked at his feet, by demonstrators, for the reason that he trampled down on the rising sun flag and placards, and fled."

G: "That reminds me of the following bickering. Among the demonstrators was one carrying a placard on which was written in English "U2 Go Home." A certain U.S. serviceman seems to have complained about it to the demonstrator carrying that placard. The demonstrator retorted by saying, "You too go home." Angered, the serviceman kicked at the foot of the demonstrator. Then, the demonstrator kicked back. The serviceman, startled at having been kicked back, stepped back."

H: A little before the President arrived at the GRI building, USCAR's Public Safety Department instructed that "All red flags be withdrawn, as the Public Safety Department will take responsibility." But demonstrators in the first line rejected the instruction."

Chairman: "Due to demonstration, the President's pre-fixed course seemed to have been changed, but did the President know it?"

T: "The road at the rear of the Legislature is very bad. The President's car swung violently and splashed mud. The change of course seemed to have been made at the instruction of the President's body guards to MPs."

H: "The local ^opolice seem not to have known about it."

Y: "This time the arrival of Ike was for a good will visit so I think it was going to far on the part of the demonstrators to have necessitated the change in course and met the President with 'Yankee Go Home.' I fear that they might have given the i pression of expressing anti-Americanism rather than petitioning."

K: "The 'Return to Japan' may be permissible, but I think 'Yankee Go Home' was quite improper. I think such a thing rather resulted in destroying the Ryukyuan-American friendship."

M: "It is estimated that the people welcoming the President along road from the Okinawa Times building to GRI building totaled about 30,000. The number of demonstrators totaled about 3,000. It means that the demonstrators constituted 10% of the welcomers. When viewed as a whole, it was a quiet welcome. It was only a few who made noise."

S: "I think it was not proper to change the pre-fixed course. I think it was all right to return along the same road from which he came. It affects the President's prestige to change the course for the reason of demonstrators."

The Morning Star - 20 June 1960

OTA EXPRESSES REGRETS FOR RIOTS

Naha, June 19 (UPI)--Ryukyu Chief Executive Seisaku Ota, expressed regret that rioting in downtown Naha today, marred President Eisenhower's brief visit to Okinawa.

In a brief news conference after the president left for Korea, Ota said he had no knowledge of the rioting until informed by newsmen.

He said, the only incident he saw was when a spectator threw a Japanese flag at the convertible he rode in with Eisenhower, but added the banner missed the vehicle.

Ota implied that Eisenhower was not aware of the rioting until after he left the building of the U.S. Civil Administration for the Ryukyus and Government of the Ryukyu Islands for a brief ride over a rough alternate route for Naha AB and a helicopter ride to Kadena AB.

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The Morning Star - 22 June 1960

WAS MISQUOTED, SAYS OTA ON FLAG INCIDENT

GRI chief executive Seisaku Ota yesterday strongly denied a recent wire service report which attributed him with saying that he saw a Japanese flag thrown at the open car he rode with President Eisenhower during Sunday's motorcade parade in downtown Naha.

He referred to a Naha-date-lined UPI story which appeared in the Morning Star Monday. It said that Ota told his press conference that he saw an incident during the parade in which one spectator threw a rising-sun flag at the presidential convertible but the banner missed the vehicle.

Ota said he was informed of the story only yesterday by one of his aides, adding that he, in fact, was misquoted.

He called the Morning Star yesterday and said that he had no knowledge of the incident until a reporter told him of it during the news conference he conducted after the president departed for Korea Sunday afternoon.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Sunday, 19 June 1960

The Okinawa Times (Evening Edition)-(K)

No. 2217

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER EXCHANGES WARM HANDSHAKE WITH LEGISLATORS

President Eisenhower who continued to wave his hands for more than 40 minutes to show his genial warmth to the crowds which lined the highway from Kadena Air Base to Naha to welcome him reached the Legislature building at 12:24 p.m., 4 minutes behind time.

The President got out of the open car while the composite band of the Army and Futemma Senior High School Students was playing "My old Virginia" for the president.

He didn't seem to show any sign of fatigue and moved on toward 24 legislators (5 legislators of Minren did not attend) lined in front of the porch to welcome him. The legislators in their best coats with a badge seemed to be serious.

The president spoke to each legislator introduced by Speaker Asato with friendly attitude, shaking hands with them. After that, the president made a two minutes' speech to the legislators.

The gist of his speech:

I hope that the U.S. and the Ryukyus will cooperate to protect freedom and peace. I am glad that both the countries are making efforts to build a free society. The U.S. armed forces are stationed here in Okinawa to protect peace, and I hope that the Ryukyuan-American friendship will be promoted in the future. I am very grateful for your warm welcome.

The Morning Star - 20 June 1960

OTA LAUDS IKE AS MAN OF STATURE

The government of the Ryukyus Chief Executive Seisaku Ota yesterday lauded President Eisenhower as a "man of great stature who is genuinely interested in the Ryukyuan people."

Ota, who accompanied Ike during his two-hour visit to Okinawa yesterday, said the president also impressed him with "his great affable appeal to everyone."

Attending the press conference in his office which followed the departure of the presidential party, Ota spelled out the image of Ike now fixed vividly in his mind.

Ota specially cited a couple of instances in which he observed Ike showing his genial warmth to the people.

During the open car parade from the airport to Naha, said Ota, the tall and suntanned president was sweating profusely under the bright summer sun which shone hard on his bald forehead.

But Ike, he said, didn't seem to mind the heat and the sweating. "He kept his panama hat in his right hand and waved it to the enthusiastic welcomers along the route."

Ota also recalled that the president, who stood in the open car to answer the welcoming cheers, was repeatedly bothered by the dust which was blown into his face by the high wind during the parade.

"I saw him blinking his eyes often but he appeared very much more pleased by the huge turnout for him along the parade route than sitting and wiping the dust out of his eyes," Ota said.

He added: "He didn't seem to show any sign of fatigue. . . . He was busy sending back his greetings of good morning to the throngs of people."

The Ryukyuan chief executive had another surprise coming when he got to his GRI office with the president. Ike gave Ota an unexpected presidential present.

Ota said it was an 8x12 inch photograph of the president in a silver-braided frame and with an autograph which read: "For the honorable Seisaku Ota with the best wishes and high esteem from Dwight D. Eisenhower."

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OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U.S. CIVIL ADMINISTRATION OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS
Draft Press Translation
Monday, 20 June 1960

The Okinawa Times - News Article (T)

No. 2226

LEGISLATORS EXPRESS IMPRESSION OF MEETING
PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

Statement of Speaker ASATO Tsumichiyo of Legislature: "Often-
talked-about one million dollar smile of the President was very impressive.
He met us with a very gentle and friendly attitude. When each legislator
was introduced to the President at the Legislature hall, I asked him to
make a short speech though it was not included in the schedule, as it
was a good opportunity. The President willingly accepted the request with
a smile and spoke for 2 or 3 minutes. In terms of international etiquette,
it may have been wanting in courtesy that our side did not make a welcome
address or set forth our opinions and hopes due to lack of time, but it
could not be helped because of want of time. However, as I have already
submitted a letter to him, I think that the Legislature's requests will be
given full consideration. But it was very regrettable that pre-fixed
course of the parade of the President was changed when returning from the
Chief Executive's office. Many welcomers were waiting for the President
at the road in front of the Okinawa Times hall. I fear that demonstration
by some people gave an unpleasant feeling to the President."

Statement of Chairman HOSHI Katsu of the Liberal Democratic Party's
Policy Investigation Council: "As I only shook hands with the President,
I did not receive special impression worthy to mention. As he is a world
figure as leader of the free camp, I expected an interview with him to be
very formal. But it was quite contrary to the expectation. He met us with
very friendly attitude as if he met his personal friends. This made me

feel that he was truly worthy of a head of state of America, a country of democracy. He briefly mentioned about status of Okinawa. My prayer that the world peace would come as soon as possible and Okinawa would be allowed to return to its natural state, further deepened."

Statement of Secretary General TAIRA Ryosho of the Socialist Masses Party: "I do not know what results the fact that U.S. President visited Okinawa and directly inspected complicated condition of Okinawa, will produce, but we expect that good results will be brought about by frankly acknowledging the people's desires. In the past, we requested various things of the U.S. We also discussed making direct appeal by sending delegates to the U.S. I hope that the President will pass wide judgment on the inhabitants' sincere requests at this chance. And I strongly expect that various problems pending between Japan and U.S., centering on Okinawa, will be amicably solved."

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OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Monday, 20 June 1960

The Okinawa Times - News Article (N)

No. 2229

U.S. PRESIDENT AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE EXCHANGE PRESENTS

During his conference with Chief Executive OTA at 1230 hours on 19 June, President EISENHOWER presented Mr. OTA with an autographed portrait of himself in color, encased in a silver frame.

In exchange, ornaments made of Okinawan coral and lacquer were presented to the president by Mr. OTA. Moreover, several pieces of lacquerware produced in Okinawa were presented to Mrs. John S. EISENHOWER by Mrs. OTA.

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OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Monday, 20 June 1960

The Okinawa Times - News Article Y

No. 2225

THE VOICE OF OKINAWA THAT APPEALED TO THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT

Chief Executive Ota who saw President Eisenhower off at the Kadena Air Base returned to his office a little after 2 p.m., held a press conference at his office, and made the following statement concerning the substance of his talk with President Eisenhower:

1. The anticipated 10-minute talk with President Eisenhower was extended to 18 minutes. I read my message to President Eisenhower and then handed it to the President together with its English translation, and requested the settlement of the most pressing problem, that is, the reinstatement of the U.S. grant-in-aid for fiscal year 1961 to the original \$6,744,000 which has been reduced by \$1,500,000 by the House Annual Expenditures Committee. I explained that of that amount \$4,500,000 is the direct economic aid to the government of the Ryukyu Islands which is already compiled in the new fiscal year budget. It is under deliberation at the Legislature and unless we get that much we will have a great revenue deficit and I petitioned that special consideration be given to this situation. President Eisenhower in answer stated jokingly, "The Congress would not do as requested," but said that he will see what he can do about it.
2. Then I asked the President for his support of the Price bill and the Judd bill which are now being considered in the American Congress and his answer was that he supports these bills and in the event that they are not approved during this Congressional session he will support them in the future also.

3. I also requested an increased amount of grant-in-aid, promotion of trade and emigration, compensation for damages caused prior to the coming into force of peace treaty with Japan and expansion of the Iriomote method of aid, and the President told me that the United States will give due consideration to any fair request and it is not limited to the relation between Japan and the United States and went on to say, "The United States has generously accepted economic and technical Japanese assistance to Okinawa." Furthermore, the President said that he would like to study the requests contained in my message with the official in charge.

4. I handed written petitions of the people directly to President Eisenhower during our talk. He, after a glance through the items, handed them over to Mr. Parsons, assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs. I handed over the written petition of Speaker Asato of the Legislature at the same time.

5. During our parade I spoke about the US grant-in-aid to Okinawa and especially about the slashing of \$1,500,000 with the President. I also spoke about the operation of the administration in the open car and I emphasized USCAR and GRI talk things over constantly - Department directors with directors of department of USCAR, Deputy Chief Executive with Deputy Civil Administrator and Chief Executive with Civil Administrator or the High Commissioner exchange views.

While riding in the open car I expressed my regret over the suspension of his visit to Japan and President Eisenhower said that it is regrettable that his visit had to be cancelled due to the opposition of minority of the Japanese people. But he appeared not to take the suspension of his visit to Japan seriously. At the planeside prior to his departure for Korea the President stated that he is thankful for the warm reception accorded him. He is of affectionate character I think.

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OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Monday, 20 June 1960

The Okinawa Times - Editorial Y.

No. 22220

IKE'S VISIT OF OKINAWA AND ITS MEANING

President Eisenhower's visit to Okinawa ended without incident. His stay here was only about 2 hours but still it was significant, we believe. Both the visitors and the Okinawan side must have been satisfied except for a petty wrangle between the police force and the fanatical demonstrators and the fact that he left for the Naha airport from the back door of the Legislature building (perhaps to avoid the reversion petitioners demonstration) disappointing the welcoming party waiting in front to see the parade.

President Eisenhower on his arrival in Okinawa released his message as expected but it contained nothing new. Since we expected that the President's message would be a matter of etiquette we did not expect that he would touch on the matter of reversion to Japan, for a Kyodo dispatch from Washington dated 17 June reported that President Eisenhower will repeat the current American policy of not returning Okinawa to Japan for the tension in the Far East has become intensified, and as expected President Eisenhower did not touch on the problem of reversion in his statement. But the phrase contained in his statement "We are responsible for the inhabitants of these islands, and we are deeply interested in the welfare of the inhabitants and will gradually improve their livelihood and economy," we would take as his public promise.

Chief Executive Ota during his interview with the President welcomed him and expressed his thanks for American economic aid to Okinawa and requested further assistance but this was also a matter of formality.

Chief Executive Ota earlier stated that he would like to appeal to President Eisenhower for reversion to Japan but it is doubtful whether he did so during his interview.

It is reported that President Eisenhower after a glance at more than 20 written petitions of Okinawan people handed them to his men and stated that he will give due consideration to the request of Chief Executive Ota.

It is certain that the whole hearted welcome expressed by the Okinawan people in receiving President Eisenhower shows how much the Okinawan people expect of him besides receiving the highest authority of the American administration of Okinawa and on this point we hope that the President's visit of Okinawa will have served to promote Ryukyuan-American friendship.

In the past few days we have noted that Okinawan people have expressed their conviction freely and we hope will strive to wipe off their servilism and be able to speak out when they ought to and carry it out. It is hoped that the visit of President Eisenhower to Okinawa will bring about further improvement of politics and economy of Okinawa.

The Morning Star - June 20, 1960

Woman, Baby Trampled:
1,500 DEMONSTRATORS FOR PRESIDENT'S VISIT

Naha, June 19 (UPI)--Snake-dancing pro-Japanese agitators, shouting "go home" at President Eisenhower, staged surging demonstrations in the downtown area of Naha today and only the herculean efforts of Okinawan police and the U.S. marines prevented them from rushing into the island government building.

The crowds demonstrated noisily outside of the downtown government building where President Eisenhower conferred with the Ryukyuan Chief Executive Seisaku Ota and other island government officials.

There were an estimated 200,000 along the parade route from Kadena AB to downtown Naha and the demonstrators among the crowd became unruly and continued to break through lines held by the marines and Okinawan police.

The situation became so tense that Lt. Col. F. I. Finton of San Diego, Calif., ordered through an interpreter "either cooperate and stop breaking lines or we will be forced to clear this whole area."

When the interpreter, army specialist Shuji Miyasaki of Los Angeles, told the demonstration leaders that Finton had three companies of combat-ready marines with fixed bayonets, the leftist leaders only smiled.

Finton brought up his three companies and lined both sides of the divided streets in Naha.

While driving through the downtown area with Ota at his side, Eisenhower stood most of the time, waving to some anti-American demonstrators and looking with an air of detachment as police struggled to keep the demonstrators from breaking through the rope barricade.

The president had planned a brief speech at Kadena AB prior to taking off for Korea, but he cancelled it for a quick departure.

Shouting demonstrators surged within 15 feet of the U.S. Civil administration building where Eisenhower went to confer about 30 minutes with Ota after meeting members of the legislature.

This was the day President Eisenhower originally was supposed to have come to Japan, but the visit was cancelled at the request of the Japanese government which feared for his safety because of the recent anti-American demonstrations.

Most demonstrators appeared to be Ryukyu university students and members of the Okinawa Teachers association, both demanding reversion. At no time was Eisenhower in personal danger. Bayonet wielding marines held back the demonstrators and took care of that.

As the marines marched by, the demonstrators yelled: "go home, go home."

One Okinawan woman with a baby on her back was trampled by the crowd, but she was unhurt and was taken away by friends. The agitators in the rear of the crowds kept pushing forward forcing the spectators in front to gradually ooze forward.

One reinforced marine rifle company with tear gas was held in reserve behind the Ryukyuan government building where Ike was conferring with top island officials.

Crowds lined the highway from Kadena to Naha and there were no demonstrations along the route. The reception was warm until he reached Naha where leftist groups had assembled.

Most of the placards and huge signs on surrounding buildings welcomed Ike, but the estimated 5,000 leftists carried barbed signs.

Ike and his party left the government building and headed for Naha AB taking a slightly different route than had been planned. The demonstrators immediately broke up obviously fatigued, but happy.

Because of the demonstrators clamoring, "go home, go home," and carrying signs proclaiming "return us to Japan" and "we are Japanese boys" and "take H-bombs away," security men decided the president should not proceed through the main part of town again.

And his motorcade bumped its way over a dusty back road to Naha AB, where he took a helicopter back to Kadema for his takeoff for Korea.

The helicopter flight was planned beforehand, but the motorcade route from the American civil administration building had to be altered quickly to keep the president from the line of demonstrators.

Eisenhower, thanks to the seating efforts of Okinawan police and the poised bayonets of the United States Marines in midtown Naha, did not seem to be in danger, although secret service agents openly feared the crowd might break through police lines around the administration building at any time.

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OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Monday, 20 June 1960

The Ryukyu Shinpo - News Article (F)

No. 2231

DEMONSTRATORS FACE ARMED SOLDIERS

President Eisenhower flew to the Republic of Korea after a two hour visit to Okinawa on the 19th. Ike's motorcade route was lined with scores of thousands of American and Ryukyuan spectators. The areas in front of the Executive Building and the Onari Bridge were crowded with hundreds of thousands of people with sun-flags, small flags of the Stars and Stripes, and red flags, thereby revealing the complexity of the island. There were American army soldiers and marines who were armed with guns and bayonets. One of the spectators expressed the impression that "I cannot see any reason to do so." Running into wildness, demonstrators wrangled over and over again with police, and American soldiers. In the meantime, President Eisenhower evaporated, taking the route behind the government buildings that leads to Naha Airport. Welcomers along there looked completely disappointed, standing a long time where they were.

The areas in front of the government building, Naha police station and the Onari Bridge were thronged with approximately 15,000 demonstrators (demonstration management committee said 15,000 and police said 1,500) who had participated in a rally for reversion to Japan. They continued wrangling with guards till noon, a little before Ike's arrival. Finally the route from the Onari Bridge to the Legislature building was lined with approximately 500 Marines with fixed bayonets, who faced demonstrators with red flags, placards and sun-flags. At 1223 hours Ike appeared with a

smiling face before the crowd, but when the shouts of demonstrators became louder, the armed soldiers pointed their guns with fixed bayonets toward the crowd, and the scene looked as if Ike were welcomed in a city placed under martial law.

When the President entered the government building under the military's strict guard, demonstrators grew wilder at 1230 hours finally numbered more than 20,000 with the participation of people who had come to see the president. With the cry of "heave-ho, heave, heave-ho!" they demonstrated for about 20 minutes at the parking lot under the Executive Building where Ike was conferring with the Chief Executive. Demonstrators, consisting of Ryukyu University students, teachers, Kokusai Junior College students, senior high school students, and labor union members, shouted "Return to Japan" and "Let Us Return to Japan" to the crowd. Responding to the demonstrators, spectators joined the demonstration parade. Welcomers with some American flags were completely swallowed up in the waves of demonstrators. Upon receipt of information that Ike had returned by taking the route behind the government building, the demonstrators got excited and started parading on Kokusai Street, led by Okinawa Youth Council members. Doubting the authenticity of the information, Ryukyu University students did not move, and at 1:15 p.m. they finally sat down in the middle of the road, facing armed soldiers for about ten minutes. After ascertaining Ike's return, they went after the demonstrators.

On the other hand, upon receipt of the information that Ike took the route behind the government building, guards in a tense atmosphere looked quite relieved, but hundreds of thousands of people who had awaited Ike's return looked disappointed and did not seem to believe the information for a while.

Demonstrators, who paraded on Kokusai Street, numbered about 20,000, the largest number since the war, when they reached the Tomari port terminal. The street from Makishi to Asato three-forked road was literally filled up with people with red flags and placards and was full of shouts of "Yankee, Go Home!" Demonstrators who gathered at the Tomari port terminal at 2:50 p.m. broke up after giving three cheers of "Banzai."

Before breaking up the demonstrators, Vice-Chairman Akamine of the Reversion Council gave rise to a storm of hand clapping by saying, "Ike went back as if he were escaping. This signifies the victory of our demonstration. Let's make the reversion movement stronger."

The demonstration management committee announced that demonstrators numbered more than 20,000 but reached 50,000, including those who supported them on the streets.

Statement by Reversion Council Vice Chairman Akamine:

"The fact that armed soldiers were called to stand against unarmed citizens, as if it were in a city placed under martial law, is a clear indication of what the actual situation of Okinawa is. In spite of this, we gained victory. The prefectural people's voice for reversion to Japan was so loud as to force Ike to go back as if he were escaping by changing the prearranged route. This fact cannot be concealed. It is a matter of great joy that no one got hurt in a skirmish. Demonstrators acted well in accordance with the control commission's instructions. We will further push forward this victory."

(Similar article in Okinawa Times and Okinawa Nichinichi)

NEWSWEEK - June 27, 1960

- Special Section -

The Debris of a Mission

As he relaxed on the pale-blue cushions of his massive jet, eastward bound this week for America, the President of the United States would be watching eagerly for his first sight of home, sweet home. America had seldom seemed so dear to Dwight David Eisenhower; it was the one place, in a world of tumult and violence, where he could be certain, absolutely certain, of warmth and spontaneous affection.

And the President badly needed all his countrymen's affections. For never before in the history of America had any U.S. President been so humiliated while traveling abroad.

Mr. Eisenhower had opened his Presidency with a resounding Far Eastern success--"I shall go to Korea." Now, he was closing his Presidency with a resounding Far Eastern fiasco. True, he was received with adulation in the Philippines, Formosa and Korea. But he had been barred by mobs from the strongest free nation in Asia. Communist cunning--and U.S. ineptness--had given Red China a thumping victory, and the U.S. a smack in the eye. The debris of the mission, like that left in front of Tokyo's Parliament (above), was there for all to see.

The main error, so it seemed, was one of basic political judgement. Originally intended as a stopover on the way home from his canceled trip to Russia, the President's visit to Tokyo was seized upon by the supporters of Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi as a means of bolstering their increasingly unpopular regime. And the President's advisers, eager to hurry the ratification of the new security treaty (enabling the U.S. to

keep its forces in Japan for the next ten years) minimized the danger.

The advisers couldn't have been more wrong.

'Ike Stay Home': Fearful of Russian threats of retaliation, worried by the U-2 incident, many pro-American Japanese equated the treaty-- quite irrationally--with the possibility of nuclear war. And some of their hostility brushed off onto Mr. Eisenhower. As a result, a minority of Communists were able to seize the initiative. They persuaded the students of a strongly pro-American and anti-Communist land to go out into the streets and shout: "Ike Stay Home!"

This Communist victory raised a grave question in Japan. If Prime Minister Kishi, the freely elected head of a free government, could not control the mob, what chance did democracy stand in the new Japan? For Americans, much more than Japan was involved. Coming on the eve of the 1960 Presidential campaign, the great Far East fiasco had thrown the entire question of U.S. foreign policy up for debate.

At the political level, Mr. Eisenhower's life seemed as charmed as ever. Even issue-hungry Democrats were careful not to attack the President himself. Yet for Mr. Eisenhower personally, it had all been a grievous shock. His dearest personal hopes--to leave the White House after securing the beginnings of world peace--had been rudely dashed.

Should the President be downcast? Not at all, said his advisers. In a strange exercise of logic they assured him that his triumphs in the Philippines and in Formosa more than compensated for the tragedy of Tokyo.

That tragedy, however, made it certain that foreign policy would be the dominant issue of the Presidential campaign. There was little chance

that Mr. Eisenhower's personal immunity would be transmitted to Vice President Richard Nixon. On the contrary, Nixon was in an awkward position. Out of loyalty, he could not disassociate himself from the President's policies. But, unlike Mr. Eisenhower, he could not avoid blame if those policies failed.

How did the rest of the world react? "America," they were saying in a score of languages in a score of capitals, "has been given a bad black eye." Friends and foes alike agreed on that.

From Singapore, for instance, a correspondent reported: "The cancellation of Ike's trip presages the crumbling of the entire American wall built around Sino-Soviet territories." Red China was encouraged to intensify its Hate America campaign, and push more ruthlessly than ever against its weaker neighbors.

Reinsurance: The danger was that other nations of Asia--Laos and Cambodia, Burma and Indonesia--would react to America's setback by taking out reinsurance with the Red Chinese. In Europe too, stout friends of the U.S. were asking: After the U-2 and Tokyo, can we follow U.S. leadership?

It was a question that demanded an answer. And as the U.S. sought that answer, there seemed to be growing agreement on one new proposition: That wherever the U.S. has stood uncompromisingly behind the things it believes in, its policies have been a success. Prosperous Western Europe is a splendid example of that. Conversely, wherever the U.S. has compromised its standards--in Peron's Argentina, Menderes' Turkey, Batista's Cuba--its policies have failed.

In the wake of the summit failure and the collapse of President Eisenhower's visit to the Far East, all such policies would have to be reappraised. A great new debate has started--and on its outcome depends not only America's prestige, but the security of its people and the peace of the world.

CHEERS AND JEERS

It was a savage irony: The first blow fell almost at the very moment of President Eisenhower's greatest personal triumph on his Far Eastern tour.

The President was on the reviewing stand in the Luneta, Manila's huge public square, taking the salute of a parade; there was a fly-past of airplanes in his honor (the planes spelling out "Ike"). The President had seldom seemed in better form.

Beside the grandstand, on an old oil drum, was a white telephone. It connected directly with the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo, where Mr. Eisenhower was slated to arrive on Sunday.

The telephone rang.

It was answered by James J. Rowley, chief of White House Secret Service. Rowley listened, then gestured to Brig. Gen. Andrew J. Goodpaster, a staff secretary to the President. As Goodpaster listened, a look of amazement passed over his face. Prime Minister Kishi had called off the President's visit.

Goodpaster went back to his seat on the reviewing stand and sat until Mr. Eisenhower finished taking the salute; as the President returned to his seat, Goodpaster whispered into his ear. The President's jaw set, his teeth clenched. And then, a few minutes later--after President Garcia's

formal speech of introduction--Mr. Eisenhower stepped forward and delivered a major address on the need for Asian unity.

On the Alert: Mr. Eisenhower had arrived in the Philippines to receive the greatest ovation in the history of the islands; even the celebration of the ending of World War II had not seen such an outpouring of feeling. Yet the President left the Philippines under such a convey of naval power as had not been seen in the Pacific, either, since the end of the war. Setting sail for Formosa on the cruiser St. Paul, which plowed off at 30 knots, Mr. Eisenhower was guarded by virtually the entire Seventh Fleet. Every ship and plane of his vast armada was on "precautionary alert"--destroyers and radar planes searching the seas and the skies for intruders.

There was reason. At one point, the St. Paul came within 150 miles of the Chinese mainland and the Red Chinese had already begun their thundering bombardment of the offshore islands of Quemoy and Matsu; they were just now launching their latest propaganda offensive against the President as a "gangster," a "thug," and a "rat."

On his 650-mile trip to Formosa, the President was able to catch his breath. Dressed in a raw-silk sports jacket, gray slacks, and black loafers, he paced the deck of the St. Paul, and wondered out loud just exactly how much could be achieved through personal diplomacy and summit conferences. Sanguine as the President may have been on the way to Formosa, things rapidly got worse. Even as he landed at Taipei, to be greeted by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and to be cheered by a crowd of 500,000, there came the news that the Quemoy shellings had destroyed a hospital and leveled 83 homes. The dead: 8. The wounded: 47.

Mr. Eisenhower's visit to Formosa was warm and friendly--and carefully planned. Even as some 300,000 persons jammed the great plaza in front of Government House to hear the President speak, newsmen found sets of the regulations that had been put out for his welcome--specifying the size, shape and wording for banners; requiring the mustering of welcomers and ordering them to "shout loudly and spontaneously [sic] 'Welcome to President Eisenhower' and 'Long Live Sino-American Friendships!'"

The President and Chiang held a long private discussion on the problems of combating Communism generally, and combating it in the Far East specifically. At the end of the conference Presidential press secretary James C. Hagerty told newsmen that the U.S. policy of maintaining Chiang's defense of Quemoy and Matsu had "not changed one iota."

Guns and Mobs: Almost while the two leaders were conferring, Chiang's artillery on Quemoy opened up to answer the Red guns--the first firing by the Nationalists since Jan. 7, 1959. And almost as Mr. Eisenhower was taking off for his trip to Okinawa and South Korea, the Red Chinese guns began to pound the islands again.

If real fighting should break out, the U.S. aid that Mr. Eisenhower had mentioned to Chiang would come from Okinawa, that once-bloody isle which is now a key Far Eastern base for U.S. defense. It was here that Mr. Eisenhower landed next. It was here that he encountered the most hostile crowds which he personally saw on his trip.

Mobs and Marines: The Army had turned out 12,000 servicemen to guard Ike, and as he got to downtown Naha in his open Cadillac, grim-faced Marines in battle dress with fixed bayonets, again and again had to push

back crowds of students shouting: "No U-2 on Okinawa" and "Those who live by the sword shall perish by the sword."

While the President was inside the U.S. Civil Service Building at Naha, a well-organized gang of demonstrators surged through the welcoming crowd in the form of a flying wedge. Chanting over and over: "Go home! Go home! Go home!" the gang broke through police lines and reinforcements of U.S. Marines were called up by walkie-talkie.

Secret Service men took the President out of the building by the back way, and as he headed out toward the airport (Okinawa was only a refueling stop), his car was detoured for six blocks over dusty, unpaved, back alleys to avoid the crowd.

Newsmen had seldom seen Mr. Eisenhower more glum and dejected as he was when he left Okinawa, but the reception he got at Seoul changed all that. Seldom before, even on his famous trip to India last year, had the President received such an ovation.

Here again crowds broke through the police lines, but they were crowds of friendly welcomers, anxious to get a better look at the President; here again his car had to be detoured, but this time it was because solid masses of cheering, shouting humans had blocked the streets. It was estimated that 1 million persons (of Seoul's 2.2 million) turned out to welcome Mr. Eisenhower as again and again his open bubble-top car was brought to a dead halt.

At the end of his trip to the Far East, as he headed homeward this week, the President had some time for reflection. His natural ebullience was beginning to return and he and his advisers were able to add up the

plusses: His visits to the Philippines, Formosa, and Korea. But he had suffered two major setbacks, the cancellation of his trip to Japan, and the reception he received at Okinawa. These setbacks would be the subject of discussion and evaluation for months to come. The setbacks had achieved one thing: They had shown in dramatic relief exactly the momentous size of the problems the U.S. faces in the Far East.

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OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Sunday, 19 June 1960

The Okinawa Times (Evening Edition) -(K)

No. 2216

EISENHOWER'S MOTORCADE FORCED TO CHANGE ITS RETURN COURSE BY DEMONSTRATORS

Demonstrators centering around students of the University of the Ryukyus and members of the labor unions carried out a demonstration at the open space in front of the executive building while President Eisenhower was talking with Chief Executive Ota Seisaku and skirmished with the Ryukyuan police force and the White House Secret Service officials. The demonstrators were quelled by some twenty soldiers who rushed to the scene.

President Eisenhower went down the stairs accompanied by Chief Executive Ota at 12:50 p.m. and left the executive building. The pre-arranged course (the highway in front of the Executive Building, --the Okinawa Times - the Meiji bridge) of his motorcade was changed, provided against any dangerous event, because the open spaces before the Executive Building were so crowded with the demonstrators and the people who gathered to welcome the President, and his motorcade went to Naha Air Port through the highway behind the second Executive Building and the Meiji Bridge.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U. S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Monday, 20 June 1960

The Okinawa Times - News Article (T)

No. 2227

DEMONSTRATION AT NAHA IS NOT WORTHY OF
SERIOUS CONSIDERATION

(Seoul, 19th, Kyodo) Press Secretary HAGERTY for the President on the 19th held a press conference at Seoul and stated as follows concerning the demonstration which was made at Naha during President EISENHOWER's visit:

"President Eisenhower is not taking seriously the demonstration made at Naha during his visit of Naha [Okinawa?]. The demonstrators totaled only about 1,500, but the number of inhabitants who welcomed him reached 150,000. In terms of number, the demonstrators are not worthy of special consideration."

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OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Monday, 20 June 1960

The Ryukyu Shimpo - News Article (M)

No. 2232

BRISK BUSINESS RESULTS FROM IKE'S VISIT

The cheers and the protest demonstration shook for two hours the route along which President EISENHOWER's parade was conducted. The situation of Naha City which fermented on the 19th at IKE's visit was, as it were, landing of the "typhoon IKE" which broke out in the near waters of the Philippines and took the course northwards via Taiwan. The "typhoon IKE" reached Naha from Kadena air base along Route No. 1, and after completion of his interview with top officials in Okinawa, the "typhoon" left at 1:30 p.m. northwards for Korea. Here let's pick up various parting presents of the "typhoon IKE"!

On the day, it was very fine and bright weather for welcoming IKE with his "million dollar smile." And the day fortunately fell just on Sunday. Therefore, both sides of the route Miebashi (from the Okinawa Times building to the government buildings) were overcrowded with local inhabitants in general, school boys and girls, and demonstrators, and beside it, windows of buildings along the route were also crowded with greeters.

Giving demonstrators the slip, President EISENHOWER left the government building around 12:50 hours for Naha airport via Harbor View, Asahibashi bridge and Meijibashi bridge. It was about 1:20 p.m. when the greeters in general knew the news about the departure of the President through another route. Those who came with their families to see IKE appeared very much disappointed at the news. After the demonstrators

withdrew from the route with the brave cry of 'heave-ho', those persons began to feel tired with waiting and hunger, and took a short rest at restaurants. Most of them who were given the slip tried to pacify themselves by seeing movies. As a result, those who were glad at unexpected parting presents of the "typhoon IKE" were enterprisers of bus companies, movie theaters and restaurants.

Bus Companies:

Okinawa, Showa, Ao, Toyo, and Gin Bus Companies were forced to stop their services along the route No. 1 from around 9 a.m., and to cope with the situation these companies provisionally changed some of their service routes. So, it is said that the number of passengers for these companies decreased a little. Contrary to it, other service routes gave them 25% more profits than usual, it is said.

Restaurants:

Restaurants in general have not much business on Sunday in general, but thanks to the Presidential visit, they had many more customers than usual, and various drinks were also selling like wild-fire because it was hot enough.

Movie Theaters:

The chain theaters of Ryu Ei had 400 - 500 more attendance than usual Sunday, and among them, the main theater which is located at Asato got an attendance of 600 more than usual.

On the other hand, as to the chain theater of Koku Ei, there was no great influence on the main theater at Matsuo, however, the Grand Orion Theater received 30% more visitors than usual, and the clerks in charge said with joy that the great increased attendance was thanks to the "million dollar smile" of IKE.

Ice-candy Sellers:

The temperature of the day was 27 degree C., and it was very sultry. So, popsicles were selling like wild-fire in the street. Popsicles won the greatest popularity in every place on the day because they were cheap and the people could get them on the spot where they were standing. Not only children but also adults and American soldiers on guard were seen eating these 1¢ popsicles before the parade reached in front of them. Thanks to their prosperous business, the ice-candy sellers were coming and going between their stores and the route over and over again to carry the popsicles.

STARS AND STRIPES, June 22, 1960

OKINAWA DEMONSTRATION WAS WELL PLANNED

By M/Sgt. Dan Henderson
S&S Okinawa Bureau Chief

Naha, Okinawa -- This is the story of how a nucleus of some 700 demonstrators--most of them adolescents--forced the President of the United States to alter his route and brought embarrassment to the American Administration here.

Compared to demonstrations in Tokyo, the outburst of anti-Americanism here Sunday was mild.

At no time was President Eisenhower in any danger, but it required a heavy force of Okinawan police--backed by marines with bayonets--to hold back the surging would-be rioters.

Most significant, however, were the shouts of "Yankee go home!" This cry is not new to Okinawa, but Sunday was the first time so many people took up the phrase.

The story actually begins with the announcement that the President would visit Okinawa. This was the signal for Kamejiro Senaga, local pro-communist leader, and his associates to begin their planning. And their plans were well laid.

Saturday afternoon, a group of about 200 people from Ishikawa, including some whose families had suffered injury in the Air Force jet crash there last June 30, began a march to Naha carrying reversion to

Japan banners, Japanese flags, and anti-American signs. By Sunday morning, when the group arrived at Naha, their number had dwindled to less than 50, most of the marchers having quietly dropped out of the parade during the night.

But the leftists had anticipated this and they were ready. They had a force of approximately 700 University of the Ryukyus and high school students waiting in Naha. Back of these youths were the organizers -- adults who knew exactly what they were doing. There were also members of the Okinawa Teachers Assn. and the Council for Reversion of Okinawa to Japan.

The students were well organized into groups and each group had an adult leader armed with a whistle. When the leader blew the whistle one time this was the signal for the students to surge forward. Two blasts was the signal to stop. The students were obedient to their masters. The whistle was their only command--the only sound they could hear.

By the time the President's motorcade arrived at the entrance of the short street leading to the USCAR-GRI complex, the ranks of the demonstrators had swelled to approximately 1,200 as the leaders called for reinforcements.

However, the number of people within the area who came to extend a welcome to the President far exceeded the number of demonstrators.

But the leftists anticipated this also and were ready. The demonstrators, on command, moved behind the spectators and began shoving, causing some of the people to be pushed into the street.

This gave the appearance that all of them were joining in the demonstration.

While the President and Chief Executive Seisaku Ota were in conference, the rioters snake-danced to within 15 feet of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands Executive Building and filled the air with shouts of "Yankee go home."

Ota, however, told newsmen later that neither he nor the President was aware that this was taking place and it was not until they came out of the building that either knew the demonstration had reached such proportions.

It was then that security men decided to take President Eisenhower to Naha AB over a predetermined alternate route.

After the President's departure, the rioters, now joined by several hundred more high school students, began a parade up Kokusan Street, Naha's main thoroughfare.

Despite the efforts of the leftists, however, President Eisenhower's visit to Okinawa was an unqualified success. More than 200,000 Okinawans turned out to greet him and GRI officials estimated the number would have been twice as much had the motorcade taken a different route through the more heavily populated areas.

GRI police, who gave permission to the various groups to assemble near the USCAR-GRI building, did so upon the promise of their leaders that the participants would be peaceful.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Monday, 20 June 1960

The Ryukyu Shimpo - Commentary (F)

No. 2224

FROM THE KINKO MOKUZETSU COLUMN

U.S. PRESIDENT'S VISIT

Making a two hour visit to Okinawa with a "million dollar smile," what did President Eisenhower feel in Okinawa? Armed soldiers were seen pointing their guns with fixed bayonets at demonstrators when the latter ran wild.

It was, however, a matter of great joy to both the U.S. and the Ryukyus that no one was arrested or got hurt. Chief Executive Ota appealed for return of administrative authority of Okinawa, by asking that "Ryukyuans be restored to what they used to be." He asked for more American aid in the fields of society, economy and culture. He conveyed the voices of the people with regard to development of trade and overseas emigration and the pre-Peace Treaty compensation.

President Eisenhower replied that fair and just problems would be taken into consideration with goodwill. His visit was only for two hours and may have been merely for courtesy's sake, but is it extremely optimistic to think that the American President's visit to see the true picture of Okinawa may bring about good results for the future administration of Okinawa? Ike must have formed his own view by seeing red flags and placards displayed by demonstrators in the heart of the city. Some reporters from Japan told that they were disappointed at the extremely quiet acts of demonstrators. Japanese reporters who have seen the brave acts of Zengakuren students may have thought that Okinawan demonstrators were spiritless.

However, it cannot be overlooked that Okinawans continued to request all they could under the heavy oppression of guns and bayonets. At the

same time, thought will be given to the voices of the "voiceless" people who watched the president's motorcade, and it is hoped that good administration will be executed in the future.

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OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Saturday, 11 June 1960

The Ryukyu Shimpō - Commentary (F)

No. 2096

FROM THE KINKO MOJUZETSU COLUMN

(WELCOME THE U.S. PRESIDENT)

U.S. President Eisenhower will visit here shortly. The visit of the President's press secretary Hagerty to Okinawa on 10 June made us feel it closer to ourselves.

Speaking of the U.S. President, he is the head of the free world and is hard to be seen personally. It is, however, very democratic of the U.S. President to visit Okinawa to pay his respects to Okinawan inhabitants. The "big smile" that we often see in news pictures will be seen here in eight days.

American children have the dream of becoming the U.S. President in the future. They believe that endeavors will help them become whatever they want since equal opportunity is given to everyone. Their dream may be realized, for lineage and other things have nothing to do with the election of the President, and actually sons of farmers become President.

President Eisenhower is a son of a farmer, too. When he has an occasional holiday, he enjoys a "farmers' holiday" in the country. Whenever we hear of it, we feel friendly toward the nickname of Ike.

It is said that Chief Executive Ota will ride with President Ike in an open car from Kadena Air Base to the Executive Building. If Okinawa were a prefecture of Japan, the Chief Executive would be a prefectural governor. A meeting between a prefectural governor and

the sovereign of a foreign country is quite an event. Apart from the peculiar status of Okinawa, the Chief Executive's being able to ride with President Eisenhower is an indication of the democratic character of the President.

The 19th falls on Sunday. There will be no school. Even children know President Eisenhower by sight and by name in news pictures, magazines and newspapers. President Eisenhower will pass along Highway 1. In order to give hopes and dreams to children, we would like to express welcome to Ike.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Monday, 13 June 1960

The Ryukyu Shimpo - Commentary (F)

No. 2123

FROM THE KINKO MOKUZETSU COLUMN (SUN FLAG AND THE STARS AND STRIPES)

Whether "sun flags" or "Stars and Stripes" will be carried in welcoming President Eisenhower is being much talked of among the government, various organizations and the general public. It may be, however, right to carry both a flag of one's own country and that of the other party. The existence of argument regarding the sun flag and the Stars and Stripes is indication of the fact that Okinawa today is not normal politically and in point of racial feeling. If it were at ordinary times and if Okinawa were one of the Japanese prefectures and the U.S.-Japan relations were friendly, "Stars and Stripes" and "sun flag" would be used without any hesitation. This is because it is international custom and courtesy to welcome a State representative with a flag of his country.

On 18 June 1958 the city of Sao Paulo, Brazil, was full of Brazilian flags and sun flags. It was the day when Their Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Mikasa visited to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the emigration of Japanese. At the airport they were welcomed by tens of thousands of Brazilians with sun flags. First, second and third generations of Japanese ancestry were equipped with small Brazilian flags and sun flags. It seemed as if they were proud of their being Brazilian citizens of Japanese ancestry.

Since Okinawa is not an independent country, the government and the people are inexperienced in a national event of international nature. In addition, the flying of sun flags at ordinary days is openly prohibited, and the problem of the sun flag comes before that of "Stars and Stripes." Therefore, there is an inversion of consciousness desiring to fly sun flags, though illogical, in welcoming the president of America as if welcoming the prime minister of their own country.

As for the Japanese flag, the government is of the view that there is no objection unless it is used at public places or by politically-intentioned organizations. In other words, its opinion is that even school children and private organizations may use sun flags at ordinary times. The instance in this case is the sun flags that were carried by children in welcoming Japanese Dietmen who visited here several years ago and when the Soya Maru (Antarctic observation ship) made a call.

There is no "obligation" to have the Stars and Stripes for the visit of the American President, but it will be meaningless to welcome him with sun flags. If it is impossible to decide, you had better wave just your hands.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U. S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Monday, 13 June 1960

The Ryukyu Shimpō - News Article - Evening Edition

No. 2132

SCHOOL CHILDREN WILL NOT BE MOBILIZED FOR WELCOMING EISENHOWER

Moves of various organizations centering around the Okinawa Prefecture Reversion Council are being watched with interest with the approach of U.S. President EISENHOWER's visit to Okinawa on 19 June. In particular, the government measure in coping with the mobilization of school children for welcoming President EISENHOWER was being watched because of the opposition voiced by the Okinawa Teachers Association. However, the government has decided on the policy not to mobilize the children but will gather those who are desirous of welcoming the President in one area. As of the morning of 13 June, organizations in various districts which have reported their desire to participate in the welcome to GRI Education Department totaled 9,600 persons, in addition to individual participants of 13,685. It is regarded that students and pupils who will welcome the President on the day will far exceed the above number.

Applications for group participation are as follows:

Nago, 500; Maehara, 500; Itoman, 1,500; Itoman High School, 300; Futenma, 2,000; Koza, 100; Yomitan-Kadena, 700; Chinen, 120; Ishikawa, 400; Ginoza, 200; Naha, 1,500 (in addition to individual participants of 13,685); Naha High School, 300; Shuri, 200; Commercial High School, 200. (bands are included in high school participation)

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U. S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Thursday, 16 June 1960

The Ryukyu Shimpō (Evening Edition) - News Article (M) No. 2175

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS' REVERSION ASSOCIATION APPEALS PARTICIPATION
IN DEMONSTRATION DEMANDING REVERSION

The High School Student's Reversion Association which was formed on 6 June had made frequent discussion with People's Party, Okinawa Democratic Party, Government Employees Unions Federation, and University of the Ryukyus Student's Association. The Reversion Association from 6 p.m. on the 15th held the 2nd meeting at the OTA building with attendance of 33 members from Naha High School, Shuri Part Time High School, Technical High School, Fishery High School, Southern Agricultural High School and Okinawa High School.

As a result, the following statement was announced and at the same time it was decided to distribute immediately leaflets entitled "Why should we return to Japan?" among all high schools through the members of the association in order to make as many high school students as possible take part in the planned demonstration requesting President EISENHOWER for reversion of Okinawa. As to why they hope for reversion, the members of the association are taking a view 1) to attain independence of the Japanese nation, 2) to establish complete democracy, 3) to better the life of the Okinawan people, 4) to establish world peace, and 5) to attain autonomy of education.

The statement announced on the day is as follows:

"Okinawan people have a serious desire for return to our fatherland, Japan. Reversion of Okinawa should be realized by all means in order to attain the following basic aims; 1) independence of the Japanese nation, 2) establishment of democracy in Okinawa, 3) improvement and stabilization of life of the Okinawan people, 4) establishment of world peace, and 5) restoration of autonomy of education.

"On the coming 19th, President EISENHOWER, the highest administrative authority over Okinawa, is coming to Okinawa for an inspection of the situation of Okinawa. We believe that to welcome the President at this juncture means to shut our eyes to the actual situation of Okinawa and to conceal the true voice of the Okinawan people demanding reversion. Therefore, we, High School Student's Reversion Association, hereby declare to call to President EISENHOWER for the early reversion of Okinawa in cooperation with the Okinawa Prefecture Reversion Council."

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OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Saturday, 18 June 1960

The Okinawa Times - News Article (M)

No. 2201

ISHIGAKI CITY ASSEMBLY ADOPTS RESOLUTION
WELCOMING PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

(Yaeyama) At the extraordinary meeting held on 15 June, the Ishigaki City Assembly adopted a resolution heartily welcoming the visit to the Ryukyus of U.S. President EISENHOWER. The resolution in gist said, "We heartily welcome the visit of President EISENHOWER and at the same time, express appreciation for the goodwill of the American citizens shown toward water supply, electricity, and harbor construction projects. Moreover, it is requested that further consideration be given to increased economic aid for the Ryukyuan people and to the Yaeyama development."

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Saturday, 18 June 1960

The Ryukyu Shimpo - News Article (K)

No. 2204

PEOPLE OF NORTHERN OKINAWA PLAN TO WELCOME U.S. PRESIDENT

(Northern district branch)

U.S. President Eisenhower visits Okinawa on the 19th, so the people of the northern district decided to welcome the President by hoisting the national flags throughout each village and town on that day. This is advocated by the Kunigami-gun Youth Association Liaison Council (Chairman, Miyagi Denyu) to each town and village.

Chairman Miyagi said, "the northern district is so far from Naha that the people of the northern district cannot take part in the parade for welcome and the demonstration for the promotion of Okinawa reversion held in Naha, so we want to express our desire to welcome the President by hoisting the Rising Sun Flag."

Chairman Miyagi called out this to the inhabitants of Nago town by taking advantage of the rally for opposition to tax increase and for acquisition of financial source held in Nago on the 14th.

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OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Saturday, 18 June 1960

The Ryukyu Shimpo - News Article

No. 2203

OKINAWA PEOPLES PARTY ANNOUNCES OPEN LETTER
TO PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

The Okinawa Peoples Party held its Central Standing Committee meeting on the evening of 17 June at party headquarters and announced a 10-item open letter to President EISENHOWER scheduled to visit here on 19 June. Following is the gist of the letter.

1) Independence of race: The fact that the Okinawan people who are Japanese and live in Japanese territory are under U.S. military occupation control proves that Japan is not the absolute sovereign power, but what do you think?

2) Okinawan Reversion to Japan: Do you interpret the provision of the latter part of Article 3 of the U.S.-Japan Peace Treaty as giving the U.S. Government indefinite and unrestricted control of Okinawa? Will it be decided one-sidedly by you whether or not there is tension or threat of war in the Far East, or will it be decided through mutual agreement among signatory powers?

3) Territorialization policy: The legal ground of the Executive Order cannot be based on the temporary and unstable nature of the provision of the latter part of Article 3 in the Treaty of Peace with Japan, we believe. What is the foundation of the Executive Order from the viewpoint of international law? Do you think it natural to bear national expenses?

4) Democracy: The appointment system of the Chief Executive and judges is typical of undemocratic practices. Are you prepared to enforce the election system of these posts by revising the Executive Order?

5) Anti-Communism: The High Commissioner is recommending the Legislature to legislate something like the subversive activities prevention law for the purpose of shutting out communism. Is this based on your intention?

6) Okinawan people's racial right: Are you prepared to help enforce the Japanese Constitution in Okinawa? If not, what is the reason?

7) Personal rights: The U.S. Armed Forces in Okinawa are giving fear to the Okinawa people by conducting thought investigations. Freedom of speech and reporting is limited to a great extent in Okinawa. Despite this fact, do you insist that the U.S. Armed Forces are protecting the land, life and property of the Okinawa people?

8) Unrestricted travel: The Okinawa people who are Japanese should have guarantee of free travel to Japan. In what way do you intend to guarantee this freedom?

9) Peace: You are reported to be the protector of freedom and champion of peace, but are you prepared to enforce the immediate suspension of nuclear armament and withdrawal of atomic bomb bases of Okinawa?

10) Labor Rights: Labor rights of Okinawa have been usurped, but are you prepared to carry out the immediate abolition of the evil ordinance concerned?

(Similar article in Okinawa Times)

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49TH FIGHTER BOMBER GROUP DETACHMENT
APO 239

11 August 1954

SUBJECT: Off-Range Bomb Releases

TO: R. J. Wautelet
Captain, USAF
Project Officer

1. Investigation of "off-range" bomb releases revealed the following factors, which are considered the primary reasons for such releases:

- a. Lack of experience of pilots concerned.
- b. Introduction of radically new tactics to both experienced and non-experienced pilots.
- c. Malfunction of racks and release systems.

2. Most "off-range" releases were made by pilots who were recently assigned to the organization. These pilots have a low level of flying experience. The combination of new tactics and the low level of experience resulted in "off-range" releases. A few of the "off-range" releases were made by experience pilots who had difficulty with the tactics involved. As the entire mission of the detachment is to bring the individual pilots proficiency to a combat ready level and the Ie Shima Range was the only available range, no action short of not allowing the individual concerned on the range would have been effective.

3. Coordination with 20th Air Force Operations Section resulted in the assignment of the Irisuna-jima Range for practice drops. This range is a small island approximately 1,700 feet by 2,000 feet, and is sufficiently remote from populated areas. A coral reef approximately 3,000 feet in radius encircles the island. All pilots of the detachment are required to demonstrate proficiency on the Irisuna-jima range before moving to the Ie-Shima range for scored hits. Hits on Irisuna-jima range are air scored.

4. The above action has already produced excellent results and it is believed will prove completely effective in providing basic proficiency for pilots of this detachment.

Ltr, 49th Fighter Bomber Detachment, APO 239, Subject: Off-Range Bomb Releases

5. The only other possible factor involved was the malfunction of the rack or gyro release system. Ground checks of the equipment involved proved ineffective. Accurate records of rack and sight performance in use of the Irisuna-jima Range have been kept and equipment that proves faulty under flight test has been replaced in the aircraft before being used on the Ie Shima Range.

6. The above action has proved effective to date. It cannot however, be considered as infalible. The only completely effective action, if the Ie Shima Range is to be used for all training, is to increase the danger area sufficiently to allow ground scoring for all drops.

Major DONALD A MICHELA
A0822227, USAF
49th Fighter Bomber Group Detachment

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HEADQUARTERS
6332ND AIR BASE WING
APO 239

30 August 1954

SUBJECT: Request for Approval to Restrictions Concerning Ie Shima Bombing
and Gunnery Range

TO: Commander
Twentieth Air Force
APO 239

1. The Ie Shima Bombing and Gunnery Range was opened for operation 14 July 1954 in accordance with letter, Headquarters 20th Air Force, Subject: Ie Shima Bombing and Gunnery Range, dated 29 June 1954. However, on 5 August 1954, the range was closed due to off-range bomb releases in populated areas adjacent thereto. Investigation revealed no property damage or injury to military or native personnel. Causes for these incidents were attributed to the following:

- a. The low level of pilot flying experience.
- b. The development of new and difficult bombing tactics.
- c. The malfunctions of bomb-racks and release systems.

2. In view of the above, a conference was held on 5 July 1954, between representatives from Headquarters, 20th Air Force, 6332nd Air Base Wing, and 49th Fighter Bomber Group. It was recommended that action be initiated by Headquarters, 20th Air Force to acquire all the land west of the active runway in order to evacuate all Ryukyans from this area. Colonel William L. Reynolds, 20th Air Force representative, indicated that this action would be taken by your headquarters.

3. Due to the three (3) to four (4) months delay anticipated in acquiring this property, the following recommendations concerning the range operation and procedures were also made and approved:

- a. That fifty (50) practice bombs would be dropped on the island of Iruna Shima to improve each pilot's proficiency before dropping bombs on the Ie Shima Bombing and Gunnery Range.
- b. That records of ground checks and air drops be maintained by the 49th Fighter Bomber Detachment so that faulty equipment could be immediately replaced.

HQ, 6332ND ABWG, APO 233, DC, Subject: Request for Approval to Restrictions Concerning Ie Shima Bombing and Gunnery Range

c. That the direction of approach to the target be changed to avoid the populated areas.

4. The Ie Shima Bombing and Gunnery Range was reopened 6 August 1954. On 23 August 1954, the following off-range impacts were reported.

a. Four (4) impacts in the China Sea and three (3) impacts in the populated area. The impacts were from 20 feet to 2000 feet outside the target area. No damage or personal injury was inflicted as a result of these off-range impacts. The range was again closed that date.

5. A dangerous situation will continually exist as long as the natives remain in the area surrounding the target. In the event it is deemed necessary that the range be reopened prior to the removal of these natives, recommend further restrictions as follows:

a. That a minimum of 56 practice bombs be dropped on the island of Iruna Shima prior to dropping bombs on Ie Shima Bomb Range. (These bombs will be dropped at the maximum rate of three (3) missions or twenty-four (24) bombs per day).

b. That a minimum of four (4) dry runs on the Ie Shima Bombing and Gunnery Range will be made by each pilot prior to his initial bomb drop on the range. This to be accomplished for each type of bombing.

c. Should a pilot drop a bomb 2000 feet or over from the center of the target, he will depart the range for a bomb-rack check. If the off-range release is not due to a bomb-rack malfunction, the pilot will be given additional instruction at Iruna Shima range until his proficiency reaches a satisfactory level. The 43th Fighter Bomber Detachment Commander will assure that this proficiency is satisfactorily acquired prior to re-entry onto the Ie Shima Range.

6. As an additional measure to insure the safety of the native population, a survey of the target area is being made to determine if the target can be moved to increase the distance between the target and the populated areas. Relocation of the target will be contingent upon:

a. The new location not being any closer to the lighthouse located on the western end of the island.

b. The ability, due to terrain features, to effectively score bomb drops.

7. The Ie Shima range will remain closed until otherwise directed by your headquarters.

J. C. COCHRAN
Colonel USAF
Commander

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HEADQUARTERS
313TH AIR DIVISION
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER
APO 239

28 Jun 1955

SUBJECT: Ie Shima Bombing Range

TO: Commander
18th Fighter Bomber Wing
APO 239

1. Subject bombing range is located on Air Force leased land for which rental payments have been made since 1 July 1950. In accordance with the established joint RYCOM-Air Force policy, indigenous farmers and owners were permitted to use and occupy the land until such time as specifically required for construction or other operations. When such requirements arise, and upon request of the using service, it is the responsibility of USCAR to accomplish the removal and resettlement of the indigenous people from the effected area. However, due to a lack of funds for such purposes, the using agencies have been required to furnish material assistance in accomplishing the clearances.

2. Upon request of this headquarters, clearance was accomplished for the original 3000 feet bombing range, and the same became operational in July 1954. Operational experience proved that the 3000 feet range was inadequate to provide the required safety distance for subject range. This headquarters therefore requested USCAR to clear the range to a radius of 5000 feet. Notice was given and negotiations were initiated with the Mayor of Ie on 5 October 1954 to effect removal of the inhabitants and farmers from the land within the 5000 feet radius circle. Such action required the removal of the inhabitants and farmers from the land within tombs and other indigenous improvements. It also required the elimination of farming within the area.

3. After extensive negotiations between representatives of USCAR, the Air Force and the mayor, the mayor submitted a plan for removal and resettlement of the effected people. Said plan proposed the following assistance by the Air Force:

- a. Assistance in removal of dwellings.
- b. Furnishing building materials such as cement,

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Bombing Range

Lumber, nails and wire to reconstruct the dwellings.

c. Providing substitute AF leased land for relocation of dwellings, and farming.

d. Clearance of new farm areas for cultivation.

e. That farming within the range be permitted not less than one day each week for a period of 10 months in order to provide subsistence for the effected farmers while new farms were being developed.

4. In order to render every assistance possible to the people, and expedite the project to put the range into operation, the Air Force accepted the mayor's plan and agreed to the provisions thereof. However, the inhabitants and farmers within the areas refused to carry out the plan, and refused to move from the area. By authority of the Governor of the Ryukyu Islands, the inhabitants and indigenous improvements were removed and the 5000 feet radius circle was fenced, thereby enabling the range to be re-opened 18 March 1955 and the construction of operational facilities to proceed. The Air Force met all of its commitments under the mayor's plan, in addition to which, squad tents were provided for temporary use by the 13 families during reconstruction of their dwellings. Altho the Air Force agreed to permit farming one day a week for the 10 month period, a lenient policy was adopted during the period of construction, and rainy weather, which permitted farming at such times as the range was not in operation. During the period from 18 March to 17 May 1955, the farmers were permitted to farm within the range a total of 46 days. Notwithstanding the assistance of the Air Force and the lenient policy on farming, the people have refused to reconstruct their dwellings, and have engaged in acts which violate the rights of the Air Force and provisions of the criminal law applicable in the Ryukyu Islands.

5. In view of recent unlawful trespassing on the range by indigenous people, positive steps must be taken to prevent the recurrence of such acts. It is therefore desired that the following action be taken by your headquarters:

a. That all gates, except two (2), in the fence around the range be closed, and guards posted at the two

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Bombing Range

gates to control access to the area.

b. That signs be posted at all gates indicating which gates may be used. Said signs should contain information that access to the range will be permitted only to those persons holding passes for entry, and that persons entering or found within the range without passes will be prosecuted under the law.

c. That passes be issued only to those people who are entitled to enter the range to engage in farming; said people to be designated in writing on a list certified by the Mayor of Ie.

d. That all persons entering or found within the range without a pass be arrested and turned over to the civil police for prosecution under the law.

/s/ Fay R. Upthegrove
/t/ FAY R. UPTHEGROVE
Major General, USAF
Commander

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DM/I-MGMT
D/O

Ie Shima Bombing Range
DM/I-MGMT

26 Feb 55 Cox/46204

THRU: DM/I and DCS/M

1. A meeting was held at Ie Shima with Mayor Oshiro and members of the Son Assembly on 25 February 1955. The following were present:

Major Sharp, Land Control Officer, RYCOM
Mr. Sheehan, Land Division, USCAR
Mr. Cox, Real Estate Br., 20th AF
Mr. Yabu - Interpreter, RYCOM

2. The local officials were advised that the 3000 foot range would be placed in operation on 28 February 1955. A formal notice was presented and explained to the mayor and the council members (inclosure 1). Receipt thereof was acknowledged by the mayor.

3. It was further explained that during periods when the range was in operation that red flags would be flown from the towers at the range, guards would patrol the area, and the mayor would be advised. The mayor agreed to cooperate in keeping the area clear of indigenous people.

4. The mayor was further informed that the activation of the 3000 foot range was not to be construed as an indication that the clearance of the 5000 foot range was being abandoned. It was definitely stated that the Air Force would continue its efforts to clear the 5000 foot area and move the people therefrom.

1 Incl
a/s

CLYDE R. COX
Chief, Real Estate Br.

25 February 1955

The Commander of Far East Air Forces has directed that the range at Ie Shima be re-opened effective 28 February 1955. The Mayor will receive advance notice when range is to be used and red flags will be flown from range towers when range is in use.

Every effort has been made to satisfactorily resettle the natives from the danger area but they have refused to resettle. The Twentieth Air Force cannot assume any responsibility for damages inflicted to personnel or property within the Air Force leased land area and the Mayor must so inform the natives.

It will be the Mayor's responsibility to inform all natives in advance of time and dates range is to be used to enable them to clear the danger area.

Every effort will be made to keep off-range releases to an absolute minimum.

I have read and understand all information contained herein.

/s/ Takeyoshi Oshiro
Mayor, Ie Shima

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HEADQUARTERS
313TH AIR DIVISION (PACAF)
United States Air Force
APO 239, San Francisco, California

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: 313JA

13 JAN 1960

SUBJECT: Ie Shima Study

TO: 313VC

1. INTRODUCTION

a. The presence of scrap salvagers on Air Force Range #178 at Ie Shima during operational hours constitutes a serious hazard to the safety of the salvagers and has resulted in aborted missions when their presence has been discovered. Efforts to control the presence of the salvagers have met with the widely publicized response that the requisitioning of Ie Shima land for the range has reduced the landowners to such hazardous occupations to continue to survive.

b. In accordance with your request that we investigate this problem, we have researched various files and talked to many persons. Particularly helpful in our research have been the Ie Shima file of 313CE and the history of the opening of the range as reported in the History of the 313th Air Division, 1 July 1955 - 31 December 1955, Vol I, Chapter II, maintained by the Command Historian of 313IO. A summary of our investigation together with conclusions and recommendations follows.

2. UNITED STATES LAND INTEREST IN THE RYUKYU ISLANDS

a. To understand the term "Air Force leased land," which will be used hereafter, some explanation of the nature of U.S. land interest in the Ryukyus is required.

b. During the invasion of the Ryukyu Islands in World War II and the subsequent occupation, the military forces simply seized the land required for their activities. As it became apparent, however, that the U.S. Forces were to be present in the Ryukyus for some time to come, it was realized that the U.S. interest in land had to be placed on firmer foundations and compensation made for the use thereof.

c. The Joint Chiefs of Staff on 4 October 1950 issued a directive to develop a land compensation program in the Ryukyu Islands. The U.S. Forces prepared "Master Plans" of their requirements and the District Engineer, United States Army Engineer District, Okinawa (USAEDO) instituted a program of establishing titles to land (registry records having been destroyed in the War), establishing rental valuations and negotiating leases with the land owners. Efforts were completely unsuccessful to negotiate leases

with the land owners, and on 5 December 1953, Civil Administration Proclamation Number 26 was issued simply declaring that the United States Government possessed an implied leasehold in all military-used land. Further, it declared that these leaseholds would be confirmed by the filing of "Certificates of Confirmation" in the land registry office and by depositing rental money in the Bank of the Ryukyus for the landowners with compensation retroactive to 1 July 1950. Thus, when we speak of "Air Force leased land" it must be realized that the leasehold interest has not been acquired by voluntary leasing, but by what would more properly be called condemnation.

d. The above described nature of the U.S. interest in Ryukyuan land, together with the rental compensation paid therefor, has been one of the greatest sources of dissatisfaction and agitation through the years. Various other plans have been attempted with no success. Finally, in 1958, joint Ryukyuan-American conferences were held resulting in a mutually agreed upon land program including rates of rental compensation, and this program was approved by Washington in November 1958. It is currently being implemented in accordance with HICOM Ordinance Number 20, dated 12 February 1959.

e. Consistent with the new program, popularly hailed as the settlement of the land problem, most all U.S. Government land interests in the Ryukyu Islands are undergoing re-negotiation. As set forth in the cited Ordinance, the U.S. is authorized to acquire an "Indefinite Leasehold" interest in land in the Ryukyus. This interest consists of an "estate extending to full, exclusive, use, possession and enjoyment above, below, and upon the surface of the land and/or properties thereon as required for an indefinite or unspecified period of time, that is, for so long as the use may be desired by the United States without any time limitation whatsoever, for which rental payments are made at specified intervals."

f. To acquire this interest, the agency of the U.S. having a land requirement submits a request to USAEDO. By a contract between GRI and USAEDO, a GRI agency then negotiates with the individual landowners for basic leases of the land within the required area and, in turn, leases the whole required area to the U.S. Government by a master lease. Rental is paid by the U.S. according to the rates that have been agreed upon. Any land within a required area which the individual landowner refuses to voluntarily lease may be acquired by condemnation.

3. THE RANGE AND ITS EFFECT ON LANDOWNERS

a. Ie Shima is an island of the Ryukyu chain located $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles off the tip of the Motobu Peninsula on the west side of Okinawa. It is the site of an Air Force bombing and gunnery range, a CLOBECOM receiver station, and an airfield. Of the 4,657 acres comprising Ie Shima, 3,156 acres are Air Force leased lands.

b. In 1953 it was decided to establish a bombing and gunnery range under the jurisdiction of the 20th Air Force (predecessor to the 313th Air Division). Ie Shima was selected, it appears, after due consideration established that it was the only suitable location in the Ryukyus and because the Air Force had the 3,156 acres of leased land available upon which it had been paying rent since 1950.

c. On 14 July 1954, a range within the Air Force leased land on Ie Shima with a danger area encompassed by a 3,000 feet radius from the target center became operational. This range was placed into operation without any particular difficulties. The 3,000 feet radius, however, proved inadequate as a danger zone and on 27 August 1954 the range was closed in order to increase the size of the range to include an area encompassed by a 5,000 foot radius from the target center.

d. Plans for the extended range were formulated and USCAR was requested to clear the necessary area of inhabitants. It should be understood that simply because land in the Ryukyus is designated as U.S. Government leased land and rental is being paid, it does not necessarily mean that the Ryukyuan landowner is being deprived of the use of the land. On the contrary, it is the policy of the U.S. Government in the Ryukyus, as expressed in Joint Services Regulation, "Real Estate Policy in the Ryukyu Islands," 313ADR 87-1, paragraph 9b, "to license without monetary consideration, land not fully utilized by the government, to Ryukyuan for agricultural purposes and for the gathering of firewood. Such licenses are revocable at will by the government, upon the concurrence of the High Commissioner."

e. Thus, it was that the establishment of the extended range, as originally contemplated, would have required the relocation of 250 houses, according to authoritative surveys. Needless to say, this prospect touched off a furor. Ensuing months saw seemingly endless conferences, notorious press reporting, Ie Shiman marches on Naha, interference with U.S. work crews at the range site and much TWXing between headquarters. Finally, the concept of the range as it now exists was decided upon. By moving the target center north of the original center into the northwest corner of Ie Shima, so that part of the range extended into the ocean, the land area involved was minimized to about 900 acres. Within these 900 acres only 13 families actually had their homes, although a number of families living outside the new range area had farmlands within the 5000 feet radius. The records we have reviewed are somewhat conflicting as to exactly how many of the latter group there were, however, the figure was reported by representatives of Maja Village as 50 families (250 persons) who had all their farmland within the range and 28 families (115 persons) with half their land within the range. USCAR estimated that 53 families (261 persons), in addition to the 13 families whose homes were within the range, had their farmlands within the range area.

f. It would not seem that it should have been an insurmountable problem to accommodate these people. Indeed, it appeared that things were proceeding pretty well when the Air Force and Mayor Oshiro of Ie-Son agreed upon a resettlement plan for the people involved. By the terms of this plan the Air Force agreed to assist in removal of the dwellings within the range; provide building materials to reconstruct dwellings; provide substitute Air Force leased land for dwellings and farming; clear new farm areas for cultivation; and permit farming within the range one day a week for ten months.

g. Subsequently, however, it developed that Mayor Oshiro did not have the backing of the people involved in negotiating such an agreement, and agitation elements appeared as self-appointed representatives of the farmers and simply declared that they were not going to cooperate in any sort of resettlement program and that was all there was to it.

h. All attempts having failed to effect a cooperative resettlement, a joint USCAR-Army-Air Force operation that had the prior approval of no less than the Commander in Chief, Far East, was launched. On 11 March 1955 men and equipment under the protection of armed troops proceeded to Ie Shima. Between that date and 16 March 1955 the range area was secured, a four strand barbed wire fence was constructed around the 5,000 feet boundary, the dwellings of the 13 families within the range were dismantled, and on 16 March 1955 a bombing mission was performed on the new range. In addition, the 13 families were compensated 100%, a total of \$6,090 for dwellings and improvements within the range and permitted to retain the salvageable materials. The other landowners were offered compensation for their improvements within the range, which they refused to accept. Further, 13 squad tents for temporary quarters of the displaced families were provided, and 33,000 pounds of cement, 26,666 pounds of lumber, 500 pounds of nails, and 671 pounds of wire were provided with which to reconstruct dwellings.

i. Apparently, it was felt that this demonstration of determination on the part of the U.S. would convince the recalcitrant farmers that there was nothing to do but cooperate in the resettlement plan, and it appeared that this would be the case. On 15 March 1955 an investigation of the substitute lands for the residences and farming was made by representatives of GRI, 20th Air Force, and local officials. It was agreed that the substitute lands were suitable and that the local officials would notify the Air Force in approximately 20 days to clear the lands for farming after giving first consideration to reconstructing the dwellings for the 13 families.

j. Now, the substitute land that was to be made available for the displaced farmers, it is to be remembered, was within other Air Force leased lands. It had been selected because it could be made productive

and had not been under cultivation for as many as 8 years previously. It was land which was, of course, owned by other Ryukyuans. Since, however, it was not being utilized by anyone and since, theoretically, the Air Force had the right to complete use and possession of the land it leased, it could permit any one it wanted to farm such land. However, the Air Force failed to reckon with the Ryukyuan philosophy and, perhaps, in retrospect, this philosophy is not so incomprehensible. Although the displaced farmers were assured that they had the permission of the Air Force to farm the substitute land and that that was all they needed, this was not enough for them. To their way of thinking, they also had to have the approval of their fellow Ryukyuan landowners and this was not forthcoming. To the requests for permission to farm the previously idle land, representatives of the landowners replied, "The present conditions of the two sub-villages are that arable land is considerably reduced in comparison with that of pre-war days, and uncultivated land is being developed. We are sorry, but we cannot lease our land, even though it is designated as military requisitioned land."

k. So, again, the displaced farmers refused to participate in any resettlement plan and simply did nothing. Subsequent investigations revealed that the materials which had been furnished with which to reconstruct the dwellings remained where they had been delivered and that the weather was taking its toll. The displaced farmers refused to designate substitute tracts for the Air Force to prepare for them to farm. In evaluating this attitude, however, it must be remembered that these displaced farmers had refused to recognize the Air Force's right to appropriate their own lands within the range. It was at least consistent for them to refuse to recognize the right of that authority to give them substitute lands of fellow Ie Shimans without the latter's approval.

l. On 16 April 1955, representatives of USCAR Land and Agriculture Division and Mr. Cox of 313th Air Division Real Estate Section made a complete inspection, including soil tests, of the substitute farming areas and comparison with the farming areas within the range. As a result of said inspection and comparison, it was determined that the allocated areas were adequate as to the amount of land and suitable for farming. Despite the lack of cooperation of the local farmers, designated specific plots within the allocated areas were all laid out to be cleared in fulfillment of the Air Force commitment.

m. Subsequently, the 13 families requested that an additional area of Air Force leased land which was located on village owned land between the range boundary and the center airstrip be made available to them for farming. This land was cleared for them by 7 June 1955, and an inspection on that date indicated that clearing of the other allocated areas was proceeding but had been delayed by rain. However, as of that date, the villagers had still refused to utilize the materials that had been furnished to reconstruct their dwellings.

n. The attitude of the local farmers was epitomized by their actions on 13 June 1955. On the morning of that day, while preparing the range for the day's activities, range authorities discovered 55 villagers encamped on the target center. Troops were dispatched to the island and 32 of the villagers were arrested, returned to Kadena, and tried and all convicted the following day for trespassing.

o. This incident appears to have exhausted the patience of the U.S. forces in attempting to solicit the cooperation of the farmers in resettlement. In a letter from the Commander, 313th Air Division, to the Commander, 18th Fighter Bomber Wing, Subject: Ie Shima Bombing Range, dated 28 June 1955 (Atch 1), the whole situation was reviewed and it was directed that the fence around the range would be maintained, only the persons who previously farmed within the range would be permitted entry for the agreed 10 months' period, and all other persons found within the range would be arrested.

p. To complete the picture of the status of the displaced farmers, we have attempted to determine whether or not all the allocated substitute land was cleared by the Air Force, who got the benefit of the farming areas if they were cleared, and whether or not the materials furnished by the Air Force were finally utilized to reconstruct dwellings for the 13 families. Unfortunately, the history of the Ie Shima Bombing Range cited in paragraph o, above. Mr. Clyde R. Cox transferred from the 313th Air Division Real Estate Section to USAEDO in the summer of 1955 and the helpfulness of the 313CE Ie Shima file on these questions ends with his departure. We contacted Mr. Cox who stated that he had not followed the situation subsequent to his transfer to the extent to be able to answer the above questions. He suggested we contact Mr. John Sheehan, USCAR Land Department, whose name appears prominently in the Ie Shima history. Mr. Sheehan stated that, as he recollected, not only did the Air Force complete the leveling and preparation of the allocated areas for farming, but even so prepared additional plots as a courtesy for landowners who noticed what was going on and requested assistance. However, he did not know about the reconstruction of the dwellings, nor who got the benefit of the substitute farming areas which the Air Force prepared for cultivation.

q. Although we have been unable to determine the exact status of the livelihood of all the farmers who had land within the bombing range, we have been informed by USAEDO that, according to the Mayor of Ie Shima, 90% of the landowners on the island are desirous of entering into the voluntary leaseholds provided for by HICOM Ordinance 20. There are approximately 6,000 tracts of land in Ie Shima upon which to negotiate leases. The GRI agency leasing the tracts for USAEDO is presently working on 1200-1300 of these tracts and it is anticipated that negotiations on all of the tracts will be completed by June of this year. It is noteworthy, also.

that, under the new agreed upon rates of rental compensation, the Air Force paid in 1959 a total of \$268,450.83 for its land interests on Ie Shima. This is the maximum rental payable under the agreed upon land laws.

3. PRESENCE OF SCRAP SALVAGERS ON THE RANGE

a. While we have been unable to locate any records tracing the development of the problem of scrap salvagers on the range with the same completeness as the circumstances surrounding the opening of the range, we have included as attachments to this study a good summary of the situation compiled by USCAR (Atch 2), memorandums of conferences on the subject (Atchs 3 & 4), and a copy of a proposed agreement (Atch 4) giving the Ie Shimans permission to enter the range during non-operational hours in return for their acknowledgment that the Air Force would not be responsible to anyone entering the range while practice was going on. It does not appear that this agreement was consummated (see par 2a, Atch 3). From the foregoing documents and conversations with a number of persons, we believe the situation can be summarized as follows.

b. Subsequent to the position of the Air Force announced in the letter of the Commander, 313th Air Division, on 28 June 1955 (Atch 1) the economic value of the scrap generated on Range #178 was recognized by the inhabitants of Ie Shima, and they began to trespass to secure the same. The fence surrounding the range disappeared. As a practical matter, it was impossible to keep scrap salvagers off the range with normal manning and facilities.

c. To secure the cooperation of the islanders in staying off the range during operational hours, and probably also to promote their welfare by giving them the economic benefit of the scrap and thereby lessen the cries of the dispossessed landowners, the Air Force has taken the position that it has no objection to scrap salvagers entering upon the range during other than operational hours, provided they cooperated in staying off the range while it was in operation. Numerous conferences of Air Force and USCAR officials with local representatives have been held in this vein. Threats have been made that, unless the salvagers cooperated, they would be denied access to the range altogether and that the salvage would be contracted out to commercial firms.

d. By 30 September 1959 the boundary of the danger area of the range was indistinguishable and warning signs were posted only at main access positions. The attempts to secure the cooperation of the salvagers had resulted in failure and their presence on the range continued to present a hazard to their own safety and hinder the accomplishment of the mission of the range.

e. We are advised by Lt Colonel Arland Stanton, Director of Operations, 6313th Air Base Wing, that the 5,000 feet radius of the range was defined in December 1959 by bulldozing a 10 feet wide break around the circumference and that the 6313th Installations Squadron has been requested to construct cement bi-lingual "No Trespassing" signs at hundred foot intervals around the range boundary. It is Colonel Stanton's opinion that it is physically impossible to keep salvagers off the range with available manning and facilities. Moreover, it is unlikely that the cooperation of those who are willing to brave the hazards to secure the valuable scrap will ever be secured in a self-governing association of Ie Shimans. Therefore, he believes, the only solution is to make it uneconomical for the salvagers to enter the range by disposing of the scrap to a commercial firm and he intends to pursue that course if it is at all feasible.

4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

a. It is our opinion that the great majority of Ie Shimans are being benefited by the presence of the Air Force on their island in that, not only are they being permitted to arrange to farm their land, but they are receiving rental compensation for the same. This is recognized by the Ie Shimans, the great majority of whom are desirous of voluntarily leasing their land under the new land program.

b. With respect to the relatively few persons whose lands within the bombing range had to be sacrificed to the requirement for the range, the United States Government did everything possible to effect their satisfactory resettlement. But for the politically inspired agitation and the selfishness of their fellow Ie Shimans, whose land did not lie within the range, these persons could have had satisfactory farming privileges, which, together with their rental compensation, would have made even their status a better one than they enjoyed before the establishment of the range. Because of the aforesaid agitation and selfishness which caused the displaced landowners to refuse to cooperate in the resettlement plan, unquestionably, some of these persons suffered some hardships. To accurately determine the current status of the families whose farmlands lie within the range would require USAEDO preparing from its files a list of these landowners and appropriate agencies, probably USCAR and GRI, conducting an on the spot investigation. Such an investigation would probably stir up speculation and interest that would be undesirable.

c. There does appear to be something further that the Air Force can do, however, to insure the well-being of the farmers whose lands lie within the range. As set forth above, the policy of the U.S. Government in the Ryukyus, as expressed in 315 ADR 87-1, is to license military leased land not fully utilized by the military to Ryukyuans for agriculture. We are informed by Mr. P. H. Clark, USAEDO, who is in charge of the licensing program, that this policy is desirably implemented by the

issuance of a formal written license by USAEDO to the Mayor of an area for all the land involved. It is the Mayor's responsibility, then, to apportion the agricultural rights among the people involved. This procedure has worked out satisfactorily in other areas where the Mayors of such areas have seen to it that persons whose lands were leased and upon whose lands farming could not be permitted got their fair share of farming privileges within the areas where farming was permitted. It is the responsibility of the Base Commander to prepare a map of the areas under his jurisdiction upon which farming can be permitted and request the USAEDO to issue the license. To date, no request to license the Ie Shima areas has been submitted to USAEDO. It occurs to us that, if such a license were issued for Ie Shima, the problem of insuring that everyone has their fair share of farming privileges could be thrown squarely upon the local community.

d. We have no easy solution for the problem of scrap salvagers on the range during operational hours, a problem which is unresolved after years of consideration by all authorities involved. However, it is clear that the expressed policy of the Air Force that it had no objection to salvagers entering during non-operational hours, provided they refrained from trespassing while the range was being used, has not worked. Certainly, such a policy does not put the Air Force in the strongest position it could have when injuries do occur. From a strictly legal point of view, it is unquestionable that the strongest position is that no unauthorized persons are permitted on the range at any time. We, therefore, concur in the recent bulldozing of the range boundary and recommend that the "No Trespassing" posting be completed at the earliest possible date.

e. Colonel Stanton's proposal to contract out the salvage rights, while not new (see Atch 3), does, we feel, have merit. Short of being able to physically keep the salvagers out, the only way to deter them is to remove the temptation. We, therefore, recommend that this proposal be fully explored and adopted, if it is feasible.

ELMER P. FIZER
Lt Colonel, USAF
Staff Judge Advocate

5 Atch

1. Cy ltr 313AD 28 Jun 55
Ie Shima Bombing Range
2. Cy ltr USCAR 11 Dec 59
Control of Ryukyuan Nationals
at Range 178
3. Cy Memo 313IG-P Jul 57
Conf between AF Representatives
and Officials of Ie Shima
4. Cy Proposed Agreement Between AF
and Residents of Ie Shima Jul 57
5. Cy Memo 313IG-P Jan 57
Staff Visit to Ie Shima

A G R E E M E N T

It is understood by the official representatives whose signatures appear below, that the United States Air Force will not be responsible for injury of any person who enters the area of Ie Shima Bombing Range when the any flag has been posted and the electrical alarm signals given as warning of commencement of bombing practice. It is understood that the people of Ie Shima may have access to the bombing range when there is no bombing practice indicated by the red flag and electrical signals. This permission to enter the area leased by the United States Air Force, known as the Ie Shima Bombing Range, does not permit access to any installations or buildings of the United States Air Force located thereon.

(NOTE: Japanese translation between the lines and adequate space for signature of all residents of Ie Shima on original.)

SCRAP COLLECTORS

In 1953, Air Force Units on Okinawa, faced with the need for a bombing and gunnery range, began looking around for a possible site.

After careful consideration, Ie Shima was chosen as the most suitable location and because the Air Force had more than three thousand acres of leased land available there. Rent had been paid on the land since 1950.

Soon after the range went into operation in July 1954, scrap collectors began entering the area to pick up the scrap metal created by bombing and strafing practice.

Scrap collectors pose two problems for the Air Force. The most serious is the danger they expose themselves to. With complete disregard for their personal safety, they enter the range during actual target practice. Concealing themselves close to the target area, they race out as soon as an aircraft completes a bombing or gunnery run to pick up the bullets or place their marker on a bomb.

Any bomb, rocket or strafing slightly off target could fall among them. Only sheer luck has thus far prevented injuries or death.

The second problem arising from such trespassing is interference to missions. Frequently, bombing and gunnery runs by aircraft have been aborted at the last second when people have been sighted in the target area. More often however, the scrap collectors, who are concealed, cannot be seen.

Air Force officials, concerned for their safety, have made many unsuccessful attempts to keep the people off the range during operational hours.

(more)

SCRAP COLLECTORS

While it is presently illegal to enter the area, Kadena Air Base officials, who operate the Ie Shima range, have made it clear repeatedly that scrap collectors will be permitted range access if they agree to certain conditions.

Called for is an enforceable agreement that people will not go within the range for any reason when it is in use. They must also recognize that the United States Air Force will not accept responsibility for persons injured within the range when it is being used.

As recent as last December 11, Kadena Air Base officials met with USCAR, CRI and Ie Shima representatives to discuss bombing range problems. Present was Mr. Otamatsu Tamashiro, Mayor of Ie-Son.

At the meeting, Air Force officials proposed to Mayor Tamashiro that an effort be made to organize the scrap collectors. Rules and agreements among themselves would protect the collector's interest against non-participating individuals said the Air Force. An organized group could also regulate times of entry into the range, said the Kadena officials, adding that the range is normally closed to firing one day each week.

Range officials would also like the scrap collectors to refrain from starting brush fires which they frequently do so they can more easily find brass shell cases.

When the Air Force recently burned off the range so that grass fires could not be started, land owners attempted to claim damages for crops that were not damaged.

Such actions tend to give the impression that some of the people do not wish to cooperate regardless of Air Force efforts to peacefully solve the range problems.

RENTAL PROBLEMS

Scarcely had the Ie Shima Bombing and Gunnery Range been put into operation in July 1954 than it became obvious that the original 3,000 feet radius from the target center was inadequate as a danger zone.

The range was temporarily closed while plans were made to increase the radius to 3,000 feet. When it was realized that the plans would require relocation of 250 houses, it was decided to move the original target center into the northwest corner of Ie Shima. This extended part of the range into the ocean and minimize the amount of additional land needed for the enlargement to 900 acres affecting only 13 dwellings.

The area also contained farmlands being used by other families living outside the range. The latter had been previously permitted to farm the land under policy of the U. S. Government in the Ryukyus which allows licensing to Ryukyuans for agriculture, military leased land not being fully utilized.

Not wishing to impose undue hardships during the resettlement of these people, the Air Force offered to assist in removal of the dwellings within the range. It provided all building materials to reconstruct houses. Other Air Force leased land was made available for the houses and for farming. It was also agreed to permit farming to continue within the range one day a week for ten months while new farms were being developed.

Resettlement posed numerous problems since many of the families and those farming in the affected area had various reasons for not wishing to move.

The Air Force however, lived up to all its commitments and, with the resettlement completed, the expanded range was put into operation in March 1955.

(more)

RENTAL PROBLEMS

The Ie Shima bombing range occupies part of the 3,156 acraa of Air Force leased land for which rental payments have been made since July 1, 1950. From that date through July 1958, a total of \$614,221.72 has been paid in land rentals.

When the forthcoming fiscal year 1959 payment is made, it will be at the maximum rate established by the GRI Stabilization Law.

The need for the range is vital to Air Force training say officials and the plans are to continue using it for an indefinite period.

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ACTIONS TAKEN

Kadena Air Base officials have exhausted nearly every device in an effort to keep people off the Ie Shima Bombing Range when it is in operation.

When the range was first opened, it was enclosed with a fence which completely disappeared within a short time.

One hour before the range is to be used, a siren is sounded and red flags are raised on the range towers. This gives anyone on the range ample time to leave the area. The siren is again sounded and the flags lowered when bombing practice is over.

Last December, the 5,000 foot radius of the range was defined by bulldozing a 10 foot wide break around the circumference.

Since it has been impossible to keep a fence around the range, bilingual signs have been placed at intervals warning against trespassing.

Numerous meetings have been held with Mayors and police officials on Ie Shima to discuss the problem of trespassers on the bombing range. At the meetings, the Ie Shima officials were asked to urge their people to organize and control their scrap collecting activities.

The Air Force has repeatedly declared that the people are only welcome to collect scrap on the range if they agree (for their own safety) to stay off during operations. If they organized, said Air Force officials, the people would be permitted range access during non-operational hours to collect scrap.

In spite of every effort by the Air Force to reach an agreement, some of the people have, and continue to, remain indifferent. While not refusing Air Force proposals, they simply have not responded to repeated offers.

(more)

ACTIONS TAKEN

Kadena officials, fearing that someone will get hurt or killed if this situation continues, are now seeking a private business firm to contract for the removal of all scrap from the range.

They feel this is the only solution remaining unless the local scrap collectors on Ie Shima are willing to reach an immediate agreement with the Air Force as previously offered.

In view of all that has been done to keep people off the range during operations, say officials, the Air Force cannot honor any claim submitted for injuries received on the range.

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Press Translation

OFFICE OF INFORMATION SERVICES
Hq, 313th Air Division
APO 239

SERIES 2

PASSIVE RESISTANCE GOES ON
PUTS UP "OFF LIMITS, EXCEPT LAND OWNERS," SIGNS
GIVES TROUBLE TO MUNICIPAL OFFICE AUTHORITIES

(The Okinawa Times, 9 October 1959)

Maza is "a village in the military leased land." A total of 520 families are living in the military leased land, of which 73 are of Maza village.

Although a total of 520 families are living in the military leased land, only 73 families which form Maza village opposed the requisition of land. Now let's us take a look at how the villagers are living to see what makes them oppose the land requisition.

The opposition by the villagers were evoked five years ago in February 1954, when requisition of land for the firing range took place. It began in earnest when Lt. Col. Gadelwar (phonetic) [Guidera] and his party arrived on the island for the expansion of the firing ranges in the March of the following year.

For the expansion of the firing ranges, the colonel and his party ordered the villagers to move out. The villagers refused. So the U.S. military authorities used force to move them out. The villagers opposed strenuously. On the other hand the villagers used a stratagem. They sent a group of their representatives to Naha, who planted themselves in front of the GRI in protest.

It is said that their opposition were patterned after what it was said in a placard which the representatives who protested at the GRI took

back with them when they returned to their island.....

"Off Limits. Firing Range," signs were put up by the military authorities. The signs disappeared before anybody knew about them, and instead there were put up "Keep Out Except Land Owners" signs.

The altercation between villagers and military authorities on the island went on day after day, now to advance and then to retreat. The mortified U.S. military authorities put up a fence around the firing range. The fence disappeared in the twinkling of an eye.

"We and all other villagers on Ie-shima cut it into pieces and sold them," said the villagers of Maza. During these days, villagers were arrested by the military authorities. But only younger people were tried in the military court. The charges were trespassings. In the beginning they were proud of themselves of the number of their trips to "pigpen", that is jail, the villagers finally gave up. Consequently, the number of arrests has dropped.

Maza village is located on the north of the firing ranges.

While continuing opposition to the land requisition, the villagers cleared hard ground near the old air strip little by little for their living. They rented uncultivated lands from their friends and also cleared them for farming. They said the reason is that it is because they have lost in altercation with American military authorities and are compelled to do so.

In the earlier days of altercation, the entire villager went out to work on their farms, asserting their rights of ownership. They raised flags and banners while they worked in the farms. Although they were arrested for trespassing, they kept farming until their sugar cane fields

were set on fire and potato fields were ruined with bulldozers. Even such stubborn villagers shrieked at it and have kept "silent opposition" since then. The cement block houses that have been built around the firing ranges are what the villagers call "the result of their silent opposition."

It is hardly possible for the people who were forced out of their land to purchase good size of land for themselves. They cannot support themselves by farming on a small bit of land they might be able to purchase.

"The U.S. military authorities are wrong. They cannot say anything to us about picking up bombs that dropped on our lands. That is compensations for our crops that were set on fire," said the villagers to defend themselves.

That means they are not collecting scraps because they like to do so.

Being annoyed by the scrap scavengers who frequent the firing range, the military authorities tried to make an agreement with the villagers through the mayor. Being instigated by the villagers, the former Mayor Tamaki said, "I did not become the mayor to serve for the U.S. military. I was chosen as the mayor to work for all people, including the villagers of Maza. If the U.S. military wants to get vows from the people, get them by yourself." This is the story being told on the island.

IE SHIMANS ACT, FORCED TO LEAVE

1st Lt. Lewis M. McNatt, assistant Kadena provost marshal reported today that an Ie Shima family who attempted to cooperate with Air Force authorities, was forced to leave their village.

Teruya, of Maja-ku village, requested a pass to enter the restricted area last month. At the time, he stated that other families of Maja-ku would like to obtain passes but were afraid of incurring the enmity of the village leaders. He and his family were forced to move as a result.

Air police of Ie Shima assisted Teruya and his family by moving them to the relocation area in an Air Force truck. The family is now building themselves a new house and farming outside of the restricted area. The Air Policemen also erected a tent for temporary quarters for the family until the house is completed.

Morning Star - 26 August 1955

STATEMENT

On 10 July 1956 I was the NCOIC of the fire department on the island of Ie Shima. Lt. Simmson of the 80th Fighter Bomber Squadron was the range officer. As the NCOIC it was my determination that the bomb range which consists of a 3,000 foot radius circular area should be burned over by means of a controlled fire. Before setting the fire, I had discussed the matter both with L. Simmson and Lt. Blain, the site commander, and they both agreed that this should be done.

Since I arrived on this island on the 19th of June, there had been no rain, and I understand that for several weeks before that, there had been no rain. Due to this dry condition, the vegetation on the range was extremely dry. The vegetation on the range consists of a long reedy-type grass which grows to between 18 and 20 inches high; scrub pines, cycad and shoshi trees. The scrub pines attain a height of approximately 15 feet, the cycad get to be about 3 feet and the shoshi trees grow to about 20 feet. Located within the above-indicated range area are a few indigenous garden plots, numbering in all less than 10.

Since my arrival here, the practise bombs which are dropped on the range have been causing from three to six fires a week. Due to the nature of the terrain in responding to these fires, two vehicles had been worn out, the last one having been sent back by me on about the 5th of July because of a broken axle.

Another important factor in deciding to fire the range was the acute water shortage which existed. When I first arrived here, I was instructed by the NCOIC of the water facilities that I had to be very careful with the use of water, and that I had to wash my truck with ocean water if I wanted it cleaned. It is common knowledge also, that a controlled fire requires far less water than an uncontrolled one, because the water is directed in a specific area, and the method of firing used is such that a fire which has been fired and in that way one fire is used to put out or burn out the other fire, so to speak.

One of the most important reasons for my deciding to fire the range was for the protection of the two indigenous villages, one of which is located on either side of the range. Yamayama is located South of the outer perimeter of the range, about 3/4 of a mile from the center target marker on the range. Magi is located East of the range, about one mile from the center marker. With any amount of breeze, there was danger that an uncontrolled or accidental fire could sweep over the North end of the island where both of the villages are located.

At approximately 0830 on 10 July 1956 myself and my four man crew took our 530A (500 gallon water capacity) truck proceeded out to the range. We started the fire about 400 feet South of the center marker on the range. The fire burned in a north-north westerly direction. Judging from the trees' bent, I would say there was a wind of approximately 15 knots per hour at the time. We also had two 5 gallon backtype water tanks on hand. The range was closed at the time, and there were no other fire spotters. This truck is the only fire truck on the island.

Three of us line up about 4 or 5 feet apart and lit the grassy vegetation with our cigarette lighters. In order to expedite the burning, I had about 1/2 gallon of gular GI DDT which I had put in a hand pump type DDT sprayer. I walked and sprayed for a distance of about 30 or 40 feet along the line in which I wanted the fire to burn.

No gasoline whatsoever was used, either to start this fire or to make it burn faster.

In my opinion, this fire was never out of control. An area of approximately 90 feet across from East to West and about 1200 feet long--down to the ocean in a general direction--was burned. On this date approximately 3 dozen pine trees were scorched to the extent that the pine needles turned brown, but in my opinion these trees are still alive. There is a garden located about 70 feet south of the center of the range. This was a patch of sweet potatoes. The southeast corner of this garden patch, covering an area of about 15 feet by 30 was scorched; however, as of 23 August 1946 the rest of the garden is thriving, and numerous plants within this scorched area have revived and are just as green as the rest of the garden. The fire was extinguished at about 1530 hours the 10th of July.

At approximately 0830 on the following day we used the same methods, had the same equipment on hand, and we started another fire, in order to complete the clearing of the range. This fire was started immediately contingent [contiguous?] to the area we had burned the day before, to the southwest.

There was mostly grass in this area, maybe two dozen pine trees were again scorched to the extent that the needles turned brown. There are several large trees in this area which the Okinawans themselves had cut down. The scorched trees are still alive. There were no gardens or crops in this area. Approximately the same amount of land was burned over on both days. Both of these fires were contained within the 1500-foot radius of the bomb range.

We were using extreme caution to prevent any damage being done to any crops, trees, etc., which might be in the area, and it was for this reason that we had the back-type tanks with us. The only reason that the garden corner got scorched was due to the fact that we had run out of water and we used our fiber glass bunker coats to put out the fire around the garden.

As is customary, there were about 30 or 35 Okinawan men out on the range, digging up the bombs that are dropped. None of these people paid us any attention, other than looking up to see what we were doing. None of them came over to us, and except for my telling one of them to move his horse away from the area we intended to burn, no further conversation was had between any member of my crew and the Okinawans. There were also a number of children on the range who stayed about 30 to 40 feet away and followed us as we went along about our business. These children are also habitually out on the range and look for the smaller bombs and scrap metal fragments. No contact of any kind occurred between my crew and the

children. No one on either day made any complaints to me or to the crew about the fires.

(Signed)

VAN E. SHAW
S/SGT, USAF
NCOIC Fire Department

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

RICHARD J. WADE
Lt. Colonel, USAF

RCCA -GL 150, USCAR, Office of the Deputy Governor, APO 331, Subj:
"Petition and Claim"

313JA (12 Sep 56)

1st Ind

Hq 313th Air Division, APO 239, San Francisco, California

TO: Deputy Governor, United States Civil Administration of the Ryukyu
Islands, APO 331, San Francisco, California

1. Air Force claims and installation personnel visited Ie Shima on 22 August 1956 and conducted a survey of the area on which controlled fires were started on 10 - 11 July 1956. A report of this investigation was furnished to Mr. Seymour Bernfeld of your legal division, pursuant to his request, on 10 September 1956. Claims forms (in the Japanese language) were subsequently dispatched to the site commander for delivery to the mayor of Ie Shima.

2. Air Force legal and claims personnel together with an interpreter again visited Ie Shima on 14 September 1956. The village chief of Maja Ku, Ie Son, and most of the alleged claimants were personally contacted. The procedure for completing and submitting the claims was gone over in detail. It was determined that the claims forms were not yet completed to the point where the village chief desired to turn them over to the Air Force. A survey of some of the areas covered by the not yet completed claims forms, for damages incurred between 12 - 15 July 1956, was conducted and it was ascertained that the area was different from that in which the controlled fires were set on 10 - 11 July 1956. The investigation is continuing.

3. Upon receipt of the completed forms they will be acted upon in accordance with applicable Air Force Directives.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

1 Incl
Ltr fr Chief Executive,
Ryukyus Islands, GRI LA 356,
dtd 27 Aug 56 w/ 1 Incl

RANDOLPH L. HALL
Captain, USAF
Adjutant

123

Headquarters
313TH AIR DIVISION
United States Air Force
APO 239, San Francisco, California

313JA

18 Sep 56

SUBJECT: Claims for Destruction of Property by Alleged Air Force
Activity on Ie Shima

TO: Commander
18th Fighter Bomber Wing
ATTN: Staff Judge Advocate
APO 239, San Francisco, California

1. The attached claims for damages growing out of a fire allegedly set by Air Force personnel on Air Force leased land on Ie Shima are forwarded for necessary action by your claims section.
2. It is requested that your claims section coordinate their activity in regard to these claims with Lt. Harry Hinz, this headquarters. It is desired that action be expedited.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMANDER:

1 Incl
a/s

ROBERT O. ROLLMAN
Lt. Col., USAF
Staff Judge Advocate

123

Headquarters
313TH AIR DIVISION
United States Air Force
APO 239 San Francisco, California
Foreign Claims Commission No. AF-12

24 September 1956

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE:

SUBJECT: Claims for Fire Damage on Ie Shima

1. On 19 September 1956, the following information was ascertained from the 12th Fighter Bomber Squadron:

10 Jul 56 - 4 missions were flown
11 Jul 56 - no missions were flown
12 Jul 56 - no missions were flown
13 Jul 56 - 2 missions were flown
14 Jul 56 - 2 missions were flown
15 Jul 56 - no record available.

2. On the dates 12 thru 15 July 1956, the 49th Fighter Bomber Group which is based at Nagoya, Japan, was using either the range at Ie Shima or another range in the immediate vicinity. Captain Marland O. Marshall, A0885403, was on orders as Range Officer, however, he indicated that he was actually on the range only between the 10th and 11th. Lt. Wallace Simpson who is now stationed at Nagoya was actually on the range. The information available does not actually indicate whether or not bombs were dropped on Ie Shima or on one of the other ranges and the records at this station apparently will not reflect such information.

3. Sgt. Shaw stopped in and stated that his log for reporting fires shows the following notation under date of 12 July 1956 - "0730 - to bomb range to burn off target area - also had class on natural cover fire supervision - 6 hours".

HARRY O. HINZ
1st Lt., USAF
Foreign Claims Commission No. AF-12

DAILY OKINAWAN PRESS SUMMARY

Sunday, 22 July 1956

IEJIMA PEOPLE ASK FOR SUSPENSION OF
MANEUVERING SAYING THEIR 300,000 TSUBO
OF FARMS AND FORESTS WERE BURNT

2. (Okinawa Shimbun) T.

At 10 a.m., on the 21st, Mr. Tamotsu Agarie, head of Maja Ku of Ie Son, Messrs. Shoko Ahagon, and Kozo Oshiro, representatives of Ie Son land owners, forwarded to Chief Executive Higa a petition together with the recommendations of Mayor Oshiro of Ie Son, saying that the sweet potatoes and sugar cane fields and forests covering some 300,000 tsubo (1 tsubo eq. 36 sq. ft.) situated near the firing range at Maja Ku were burnt by gasoline during (July) 12 to 15. They also asked the Chief Executive to negotiate with the military authorities to have the firing drills suspended and to have compensation for damages done to these farms and forests paid.

GRI decided to immediately conduct an on-the-spot investigation and ask USCAR to take proper measures.

The petition reads as follows:

One year and four months have already passed since the residents of the Maja Ku were subjected to merciless treatments that is, our homes were burnt and we were forced to move out from our subvillage by force last March. In the meantime, we have continued our desperate struggle for survival under the persecution of famine, prevalence of diseases, threats, violence, imprisonment and so forth. Since this year our horror has somewhat reduced and we even felt that the firing practice was suspended. However, the firing drills have been resumed again since this May and despite of our repeated petitions, these drills are being continued, forcing us to do our farming under the rain of bomb shells at the risk of our lives.

"However, during July 12 to 15, a military fire engine came and spread gasoline and burnt farms, forests and fields covering some 300,000 tsubo situated near the firing range. Mr. Suema Chinen, 32 years old of Maja Ku, 1 han and his wife were cutting grass when the burning of the fields was being continued on the 15th. They escaped from being burnt to death. We can not tolerate such inhuman acts. Therefore, we hereby petition the Government to immediately investigate the actual facts and ask the military authorities to suspend the firing drills and pay compensation for the damages."

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Subject: Fires on Ie Shima

TO: Chief, OC-OT FROM: Operations Services DATE: 23 Jul 56 COMMENT NO. 1
 Capt Shelton/43104/mm

1. The following information relative to reported fires on the Ie Shima Bombing and Gunnery Range was received by this office from Mr. Mason, 313MC, Real Estate Division and Capt. Holmes, OSI.

A local Japanese language newspaper published an article this morning stating that the Air Force had recently dumped gasoline on the Ie Shima Range and burned over approximately 300,000 tsubo of land. This article later refers to the area as 14,000 tsubo. (1 tsubo=36 square feet.) This article was apparently written by a mayor on Ie Shima, who is quoted as estimating the damages at ¥ 5,000,000 to ¥ 600,000 (\$4166 - \$5000). The article states that one third of the burned area was farm land, 11100 tsubo of forest, 2920 tsubo of wind break trees, 650 twubo of peanuts, 730 tsubo of sugar cane and 50 tsubo of potatoes. In the article the mayor calls for an investigation and makes a plea for the Air Force to discontinue dropping bombs on the Ie Shima Range.

2.- Lt. Calhoun, 18th FBG Range Officer, contacted Lt. Blane, GLOBECOM at Ie Shima, who stated that the firefighting detachment on Ie Shima burned some dry grass on the range last week. Some small grass fires have been started by practice bombs recently. Extinguishing these fires required water which at this time is critical. In order to conserve water the range was closed for two days and the dry grass was burned under the supervision and control of the fire fighting crew.

3. Major Owens, Operations Officer 80th FBS, was contacted by this office relative to the closing of this range. He stated that the 18th AIO directed that the range be closed on 9 July so that certain areas could be cleared. Mr. Allen, 18th FBW AIO, stated that his office had not directed that any grass be burned.

4. The telephone communications to Ie Shima was out of order and no further information could be obtained at this time.

5. It is recommended that the 18th FBW make a thorough investigation of the allegations in paragraph 1 above and submit a report to this headquarters.

/s/ William T. Shelton
 /t/ WILLIAM T. SHELTON
 Captain USAF
 Operations Services

DOWNGRADED AT 12 YEAR
 INTERVALS, 1 OCT 1970
 DECLASSIFIED 100 DIA 1000110