

PROJECT CORONA HARVEST
CATALOG
PROJECT CORONA HARVEST
CATALOG
DO NOT DESTROY
No 0204 701

SECRET

K-DIN-313-H1
JUL DEC 1961
V. 2

HISTORY of the 313TH AIR DIVISION



JULY-DECEMBER 1961
SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS
VOLUME II

SECRET

313IO-H-0003

2-8272-2

31310-H-0003

SECRET

K-DIV-313-HI
JUL-DEC 1961
V. 2

2-8272-2

SECRET

9

Press Translation

OFFICE OF INFORMATION SERVICES
Hq, 313th Air Division
APO 239

"RETURN OUR LANDS IMMEDIATELY"
SAYS VILLAGER OF MAZA

(The Ryukyu Shimpō, 27 October 1959)

The military authorities issued a strong warning to the people of Ie-shima, where an explosion killed two men previously, against entering the firing ranges on October 2.

In response to this warning, the villager of Maza held a meeting and asked the GRI, Legislature and USCAR to return their lands immediately. They said that they have never rented their lands to the U.S. military and that it is the U.S. military who should get out of there.

SHOKO AHAGON, who petitioned the release of the land said:

"We have not contracted the lease of the lands with the U.S. forces, and we don't have the slightest idea to lease them. We are against the compulsory requisition of lands without proper compensations. No matter how many people may die of hunger or how many of them may die from blasts of shells, we will not part with the lands which we have inherited from our ancestors."

10

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Friday, 27 November 1959

The Okinawa Times - News Article (Y)

No. 4460

IGEI SUB-VILLAGE PEOPLE DREAD MANEUVER

The first public safety section of the police headquarters, together with officials of the Public Safety Division of USCAR and the officials concerned of the Kadena Air Force, on 24 November inspected damages caused by the target practice of American forces at Igei Sub-Village of Kin-Son.

Damages caused by stray bullets and spattering of shell fragments are: (1) An explosive-like object fell into a paddy of the village on the 14th; (2) A fragment of a shell drove into a tree standing close to the house of Mr. Nijima of the same ku on the 17th; (3) The same day, two window panes (glass) were broken by the blast caused by an explosion at the Sakiyama Distillery; (4) Two window panes were broken by a blast caused by an explosion belonging to the community hall of the village, so that accidents occurred four times in a month. The inspection tour was intended to inspect the real state of affairs in the village and then work out a plan to prevent further occurrence of accidents. It is reported that the inspection party toured the village guided by the ku chief and the village people.

According to the statement of the villagers, stray bullets, fragments of shells, and the blasts caused by the explosion are due to the moving of the firing range close to the village. As a result, the uneasiness of the villagers is on the increase, and one of the victims named Sakiyama stated that the people are in constant fear; for the target practice is

taking place close by, and the day two window panes were broken, the family stayed at home all day long with closed doors. Ward Chief Afuso stated that ever since the target was moved close to the village, accidents happen frequently, so that during the maneuver farm work is not possible; for it is dangerous. Consequently, he requested that something be done about this situation.

11

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Sunday, 22 November 1959

The Okinawa Times (evening edition) - News Article (F)

No. 4416

SPLINTERS OF BOMBS FALL IN VILLAGE IN KIN-SON

Jet plane practice bombings took place in Kin-Son on the morning of 21 November. The blast from a bomb explosion cracked two windowpanes of the Igei-Ku Civic Hall and the Sakiyama Distillery (operated by SAKIYAMA Misao) in Igei-Ku, Kin-Son, at about 1105 a.m. on that day.

Splinters of a bomb fell in a field near the village, and during the practice some of the villagers moved to the civic hall for safety, it is said.

12

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Sunday, 6 December 1959

The Okinawa Times (evening edition) - News Article (T) No. 4577

BROTHER AND SISTERS CRITICALLY WOUNDED AS A RESULT
OF TAMPERING WITH FLARE BOMB

(Koza) At about 10:30 a.m. on the 6th, three children (one brother and two sisters) received serious burns from the explosion of a bomb (something like a flare-bomb) as a result of tampering with the bomb, while picking up bomb shell splinters at the Kin firing range, Kin-Son, and were immediately rushed to the Koza Hospital, but are said to be in critical condition. The wounded children in question are Ansho (13 years old), eldest son, Toshiko-chan (11 years old), eldest daughter, and Setsuko-chan (8 years old), second daughter of Mrs. UEGUSUKU Tomi, resident of 11 han, 2-ku, Aza Kin, Kin-Son. The details are now under investigation by the Ishikawa Police Station.

Statement of Mrs. UEGUSUKU Tomi: "My children seem to have followed me (to the firing range) where I went to pick up bomb shell splinters, and when the accident occurred, the children were 30 meters away from me. The bomb that exploded seems to be about 30 centimeters in length."

13

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Friday 18 December 1959

The Okinawa Times (Evening edition) - News Article Y.

No. 4729

FRAGMENT OF A CANNON BALL FALLS ON A DWELLING HOUSE

Ginoza. - A fragment of a cannon ball about 40 grams in weight fell on the roof of Mr. Nakama Kiyomasa of 3-ku, Kin, Kin-son at about 9:20 p.m. and broke 2 roofing tiles on the 17th.

On that day there was a shooting practice at the Ginbaru firing range from about 8 p.m. till about 11 p.m. and it is believed to be a fragment of cannon ball that has been fired at the target practice. The home of Mr. Nakama is located in the most densely inhabited section of Kin-son, so that the villagers are apprehensive of the future target practice. The Ishikawa police is investigating the case.

14

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Friday, 20 November 1959

The Okinawa Times - News Article (T)

No. 4384

ISHIKAWA POLICE STATION HAVING HARD TIME
CONTROLLING VILLAGERS WHO SNEAK INTO
SHOOTING RANGE

(Ishikawa-Shi) Maneuvering is conducted day and night at the firing range located at Kin-Son. But because the neighboring villagers do not cease sneaking into the maneuvering ground to collect splinters of cartridges, the Ishikawa Police Station is having a hard time guarding them.

The Ishikawa Police Station has been assigning eight policemen to guard against such intruders around the firing range every day since the 15th. But the sub-villagers are said to skillfully sneak into the maneuvering grounds during the intervals between firing practices and appear near the target areas collecting scrap metal. Since there are many paddy fields and much farmland in the subject area, they are said to pretend farming when a policeman approaches.

On the 20th large-scale maneuvering is scheduled to be conducted from the air and on the ground, and in this connection Major SMITH is warning that the firing range area is dangerous, because real bullets and bombs will be used in the drilling operation, and is asking the inhabitants' cooperation, so that there will be no injury to them.

15

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Monday, 28 December 1959

The Okinawa Times - News Article (Y)

No. 4848

THE MANEUVER GROUND CAUSES TROUBLE TO KIN-SON

Kin-Son, which has a maneuvering ground, has had all kinds of trouble, and on 26 December a woman was shot to death, mistaken for a wild boar, to the horror of the villagers. The maneuvering ground is an off-limits area, and most accidents need not have happened if the people had kept out of this area. Yet, in the case of Kin-Son, since 30,000 tsubo of paddy field and 4,500,000 tsubo of forest are included in the maneuvering ground, the Kin people have to get into this ground for harvesting rice and gathering firewood, or else they cannot live, it is reported.

The case of Mrs. Katsu Atokurane (55) who was mistaken for a wild boar and shot to death caused great sympathy and indignation among the villagers. The Kin villagers are indignant because the action of Sergeant Thomas [Brown] was too rash and besides, although entering the maneuvering ground is not officially sanctioned, it is tacitly permitted when there are no maneuvers. Within the maneuver ground there are some 30,000 tsubo of rice paddies, and the farmers have free access to this ground when no maneuvers are going on.

Furthermore, 4,475,223 tsubo out of 6,789,886 tsubo of forest land have been requisitioned, so that without access to this forest the villagers cannot get firewood and fodder for domestic animals, and that is why all the villagers go into this maneuver ground.

Statement of Mr. HIGA Hideyasu (46) of 10-Han, 2-ku, Kin-Son: "It is not that the people go into the maneuver ground in search of scrap iron, but

they are entirely dependent on the maneuver ground for firewood and fodder for domestic animals, for almost the whole forest of Kin-Son has become a maneuver ground, so that the military authorities permit entrance into this ground when there are no maneuvers going on. Except for Saturdays and Sundays, there is a maneuver almost every day, and when there is a night maneuver the villagers are notified of the fact by the sounding of a siren. The people go into this ground looking for firewood and grass, but if they find a piece of scrap iron, then naturally they pick it up and come home with it."

Statement of Policeman Shimoji: "The scrap collection is a kind of vicious circle, and keeping scrap collectors out is a hopeless task. While entering the maneuver ground is permitted when no maneuvers are going on, scrap collecting is strictly prohibited. Tragedy has taken place now and then in the past from collecting scrap, and they ought to know well the danger that attends scrap hunting. There has been little or no friction with the American servicemen in the past; for there is the community relations committee which holds a meeting once a month and makes things go smoothly."

Statement of Mr. YASUTOMI Seiken, Ku-Cho of 1 and 2-Ku, Kin-Son: "While scrap hunting is prohibited, entrance to the maneuver ground is permitted when there is no maneuver. This is so because almost all of the forest land has been requisitioned, and without access to this ground the villagers could not live, and the military authorities hold the attitude of permitting the people to enter the maneuvering ground when it is safe. While it is possible to go to the forest in a roundabout way, that is also requisitioned land, so the villagers prefer to go to the maneuver ground rather than walk four kilometers of mountain road."

SCRAP COLLECTING HAS BECOME A VICIOUS CIRCLE

It is reported that the problem of scrap collecting has often been taken

up by the Ryukyuan-American Community Relations Committee (formed by village authorities and military officials) and even though the military authorities look for cooperation of the village authorities, they can do nothing about it, so that last month the Ishikawa police arrested many scrap collectors at the request of the military authorities. But this has come to form a really vicious circle, so that the people will not give up scrap hunting regardless of the danger involved. In this connection, policeman Shimoji of the Kin police box ventured that "That is so, perhaps, because it is the only cash crop for the farmers." Sixty-seven per cent of the 7,000 people of Kin-Son are farmers whose main crops are sugar cane, sweet potatoes, and pineapples, besides hog raising, but they have no cash crop, and in such a situation the scrap iron comes in handy. Dealers in scrap reportedly come from Ishikawa and buy scrap on the road. But most of the villagers go into the maneuver ground in search of firewood and grass, collecting scrap iron if they happen to come across it, one villager told me.

IT IS A QUESTION OF LIFE OR DEATH FOR KIN-SON

Statement of Mayor Ginoza of Kin-Son: "We have petitioned the High Commissioner on this problem some time ago, and though he told us that he would try to comply with the request, we have received no definite answer. But our Ryukyuan-American Community Relations Committee, composed of our village officials and the American military personnel, has reached an agreement that entering this ground will be permitted when there is no maneuver going on (permit cultivation), but it is a tacit permit, and there is the uncertainty of when entrance into this ground will be prohibited altogether. The requisitioned land of Kin-Son stretches from Nakagawa to Yaka in Kin-Son, and if entrance to this area were prohibited, it would no longer be possible for the Kin people to live. That is why we have often requested

the military authorities to designate a danger zone and that entrance to this area be prohibited strictly, while the balance of the area would be free of access to the people; for prohibition of entrance to all requisitioned land would mean life or death to the people of Kin."

Statement of Chief Executive OTA: "I sympathize with the distress of the Kin people. I am thinking of settling the matter by negotiation with the military so that the people may enter this area with ease of mind when there is no maneuver."

16

OKINAWA MORNING STAR
Monday, 30 November 1959

TYPHOON TALES COLUMN (FUTURE LOOKING BAD FOR LOCAL SNAILS)

ISHIKAWA POLICE WERE CALLED to the Camp Hansen firing range last week to arrest the ever-present scrap scavengers that were plaguing the military authorities there as they have continually done. When the police arrived on the scene, they saw some 50 trespassers and made attempts to arrest them. Only eight were taken and booked, though, as the others were too fleet-footed for the police. Most scavengers come on bicycles, and the police came in cars and had to make their arrests on foot. They had better luck with the scrap, though, and confiscated not a few basketsfull of expended ammunition rounds that the collectors had gathered.

17

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Monday, 28 December 1959

The Ryukyu Shimpō - News Article (S)

No. 4846

MILITARY AND LOCAL POLICE INSPECT SCENE OF OKINAWAN SCRAP
COLLECTOR SHOT IN RANGE

(Central Branch)- Military and Ryukyuan police inspected the scene where ATOKURANE, Katsu, age 55, 10 han, 2-ku, Kin Son, was shot to death by a U.S. serviceman within the firing range of Camp Hansen around 4 p.m. on 26 December from 1400 hours on 27 December. ATOKURANE, Katsu was killed by the serviceman when he was hunting within the range. As a result of the on-the-spot inspection, Chief ARAKAKI of Criminal Section of the Police Headquarters stated that the killing of ATOKURANE was accidental. However, people concerned agreed that since this case happened at the permitted farm during the off-day afternoon on Saturday, such a tragedy would not have happened if the serviceman had been cautious a little more.

The inspection was attended by the U.S. Marine CID agents, Major SMITH of the firing range, Chief ARAKAKI of the Criminal Section of Ryukyuan Police, chief investigator OTA, Mr. HAMAGAWA of Criminal Identification, procurator TOBARU of Nago District Procurator's Office, Deputy Chief NAKAYAMA of Ishikawa Police Station and chief investigator MIYAGI. The tragedy happened at some 18 or 19 meters distant from the spot where Sgt. BROWN fired and there is a rice field in between. The victim was behind the brush. If she were standing, Sergeant BROWN would not have mistaken her for a wild hog. There is a fact that villagers captured a wild hog at Igei Ku, Kin son, recently; however, the area in question is an unlikely place for wild hog hunting. Sgt. BROWN said he heard a sound in the brush and fired in that direction. And he and his companion made a search and found the woman dead.

After the inspection, Chief ARAKAKI of the Criminal Section said:
"It cannot be intentional. However, he should have approached to the objective a little nearer to identify it. It is an accidental killing." However, his remark is regarded as doubtful, for the Ryukyuan Police has no right to investigate the area in question which is within the military-used land.

Moreover, Sergeant BROWN came to Okinawa recently and therefore he seemed not to know much about the place. According to Major SMITH, the U.S. serviceman in question has been in extremely excited condition since after the accident so that he is unable to answer the questions.

The Information Office of the U.S. Marines had announced that the area in question was designated as a permanent off-limit area on the ground that unexploded shells are found in that area; however, it is said villagers could freely go in and out of the permitted farms within the range on Saturday afternoon and Sunday. It was on Saturday afternoon when the accident happened. Judging from the fact that the victim was collecting iron scraps, this case seems to have given great shock to scrap scavengers who are collecting iron scraps despite repeated warnings.

In regard to this case, Mayor GINOZA, Tatsuo of Kin Son said as follows. "The question is that people are collecting empty cartridges and wood for fuel by taking advantage of the free access to the permitted farms. If he has a reaping-hook or a hoe, he is permitted to go through the gate on Saturday and Sunday when firing practice is not carried out. However, the servicemen should have made sure of the objective before he fired." The mayor further said it was very difficult to prohibit collection of empty cartridges.

Moreover, Ku chief YASUTOMI, Seiken of Kin Ku was quoted as saying; "I still can't understand the fact that this accident happened on the day when practice was not held. We are allowed to go to the permitted farms on the day when the practice is not held. I will send a severe notice to each villager to be careful so as not to let such tragedy happen again."

On the other hand, the corpse of the victim was dissected by police doctor SHINODA from 1330 hours on 27 December and two shotgun cartridges were detected inside the victim's body. She was shot twice, one at her head and the other at the waist. One shell had gone through her left skull and stopped inside the skull right below her left ear, and which was a fatal wound, causing instant death. The other shell had come from the left side of her chest and stopped inside. The shells are 5 mm, in diameter and all came from the right direction.

(Similar article in the Okinawa Times)

18

OKINAWA MORNING STAR
Tuesday, December 29, 1959

ONDRICK REGRETS HANSEN SHOOTING
By PETE CRAIGMOE

Civil Administrator John Ondrick yesterday expressed profound regret over the unfortunate incident Saturday in which Katsu Atokurane was killed at Easley range while hunting for scrap brass.

Ondrick, speaking at his regular bi-weekly press conference, said he also felt that Marine Gunnery Sgt. Charlie T. Brown of nearby Camp Hansen also was deeply sorry about the "unfortunate accident."

The civil administrator added that he hoped that officials of Kin village, where the deceased Mrs. Atokurane lived, would try to educate the villagers to obey the law when it comes to entering off limits areas.

Brown accidentally shot and killed Mrs. Atokurane while hunting wild boar last Saturday afternoon on the military firing range. He summoned a doctor immediately, but the woman scrap collector was already dead.

Kin villagers, meanwhile, said that two wild boar had been killed earlier this year less than a mile from the scene of the accident, lending a motive to the reason for hunting on the military firing range.

Seiken Ashitomi, ward chief of Kin ward in Kin village, said he was fearful the death of Mrs. Atokurane would lead to anti-American feelings. He claimed the villagers had been given tacit permission to enter the rifle range when the military was not using it. Collection of valuable scrap brass is an important secondary income for many farm families in the area.

Kin villagers claimed this was Mrs. Atokurane's first trip to the range site. They claimed she was not collecting scrap brass, but looking over the

family's 200 tsubo rice paddy located within the restricted area.

Other observers, however, said a basket containing about 20 pounds of scrap brass was found near the body. One Okinawan newspaper printed an interview with the Okinawan woman's family which said she never salvaged scrap, and that she usually busied herself at home caring for her grandchildren and attending to household duties.

Meanwhile, the marine corps, not particularly worried about a "Girard-type incident" here, continued to hold back information about the incident.

This follows the pattern which army Sp/3 William S. Girard in Japan was told to follow when he became the pawn in a game of international power politics shortly after he was involved in the January, 1957, killing of a Japanese scrap collector, Mrs. Naka Sakai.

Counsel that suggested that Girard make a public apology and visit the family of the deceased to offer his condolences was ignored. Within weeks the "Girard incident" became a world-wide scandal involving U.S. Secretary of Defense Charles Wilson, the Tokyo courts and the U.S. Army.

Leftist elements here already have begun capitalizing on the Camp Hansen incident to blow it up into another Girard case.

19

OKINAWA MORNING STAR

Monday, December 28, 1959

Okinawan Hunting Scrap Shot in Range Accident

A marine gunnery sergeant hunting wild hogs accidentally shot and killed a Kin-son village woman Saturday afternoon at Camp Hansen Rifle range according to marine officials.

The report said, Katsu Atokurane, 55, was in dense underbrush searching for brass when the accident occurred.

According to marine investigators, AGySgt Charles T. Brown, stationed at Camp Hansen was on a hunting trip with another marine when he heard rustling in the brush to his front, and fired in that direction thinking it was a wild boar.

When he investigated the area, he saw the woman apparently dead with shotgun wounds in the back of her head and neck.

Brown summoned a doctor from the nearby Hansen dispensary who pronounced the woman dead on the scene. Identification of the woman was made by her son, Minoru, who was searching for brass in that area also.

Marine officials said that an autopsy was being performed on Katsu Atokurane at Camp Kue army hospital to determine the exact cause of death.

A formal investigation of the incident is being conducted by marine officials.

A report of the shooting was carried in the local Japanese language newspapers yesterday stating that the woman was in an unauthorized area when she was killed.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Sunday 27 December 1959

The Ryukyu Shimpo - News Article (F)

No. 4838

OKINAWAN WOMAN SHOT TO DEATH AT KIN FIRING RANGE

(Chubu Branch) Mrs. ATOKURANE Katsu (55), 10-nan, 2-ku, Kin, Kin Son, was shot to death at Kin (Camp Hansen) firing range at about 4 p.m. 26 December when she was searching for brass. According to investigations, Acting Gunnery Sergeant Charles T. BROWN (38), stationed at Camp Hansen, was on a hunting trip with another Marine when he shot the woman, thinking it was a wild boar.

The woman was in an unauthorized area when she was killed. She had gathered approximately 20 kin (a kin equals 1 1/3 lbs.) of brass. An investigation is being conducted by U.S. military authorities as to the moves of Mrs. ATOKURANE.

According to Brown, when he heard a rustling in the brush about 20 meters ahead, he fired in that direction thinking it was a wild boar.

The firing range is placed off limits to local people. Military and civilian authorities have repeatedly given warning to Kin-Son villagers. Nonobservance of the warning caused this accident. The woman was killed instantly with shotgun wounds in the head. A close investigation is being conducted by the CID.

(Similar article in Okinawa Times)

21

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyus
Draft Press Translation
Monday 28 December 1959

The Okinawa Times - News Article Y.

No. 4844

THERE ARE NO WILD BOARS ON MANEUVER GROUND

The case of shooting a woman to death at the maneuver ground of the Marine Corps in Kin-son came as a great shock to the Kin people. Visitors came to the home of the late Mrs Katsu Atokurane of 10 Han, 2-ku, Kin-son on 27 December incessantly from early morning, and every one said, "To say he mistook her for a wild boar is no reason at all," and lamented the unfortunate accident.

A certain Mr. A. member of the young men's association of Kin-son, made the following statement: "I have never heard of a wild boar lurking in a maneuver ground. It is a matter of common knowledge that wild boars cannot be found in the neighborhood of a maneuver ground where guns are fired every day. Though I am unable to make any definite statement since I am not informed fully of the incident, when the cause is determined clearly, I would like to take up this incident as a member of the young men's association and lodge a strong protest through the village office."

Statement of Mr. Yasutomi Seiken: "About 10 days ago, during the maneuver of the Marine Corps, a shell exploded in mid air and a fragment fell in Kin subvillage to the alarm of the village people. And now this unfortunate incident has taken place so that the village people appear to be very anxious. While collecting of shells within the maneuver ground is prohibited, entrance into the ground on days when there is no maneuver is permitted tacitly. But the problem is that the man says that he killed her thinking it was a wild boar. There is the Ryukyuan-American Community

Relation Committee in Kin-son and we have settled all problems through this committee. It follows, therefore, there is no anti-American feeling here and in fact, people here are rather pro-American, and I regret this unfortunate incident. I am afraid that the feeling of the people might get ruffled."

Statement of Jukichi-san, husband of the late Mrs. Katsu Atokurane:
"Whether the Sergeant shot her on purpose or accidentally cannot be determined until after questioning at the police station, and I have nothing to say on that point.

On Saturdays and Sundays there is no maneuvers, nor is the red flag, that is the danger signal hoisted. If she were shot within the restricted area while maneuver is in progress, it would be different, but she was shot within the tacitly permitted farm area. The police believe it was an accident, but that the incident took place while off duty hours, and I believe that the man ought to compensate for the killing."

22

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Monday 28 December 1959

The Okinawa Times - News Article (T)

No. 4845

LEGISLATORS INVESTIGATE REAL SITUATION
INVOLVING SHOOTING CASE

Each faction of the Legislature is attaching great importance to the recent shooting case in which a woman scrap collector was shot to death by mistake in Kin-Son. The Socialist Masses Party and Minren immediately opened a factional adjustment meeting and started preparations for launching an investigation of the real facts for the case and filing a protest against the U.S. military.

Statement of Chairman YAMAGAWA of the Board of Directors of the Liberal Democratic Party: "We are of the intention to send for the Executive Branch officials immediately and hear from them about the real facts of the case and inquire of the U.S. military on the points that require inquiry. Although we have not yet discussed the problem within our party, we are of the intention to discuss the problem at an early date and take pertinent measure."

Statement of Secretary General TAIRA (Ryosho) of the Socialist Masses Party: "It is really terrible incident. There can not be a wild boar in such neighborhood of farmland with no mountain located near and no one will believe such an excuse. Our party is of the intention to immediately discuss the counter-measure on the 28th. Besides filing a strong protest to the U.S. military, we intend to launch an investigation of the truth by calling out to each faction."

Statement of Business Manager OWAN Kisaburo of Minren: "This recent incident candidly exposed the true character of the war-mongers. We intend to thoroughly protest against a train of this kind of incidents, including the one that occurred at Gushikawa-Son some time ago. This is the time for all prefectural people to fight, by presenting a united front and by letting the Japanese people know the real state of affairs. Under the Composite Penal Code, the U.S. stipulates the death sentence for a similar case if committed by the Okinawan prefectural people (toward an American), and so we absolutely can not allow such an act. We are making arrangements to hold a factional adjustment meeting on the 28th by calling out to each faction."

23

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Tuesday, 29 December 1959

The Okinawa Times - News Article (T)

No. 4852

VARIOUS NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS CONDUCT
ON-THE-SPOT INSPECTION OF KIN SHOOTING INCIDENT

(Koza) Attaching great importance to the incident which took place at 4 p.m. on 26th at the drilling ground of Marine Camp Hansen at Kin Son in which an Okinawan woman was shot to death, various kinds of non-governmental organizations conducted an on-the-spot inspection of the area where the incident took place from 1 p.m. on the 28th. Names of these organizations are the Federation of Government Employees' Unions (Secretary General MOTONAGA), Okinawa Teachers Association (Superintendent FUKUJI), Child Protection Association (Superintendent KINJO), Shi-Cho-Son Association (Superintendent SHINGAKI), Okinawa Youth Council (board member TOYAMA), Atomic & Hydrogen Bomb Prevention Association (Business Manager NAKANE) and the Okinawa Transportation Workers Union (Business Manager CHINA). The party also included the Minren's Chairman SENAGA Kamejire, Legislators OWAN and OYAKAWA.

With Mr. GINOZA Tatsue, Mayor of Kin son, as guide, the party inspected the area where the incident took place and visited the home of victim, late Mrs. ATOKURANE Katsu.

The representatives of various organizations, upon conducting on-the-spot inspection, unanimously stated, "It is unthinkable to mistake one for a wild boar in the broad daylight in such place. The local police's judgment that the shooting was made by mistake is a hasty conclusion."

At the home of victim, the party prayed for the soul of Mrs. ATOKURANE Katsu who was killed. Mr. NIIYA Seiei, resident of 2 han, Shiro Ku, Nago Cho (46 years old) who is younger brother of the victim, strongly appealed to the party by saying: "I have the experience of fighting in the battle ground. Judging from the two wounds in my elder sister's body, I doubt whether the shooting was made by mistake. I think that this incident is not a problem connected merely with our family members alone, but also connected with all Okinawan fellow countrymen. So, please make efforts for the sake of Okinawan fellow men. If such incident is left without doing anything, there is no telling how horrible an incident might take place hereafter."

Statement of Business Manager MOTONAGA of Federation of Government Employees Unions: "My feeling upon inspecting the spot is whether it wasn't possible to distinguish human being from wild bear really because it is still bright at 4 p.m. usually. As pointed out by her blood relative, there are suspicious points also in the places where bag was placed and where she was shot. Wasn't it a hasty conclusion that the police judged that the accident was caused by mistake? I think there was more room for study. More deep study ought to be made on the cause of this incident. Why have the inhabitants to smuggle into the maneuvering ground and collect splinters of shells at the risk of such danger? We must inquire into such point deeply. The compensation, of course, must be made in the amount satisfactory to bereaved family members. However, as can be seen from the Ishikawa jet incident, it (compensation) will not go smoothly. We want to keep watching to see that compensation is made to the satisfaction of bereaved family members. At the same time, we want to continue the movement to prevent recurrence of such incident. Under the condition of the spot of incident, it is not jus-

tifiable to say that the shooting was made by mistaking for wild boar. The neighboring area was bright and object on the spot could be clearly confirmed from the distance of more than 30 meters. So, we can not but consider that the shooting was made by aiming at the object. (The military) should either completely ban the maneuvering there hereafter or place the area under off-limits ban after making sufficient compensation. It is really a tragedy of base."

Statement of Standing Board Member TOYAMA of the Okinawa Youth Council:

"It is evident that there would be human beings in the neighboring area, for there is paddy field. Even if it may be a mistake, the act ignores the dignity of human life and herein is exposed the American way of thinking that ignores the Okinawans."

FUNERAL FOR MRS. ATOKURANE HELD YESTERDAY

The funeral for Mrs. ATOKURANE Katsu who was killed in the shooting was held from 4 p.m. at the home of the victim with the attendance of Ku inhabitants.

(Similar article in the Ryukyu Shimpo)

24

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Wednesday, 30 December 1959

The Okinawa Times - News Article (S)

No. 4867

24 GROUPS FILE WITH MILITARY AGAINST KILLING CASE IN KIN-SON

Twenty-four groups, including the Okinawa Youth Council, the Women's Association, and the Okinawa Teachers Association, handed a written protest to High Commissioner BOOTH, Civil Administrator ONDRICK, Chief Executive OTA, and Speaker ASATO of the Legislature on 29 December against the killing case which occurred in Kin-Son. The protest, in gist, reads: "We are indignant at the killing case which occurred at the permitted farm within the firing range near Camp Hansen in Kin-Son on 26 December, owing to the thoughtless action of the U.S. serviceman; therefore, we file a strong protest with the authorities concerned against this incident."

Moreover, the letter of protest handed over to the High Commissioner and the Civil Administrator through Mr. FREIMUTH, Director of USCAR's Liaison Office, reads in gist as follows:

1. All results of investigations concerning the incident and the results of the court-martial should be announced to the public without fail.
2. Whatever reason he may have, the man who took such a thoughtless action, resulting in the loss of a life, should be punished severely.
3. An adequate compensation should be paid to the bereaved family.
4. An appropriate preventive measure should be taken so that such a disgraceful affair does not happen again in the future.

5. There are war consciousness and a contempt for Okinawan people underneath the activity of the U.S. serviceman who causes such a reckless accident. In order to remove such a way of thinking, strict military discipline should be enforced.

(Similar article in the Ryukyu Shimpo)

25

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
U.S. CIVIL ADMINISTRATION OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS
Draft Press Translation
Monday, 28 December 1959

The Ryukyu Shimpō - Commentary (F)

No. 4843

FROM THE KINKO ~~MOKUZETSU~~ COLUMN

(SHOOTING TO DEATH INCIDENT)

An English scribbling, "Jesus Saves You," is seen in conspicuous places along roads on Okinawa. The black paint scribbling, which is seen on concrete walls, is not a mere scribbling, but is obviously intended for religious purposes.

This also can be seen at the curves of the road to Nago. It gives the impression that the seed planted by Jesus Christ buds out on this island, grows thick, and brings divine glory in the heaven and peace on the earth. Mohammed said he held the Koran in his right hand a sword in his left hand. It is said that the keynote of the colonial policy of modern countries in Europe and America is a cannon and a missionary. It may be said that the incident in which an Okinawan woman was shot to death at Camp Hansen in Kin-Son is the most unfortunate incident to both the U.S. and the Ryukyus.

Sergeant BROWN, who killed the woman by shooting, said he fired thinking it was a wild boar. The family of the victim shed tears of indignation, saying, "It is hard to believe it was possible to mistake her for a wild boar in broad daylight at a near distance of 20 meters." Since a close investigation is under way, it is impossible to arrive at a conclusion. If the bereaved family is right in what they say, we cannot but conclude that this is an inhumane act that belittles human life. Since different races live in this small island country, it is hoped that everyone will live together at peace as a private diplomat.

The woman was in an unauthorized area when she was killed, but the bereaved family complains that the military has given tacit consent for entry into the area and farming there. It is hoped that this incident will not develop into an international issue. Even if this was caused by a mistake, the result will be that "a slight offense against good manners may destroy the effect of a hundred sermons" or "an hour will destroy what an age has built."

What is the use of the scribbling, "Jesus Saves"? In the case of Okinawa it would be better to change the above to read, "Ye shall not kill."

26

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Monday, 28 December 1959

The Okinawa Times - Commentary (Y)

No. 4842

FROM THE DAIGEN-SHOGEN COLUMN (DAMAGES CAUSED BY U.S. SERVICEMEN)

Some 10 years ago an old man on his way home from a fishing trip was shot to death one evening in the neighborhood of Tomari's Takahashi (bridge). Though this section has now become a business center, both sides of the street used to be requisitioned land at the time, and military supply materials were piled up high. According to the statement of a guard, at that precise moment a fellow intruded into the military land, and they were chasing the fellow and shot the old man by mistake. Two or three years after that, a typhoon damaged military installations and roofing irons flew here and there. An Okinawan who tried to assist in the collection of the flying roofing irons was shot to death. This happened in the central district. The military punished the man and made an announcement about it in the newspapers, if we remember correctly.

A league of damage sufferers at the hands of the military was organized about two weeks ago, but since then a woman was shot to death in Kin-Son. The soldier who killed the woman reportedly stated that he shot her by mistaking her for a wild boar. We will wait for the result of the investigations, but we have a feeling that there is in Okinawa some fundamental factor that gives rise to such incidents. According to a newspaper report carried on the same page that reported the killing of a woman in Kin-Son, an American serviceman riding horseback tried to run down an old woman who came along the road, and thus enjoyed himself. It is reported that many

American servicemen ride horses and gallop at top speed along the busy streets, causing much trouble, so that the people have appealed to the authorities for a strict control. But if such riders were to trample on the vegetable gardens, it ceases to be a prank. If a man were to ride a horse in the American residential quarters and gallop at top speed, he would not be able to get away with it, in all probability. That is the problem. Unlike Japan, Okinawa was under American occupation during the war years. If the consciousness of the conqueror is still at work subconsciously, trouble will continue to be caused by foreigners until such consciousness is eliminated. Such a feeling is the cause of the incidents caused by foreigners, not necessarily by the inferiority complex of the ruled, it appears to us.

27

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Tuesday, 29 December 1959

The Okinawa Times - Editorial (Y)

No. 4849

ON THE SHOOTING TO DEATH OF A WOMAN IN KIN-SON

The police, the district attorney's office, and the CID carried out an inspection of the scene of the killing in connection with the shooting to death of Mrs. Katsu Atokurane, and the police do not believe it was committed on purpose, and the Marine Corps to which the serviceman who killed her belongs announced to the effect that the man shot at her thinking he was shooting at a wild boar. It is, of course, difficult to say whether it was on purpose or accidental, because it is still under investigation, but why did such an incident have to take place? This calls for careful consideration by both the military and the Okinawan people with a view to devising ways and means of preventing any such occurrence in the future.

For Kin-Son is located close to the military maneuver ground and this kind of unfortunate incident can occur easily in comparison with other places. Especially, there are rice paddies and farms within the maneuver ground, and the villagers are permitted to enter the area on Saturdays and Sundays when there are no maneuvers to cultivate their farms. Furthermore, the villagers must go to the forest for their firewood. But what are we to think of the accidental shooting of the unfortunate woman?

Even though the shooting may have been accidental, it killed a woman, and it must have its repercussions. Especially, there are rice paddies in this neighborhood, and human beings are apt to appear around here at any time, and to shoot at such a place without ascertaining the target is too

rash and is contrary to common sense. This means that the people who live in the neighborhood will be constantly haunted by the thought that the same thing might happen to them at any time. Such being the case, this is a matter of great concern to all Okinawan people, and it must not be lost sight of from the standpoint of protection of human rights.

Because American people actually live in Okinawa and there is also an American military base here, Okinawan people should learn to respect the dignity of the American people and make efforts not to hurt their feelings, and this holds true of the Americans also. While we are not judging all others by one example, a great majority of the American people are achieving great results through humanism, and it is lamentable indeed to stain it by the carelessness of some other Americans.

That is, the violence committed by Americans around Christmas is an unwarrantable act, and this is a sort of food for thought. This is not the product of servility of the ruled toward the ruler, but it requires caution; for it may be interpreted as an inadvertent manifestation of contempt for Okinawan people. Agreement mutually reached ought to be kept, and it is hoped that the people will refrain from entering restricted areas without good reason. But this case occurred inside the tacitly permitted farm land, and it has much to do with the still unsettled problem and the compensation problem. It requires a well-intentioned effort by both the military and the Okinawan side for its solution, and at the same time it is hoped that the result of the investigation will be made public.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Tuesday, 29 December 1959

The Ryukyu Shimpō - Editorial (F)

No. 4850

FIRING RANGE AND ACCIDENT PREVENTION MEASURE

An Okinawan woman was shot to death at Camp Hansen firing range in Kin-Son. The incident has become the target of public criticism chiefly because the murderer was off duty and was on a hunting trip when he killed the woman by shooting. What is done cannot be undone. Any explanation would be unable to console the family of the victim.

Incidents have often occurred in connection with the U.S. military firing and bombing ranges. Non-existence of firing ranges would be desirable from the viewpoint of preventing accidents. It is desirable to construct such ranges in an area which has entirely nothing to do with the livelihood of the people. However, it is very hard to select such an area in the small island of Okinawa. Needless to say, it is presumed that the U.S. military is taking this point into consideration. But from the viewpoint of the people there is still much to be desired in this regard. This is proved by the frequent occurrence of incidents in Kin, Onna, and Ie-Jima.

In connection with the shooting-to-death incident in Kin-Son, both the U.S. military and the people should do something for the sake of the future. It may be said that entry to an unauthorized area was the direct cause of the accident, but the great responsibility of the U.S. military lies in the fact that the limit of the unauthorized area is not clear. The mayor of the village says it is administratively difficult to prevent villagers from entering the mountains and searching for scrap, because scrap collection is

connected with the livelihood of the villagers. Scrap produces them some income, and circumstances force needy farmers to attempt the dangerous task of searching for scrap. Since scrap searching is connected with the poverty of farmers, it is hard to do away with it immediately through a mere warning.

The only way is to do something to separate the danger zone from outside, so that no one may enter the area. Putting up red signal flags in places is not a sufficient measure. Since the U.S. military has firing ranges near villages, it should work out prudent measures for the prevention of accidents. This point calls for mutual talks between the U.S. and Ryukyuan authorities concerned. Taking advantage of this unfortunate incident, proper measures should be worked out to prevent the occurrence of incidents among Ryukyuans and Americans.

Village authorities made representations to U.S. military authorities concerned, but the Ryukyuan government failed to give full support. Talks with military units often make it impossible to come to a mutual good understanding, thereby sowing the seeds of unnecessary trouble. This is the point that calls for the consideration of both the U.S. military and Okinawan administering authorities.

The accident this time was caused by mistake, but unless proper measures are taken to prevent the recurrence of such an incident, the local people will have to be in constant fear so long as the firing range exists. The man who killed the woman should naturally be blamed for his carelessness. The bereaved family should be given what they deserve, and the most important thing here is to work out proper measures to prevent the repetition of such an incident. This is the responsibility of Kin-Son authorities, the Ryukyu Government, and U.S. military authorities. In this case, it is important to take the opinion of the local people into due consideration.

29

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
U.S. CIVIL ADMINISTRATION OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS
Draft Press Translation
Tuesday, 29 December 1959

The Ryukyu Shimpo - News Article (S)

No. 4855

CIVIL ADMINISTRATOR MEETS WITH PRESS

At the regular press conference held from 1500 hours on 28 December, Brigadier General ONDRICK, Civil Administrator of the Ryukyu Islands, expressed his regret for the killing case of the Okinawan woman farmer who was shot to death by the U.S. serviceman within Kin firing range. Civil Administrator ONDRICK further stated about the \$6 million annual aid Price Bill and the technical investigation team which is to be sent to Okinawa in the middle of January next year from Japan to study the development of Iriomote Island. The following are the contents of the press conference with the Civil Administrator:

In answer to a question about the possibility of taking precautionary measures, such as constructing a fence around the range or increasing the number of guards, the Civil Administrator said, "It is very regrettable that such a miserable incident happened. I wish to express my hearty condolence with the victim and her family. Also, I think that the serviceman who shot her by mistake will be feeling unhappy himself for the fact that an Okinawan woman lost her life because of his fault. There is little possibility fence in the range, judging from the fact that it costs enormous sums to fence the range. Also, lots of personnel expenditures would be required if we put a guard every 50 meters around the range; moreover, a man could sneak into the range even then, if he wanted to. In the society of present days, we have to observe the law and regulations just as the

vehicle has to respect the traffic regulations. I wish that people would understand the reality of life and observe the rules before we discuss any penalty for illegal entry into off-limit areas."

Asked how he had asked for appropriations concerning Okinawa for the next fiscal year, the Civil Administrator said, "Although I don't know in detail; for it had been prepared before I was appointed as the Civil Administrator, we had put in a request for the \$6 million Price Bill, and I wish it to be approved by the Congress. I cannot say anything for sure about the possibility of passage of this bill in the U.S. Congress."

In regard to the development of Iriomote Island, the Civil Administrator said, "The Japanese Government is going to send 10 to 12 technicians for investigation, and I believe they will arrive in Okinawa during the middle of January. USCAR will send a detailed statement of investigation expenses to private companies concerned in the U.S."

Concerning the establishment of a disaster counter-measure committee in each village, General ONDRICK said, "I suggested at the meeting of the Shi-Cho-Son Mayors' Association that a disaster counter-measure committee be established in each community; however, I could not have an immediate answer because of the tight agenda of the meeting. Even so, I believe that my suggestion was effective, particularly in view of its being presented at the meeting where leaders of local communities get together. I spoke of this problem by citing an instance such as that in some villages the people, poor or not, were all receiving the relief foods alike. If a disaster counter-measure committee had been established, these relief foods would have been distributed in greater part to afflicted families."

Moreover, Civil Administrator ONDRICK, looking back over the year 1959,

stated that "this year will be mentioned in history as the turning point of the Ryukyus from an era of reconstruction to one of economic development."

According to the year-end economic report prepared by USCAR's Plans and Programs Department, the year 1959 showed increases right down the line-- the gross national product was \$176 million, up 5.6 per cent from last year's \$166.7 million; national income was \$154.8 million, up 7.2 per cent from \$144.4 million; and per capita income was \$182.00, up 4.6 per cent from \$174.00.

The economic growth, however, was three per cent less than the target because of typhoon damage, and losses were estimated at \$14.7 million. This net growth rate of 7.2 per cent was real, in view of the fact that during the period population grew two per cent from 832,000 to 849,000, while the prices of commodities in the local markets remained constant. Notable among the events which occurred in 1958 and 1959 were the introduction of United States dollars as the legal tender of the Ryukyus. This currency change did not result in an escape of dollars from the Ryukyus, but rather in an increase in local deposits, loans, and foreign investments. Twenty-nine foreign investments have been newly licensed.

Among the newest activities are a joint American-Ryukyuan manufacturing enterprise representing a capital outlay of \$1 million, a branch of the Bank of America, the Ryu-Sons International with an initial investment of \$500,000, a shoe manufacturer, a plywood factory, and a textile mill.

Another result of the currency conversion was that American, Japanese, and other foreign banks established relations and, in some instances, substantial deposits, with Ryukyuan banks. In addition to these, the U.S.

Congress has increased the annual appropriation for the Ryukyus to \$3 million in FY 1960 and authorized a U.S. Treasury loan of \$18 million to defray the principal part of the cost of an additional electric power plant of 80,000 KW capacity.

In this regard, the Civil Administrator said, "The Ryukyuan economy is still dependent upon income generated from the supplying of goods and services to the U.S. Forces. Therefore, it is vital to direct the economy toward the increase of private capital investments in industrial and other productive ventures."

(Similar article in the Okinawa Times)

30

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Tuesday, 29 December 1959

The Ryukyu Shimpo (Evening Edition) - News Article (F) No. 4861

SGT BROWN PAYS VISIT TO BEREAVED FAMILY

(Chubu Branch) Lt. Col. David FOOS, Jr., Commander of Camp Hansen in Kin-Son, accompanied by Sergeant BROWN and a chaplain, at about 10:30 a.m., 29 December, paid a visit to the family of the late KUSHIKURANE Katsu (also known as ATOKURANE Katsu) (55), 10-han, 2-ku, Kin-Son, who was shot to death by Sgt. Brown (38) on 26 December at the Camp Hansen firing range. They offered incense to the spirit of the departed and handed a condolence gift to husband Jukichi.

They expressed deep regret to the bereaved family, and in handing the monetary offering said, "This is a present of money in token of sympathy, and compensation will be taken into consideration."

Very impressive was the attitude of Sgt. BROWN, who shed tears of repentance throughout the talks with the bereaved family. Deeply impressed by his attitude, the bereaved family and all those present wept with the sergeant.

(Similar article in Okinawa Times evening edition)

31

OKINAWA MORNING STAR
Wednesday, December 30, 1959

Sgt. BROWN CALLS ON ATOKURANE

Marine Gunnery Sgt. Charlie T. Brown who accidentally shot and killed an Okinawan woman Saturday visited the family of the deceased yesterday to offer condolences and sympathy money.

Brown, whose home town is still being withheld by military authorities, was accompanied on his visit to the Kin village home of widower Jukichi Atokurane by Navy Chaplain J. K. Bontrager and Camp Hansen Commander Lt. Col. David Foos Jr.

The amount of the sympathy money was not disclosed.

Also visiting the Atokurane home yesterday was Maj. Gen. Robert B. Luckey, commanding general of the 3rd Marine Div., who offered his regrets to the family and later called on Ryukyus Chief Executive Seisaku Ota in the office of High Commissioner Donald P. Booth to again express regrets.

A local Japanese language paper reported that the marine commanding general has assured the Atokurane family that compensation will be paid for the death of 55-year old Katsu Atokurane, who was reportedly mistaken for a wild boar and shot through the back of the head at the Camp Hansen rifle range Saturday.

Meanwhile, Okinawan leftist groups were reportedly planning a large scale anti-American campaign in connection with the incident.

American reporters visiting the scene of the shooting yesterday spotted leftist Okinawa People's party leader Kamejiro Senaga and his right hand man, Kisaburo Owan, secretary general of the Okinawa Democracy Protection council. They were accompanied by Okinawan news photographers who made

pictures of the scene.

The Okinawa Teachers Assn., along with 19 other groups representing youth, labor, women, mayors and politicians lodged a formal protest with Civil Administrator John G. Ondrick late yesterday.

The group said the shooting "was hardly believable as an accident" and demanded:

- 1) U.S. pay adequate compensation for the woman's bereaved family.
- 2) All the results of the marines' investigation and of his trial by court martial should be publicized fully to the Okinawan public.
- 3) Strict punishment should be given to the marine whose shooting has blatantly disregarded the civil rights of the woman killed, no matter whatever his excuses may be.
- 4) All possible measures should be taken by the military to prevent the recurrence of similar incidents in the future.
- 5) Discipline should be imposed on the military personnel to correct any discrimination they might have toward Okinawans.

The delegates also met with GRI chief executive Seisaku Ota and Speaker of the Legislature Tsumichiyo Asato and pressed them to talk with the military for speedy disposal of the case.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Tuesday, 29 December 1959

The Ryukyu Shimpo - News Article (S)

No. 4857

KILLING IN CONNECTION WITH DEATH OF OKINAWAN WOMAN FARMER
BECOMES POLITICAL PROBLEM

The killing case in connection with the death of a woman farmer which happened in Kin son was taken up by both Okinawa Liberal Democratic Party and Okinawa Socialist Masses Party. This case will come to the fore as the major political problem.

Legislators YAMASHIRO, Zenko and MIYAZATO, Hatsuko of OSMP called on Chief Executive OTA, Director NISHIHARA of Police Department and Procurator General HIGA respectively during the morning on 28 December made a representation to them as follows. "The killing case in connection with the death of an Okinawan woman farmer which happened in Kin son is very regrettable. Such an abominable case had happened several times in the past, but all of which had resulted in a fadeout. It is therefore requested that the government make an exhaustive investigation of the matter at this juncture so that it clarifies where the responsibility lies. It is hard to understand that a human being was mistaken for a wild hog in the daytime. It is requested for the authorities to make a strong representation to the military so as not to let such an incident happen again and at the same time to take a firm attitude toward the compensation problem."

In answer to this representation, GRI leaders said as follows:

Police Director NISHIHARA: "We made an inspection of the scene immediately. The place where the victim was killed is some 20 meters distant from the spot where the serviceman fired and which is surrounded with shrubs as high as a human being. Judging from the circumstance of this area, we admit that the

killing was accidental. However, I will do what I can to meet the demand."

Procurator General HIGA: "As I received the report, I sent a procurator in Nago for an on-the-spot investigation at once. Legally speaking, the Procurators' Office cannot do anything about it beyond attendance to the inspection of the scene. Court-martial is beyond our jurisdiction. There is a law concerning illegal actions by the U.S. servicemen in the Administrative Agreement in Japan, but we don't have such an agreement in Okinawa. Therefore, I believe that this matter should be solved on the political level."

Chief Executive OTA: "I will do what I can to solve this problem according to law." In answer to a request by Mr. YAMASHIRO that I wish you to make a request for enforcement of military discipline in order to avoid the result of such abominable case like Yumikochan case which happened in the past, Chief Executive OTA replied "to make a representation to the military."

Moreover, Mr. ARAKAKI, member of OLDP's Temporary Executive Board, Chairman YAMAKAWA of Board of Directors, Assistant Secretary General TSUKAYAMA and several other Legislators of Okinawa Liberal Democratic Party called on the executive leaders in the afternoon on 28 December and heard about the truth of the incident from Chief Executive OTA, Police Director NISHIHARA, Chief ARAKAKI of the Criminal Section, and Director KUGAI of Legal Affairs Department at the Chief Executive's Office. Then, they made the following representation to the Executive Branch:

1. Ryukyuan Police may not have the right of investigation of this case since the suspect is a U.S. serviceman and the area in question is within the off-limit area of the military land; however, it is desired for the Executive Branch to make efforts so as to establish the responsibility clearly by exercising its right of investigation as far as possible.

2. It is requested that Chief Executive protest to USCAR and request that military discipline be enforced strictly so as not to let such an accident happen again by making a thorough investigation and at the same time appropriate compensation be paid to the bereaved family.

3. It is desired for the Executive Branch to announce the truth of the incident to the public at a proper time when it obtains enough results of investigation, without fail.

In answer to this, the Chief Executive and Police director said respectively as follows:

Chief Executive OTA: "I am going to meet with the High Commissioner tomorrow (29 Dec.). I will report your requests straightforwardly to the High Commissioner so that appropriate compensation is paid to the bereaved family."

Director NISHIHARA of Police Dep't: "I will make it known to all villagers not to enter into the off-limit area to collect the scraps. And at the same we will proceed with the exhaustive investigation of the case to clarify the cause and obtain the result so that people can understand it."

33

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Wednesday 30 December 1959

The Ryukyu Shimpō - News Article (F)

No. 4868

COMPENSATION FOR SHOOTING INCIDENT VICTIM
TO BE GIVEN FULL CONSIDERATION

The regular liaison conference between Chief Executive OTA Seisaku and High Commissioner Donald P. BOOTH was held for about an hour and forty minutes on the morning of 29 December, also attended by Maj. Gen. Robert B. LUCKEY, Commanding General, 3rd Marine Division. Measures to cope with the incident in which Mrs. KUSHIKURANE Katsu (also known as ATOKURANE Katsu) was shot to death at the Kin-Son Marine shooting range were discussed at the meeting.

Gen. LUCKEY expressed deep regret over the death of Mrs. KUSHIKURANE and promised to take proper measures so as to prevent the recurrence of such incidents in the future. He also expressed hope that this incident will not adversely affect Ryukyuan-American friendly relations.

At the meeting, the American authorities accepted the requests of Chief Executive OTA, as follows: 1) to consent to tacit farming within the shooting range as heretofore; and 2) to allow free collection of scrap brass on days when there are no maneuvers from the viewpoint, since revenue from scrap collection contributes greatly to the village economy. As measures to prevent further occurrence of such incidents, it was decided to 1) designate representatives of nearby villages and give them one-day advance notice of the maneuver schedule; and 2) work out thorough measures to urge villagers to stay out of the danger areas. A meeting of representatives of the military, Ryukyuan Government (police) and local inhabitants will be held shortly to discuss the matter.

Chief Executive OTA made reference to compensation for the victim and solatium to the bereaved family, and requested that proper measures be taken by the U.S. In response, Gen. LUCKEY replied, "Consolation money is being collected at the Marine unit concerned, but full consideration will be given to compensation."

The Okinawa Times on 30 December said on the same subject: "At the meeting with Chief Executive OTA and High Commissioner BOOTH, Maj. Gen. LUCKEY revealed that the Commanding Officer of Camp Hansen had visited the home of the victim on the morning of 28 December (Shimpo says 29 December) to express sympathy and that he had also visited the home the same afternoon. Gen. LUCKEY also promised to give due consideration to 'strict observance of military discipline' requested by the Chief Executive."

Measures to utilize American financial groups such as Rockefeller, Ford and Carnegie for economic development of the Ryukyus was later on requested by Chief Executive OTA. In response, High Commissioner BOOTH promised to make efforts to materialize the idea of the Chief Executive.

Chief Executive OTA expects economic and social development of the Ryukyus will be considerably promoted by the cooperation of big American financial groups. He intends to 1) activate disease germ research activities through expansion of facilities from the viewpoint of public health; 2) conduct a basic investigation for development of first-category industry; 3) develop underground resources; and 3) work out thorough measures for prevention of typhoon disasters.

Statement by Chief Executive OTA: "At the meeting it was agreed to give tacit consent to farming within the Kin Son shooting range as heretofore and allow free collection of scrap brass on days when there was

no maneuver. Measures for ensuring security within the shooting range was the keypoint of the meeting. As a result it was decided that a meeting of representatives of the military, Ryukyuan Government and local inhabitants will be held shortly to discuss the matter. The military authorities promised to give full consideration to compensation for Mrs. KUSHIKURANE. I requested the American representatives for proper measures to prevent the recurrence of such incidents in the future. An investigation is being made of the person who killed the woman."

(Similar article in Okinawa Times and Nichinichi)

34

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Thursday, 31 December 1959

The Okinawa Times - News Article M.

No. 4874

"READY TO COMPENSATE" MARINE INFORMS BEREAVED FAMILY

(Koza) Concerning to the shot-to-death of a woman at Kin-village, the Marine Corps sent at 10 a.m., 30th Dec. the official in charge of compensation to meet Mayor GINOZA at his office. The official paid a visit with Mayor GINOZA to the late KUSHIKURANE Katsu's home and informed the bereaved family, "We are filled with deep grief at this disaster. The Marine Corps is ready to compensate for her death, and we wish your early claim of payment for it."

Mayor GINOZA says "Such an accident as this has not taken place in this village before, so we, the officials concerned, will indicate their way how to claim payment."

Besides, Kin-village schedules to summon in a few days heads of organizations in the village such as Ku-heads and youth associations' chairmen for discussion on the problem of the maneuver-area and its related accidents expected hereafter.

35

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyus
Draft Press Translation
Wednesday 30 December 1959

The Okinawa Times - News Article (T)

No. 4866

KIN SHOOTING CASE CONFIRMED TO HAVE BEEN
CAUSED BY ACCIDENT

The Police Headquarters which is inquiring into the recent shooting case within Camp Hansen in Kin Son reinspected the scene of the shooting from 3 p.m. on the 29th by dispatching Director NISHIHARA of Police Department, Chief OMINE of Police Hqs., Chief SHINGAKI of Criminal Affairs Section, Chief HIRATA of Identification Section, technician TOMIGAWA of Identification Section, Chief KUDEKEN of the Ishikawa Police Station, with the cooperation of Major SMITH, in charge of criminal affairs involving Marines and CID.

The scene that would have existed at the time of the shooting was reproduced by procuring the Remington Pump Type rifle used by Sgt. THOMAS [Brown] and erecting a tent 1.80 meter long and 1.70 meter broad in the bush where Mrs. KUSHIKURANE was found. Two bullets were shot by Policeman ONISHI of the Ishikawa Police Station and the state of scattering of bullets was confirmed and the height of shrubs, state of slanting and distance of shooting was remeasured.

As a result of measuring, it was found that the bush was 1.50 meter tall and person of short stature (in the bush) couldn't be recognized from the spot from where shooting was made (about 30 meters distant). It was confirmed that the scattering bullets completely concentrated on the tent. So, any new fact which would upset the previous judgement of

the searching group that the shooting was made by accident could not be found.

Statement of Director NISHIHARA of GRI's Police Department: "Any new facts could not be found by this time on-the-spot inspection. Since the inspection of the scene was made in the presence of the officer in charge of incidents involving Marines, we asked him to make answers on questionable points and also asked to publish the results of examination of suspect so that no doubtful points will be left."

36

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Thursday 31 December 1959

The Ryukyu Shimpo - News Article (F)

No. 4880

CAMP SCHWAB SHOOTING RANGE PLACED OFF LIMITS ON PERMANENT BASIS

(Chubu Branch) Camp Schwab shooting range at Henoko, Kushi Son, was on 30 December placed off limits on a permanent basis. USCAR Public Safety Department Director SIMMONS notified of it at a briefing held on the spot at 10 a.m. on the same day, attended by GRI Police Department Director NISHIHARA, Deputy Director YOGI, Police Headquarters Chief OMINE, First Public Safety Section Chief TOKUGAWA, Ishikawa District Police Station Chief KUDEKEN, Ishikawa District Police Station Public Safety Section Chief TANI, and Henoko Assistant Police Inspector's Office Chief SHIMOZATO.

Differing from the Camp Hansen shooting range where an Okinawan woman was shot to death while searching for brass, neither scrap brass collection nor firewood collection will be allowed in this firing range.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Tuesday, 5 January 1960

The Okinawa Times - News Article (M)

No. 31

SCRAP-BRASS STILL CONTINUES

(KOZA) - Though it is only 10 days since the shooting-to-death of Mrs. KUSHIKURANE, the Ishikawa Police Station is again annoyed by the illegal entrance to the firing area in Kin Village by collectors of scrap-brass and street vendors. Since the accident occurred, the Ishikawa Police Station has arrested six women who were collecting scrap-brass in the firing area in spite of target practice. The station sends policemen to patrol in that area at the information from the troops, but finds it very difficult to arrest offenders, because they know every inch of the area and run away at the sight of policemen to hide themselves in the forest. The Ishikawa Police Station warns that it takes strict control of such offenders, making the accident a turning point.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Wednesday, 6 January 1959

The Okinawa Times - Commentary (F)

No. 43

FROM DAIGEN SHOGEN COLUMN (PEOPLE SHOULD EXERCISE SELF-RESTRAINT)

The incident in which a woman was shot to death in Kin-Son military firing range is thought to have given a great shock to the local people. Public shock and sorrow have not yet cooled down, but it has lately come to the attention of the authorities concerned that the number of people entering the restricted area is on the increase.

The cause of the shooting-to-death incident was an accident, it was announced by Police Headquarters, but the incident caused great repercussions among the public. Private organizations immediately conducted an on-the-spot investigation. The occurrence of such an unfortunate incident may result in producing a crack in Ryukyuan-American friendship.

There is need for the U.S. military to make utmost efforts for the prevention of unforeseen accidents, and at the same time, the local people are required to exercise precaution. It is unreasonable for one to blame others, without having done what he ought to do.

What is required of the local people is to abide by their promises and regulations so that no trouble may be given to the U.S. military. Peddling and scrap brass collection in restricted areas or during restricted hours should be suspended voluntarily. If one is unable to make a living without collecting scrap in the face of danger, he should have talks with the U.S. military so that hours for scrap collection may be provided so as to ensure

safety. No one--either the U.S military or the people--wants to have another tragic incident occur from scrap collection. However, in view of the increasing number of illegal entrants to the restricted areas, there is no assurance that no accident will take place in the future.

An incident of this kind is apt to develop into a political issue, thus aggravating Ryukyuan-American relations. The people are required to keep this point in mind and exercise restraint in their behavior even when they are in straitened circumstances.

Mayors and "ku" heads are also required to give villagers a warning against their illegal acts. It is a disgrace to villages that many a villager is arrested by the police for violation of the law. Such a state of disorder may finally cause village administration to be subject to public criticism.

There may be unavoidable circumstances that force villagers to enter firing ranges to search for scrap brass in the face of danger. There may be many unfortunate people who have to do so by the necessity of earning a livelihood as a result of the acquisition of their land and resulting unemployment. But the relief of such people is a different problem here.

39

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Thursday, 7 January 1960

The Ryukyu Shimpo - Editorial (F)

No. 51

DANGEROUS BRASS COLLECTION

The incident in which an Okinawan woman was shot to death at Kin-Son firing range last December caused great repercussions among the public. There was no firing practice on the afternoon of the day (Saturday) when the incident took place. She was in the firing range searching for scrap brass when she was shot to death by an American serviceman who mistook her for a wild boar. The victim had never entered the firing range before. On that day, she went to see her paddy field located in the military area, and then entered the firing range without knowing it.

There is no fence around the area, and people who are unfamiliar with the configuration of the firing range are apt to enter the firing range without knowing it. It is a careless mistake that no proper measures have been taken in this regard. Also problematical is the carelessness of the American soldier who fired at the woman, mistaking her for a wild boar. The soldier who mistook the woman just 20 meters ahead for a wild boar cannot claim himself to be a hunter. It would be a different problem if there were anything dangerous that might cause the soldier to fire unconsciously to protect himself. However, since the gun is sighted at an object before it is fired, it is quite easy to distinguish a human being from a wild boar. To simply conclude this incident to be a mere accident may result in implanting the evil thought of slighting human life. Apart from whether one has the intention to kill or not, when one fires at an object, one should

do so on his own responsibility.

As mentioned above, the shooting-to-death incident has two problematical points. This newspaper yesterday reported that "many people search for brass at night because it is dangerous to do so in the daytime." Moreover, most of them are women, and they search for brass with the help of flashlights. Such an act is tantamount to slighting their own lives. The U.S. military practice range is, so to speak, a lawless area. Any incident that takes place in the military area is out of the jurisdiction of local police. Since local police are unable to probe into such cases, it is impossible to conduct responsible investigations. If anything should happen to those who slight their own lives, there would be no use in appealing to the U.S. Nobody would show sympathy toward them as in the case of this shooting-to-death incident. Those who collect brass in the face of danger deserve severe punishment.

There are many Okinawan inhabitants whose lands were taken for U.S. military bases. This is, indeed, the tragedy of Okinawa. But it is hard to understand the feelings of Kin-Son women who are piling up reckless tragedy upon this tragedy. It appears to sound reasonable to say that they have to collect brass because they are unable to make a living without doing it. But we wonder if there is any need for them to live by going so far as to slight their own lives. Overcome by the temptation that scrap brass makes money, there may be many women who enter the firing range to search for brass at night. Those who commit such a mistake may be ignorant of the consequence that their ignorance will only result in digging their own graves.

Brass collection in the Kin-Son firing range has become problematical

for the past few years, resulting in several victims. Both the Ishikawa police and the military maintain control over it, but there is no sign of improvement. Village authorities have also been making efforts to do away with it, but good results have not been attained.

This is indicative of the fact that farmers in Okinawa are making a hard living, but this problem must not be confined to a base problem alone. In what way should we enable farmers in military bases to make a living? Unless this question is settled, tragedies will take place one after another. At the same time, it is necessary to make more efforts for the enlightenment of ignorant farmers.

40

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Tuesday, 5 January 1960

The Okinawa Times (evening edition) - News Article (S)

No. 38

BEREAVED FAMILY OF WILD BOAR CASE TAKES CLAIM PROCEDURE FOR
COMPENSATION THROUGH VILLAGE OFFICE

(Koza) - The problem of compensation for the death of ATOKURANE, Katsu (age 55), 10-han, 2-ku, Kin-Son, who was killed by a Marine sergeant at the firing range in Kin-Son, was promoted when a claims officer of the Marines called on the ATOKURANES and the Mayor of Kin-Son on 30 December and told them to submit a claim for compensation, as the Marines were ready to pay it. Now the Atokuranes are making arrangements for submitting a claim for compensation through the village office of Kin-Son.

Public attention has been focused on the question of compensation for the shooting case in connection with the death of Katsu ATOKURANE, which occurred at the firing range in Kin-Son, as it was a case similar to that of YONAMINE, Etsuko, who was shot to death by a guard on duty in Chibana, Misato-Son, in April 1956, and in which the claim for compensation was rejected; however, matters have taken a favorable turn, as the U.S. Marines told the bereaved family that the Marines were ready to pay compensation.

An officer of Kin-Son called on the Legal Affairs Department of GRI on 4 January to ask about the procedure for submitting a claim for compensation for this case. The Legal Affairs Department sent Land Section Chief SHIMABUKURO and other officers to the scene of the incident immediately after the occurrence of the incident for an inspection, at which time they heard the circumstances of the case from the police. The party also investigated the actual conditions of the permitted farms and living conditions of the

bereaved family; however, the Legal Affairs Department authorities are saying that although the final decision will be made by the military damage claims commission, compensation must be paid for the result of the action, which has no relation with the question of whether it occurred within or outside the military land.

On the other hand, there is no definite form of procedure for claims for such cases in Okinawa; therefore, it is not known yet whether the claim for compensation will be handled according to the method adopted by the Procurement Agency of the Japanese Government or the bereaved family's claim for compensation based on its own calculation.

There have arisen two similar cases in Japan--the Girard case, in which a woman scrap collector was shot to death and the Longpre case in which a U.S. serviceman fired on a running street car and a student was killed--and the former case was paid \$2,220 and the latter case was paid \$5,000 (each does not include the expenses for the funeral). Some people believe that the above cases may be regarded as a basis of calculation for the compensation.

On the other hand, according to the military regulation, the amount of compensation reached by the claims commission is final and no appeal is permitted. However, if the claimant is dissatisfied with the decision, he can make a protest with appropriate reasons therefor by refusing to accept that compensation. As for the case of ATOKURANE, however, the decision of the military is drawing attention, in view of the fact that living conditions of the bereaved family are on the border of those families which are assisted by a government subsidy--according to the Kin-Son village office.

In this regard, Land Section Chief SHIMABUKURO of the Legal Affairs Department is quoted as saying: "It is a rule that a claim for damages

caused by the U.S. military is submitted by the bereaved family directly to the U.S. military, and GRI can only help him to make up a procedure necessary for it. There is no definite method of calculation of compensation, and the decision reached at the military claims commission is regarded as final. However, we will do what we can to help the people concerned so that a satisfactory compensation is paid."

41

OKINAWA MORNING STAR
Tuesday, January 26, 1960

MARINES PAY \$2,700
FOR HANSEN SHOOTING

Maj. Gen. Robert B. Luckey, commanding general of the 3rd Marine division, today approved the claim for \$2,700 arising from the accidental shooting and death of Mrs. Katsuo Kushikurane of Kin village on Dec. 26. The cash settlement was accepted by the dead woman's husband, Jukichi Kushikurane.

After receiving the money, Kushikurane said, "I consider the payment fair."

The claim was settled after three meetings between the 3rd Marine division foreign claims commission and Kushikurane, who was represented by the mayor of Kin village, Tatsuo Ginoza. Ginoza requested two recesses in the hearings in order to study the system used as a guide by the division paying death claims.

The system used for the payment of such claims has been approved by both the U.S. and the Japanese government under the status of forces agreement, officials said.

Acting Gunnery Sergeant Charles T. Brown of Newport, Ark., who accidentally killed Mrs. Kushikurane while hunting wild boar on the Camp Hansen military reservation, has been charged with negligent homicide and will be tried by general court martial. The date of the trial has not been announced.

42

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Tuesday, 26 January 1960

The Ryukyu Shimpo - News Article

(M)

No. 324

\$2,700 IS PAID FOR SHOT-TO-DEATH CASE AT KIN VILLAGE

The accidental shot-to-death case of an Okinawan woman by an American soldier which happened at the firing area at Kin village has been attracting public anxiety for its development; however, it was tentatively settled with \$2,700 payment to the victim's husband Mr. KUSHIKURANE Jukichi by the 3rd Marine Division.

According to the announcement of USCAR on the 25th, this compensation money was paid in cash to Mr. KUSHIKURANE on the 25th with the approval of Major General Robert B. Luckey, Commanding General, 3rd Marine Division. The computation of the money was settled after 3 meetings between the 3rd Marine Division Foreign Claims Commission and Mr. KUSHIKURANE, who was represented by the Mayor of Kin Village, Tatsuo Ginoza. The system used for the payment of such claims has been approved by both the United States and Japanese Governments under the status of forces agreement, and it is said that Mr. GINOZA requested two recesses in the hearings.

Acting Gunnery Sgt Charlie T. Brown of Newport, Arkansas, who accidentally shot and killed Mrs. KUSHIKURANE in the area occupied by the Camp Hansen, has been charged with negligent homicide and will be tried by general court martial. The date of the trial has not been announced.

43

OKINAWA MORNING STAR
Thursday, January 28, 1960

MARINES GIVE
WIDOWER \$250

Members of the 3rd Tank Bn. on Okinawa yesterday sent Jukichi Kushikurane of Kin village \$250 as a token of their heart-felt sympathy in the death of his wife, Katsu, who was accidentally shot and killed in a hunting accident last Dec. 26.

She was shot by acting Gunnery Sgt. Charlie T. Brown of that unit. Payment was in addition to the \$2,700 paid in the claims settlement earlier announced by the 3rd Mar. Div.

Lt. Col. David Foos Jr., commanding officer of the tank battalion, made the presentation yesterday morning at Kushikurane's home.

44

OKINAWA MORNING STAR
Saturday, 20 February 1960

MILITARY CTS. ACQUIT
MARINE, JAIL SAILOR

A Navy airman was sentenced to three years at hard labor and a Marine gunnery sergeant was acquitted of negligent homicide in two military court martials here today.

Airman Marion R. Zientara of Buffalo, New York, was found guilty of involuntary manslaughter in the slaying of beautiful Shigeko Arakaki, Koza bar waitress, last Oct. 28. In addition to three years at hard labor he was given a bad conduct discharge, reduced to the lowest enlisted rank, and must forfeit all pay and allowances.

Miss Arakaki was killed by strangulation. Her nude body was found in her apartment near the Ace bar in Koza where she was employed as a hostess.

Marine Acting Gunnery Sergeant Charles T. Brown of Newport, Ark., was cleared of charges resulting from the accidental shooting of Mrs. Katsu Kushikurane, Dec. 26 while hunting wild boar at Camp Hansen. A cash settlement of \$2,700 had already been accepted by the dead woman's husband, Jukichi Kushikurane, prior to today's court martial.

Major Ernest B. Wright and 1st Lieutenant Bruce M. Cook of the Division Legal section defended Sergeant Brown. The court that returned the verdict was composed of five officers and three enlisted men of the 3rd Marine Division.

45

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Sunday, 21 February 1960

The Ryukyu Shimpo - Commentary (F)

No. 655

FROM THE KINKO MOKUZETSU COLUMN (FAIR COURT JUDGEMENT REQUIRED)

A military court-martial acquitted Marine Sergeant Charles T. Brown of the charge resulting from the accidental shooting of Mrs. KUSHIKURANE Katsu (55), who was killed by shooting while searching for brass at the firing range in Kin-Son.

Also, U.S. serviceman Marion R. Zeintara, who killed a Koza bar waitress, was sentenced to three years at hard labor. In addition to three years at hard labor, he was given a bad conduct discharge and must forfeit all pay and allowances. Although the sentence given to the murderer of the bar waitress is not quite satisfactory, we can put up with it, but not with the sentence given to the Marine sergeant who killed the woman by shooting, thinking she was a wild boar.

A difference in the weighing of an offense between American military courts and Okinawan courts is understandable, but it is hard to understand why that act did not even constitute an accidental homicide.

Although the incident took place within the military base, people's feelings will not agree with the court decision. Nobody is willing to offer their land for use by the military. We unwillingly have to cooperate and recognize the existence of the military base for the cause of defending the Free World. At the same time, we hope to promote Ryukyuan-American friendship, since we Ryukyans live in this land together with Americans.

That judgement of acquittal which ignores the feelings of the people

is quite unfair. If an Okinawan policeman accidentally kills a man by shooting, he cannot escape the charge of involuntary homicide. But why is it not so with the judgement this time?

Under such circumstances, the inhabitants of base towns and villages are unable to live with a sense of security. We would like to strongly request military authorities to make a fair judgement of what is wrong, instead of settling such matters by merely paying money. This, we believe, is the way to promote Ryukyuan-American friendship.

46

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Friday, 22 January 1960

The Ryukyu Shimpō - News Article (S)

No. 280

U.S. MARINE CORPS COMMANDING OFFICER PAYS SYMPATHETIC CALL TO SICK BOY

UEMA, Susumu (age 12), fifth year grade of Nakijin Primary School in northern Okinawa, who was wounded and lost the sight of his left eye on 19 January as the bullet he picked up from the firing practice range in Nakijin-Son exploded while he was playing with it, had a visit from Lieut. Colonel L. BABASHANIAN, Commanding Officer of the 3rd Reconnaissance Battalion of the U.S. 3rd Marine Division, and a battalion adjutant at the Shinzato Ophthalmic Hospital, Naha, on the afternoon of 21 January.

Commander BABASHANIAN and his aide brought with them a bunch of flowers and fresh fruit, and they spoke kindly to the boy in bed and to his father. All of the family members who were present were deeply moved by their kind inquiry.

Moreover, the 3d Reconnaissance Battalion was reportedly ready to discuss the compensation for the wounded boy if his family has an intention to claim compensation for his injury.

47

OKINAWA MORNING STAR
Saturday, January 23, 1960

THIRD MARINE OFFICIALS ANNOUNCE
RESULTS OF 'BLANK' INVESTIGATION

Third Marine division officials have announced the completion of their investigation into an accident resulting in the loss of a Nakijin school boy's left eye Tuesday.

Local police had reported earlier to USCAR officials that Susumu Uema, 11, was rushed to a Nago hospital for emergency treatment after being injured while playing with a blank cartridge he had found alongside a road near his school. He was later transferred to Shinzato hospital, where Dr. Shinzato there removed his left eye.

On the strength of the police report stating unidentified military personnel were seen in this area firing blank ammunition earlier, marine headquarters here ordered a complete investigation to determine if marines were involved.

Their investigation revealed that elements of the 3rd Reconnaissance Bn., Camp Schwab, had been holding maneuvers near that area before the accident, and that a simulated road block had been set up near where the youngster found the blank cartridge.

They said there existed the possibility that one of the weapons might have had a misfire and the cartridge inadvertently was left on the ground when the marines displaced to another position. The report added, however, that this is merely conjecture, as there is no way to determine how long the cartridge had been laying [sic] there. Many United States forces hold maneuvers there year-round, marine officials said.

Prior to the completion of the investigation, Lt. Col. John G. Babashanian,

3rd Recon Bn. commander, had visited the boy's father at Shinzato hospital to express his condolences on behalf of himself and the men of his battalion.

The colonel reported the boy was resting comfortably, and said he would be hospitalized for approximately three weeks, according to hospital officials.

48

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
The Draft Press Translation
Friday, 29 January 1960

The Okinawa Times - News Article (T)

No. 357

SUSPENSION OF MANEUVERING WITHIN NAKIJIN-SON REQUESTED

The Legislative Education and Social Affairs Committee (Chairman, Legislator IJU Seikichi) and the Legislature's Ishikawa Incident Special Measure Committee (Chairman, Legislator YAMASHIRO Zenei) conducted an on-the-spot inspection of Nakijin-Son where a school child (UEMA Susumu, 5th grader of the Nakijin Primary School) recently lost his eyesight as the result of the explosion of a bullet in the maneuvering ground at 10 a.m. on the 26th.

The committee members heard about the situation that prevailed when the accident took place from Mayor OSHIRO of Nakijin-Son and Principal SHIMABUKURO of Nakijin Primary School to collect data on which to formulate future measures. The Nakijin-Son authorities asked the Legislative committee members on the following two points: (1) That since Nakijin-Son has a comparatively large population for its area, it is requested that the maneuvering be absolutely suspended within Nakijin-Son; (2) It is requested that due compensation be made to the affected school child.

Statement of Chairman IJI of the Education and Social Affairs Committee:
"Before this accident took place, the school authorities seem to have asked the school children to produce the cartridges they had gathered, but this child (who met the disaster) seems not to have obeyed the order. The teacher in charge of his class said that this child was a quiet boy ordinarily. He seemed to be keeping the cartridge as if it were a toy. The

Legislative Education and Social Affairs Committee conducted an on-the-spot investigation, though it was not a bill proposed before the committee directly, in view of the fact that it is an accident involving a school child and as the petition will be submitted shortly. We intend to work out a concrete measure after the petition is submitted."

49

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Tuesday, 2 February 1960

The Ryukyu Shimpō - News Article (M)

No. 407

OKINAWA CHILD PROTECTION ASSOCIATION MAKES A STRONG
REQUEST FOR BAN OF MANEUVERS NEAR SCHOOLS

Giving prominence to the incident of 19 January in which UEMA Susumu, fifth grader of the Nakijin Primary School, lost the sight of his left eye, the Okinawa Child Protection Association at 10 a.m. yesterday made a strong request through Secretary-General IKEHARA of the Association to Chief Executive OTA, Speaker ASATO of the Legislature, and Chairman IJU of the Education and Social Affairs Committee of the Legislature to consult with the military on a ban on maneuvers in the vicinity of schools.

The incident happened after the Marine Corps of Henoko had conducted maneuvers at the area some one hundred meters away from the front of the southern gate of the Nakijin Primary School as a result of there being several shells not yet fired among the cartridges collected by children. Such a request as the above was made from the viewpoint that maneuvers in the neighborhood of schools have a bad influence on the school children, and, consequently, they are unfavorable for education.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U. S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Sunday, 2 October 1960

(The following translation is unofficial and is prepared for information purposes only and not for republication; reproduction of the translation by the Office of Public Affairs implies no responsibility or endorsement whatsoever by OPA as to the content or accuracy of the material contained therein.)

The Okinawa Times - News Article Y.

No. 3513

TWO MEN KILLED IN AN EXPLOSION

Uehara Toyoji, 23, of No. 189 Aja of Naha, and Tobaru Shigeru, 32, of No. 308 Aja of Naha, died in a explosion of gun-power at 2 p.m. on the 30th while extracting gun-powder from unexploded cannon balls on the Ukaha Island, an uninhabited small island that is in the offing from Itoman, and the island has been regarded as a base for the illegal fishing operators for extracting gun-powder from unexploded cannon balls, so that the Itoman police station is investigating the case closely. The U.S. Forces ammunition disposal squad, comprised of 4 men including Capt. Kaido, Commanding officer of the 5th Explosives Ordnance Disposal Squad, went to the island in a guard boat at 11 a.m., October 1st, and disposed of the ammunition that remained. There were eight 100-pound shells (five of which were empty of gun powder) and some 200 150-millimeter shells hidden in the island. On the scene of the accident were found hammers and cold chisels and something in the shape of a bucket had been scattered and smashed, and the pool of water close to the water's edge was tinted red with blood, presenting a gruesome sight. The Explosives Ordnance Disposition squad exploded shells 3 times during the day, and the remainder of shells will be disposed of on the 3rd.

According to the statement of the Maritime Police Station, the gunpowder extracted from these shells is being used in illegal fishing, so that the marine resources in the Kerama and Kumejima waters have decreased, and the law enforcement authorities are racking their brains in coping with this situation. To make matters worse, the poachers are using powerful, speedy boats, so that the police boat can never hope to overtake them; and, when they are pursued, they take to shallow waters in which it is impossible for the police boat to navigate. On 1 October a boat which came to the island to wipe out the evidence was sighted leaving the island about a quarter-of-an-hour prior to the arrival of the police boat; so that when the police boat arrived on the scene, they found gunpowder burning. It is supposed that these shells have been brought to the island from the southern district.

51

OKINAWA MORNING STAR
Monday, October 3, 1960

TYPHOON TALES

SCRAP COLLECTORS PERISH IN EXPLOSION

Two Okinawan scrap collectors perished in a bomb explosion that occurred Friday on an isle off Itoman, police reported yesterday.

Police investigators picked up one body Friday night and searched for other scrappers who fled from the scene of the explosion taking another body with them.

The uninhabited sandy isle is situated two miles west of Itoman. It has been a hangout of scrap collectors who dismantle explosives there.

According to the police report, the explosion took place about 2:00 p.m. Friday afternoon. One policeman saw the smoke and column of water go up on the isle following the blast.

Later investigators collected some 15 bombshells of 45mm caliber ammunition which were scattered around the sandy spot where the explosion occurred.

An air force plane flying over southern Okinawa also saw the explosion on the tiny isle and reported it to USCAR public safety office.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Thursday 13 October 1962

The Ryukyu Shimpo - News Article (4)

No. 3644

PILOTLESS PLANE CRASHES IN FRONT OF SCHOOL

Around 3:15 p.m. on 12 October a U.S. Navy pilotless plane crashed in a paddy field about 600 meters (about 656 yards) west of the Gushichan Junior High School in Gushichan-Son. The paddy field in which the plane crashed is owned by Mr. WANNO Masao (33). No bodily injury was caused because nobody was around there when the plane crashed, but 6.6 square meters (7.3936 square yards) of rice field was damaged.

It was a radio-controlled, pilotless, small plane. Deputy Chief ARASHIRO of the Itoman Police Station happened to be on a nearby agricultural road when the plane crashed. He witnessed the crash. The pilotless plane plunged with a folded parachute into a paddy field, when mud came flying to an agricultural road about 100 meters (109.36 yards) away. After the plane crashed, an unfolded parachute, seemingly of the plane, came down in a field about 1,000 meters (1,093.6 yards) away. A hole of 6.6 square meters and 2 meters (2.1872 yards) deep was created in the rice field.

The wrecked plane was air-lifted by a military helicopter around 5 p.m. on the day. The crash took place when students of the Gushichan Junior High School were in training in preparation for the coming school sports meet. Hearing the accident, approximately 1,000 people rushed to the scene.

According to the Navy Information Office, the radio-controlled pilotless plane is about 3 meters long and is used as a target during

military practice. It crashed about 3 p.m. Cause of the accident is under investigation.

Lt. Commander Paul, a Navy judicial officer, immediately rushed to the scene, met the Ku-chief and Mr. WANNO, owner of the land damaged, and requested them to claim damages. The Navy seems to be ready to make payment upon filing of a damage claim.

(Similar article in Okinawa Times and Okinawa Nichinichi)

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Friday, 14 October 1960

The Okinawa Times - Commentary (F)

No. 3651

FROM THE DAIGEN SHOGEN COLUMN (AIRPLANE CRASH)

A pilotless airplane crashed in a rice field near a school in Gushichan-Son. It was a target plane used for military maneuvers. Cause of the accident is unknown, but the plane split in two in the air and came down end over end. Fortunately, no one was injured, but farm crops were damaged.

Any aircraft accident is apt to cause trouble. If the plane had crashed into a school, there would have been a repetition of the Ishikawa jet crash. Although a pilotless plane, it might have caused injuries to children.

Victims might not be children alone. All people on the ground are exposed to danger. A farmer witnessed the plane come down on his way to his farm. The farmer feared that his wife, who had left for the farm earlier than he, might have been killed in the crash. The plane crashed 50 meters (54.68 yards) ahead of his wife.

A school principal said, "School authorities are very fearful of airplanes flying over us. We hope that pilotless planes will fly over the sea." The crash this time must have reminded people of the jet plane crash at the Miyamori Elementary School in Ishikawa.

"Airplanes should be flown over the sea during maneuvers." This has been cried for since the jet plane crash at Ishikawa. U.S. military authorities may have been exercising precaution in this regard. It is

unthinkable that they take little heed of it only because it is a radio-controlled pilotless plane. The plane may have got into trouble on its way to the sea across land.

But, whatever reason it may be, the frequent occurrence of such incidents deepens the anxiety of people. We do not like to think that because of the existence of the military base, an accident is unavoidable. The crash this time must not be overlooked merely because no one was injured or killed. Needless to say, there is a great difference between an accident which caused many casualties and an accident what caused no casualty, but both accidents are almost the same in substance. There is a need for the inhabitants to more positively deal with the problem.

54

OKINAWA MORNING STAR
Saturday, December 10, 1960

HUNTING ACCIDENT
FATAL TO OKINAWAN

A 73-year old Okinawan was fatally injured in a hunting accident near Kyan point, south of Itoman, yesterday morning, according to Naha air base officials.

Kame Omine's fatal wound apparently resulted from a shot fired from the gun being used by S/Sgt. Raymond Obermeir, of Naha air base, who was hunting for birds in the area.

First indication of the accident was received when Omine staggered out of the underbrush after Sgt. Obermeir had fired at some birds.

The area is regularly used for bird hunting. The sergeant was on authorized leave and possessed a valid hunting license.

Immediately after the accident Sgt. Obermeir attempted to administer first aid and remained at the scene of the accident until the arrival of GRI police.

Col. Edward Foote, Naha air base commander, went to the scene immediately to insure that all possible aid was given.

Naha air base officials are attempting to make contact with relatives of the deceased to convey their sympathies and to assist in any other way possible.

55

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

(The following translation is unofficial and is prepared for information purposes only and not for republication; reproduction of the translation by the Office of Public Affairs implies no responsibility or endorsement whatsoever by OPA as to the content or accuracy of the material contained therein.)

The Okinawa Times - News Article (T)

No. 4317

A FARMER IN MIWA-SON SHOT TO DEATH BY
AN AMERICAN HUNTER BY MISTAKE

Following the recent shooting incident at the Kin Firing Range, there has taken place another shooting incident at Aza Kyan, Miwa-Son, in which an old Okinawan farmer was shot to death by an American serviceman out hunting, after being mistaken for game. At around 1:30 p.m. on the 9th, OMINE Kame (74 years old), a farmer residing at 204 banchi, Aza Kyan, Miwa-Son, was collecting aerial roots of Pandanus trees at Shinaji Baru, Aza Kyan, when an airman (about 22 or 23 years old) who was hunting near the place mistook the farmer for game and fired his 3-chambered, pump type, Remington hunting gun. The farmer was killed instantly.

The scene of the above incident is a Pandanus tree adjoining a less than 2 meter (6.5616 feet)-wide agricultural road which connects Kyan Sub-village to the shore of Mabuni. It is said that the American serviceman mistook OMINE-san who was working under pandanus trees of his size for "game". Having been shot from so short a distance as about 10 meters (32.808 feet), OMINE's breast, especially his left lung, is said to have looked like a beehive.

The above incident was brought to light as the American who shot the farmer delivered himself up to the military criminal search organ.

The local police, which were notified of the above incident by the military, immediately dispatched Chief ARAKAKI of the Criminal Affairs Section, Police Hqs., Chief HIRATA of the Criminal Identification Section, Director NAKADA of the Itoman Police Station, Police Surgeon SHINODA and others to the scene of the incident and started a joint military-Ryukyuan inspection. As a result, it is said that there is strong indication that the case is judged as accidental homicide, as confessed by the serviceman, the assailant.

OMINE Kame, the victim of the incident, was living with his wife, Kamado (74 years old) and his 3rd son, Morimasa (35 years old). Care of his wife, Kamado, who is ill in bed, suffering from neuralgia, was solely in the hands of her husband, the late Kame.

Statement of Mrs. OMINE Kame, wife of the victim: "I am too sad to speak at hearing that (my husband) was killed as a result of being mistaken for 'game'. What irony that a person like myself who is bed-ridden outlived him, who was as healthy as a young man! I don't want his death to have been in vain. I hope that everyone will give due consideration so that no such sad thing will recur."

Statement of Morimasa, the 3rd son of the victim: "When I rushed to the scene on hearing from a neighbor about the incident while on my way home from the farm a little after 1 p.m., my father was already dead. It is too outrageous an act to shoot at the tremor of pandanus leaves without ascertaining whether it is really game. My father was so strong that he used to beat me in farm work."

The "farmer shooting case" gave a great shock to the inhabitants of Aza Kyan, Miwa-Son. It is said that about 20 hunters throng to the

area each week end, because the place is ideal for hunting, with spacious farms and paddies, surrounded by windbreaks. And the inhabitants had been grumbling of the fact that their farms were trampled down by these hunters when this latest incident took place. If the present state of things is left without correction, it is to be feared that another shooting case may arise, thus increasing the fear of the inhabitants. The inhabitants are said to be of the intention to take pertinent measure, by either prohibiting hunting on farmlands or urging self-control by the hunters.

Concerning this incident, the U.S. Air Force authorities on the 9th announced the following statement:

"A 73-year old Okinawan man, OMINE Kame, was fatally injured in a hunting accident at Kyan Point, south of Itoman, at 11:45 a.m. Dec. 9. Kame OMINE's fatal wound apparently resulted from a shot believed fired from a gun being used by S/Sgt Raymond OBERMEIER, Naha Air Base, who was hunting birds in the area. The first indication of the accident was when OMINE staggered out of the underbrush after Sgt OBERMEIER had fired at birds. Immediately after the accident, the sergeant attempted to give first aid to the wounded and remained at the scene until the Government of Ryukyu Islands police arrived. Colonel Edward ROOTE, Naha Air Base commander, proceeded immediately to the scene of the accident to insure that all possible aid was given and necessary action taken. Naha Air Base officials are attempting to make contact with the relatives and the deceased to pay their condolences and to extend sympathy to the bereaved relatives."

The body of OMINE Kame was carried by the CID to the Army Hospital
at Camp Kue from the Naha Police Station and subjected to autopsy.

56

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

(The following translation is unofficial and is prepared for information purposes only and not for republication; reproduction of the translation by the Office of Public Affairs implies no responsibility or endorsement whatsoever by OPA as to the content or accuracy of the material contained therein.)

The Okinawa Times (Evening Edition) - News Article (T)

No. 4325

JOINT INVESTIGATION SHOWS FARMER SHOOTING
WAS 'ACCIDENTAL'

As a result of joint investigation conducted by military and local investigative agencies, it was found that the recent shooting of a farmer by U.S. serviceman at Aza-Kyan, Miwa-Son was made by accident. So, the case was taken over by military police authorities.

According to the results of joint military and Ryukyuan police investigation, there was a distance of only about 14 meters (about 46 feet) between S/Sgt Raymond OBERMIER, assailant, and OMINE Kame (74 years old), the victim. That Sgt OBERMIER pulled the trigger of his gun the moment he heard a rustling in the bush of the Pandanus trees, thus causing the present tragic incident.

It is said that under Japanese Criminal Law the above case would be dealt with as a severe accidental offense. The future interrogation of the assailant and disposal of the case are expected to be made mainly by military police authorities, as a foreigner's incident, with local police taking the role of indirect cooperators.

It is expected that details of the results of investigation of the case will be announced in a day or two.

The autopsy of the remains of OMINE Kame was performed the night of the 9th at the Army Hospital at Camp Kue, in the presence of Police Surgeon SHINOHARA.

The findings of the autopsy are as follows: 6 bullets penetrated main arteries in the chest, 5 bullets penetrated the diaphragm, slugs found in kidney, spleen, stomach, lung and bronchial tube. There are 80 scars of bullets throughout the body.

1 //
57

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

The Okinawa Times - News Article (T)

No. 4333

PROBLEMATIC POINTS INVOLVING AMERICAN HUNTERS

Toward the end of last year, a woman was shot to death in Kin-Son as the result of her being mistaken for a wild boar, while an old farmer was shot to death this year in Miwa-Son through being mistaken for a bird. Such successive occurrence of shooting cases is heightening the voices of criticism toward the way licenses are issued to American hunters, whether or not it is possible to effect stricter control or asking those who handle hunting guns to be more careful. Following are problematic points involving American hunters:

In accordance with the Game Law, all the hunting licenses (B class) are issued by the Director of Police Headquarters. The military personnel or DAC who wishes to obtain such a license can get it from a police station chief who is authorized to issue such a license on behalf of the Police Headquarters Director. Unless the applicant is a minor, an idiot, or an insane person, he can obtain the license easily if he possesses a gun. Compared with Ryukyuan applicants, who are required to go through a number of checkups on such matters as criminal records, possession of a permit for the possession of guns, etc., it seems much easier, from a procedural aspect, for American military or DAC personnel to obtain the licenses.

Since October 15th, when the ban on hunting was lifted, up until now, the Naha Police Station has issued hunting licenses to 183 foreigners, which means that foreign hunters were born at the rate of 90 (on the average) per month.

However, since the existing Game Law has no provisions which restrict

1003

the use of hunting guns, hunting by Americans seems to pose extreme danger (to those in the vicinity). For example, it is said that some of them shoot at the bushes where there is dim visibility, or shoot parallel to the ground, both of which practices are regarded as taboo among hunters. It is said that there are even those who shoot near residential areas, though this is prohibited by the Game Law. One of the factors accounting for such a situation seems to be the circumstance that very few translations of the Game Law are available; hence, foreigners are little acquainted with the Game Law generally.

In the past there have been four shooting cases, all caused by foreign hunters, namely (1) the shooting case at Inbu Beach, Onna-Son; (2) the shooting case at Aza Yakena, Yonagusuku-Son; (3) the shooting case at the maneuvering ground in Kin-Son, and (4) the recent case at Miwa-Son.

The murderer of this incident is said to have fired his gun as the result of mistaking the victim for birds in the bush of pandanus trees. Residents of Kiyari Sub-village sigh that this latest tragedy need not have occurred, if the serviceman had fired his gun only after calmly confirming that it was really game, the distance being only 14 meters (about 46 feet).

The police authorities say that it is possible, by carefulness on the part of hunters in handling their guns, to do away with such shooting cases. It seems that the time has come when a change must be made in the present system of issuing licenses almost without conditions to those who possess guns.

Statement of Chairman UECHE Kazufumi of the Okinawa Hunters' Association:
"It is a custom among hunters to ascertain whether it is game before shooting while out hunting. They do not shoot for the mere reason that some noise is heard or there is a rustling in the brush. For there are some birds which the law prohibits anyone to shoot. Those who shoot at anything at random can not be said to be hunters. I sometimes come across foreigners who fire

their guns in rapid succession, even though not within shooting distance, probably because they have too great a supply of shells, but it is acts such as this which are the cause of incidents like the one which occurred this time. In the case of the present incident, there is no alternative but to suppose that the serviceman had no hunting experience."

The ashes of OMINE Kame (73 years old), who was shot to death by an American hunter at Aza Kiyan, Miwa-Son, were carried home by the third son, Morimasa (35 years old) a little after 8 a.m. on the 10th, following the post-mortem examination at the Army Hospital. The funeral was conducted at 2 p.m., with the attendance of all the Kiyan Sub-villagers, including Mayor OSHIRO Seichi of Miwa-Son and Kiyan-Sub-village head ADANIYA Naoichi.

Before the funeral cortege left the home, Staff Sergeant OBERMEIER, accompanied by his base commander and company commander, came to offer incense. Sergeant OBERMEIER apologized before the spirit of the departed soul and the bereaved family, saying, "I deeply apologize for causing this because of my fault."

Statement of Mayor OSHIRO of Miwa-Son and Chief ADANIYA of Kiyan-Ku:
"The payment of compensation to the bereaved family is the problem that is left unsolved. We intend to help the bereaved family obtain the compensation as soon as possible. We hope that the military authorities will understand that the surviving family member is a bed-ridden sick old woman."

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

The Okinawa Times - Commentary Y.

No. 4331

FROM THE DAIGEN-SHOGEN COLUMN (ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING TO DEATH OF AN OLD MAN)

It is a grand sight that in Japan at present everybody is going on a hunting trip with a shot gun on his shoulder, but it is reported that the number of accidents is also on the increase. Hunting with a gun is a sport and is helpful in the extermination of harmful birds and animals, but there is a condition--and that condition is that he be a good marksman and not cause accidents.

If one sticks to hunters' regulations, harmless birds and animals cannot be shot at and one will never cause any trouble to others, and that is the promise.

The case of an old man who got shot to death by an American hunter was an accident. It was so decided after a joint Ryukyuan-American inspection of the scene of the accident, and it is known that the man was shot accidentally, but somehow the problem still remains. Why? It is so because the precious life of a man was lost. Even in accidents moral responsibility cannot be erased. And it is doubtful whether the man who caused the accident knew hunting regulations. A hunter must make a distinction even in shooting birds, for there are beneficial birds and harmful birds, and it is in the law. This makes it necessary for the hunter to know what he is shooting at. It may not be an exaggeration to state that a man who does not know this rule is not qualified to handle a gun. It may be that because the American hunters do not abide by this rule, another American hunter shot a woman to death

last year. By comparison, Okinawan hunters are behaving better; for, even though an accidental explosion wounded a hunting partner in one case, no one was ever shot to death by them. That may be so because hunters themselves are very careful and abide by the rules by organizing a hunters' association. Good marksmanship and good sense are essential in the prevention of accidents. It is desirable to revise the law that requires the American hunters to get a hunting license and register the gun. Because guns are handled in a small area, it would be best for American hunters to become# members of the hunters' association.

59

Statement of Facts: Mr. Kame Omine was shot and killed by shotgun pellets fired by SSgt Obermeier, 623AC&W SQ at Kiyan, Okinawa, on 9 Dec 60. Sgt Obermeier accompanied by A2C McDowell, Yuriko McDowell and Fumiko Zakimi were hunting birds in the Kiyan area. Along the beach area they fired at several birds of which Airman McDowell succeeded in downing two over the water, and while waiting for them to wash ashore Sgt Obermeier continued down the beach and they became separated. As Sgt Obermeier continued down the beach, he approached an area of heavy brush approx 8 to 12 feet high. He found a path through the area and proceeded approx 20 yards into the brush. While in the brush, he heard a movement but could not identify the source of the noise, nor did he see any people in the area, and he assumed that the movement was birds or other small game. He yelled: "Hai, ano nei Ni-san, boy-san!" but received no response, so he then fired into the brush to flush any birds in the area. He immediately heard a groan and ran to investigate. He found Mr. Omine in the thicket, wounded. Mr. Omine was pronounced dead by Mr. Masayoshio Maehara, who is licensed to operate a medical clinic but is not a medical doctor.

OMINE, KAME MRS.

204 Banchi, Aza Kiyan, Miwa-Son, Okinawa

1150 hrs, 9 Dec 60 Maebaru Section of Kiyan Village, Okinawa. R. I.

Date Claim Presented:
7 March 1961

Amount Claimed:
\$8,000.00

60

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U.S. Civil Administration of Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Tuesday, 8 November 1960

The Okinawa Times - News Article (T)

No. 3945

A MAN INJURED WHEN SHOT MISTAKENLY
DURING HUNTING AIR-TRANSPORTED FROM
YAEYAMA

KANO Takashi (31 years old), resident of 3 banchi, Higawa, Naha City, received 30 pellets in both legs as he was shot by mistake by his friend, MORITA Shigeru (resident of Aza Okawa, Ishigaki City) during wild duck hunting on Kobama Island, Taketomi-Cho, Yaeyama, at around 7 a.m. on the 7th.

KANO was immediately rushed to Ishigaki by boat, but the doctor there was not able to extract the bullets from his wounds. So a request was made to USCAR, through the Yaeyama HICOM Representative's Office, for the dispatch of a military plane to fly him to Naha. The U.S. military authorities immediately complied with the request, and the military plane carried him to Naha, where he was rushed to the Naha Hospital a little before 4 p.m., and the bullets were successfully extracted shortly after 7 p.m.

According to KANO, he and MORITA went wild duck hunting along a river. As he was moving forward, hiding behind mangrove trees, his hunting friend, MORITA, mistook him for wild ducks and shot at him.

(Similar articles in Ryukyu Shimpo and Okinawa Nichinichi Shimbun)

61

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

The Ryukyu Shimpo - Editorial (F)

No. 4330

PREVENTION OF OCCURRENCE OF THIRD INCIDENT DESIRED

An incident took place in Miwa-son in which an Okinawan working in a bush of pandanus was mistaken for a little bird and shot to death by a young American Air Force sergeant. This was not the first incident to take place in Okinawa. A similar incident took place at a firing range in Kin-son in which an Okinawan woman farmer was mistaken for a wild boar and shot to death. This was the second incident of this nature to take place here. As things stand now, it is likely that a similar incident will happen in the future. Shooting at one by mistaking him for something else is very vague, and this is a complete accident and cannot be blamed. But it is quite undesirable that people are killed so simply.

A hunting gun being a weapon, possession of such requires police permission, and hunting areas are so designated; therefore, such an incident can hardly be expected, but no one can predict when an accident will happen. Hunters are required to understand that hunting areas in Okinawa, excluding the mountainous northern district of the island, are residential areas, and damage by careless firing will be inflicted upon neighboring inhabitants. Hunters' associations are required to give a warning to their members in this regard. Okinawan hunters are required to keep contact with American hunters and give them full explanations of the special conditions of hunting areas in Okinawa. A hunter who mistakes a human for a small bird is not a competent hunter. Poor farmers are always the victims of

such incidents. There are problems to be settled in this regard. It is hoped that such an incident will never again happen. Authorities are required to give full thought in this regard.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U.S. Civil Administration of Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Tuesday, 13 December 1960

The Okinawa Times - News Article (T)

FARMER SHOOTING CASE COUNTER-MEASURE
COMMITTEE FORMED

Attaching importance to the recent farmer shooting incident which occurred on the 9th at Aza-Kyan, Miwa-Son, representatives of 16 organizations, such as the Okinawa Youth Council, Okinawa Teachers Association, Government Employees Unions Federation and others, met at the Okinawa Kaikan (hall) from 3 p.m. on the 12th and formed the "Miwa Son Farmer Shooting Case Counter-measure Committee."

The main points discussed in the above meeting were as follows:

1) The attitude of police authorities which judged that the shooting was accidental even before an autopsy was conducted was indicative of carelessness on the part of police authorities; so it was decided to make a proposal to the police authorities not to assume such a careless attitude, hereafter.

2) The recent incident is a manifestation of contempt toward human life; so it was decided to appeal to authorities concerned to mete out severe punishment to the assailant.

Following the above meeting, the group conducted an on-the-spot investigation of the scene where the incident took place from 4:30 p.m. as a result, the group noted suspiciousness in the police announcement that the shooting distance was 14 meters (about 46 feet), as a result of studying bullet marks, and it was decided that they will make another on-the-spot investigation on the 13th. They decided to make a strong protest to the U.S. military, depending on the results of such investigation, besides urging the payment of compensation.

63

Press Translation

OFFICE OF INFORMATION
Hq 313th Air Division
APO 239

16 CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS TO FORM
COUNTER-MEASURE COMMITTEE FOR SHOOTING INCIDENT

(The Okinawa Times, 13 Dec. 1960)

Attaching importance to the incident in which a farmer was shot to death on December 9 in Kyan village, Miwa-son, sixteen civic organizations, including the Okinawa Youth Association, Okinawa Teachers Association, Government Employees Unions Federation, and Municipal Workers' Union, held a conference at 3 p.m., Dec. 12 at the Okinawa Kaikan (hall) and formed a "counter-measure committee for the shooting to death of a farmer at Miwa-son."

The main subjects discussed at the conference were: (1) The civilian police concluded the shooting occurred accidentally before the autopsy was held on the body; however, we felt that they acted too hastily toward the incident. We hereby protest that such rashness should not be repeated in the future. (2) What the incident means is that a man's life is taken lightly; therefore, we appeal that the offender should be punished severely by those authorities concerned.

After the conference they conducted an investigation at the scene of the incident, then decided to investigate again on the 13th, for there is a doubtful point as to the distance of 14-meters reported by military and civilian investigators. Depending on the result of their investigation, they will lodge a strong protest with the U.S. military and at the same time will work toward the promotion of compensation matters.

64

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

The Ryukyu Shimpo - News Article (N)

REVERSION COUNCIL PROTESTS AGAINST
ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING OF FARMER

The Reversion Council executive department issued on 12 December a statement of protest against the accident in which an old farmer was fatally injured by an American hunter. The statement said;

"A similar accident took place last year in which a woman was mistaken for a wild boar and killed by a gun fired by an American serviceman. There is no knowing who will be the victim next year. Under such circumstances, Okinawan inhabitants, including farmers, cannot work with ease of mind. We doubt the sincerity of the American serviceman's hasty action in firing on the old farmer.

It is requested 1) that the U.S. military pay complete compensation for the victim as soon as possible; 2) that strict punishment be meted out to the serviceman who shot and killed the farmer; 3) that police authority exercise strict control over hunters; 4) that American hunters do not cause damages to crops."

65

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

The Ryukyu Shimpō (evening edition) - news article (Y.)

No. 4361

"I WOULD LIKE TO RECONSIDER THE HUNTING REGULATIONS" SAYS THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATOR

Civil Administrator Ondrick, at the press conference held at the USCAR conference room on the 12th in the afternoon, stated, in connection with the shooting to death of an old Okinawan farmer by an American serviceman on the 9th in the southern district, that he would like to reconsider the existing hunting regulations. Then, in answer to the questions of the news reporters, he said, (1) "We are waiting for instructions in connection with the dollar saving policy, and the only thing I know is the report that it will come around the 15th of this month. (2) Emigration to the South Sea Islands is problematical. (3) I authorized postponement of submission of the report on the survey of Iriomote Island by the Stanford Research Institute on request. (4) The wages of military workers are under consideration in Washington.

I express my condolence from the bottom of my heart to the bereaved family, and I am also sorry for the serviceman. The incident is under investigation, and in this connection I believe that something must be done with the existing hunting regulations either by forbidding hunting in a densely populated area or by establishing a time limit. And I am hoping to collect relevant data and send them to the High Commissioner so that he may notify each unit.

USCAR began considering counter-measures as soon as the dollar saving policy was announced, but we are not yet ready to announce it. We formed a committee for working out policies who are listening to the voice of the people. According to the report of the news service, the Gates instructions will be issued around the 15th of this month. Both the High Commissioner and

USCAR are hoping for exclusion of Okinawa from the application of the dollar saving policy, because of its probable economic effect on the Ryukyuan economy. What is to be done with the concrete policy of each branch of the service belongs to the responsibility of the High Commissioner.

The South Sea Islands have no economic room for those who would emigrate to them, and I question the wisdom of emigrating to any place that has no economic possibilities. There are vast undeveloped areas in Brazil and Bolivia, and I think it is best to emigrate to those countries.

The Iriomote Survey Team of the Stanford Research Institute requested that its time limit be extended; for they want to compare their report with that of the Japan survey team, and I granted the request. It takes one year more to complete the development plan of Iriomote, and I think that it is only after completion of the plan that the method may be worked out. When the development work begins, I would like to raise funds by every means and construct a cross-country road and an island-circling road with a special grant, so that around 1975 to 1980 Iriomote may have a population of 30,000.

The wages of Okinawans employed by the military are under consideration by the Wage Board in Washington.

USCAR had its hands in this business for a long time. It was all right that way until seven years ago. But now USCAR may not be necessary any longer. The date for the budding is not yet clear, but it is the policy of the government to withdraw from business gradually.

66

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Wednesday, 14 December 1960

The Okinawa Times - News Article

No. 4368

OLDP TO REQUEST ANNOUNCEMENT OF RESULTS OF
INVESTIGATION ON FARMER SHOOTING CASE

The Liberal Democratic Party on the 13th held a general meeting of Legislators and heard the investigation report of Legislator UEHARA concerning the recent farmer shooting incident at Miwa-Son and discussed the counter-measure to the incident.

As a result, the OLDP confirmed the fact that the recent incident was caused by impermissible carelessness on the part of the American hunter and decided to (1) request an announcement of results of the investigation of the recent shooting incident at Miwa-Son, (2) make representations, so that such an incident will never be allowed to recur, (3) make a strong proposal for removal of fear on the part of the inhabitants who are terror-stricken by the recent careless shooting by an American hunter to authorities concerned.

Statement of Secretary-General SHINZATO Seitoku of OLDP:

"Our party immediately dispatched Legislator UEHARA Juzo (Miwa-Son belongs to his constituency) to Miwa-Son and had him investigate and make condolence in connection with the recent farmer shooting incident by an American hunter. According to the data we obtained on the case, we came to the conclusion that this extremely unfortunate incident was caused by impermissible carelessness on the part of the American hunter. So our party has decided on a policy of requesting the American and Ryukyuan police authorities to announce the results of their investigation of this fatal shooting case and make representations, on the basis of such results, so that such an

incident will never be allowed to recur. According to our investigation, the hunting by the American hunter in question seems to have been conducted very carelessly, and the local inhabitants are terror-stricken at the possibility of recurrence of a similar incident. We have decided also to make a strong proposal, so that such fear will be removed." (Similar article in the Ryukyu Shimpo)

67

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

The Okinawa Times - News Article (T)

'FACT DIFFERS FROM MILITARY ANNOUNCEMENT' SAYS
COUNTER-MEASURE COMMITTEE

Eight representatives, such as Messrs. MIYARA Kansai, FURUGEN Jikkichi, KAMEKO Kokichi and FUKUJI Kosho, of the Miwa-Son Farmer Fatal Shooting Incident Counter-measure Committee called on the bereaved family of the victim at Miwa Son at 3:50 p.m. on 14th and presented \$20 as condolence money and then conducted their second on-the-spot investigation of the scene of the incident.

The Counter-measure Committee members took with them a professional hunter in the day's investigation and had him investigate from a professional standpoint the position from where the firing of the gun occurred as well as the angle of firing, etc. Representatives of the investigation group pointed out that there were many points that contradicted with the military announcement and said it was unthinkable that "the shooting was made by accident if one actually inspected the site of the incident."

The Counter-measure Committee is expected to draft a written protest, on the basis of the findings of the day's investigation and present it to Civil Administrator John G. ONDRICK in an interview with the latter slated for the 16th and make a strong protest and request complete payment of compensation to the bereaved family, meting out severe punishment to the assailant, designation of a no hunting district in residential quarters, elevation of standards in issuing hunting licenses, as well as prevention of recurrence of a similar incident.

The Counter-measure Committee also intends to make a strong protest to the police authorities for announcing that "the incident was caused by accident" right after the incident.

68

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U. S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Saturday, 17 December 1960

The Okinawa Times - News Article (N.)

No. 4411

HICOM ORDERS REVIEW OF LOCAL HUNTING BY U.S. FORCES PERSONNEL

According to a USCAR spokesman, High Commissioner Donald P. Booth has taken action to set up a special committee to review U.S. military personnel's regulations concerning hunting in the Ryukyu Islands and will name the committee members on 16 December.

Acting in his capacity as representative of the Commander-in-Chief, Pacific, General Donald P. Booth will direct the committee, which will be composed of representatives of the Army, Air Force, Marines, Navy, and USCAR, to invite Ryukyuan and American hunting experts to appear before it to provide information and advice on adequate revision of local hunting regulations and to conduct discussions according to requirements, so as to prevent hunting accidents, such as the one which occurred on 9 December at Kyan Misaki.

According to the U.S. Forces Joint Circular on Hunting Regulations issued in October 1958, all American hunters are required to abide by Government of the Ryukyu Islands' hunting regulations, in Act Number 80. The circular, signed and approved by representatives of the Army, Marines, Air Force, and Navy, also stipulates that the normal hunting season is from 15 October to 31 March.

As of today, 533 Americans have received hunting licenses for the current hunting season.

69

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

The Okinawa Times - News Article (Y.)

No. 4446

PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS IN HUNTING

The Hunting Problem Committee (Chairman: Colonel John Beall), which was established especially as a consultation organ of High Commissioner Booth, on 16 December held its first meeting at 2:30 p.m. at the USCAR conference room. The purpose of this committee is to consider the revision of hunting regulations and other measures, so as to prevent accidental shootings during the hunting season, as a result of the shooting to death of an old Okinawan farmer by an American serviceman that took place at the Kyan promontory in Miwa-Son. The first meeting was attended by all members including the chairman, who listened to the suggestions of representatives of the Okinawa Hunters' Association and representatives of the police.

The members of the committee mainly asked what improvement should be made in the system for issuing a person a hunting license, and what the people think of the hunting. Mr. UECHI, Kazufumi, representing the Okinawa Hunters' Association, answered: (1) It is essential for those who get a hunting license to go through a training course given by the Hunters' Association, and when it concerns American serviceman, they should get in touch with the Hunters' Association and be prepared for safe hunting. (2) Pamphlets should be prepared and distributed with the description of habits of birds and animals that can be hunted in Okinawa without regard to nationality. (3) Since hunting accidents are mostly caused by beginners, such hunters should be accompanied by a professional guide, and the committee accepted this proposal. This

committee will hold more meetings, and when they have collected enough data, they will offer the High Commissioner a suggestion and especially recommend revision of the hunting regulations for the servicemen.

70

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Sunday, 5 March 1961

The Okinawa Times - News Article (T)

No. 782

COMPENSATION OF \$8,000 CLAIMED FOR A
FARMER SHOT DEAD AT MIWA SON

Mrs. OMINE Kame (74 years old) on March 1st claimed payment of \$8,000 as compensation for her late husband who was shot to death by an American serviceman on December 9, 1960, at a beach in Miwa-Son, when he was mistaken for a bird. The claim was submitted to U.S. military authorities through USCAR.

Mr. OMINE Kame (73 years old), a resident of 204 banchi, Aza-Kyan, Miwa-Son, was engaged in collecting the aerial roots of pandanus trees in the dense bushes along the beach in Miwa-Son at about 11:30 a.m., December 9th, when he was mistaken for a bird and shot to death by Staff Sergeant Raymond OBERMEIER, who was hunting in the neighborhood.

Mrs. OMINE took the necessary procedures for claiming compensation under the guidance of the Legal Affairs Department; GRI, and submitted the necessary papers to the Legal Affairs Department on February 8th. The Legal Affairs Department on March 1st transmitted these papers to USCAR.

The \$8,000 compensation claimed by Mrs. OMINE consists of \$7,400 for damage to a human being (computed by the Hoffman formula to include both consolation money and compensation for the bereaved family) and \$600 for funeral and other expenses.

71

Press Translation

OFFICE OF INFORMATION
Hq 313th Air Division
APO 239

FRAGMENT FALLS AND KILLS PIG IN MOTOBU-CHO
JET FEARED TO HAVE CRASHED

(The Okinawa Times, 16 December 1960)

A fragment supposedly belong to jet aircraft fell on the pig-pen owned by Saei Ameku, 45, of 591, Bise, Motobu at about 1:25 p.m., Dec. 15 and killed a 180 lb. pig and destroyed the pen. The accident is being investigated by the Toguchi Police. The fragments are about 6 feet long and 2 inches wide and fell at four places in Bise Village. No one was injured.

According to an eyewitness, what seemed to be the fuselage of a plane fell in the direction of Minna-Jima. It appeared that a jet plane crashed.

A FUEL TANK FELL,
SAYS THE AIR FORCE SPOKESMAN

A Kadena Air Base spokesman said that as Lt. D. D. Totter (phonetic translation) encountered some trouble in his plane while flying over the Motobu Peninsula, he dropped a fuel tank over the East China Sea. However, due to the direction of the wind, it blew toward Motobu and fell. There were no other damages. J. H. DeRussy, Vice Commander, 313th Air Division, immediately flew to the scene of the accident for an investigation. The plane returned safely to Kadena Air Base.

(Similar article in the Ryukyu Shimpo)

72

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Friday, 16 December 1960

The Okinawa Times - News Article

No. 4397

A FRAGMENT OF A JET PLANE DROPS ON A PIGSTY, KILLS A PIG

Around 3:25 p.m. a fragment, apparently of a jet plane, dropped on the pigsty of Mr. Saei Ameku of No. 591, Aza Bise, Motobu-cho, killing a pig weighing some 130 kin(175 Lbs.) and the pigsty collapsed. The Toguchi police station is investigating the details but the fragment in question is about 6 feet long and about 2 inches wide. It appears that fragments dropped in 4 places in Bise village, but no other damage was reported.

According to the account of an eye-witness, a jet plane hull-like object fell in the direction of Minna Island in rotation and the people believe that it was caused by a jet plane accident.

According to the statement of the spokesman of the Kadena Air Force, it was caused when Lt. Donald L. Totten, the pilot, jettisoned his outer gear over the East China sea in order to avoid an aircraft accident.

Col. John H. deRussy, Vice Commander of the 313th Air Division, flew immediately to the scene of the accident to investigate the matter. The jet plane that developed engine trouble returned to the air base safely.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Monday, 28 August 1961

The Ryukyu Shimpo - News Article

RADIO-CONTROLLED PLANE CRASHES INTO VILLAGE

(Kamimotobu) Around 11 a.m., 27 August, U.S. military radio-controlled plane crashed on a road in front of the civic hall of the village of Yamagawa in Kamimotobu-Son, injuring a 65-year-old man, TOYAMA Seisei (1018-banchi, Aza Yamagawa, Kamimotobu-Son), on the legs and the left shoulder. TOYAMA was immediately rushed to the U.S. Army Hospital in Camp Kue by a military helicopter.

The pilotless plane is used as a target during air maneuvers. On that day, several American servicemen in a airfield southeast of the village were piloting the plane by radio. It is considered that the crash was caused by trouble of a generator. According to eye-witnesses, the plane was flying over the village from around 10:30 a.m., and after circling over the village twice, the noise of the plane stopped suddenly and the plane crashed into a farm at the edge of the village, completely uprooting cycad trees within a radius of 2 to 3 square meters. Moreover, the body of the plane flew through the air and landed near the civic hall about 100 meters (328 feet) away, injuring TOYAMA who was on his way to a store to buy fertilizer.

Splinters of the plane which scattered all over the village were removed immediately by the military. Cycad plants and trees on the spot were destroyed completely by the splinters of the plane. If

children had been playing nearby, it would have been a serious matter, the villagers said. In order to prevent the repetition of such an incident, the villagers are appealing that such dangerous maneuvers be conducted over the sea or on an uninhabited island.

(Similar Article in the Okinawa Times)

74

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Tuesday, 29 August 1961

The Ryukyu Shimpo - News Article

No. 2785

WILL NOT FLY RADIO-CONTROLLED PLANE IN THE FUTURE,
SAYS U.S. MILITARY

(Kamimotobu) A radio-controlled plane crashed into the village of Yamagawa in Kamimotobu-Son during maneuver in an airfield near the village. Moreover, the local inhabitants became very angry when it was learnt that maneuvers with the use of a radio-controlled plane was being conducted since 20 August without notification to the police or the village office.

It is said that a radio-controlled plane also crashed into the sea during maneuvers on the 20th. Unable to put up with the injury of 65-year-old TOYAMA Seisei, Mayor YOHENA of Kamimotobu-Son and others village leaders met the person in charge of the airfield on the afternoon of the 27th and requested that dangerous maneuvers in the vicinity of houses be suspended. In response, the latter replied, "All maneuvers of this nature will not be conducted in Kamimotobu-Son in the future." In the past, parachuting and camping were the major maneuvers conducted in the airfield, but since last week, radio-controlled target suddenly began to be used during maneuvers. However, the local people felt relieved upon receipt of the reply of the military.

Deputy Mayor TAKARA of Kamimotobu-Son stated, "It is an established rule to notify all villagers beforehand through police and village offices whenever dangerous maneuvers are to be conducted, but the military

failed to do this. If the crash had caused any death, it would have been a very serious matter. Fortunately, the military is of the intention not to conduct maneuvers in our municipality in the future, although there is no knowing where the military will conduct such maneuvers from now on."

(Similar Article in the Okinawa Times)

75

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES CIVIL ADMINISTRATION
OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS
Wednesday, 24 Oct. 1962

The Okinawa Times - News Article

OKINAWAN FARMER SEEKS ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR BODILY INJURY

An old Okinawan farmer who was injured by a U.S. military plane a year ago, is claiming that he should be compensated further. TOYAMA Kuyomasa (66) of Kamimotobu Son, sustained a serious injury on August 27 last year when he was hit by a crashing U.S. military radio-controlled plane. He received a month's treatment at the Army Hospital and was treated further at the Nago Hospital. However, he failed to recover completely and he is disabled completely in his right shoulder. He made a claim of some \$10,800, estimated on average monthly earning of \$60.00, in anticipation he will live to be 80 years old. The military only paid him \$490.82 in compensation which he accepted out of necessity. A month later, he received an additional \$100 from the military. Dissatisfied, he claimed further compensation in September, but no reply has been received from the military TOYAMA says he is already \$1,000 in debt for treatment alone.

76

HEADQUARTERS
6313TH AIR BASE WING (PACAF)
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
APO 239, San Francisco, California

REPLY TO:
ATTN OF: OC

21 JAN 1960

SUBJECT: Survey of Ie Shima Bomb Range

TO: 6313OPRON

The attached survey of Ie Shima Bombing Range is furnished for your information. Request you take follow-up action on the items indicated in paragraph 10--"corrective measures recommended."

FOR THE COMMANDER:

ARLAND STANTON
Lt. Colonel, USAF
Director of Operations

DISPOSITION FORM

Survey of Ie Shima Bomb Range

6313th ABW (CR)

6313th ABW (PM)

18 Jan 60
LT COL DE RAAD

1. A survey of the Ie Shima Bomb Range was made on 16 December 1959 and the following comments and specific incidents are brought to your attention.
2. The range is used from 0700 - 1630 hours daily, Monday thru Friday. The three (3) control towers display red and white flags to indicate the range in operation or closed. The range is posted with "Restricted Area" signs; however most of the signs have been stolen or blown down by typhoons. The range has three (3) skip bomb targets, a dive bomb target, a labs bomb target, and two (2) strafe targets. When the range is closed, the scrap metal collectors are allowed on the range. When the range is open, the metal collectors ignore the signs and flags and collect scrap metal between each bomb pass with complete disregard for their own safety. This has been witnessed numerous times by the Civilian Guard NCCIC and range personnel in the control towers. Occasionally, an attempt is made to apprehend them while the aircraft make fake passes and each time they escape over the cliffs near the water. On one occasion it was thought that a metal collector had been hit by a strafing aircraft. The firing was stopped and an attempt was made to locate the victim. A trail of blood was followed to the cliffs, but no one was found.
3. On 8 September 1959, two (2) fifty-five (55) gallon oil drums and one (1) fifty-five (55) gallon gasoline drum were stolen from the main control tower; also the storage quonset was broken into and numerous tools were taken. This occurred after the guards were relieved due to high winds during Condition #1 of Typhoon "Sarah".
4. During the month of November 1959, on different dates, approximately 10,500 feet of telephone (field) line was cut and stolen from between the towers. A few days later a local telephone company was observed stringing wire. The wire was identical with the missing wire. A sample was taken to the Civil Police who questioned the owner, who stated that the wire had been purchased on Okinawa.
5. On 9 December 1959, three (3) strafe target cloths valued at \$15.00 each were cut off the targets and stolen. The theft occurred while the post was left unguarded during a period when there were insufficient guards to cover all posts.
6. Two (2) salvaged 6x6 trucks were put on the range for targets. The next day everything had been stolen except the truck beds.
7. There are two (2) Civil Policemen on the island, and each time a theft occurs they are notified. However, they do not have a vehicle and they appear to be unconcerned over the thefts. Consequently the military on the island do not receive the co-operation that they should have in

matters of this kind.

8. A meeting of the following personnel was held in October 1959 concerning safety and security on the range.

Col Stanton	6313th Air Base Wing
Mr. Simmons	Director of Public Safety USCAR
Mr. Shea	USCAR Land Office
Major Bluhm	6313th Operations Squadron
Major Smith	6313th Operations Squadron
Capt McCluskey	313th Air Division
Major	Ie Shima
Three (3) Members Motobu Police	Motobu District, Okinawa
Two (2) Civil Policemen	Ie Shima
Ass't Police Chief	Okinawa
SSGT Phillips	NCOIC, Civilian Guard Section, 6313th Air Police Squadron
SSGT Thweat	NCOIC, Bomb Range

At this meeting, the following suggestions were made and were to be discussed further at the next meeting which was never held:

- a. Give salvage rights to someone on the island for better control of metal collectors.
- b. Form a CO-OP of the island residents to share the metal.
- c. Fence the range or put it "Off Limits"

9. Civilian Guard Section. Guarding of the range is now being accomplished by (1) NCOIC, an Ass't NCOIC, (1) Interpreter, and twelve (12) civilian guards who man the following posts:

- a. Main Control Tower, 24 hour post (Tower equipped with radio equipment and storage quonset)
- b. Storage $\frac{1}{2}$ quonset, 24 hour post (Contains tools and miscellaneous material and equipment)
- c. Strafe Targets, 16 hour post, 1630 - 0700 (Three (3) cloth-covered 6x12 timbers)
- d. Conventional Dive Bomb Target, 16 hour post, 1630 - 0700 (One salvaged ambulance, 200 rubber tires and numerous signs)
- e. At the present time there is one civilian guard on leave and three more are awaiting leave.

10. The following corrective measures are recommended:

- a. Move the storage quonset to the Main Control Tower, thus eliminating one (1) twenty-four (24) hours post. Post the range with bi-lingual signs in

)
accordance with regulations. (Work orders have been submitted by the 6313th Operations Squadron for construction of a new quonset and "Restricted Area" signs. Work orders are pending approval).

Assign salvage rights to some person or to a Ceop on the island. (This could possibly be done by having another meeting to be attended by everyone concerned.)

c. Correct present Operating Procedures for all posts for correct wording, signature, proper heading, etc. Write Operating Procedures for NCOIC, Civilian Guard Section, Ass't NCOIC and Interpreter. (The 6313th Air Police Squadron is accomplishing this).

JOSEPH J. DE RAAD
Lt Colonel, USAF
Provost Marshal

77

Headquarters 6313th Air Base Wing (PACAF)
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
APO 239, San Francisco, California

OC

Ie Shima Range

6313 OFRON

INFO: BE (Mrs. Soukup)

1. USCAR advised the undersigned, this date, that the letter is being forwarded to GRI regarding the Air Force's new policy to allow scrap collection on the range on Sundays, when firing is not being conducted. The letter to GRI recommends that the Mayor of Ie Son contact Air Force range people at Ie Shima to arrange for collection of scrap.
2. Recommend your range people be apprised of this new policy, and that arrangements be concluded as necessary to permit scrap collection.
3. The above change in policy was negotiated at the request of USCAR prior to this office being relieved of responsibility for the range. Under no condition will this amendment in policy permit farming within the range boundaries after present crops are harvested. All farmers should be removed from within the danger area not later than 30 June 1960.

FOR THE COMMANDER

LLOYD G. RUTTER, JR.
Major, USAF
Director of Operations

11

78

HEADQUARTERS
6313th AIR BASE WING (PACAF)
APO 239

OC

Ie Shima Range

313ADIV (OC-T)

1. Reference is made to the letter from the United States Civil Administration of the Ryukyus Islands, Subject: Ie Shima Range, dated 15 January 1960, and your 1st Ind thereto on 26 January 1960.

2. This headquarters desires to burn the portions of Ie Shima Range contained within the bulldozed trail marking the restricted area at such times as the weather is suitable and the range requires burning. It is anticipated that this burning normally will be conducted on Saturdays or Sundays when the range is closed. Burning also is governed by light wind conditions and will only be accomplished on small patches of land at a time. Fire equipment always stands by during periods of range burning, in order to preclude spreading of the fire. It is conceivable that burning may take place every week and until such time as the grass is reduced to a state where inadvertent fires will not be started by strafe and/or flares fired from the tower.

3. Request necessary coordination be effected with the USCAR Land Department in order that this requirement for range burning may be accomplished.

4. It is suggested that consideration be given to publication of this requirement in the Okinawan newspapers, in order that the local population may be advised of our intentions.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

ARLAND STANTON
Lt. Colonel, USAF
Director of Operations

1037

79

HEADQUARTERS
6313TH AIR BASE WING
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
APO 239, San Francisco, California

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: OC

4 FEB 1960

SUBJECT: Ie Shima Bombing and Gunnery Range

TO: 6313EE

1. The following extract from a staff study prepared by 313th Air Division is quoted for your information and necessary action:

"4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

"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 313ADR 87-1, is to license military leased land not fully utilized by the military to Ryukyans 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."

2. Request you prepare a map of the Island of Ie Shima showing the lands presently under rental to the United States Air Force. Further, request you initiate action to USAEDO to issue the necessary license permitting farming on Air Force rented land which is not required for Air Force projects. Coordination should be effected with 6313th Operations Squadron, 1962nd AACS Group, and your office prior to contacting USAEDO.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

ARLAND STANTON
Lt. Colonel, USAF
Director of Operations

80

HEADQUARTERS
6313TH AIR BASE WING
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
APO 239, San Francisco, California

REPLY TO

ATTN OF: OC

15 FEB 1960

SUBJECT: Ie Shima Bombing and Gunnery Range

TO: 6313BE

1. Reference paragraph 2 of letter from this office, subject as above, dated 4 February 1960.
2. In addition to our request contained in paragraph 2, request the farmers presently cultivating land within the area bounded by the bulldozer trail (approximately 3500' from the bullseye) be evicted within thirty (30) days and given suitable substitute land for farming within other rented areas.
3. Request you coordinate with 1962nd AACS Group and 6313OPRON.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

ARLAND STANTON
Lt. Colonel, USAF
Director of Operations

81

HEADQUARTERS
6313TH AIR BASE WING (PACAF)
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
APO 239, San Francisco, California

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: CR

14 MAR 1960

SUBJECT: Ie Shima Bombing and Gunnery Range

TO: 6313BE

1. Reference is made to letters, this headquarters, subject as above, 4 February 1960 and 15 February 1960.
2. Attached for your action are four (4) copies of the English translation of recapitulation of data of farming in target area. Request you initiate immediate action with USAEDO to evict the farmers presently farming within the danger zone.
3. For your information and guidance, the following policy will apply:
 - a. Farmers expecting to harvest prior to 1 June 1960 will be allowed to continue cultivation and harvest during periods when the range is closed to aircraft.
 - b. All other farmers should be evicted at the earliest possible date.
 - c. Consideration will be given in January 1961 to allow farmers whose crops mature at that time to return and harvest it.
4. The recent accident at Ie Shima makes it imperative that rapid action be taken to post the danger zone and accomplish eviction of farmers. Request you give these projects your personal attention.

JAMES F. RISHER, JR.
Colonel, USAF
Commander

1 Atch
a/s

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Wednesday, 23 March 1960

The Okinawa Times - Commentary

No. 1026

FROM THE DAIGEN-SHOGEN COLUMN (EMPTY SHELL COLLECTORS IN IEJIMA)

Two young men of Iejima were hit and seriously wounded by a machine gun barrage, but empty shell collectors would not give up the collection after that incident, and the people are worried over the possibility of the occurrence of second and even third incidents of the same kind. It is reported that once a man gets a taste for empty shell collection it is hard to go back to any other employment. If they can make two or three dollars a day by collecting empty shells, that is easy money indeed, but as we reason about it, nothing is more unprofitable than empty shell collecting; for the very life is at stake.

Shell collecting may be fine when no maneuver is in progress, but to rush out the instant a jet plane passes after firing a machine gun barrage is to risk one's life. Why do they have to collect shells at the risk of their own lives? No one can be engaging in such a daredevil stunt for fun. The incidents connected with a firing range took place in Kin-Son also. In Japan a woman was shot to death at a firing range. Besides these, many other tragedies occurred at firing ranges. And it is serious indeed, for the empty shell collectors will not quit.

That is because their poverty drives them to earn their bread at the risk of their own lives. If they could secure jobs that pay well, they would not be tempted to go shell collecting, but they cannot find such a job. In the case of Iejima, land was requisitioned and jobs are scarce, for it is an island; so young men engage themselves in the collection of empty shells,

and we are sorry for them and we sympathize with them.

Still, it is hoped that they will refrain from risking their lives even for the sake of earning the means of their support. Though this might be one phase of the hard struggle for existence, it is too miserable if relatives and neighbors should fall victims one after the other. If trouble arises, the American forces will have to answer charges. This is a very complicated situation indeed; for if entrance should be restricted strictly, some of the islanders will become unable to support themselves, but the people who frequent the maneuver ground may be able to reach an agreement among themselves in some way so as to make the collection of shells less risky.

83

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

The Okinawa Times-News Article (K)

No. 868

A FEW AGAINST CONTRACT ON MILITARY ACQUISITIONED LAND

Recently it has been rumoured that most of the land owners in Ie-shima are against the contract on military acquisitioned lands, so GRI sent Director of Judicial Department Kugai to Ie-shima to investigate the actual conditions on 2 March, thinking that it is necessary to know how the matter stands in the military acquisitioned land.

At the meeting of directors on the 10th, Mr. Kugai who went to Ie-shima with President of the Military Acquisitioned Land Association Kuwae made a report of his investigation.

According to his report, in Ie-shima, 7,667 parcels of land (75% of the entire area of the island) are acquisitioned by the military and the landowners have entered into a contract with the military on 7,074 parcels (92% of the entire parcels).

On 291 parcels, a contract is not yet concluded for procedural reasons although the land owners want to make a contract, therefore the land owners of 96% of the entire parcels consent to make a contract with the military; that is, only 27 landowners (150 parcels) of 1,250 are against a contract.

Regarding this, GRI announced, "It is not true that all the owners of the military acquisitioned lands in Ie-shima stood against making a contract with the military in October last year".

84

HEADQUARTERS
6313TH AIR BASE WING (PACAF)
United States Air Force
APO 239, San Francisco, California

25 March 1960

BE-ER

Request for Clearance of Farming and Scrap Collecting Boundary
of Range Air to Ground Ie Shima Auxiliary Airfield

313ADiv (313CE)

1. A recent Staff study was made by your headquarters concerning the farming, gathering of firewood and scrap collecting on U.S. Government Controlled Real Estate on Ie Shima Auxiliary Airfield and particularly the area within the limits of the range, R-178. As a result of this staff study, a conference was held with the Son Officials of the Ie Shima Village Office and representatives of the U.S. Air Force, U.S. Army Engineer District Okinawa, U.S. Civil Administrator Ryukyus on 25 February 1960.
2. During this conference, the Son Officials agreed to conduct a survey of the land presently under cultivation within the target area of the Range. Attached hereto are three thermo-fax copies of the English translation of the data compiled by the Mayor of Ie-Son. It is requested you take necessary and immediate action with USAEDO to remove the farmers from within the danger area bounded by the bulldozed trail as outlined on the attached drawing of Ie-Shima Auxiliary Airfield.
3. The following policy is proposed for the future:
 - a. Farmers expecting to harvest crops prior to 1 June 1960 will be allowed to cultivate these crops when the range is closed to aircraft. Upon completion of the harvest no further farming by these farmers will be permitted. A point of entry and exit will be established by range officials. All farmers must enter thru this point and proceed direct to their fields. Their presence on any other portion of the range is definitely prohibited.
 - b. All other farmers should be evicted at the earliest possible date.
 - c. Consideration will be given in January 1961 to allow the farmers whose crops mature at this time to return and harvest these crops.
 - d. The United States Air Force is conducting controlled burning when the range is closed to aircraft and on weekends, weather permitting. Extreme care is being taken to limit the burning to small areas and to avoid destruction of crops, trees and other improvements.
 - e. The collection of scrap within the boundaries of land leased to the U.S. Government, is prohibited. Individuals other than those few farmers authorized entry to this range who are apprehended within the limits established here will be considered trespassers and prosecuted.

4. A request for License for Farming and Gathering of Firewood for the remainder of the land under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Government on Ie Shima is being prepared and will be a matter of separate action.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

J. W. ETTER
Lt Colonel, USAF
Base Engineer

2 Atch
1. Translation of Data (3 cys)
2. Ie Shima Auxiliary Airfield
Vicinity (3 cys)

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.)

85

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT OKINAWA
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
APO 331
San Francisco, California

PCORM

6 April 1960

SUBJECT: Request for Clearance of Farming and Scrap Collecting Boundary
of Range Air to Ground Ie Shima Auxiliary Airfield

TO: High Commissioner
Ryukyu Islands
APO 331
ATTN: Land Div

1. References:

a. Letter HCRI-L&L 601.532, USCAR, dated 17 December 1957,
subject: "Clearance Requests," which prescribes policy and procedures
for the processing of clearance requests.

b. Letter BE-ER, Hq 6313th ABW, dated 25 March 1960, subject
as above, with one indorsement and two inclosures, a copy of which is
attached.

2. Information requested by paragraph 3 of reference 1a above is
contained in reference 1b. It is requested that representatives of
this office be notified when the action subject as above has been
completed.

FOR THE DISTRICT ENGINEER:

1 Incl
Ltr BE-ER, 6313th ABW
dtd 25 Mar 60 w/1st Ind
& 2 incls

J. E. WALTHER
Chief, Real Estate Division

HCRI-LL 601.532 (6 Apr 60)

1st Ind

SUBJECT: Request for Clearance of Farming and Scrap Collecting Boundary
of Range Air to Ground Ie Shima Auxiliary Airfield

APR 15 1960

UNITED STATES CIVIL ADMINISTRATION OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS, Okinawa, APO 331

TO: District Engineer, U.S. Army Engineer District, Okinawa, APO 331

The Chief Executive, Government of the Ryukyu Islands has been requested to formally advise the Ie Son Mayor of the clearance requirement within the Ie Shima Bombing and Gunnery Range.

FOR THE HIGH COMMISSIONER:

JACK C. SMITH
CWO W-3, AUS
Admin Asst

POORM (6 April 60)

2nd Ind

SUBJECT: Request for Clearance of Farming and Scrap Collecting Boundary
of Range Air to Ground Ie Shima Auxiliary Airfield

U. S. Army Engineer District, Okinawa, APO 331, 20 April 1960

TO: Commander, 313th Air Division, APO 239
ATTN: 313CE

1. As indicated in preceding indorsement, the Chief Executive, Government of the Ryukyu Islands has been requested to formally advise the Ie Son Mayor of the clearance requirement within the Ie Shima Bombing and Gunnery Range in accordance with the request contained in paragraph 2 of your letter dated 25 March 1960, subject as above.

2. In addition, the Chief Executive has been advised of the proposed policy as outlined in paragraph 3 of the above referred to letter.

FOR THE DISTRICT ENGINEER:

J. E. WALTHER
Chief, Real Estate Division

86

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

REPLY TO

ATTN OF: 313CE

26 APR 1960

SUBJECT: Request for Clearance of Farming and Scrap Collecting Boundary
of Range Air to Ground Ie Shima Auxiliary Airfield.

TO: 6313BE

1. References:

a. Letter BE-ER, Hq 6313th ABWg, dated 25 March 1960, subject as above, with one indorsement and two inclosures.

b. Letter USAEDO, PCORM, dated 6 April 1960, subject as above, with two indorsements, a copy of which is attached.

2. Your attention is invited to 1st and 2nd indorsements of reference 1b above, which indicate that USCAR has formally advised the Ie Son Mayor of the clearance requirement by Air Force, within the Ie Shima Bombing and Gunnery Range.

FOR THE COMMANDER

WILLIAM W. ROBERTSON
Lt Colonel, USAF
Civil Engineering Officer

1 Atch
a/s

87

HEADQUARTERS
6313TH AIR BASE WING
United States Air Force
APO 239, San Francisco, California

REPLY TO

ATTN OF: CE-ER

4 APR 1960

SUBJECT: Request for Review for Disposal of Portions of Airfield
Pavements, Ie Shima Auxiliary Airfield

TO: 6313th AB Wg (CR)

1. Request a review be made of the requirement to retain on Real Property Accountable Records the abandoned runways, taxiways, operational aprons at the Ie Shima Auxiliary Airfield.

2. The following listed items are carried on the Real Property Accountable Records and reported on the LAF Z-17 Report:

a. Category Code 111-116, Runway Parallel, Coral Surfaced, Unusable, 100' wide, 7100' long, 157,777 square yards.

b. Category Code 111-118, Runway Primary, Coral Base, with Bituminous surface, Usable - Substandard, 150', 7000' long, 111,666 square yards.

c. Category Code 111-116, Runway Parallel, Coral Surface, Unusable, 150' wide, 5200' long, 86,666 square yards.

d. Category Code 113-324, Apron Operational, Coral Surface, Unusable, widths 360', 400', 480', lengths 1400', 550', 400', 101', 778' square yards.

e. Category Code 112-215, Taxiway, Runway Access, Coral Surface, Unusable, 50' wide, 87,200 long, 484,444 square yards.

3. It will be noted that the primary runway is the only usable portion of this airfield. A recent survey conducted at Ie Shima indicates the other items hatched on the attached master plan, Tab C-5, are non-existent and are unrecognizable. In view of the above and the relocation of the farmers from within the boundaries of the Air to Ground Range, it is recommended that items in paragraph 2. a, c, d and e be dropped from Real Property Accountable Records by abandonment in place, in accordance with paragraph 29, AFR 87-4, 28 Dec 59.

4. These items are reported as unusable; however, they could be misleading upon review at higher headquarters. These items are remains of a World War II Japanese Airfield and have been carried as Real Property since 1945.

5. It is requested that a Board of Disinterested Rated Officers be appointed to survey this area and review this recommendation to abandon in place these items of real property. Upon the approval of the findings of these officers an AF Form 300, Request for Approval of Disposal of Buildings and Improvements will be prepared and forwarded through channels for approval at Headquarters USAF

J. M. ETTER
Lt Colonel, USAF
Base Engineer

1st Ind (OC)

6313th ABWg

TO: 1962d AACS Gp

1. This headquarters concurs in general with the recommendation contained in paragraph 3 of the basic letter.
2. In conjunction with dropping these facilities from Real Property Accountable Records, it is desired that consideration be given to disposing some of the land presently under lease at Ie Shima.
3. Request you coordinate with the Base Engineer and designate on a map of Ie Shima the present and projected requirements of the 1962d for leased land. Request this correspondence be returned to this headquarters for further action.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

ARLAND STANTON
Lt Col, USAF
Director of Operations

1 Atch
n/c

Ltr 6313th AB Wg (BE-ER), 4 Apr 60, Request for Review for Disposal of
Airfield Pavements, Ie Shima Auxiliary Airfield

2nd Ind (T)

26 APR 1960

Hq 1962nd AACS Gp

TO: 6313th AB Wg (OC)

1. I have indicated the portion of Ie Shima Airfield occupied by our antennas by the blue shading on attachment 1. In addition, I have attached a map showing location of our receiver building and all antennas. Two antennas for the Osan circuit are shown in red at their proposed locations. These locations may be changed by a terrain survey prior to installation.

2. Ie Shima was originally selected for the AIRCOM Receiver Site because it was an extremely quiet location from the standpoint of man-made radio interference and because the area around the antennas was not built up. The same principles apply to release of any land near the antennas. The erection of an industrial plant for example using electrical machinery near the antennas could completely ruin radio reception. Accordingly, the following specification is stated:

a. All land within 2000 feet of any antenna must be restricted to use for farming and only dry crop farming can be permitted within the antenna field itself. Dry crop farming, however, is encouraged since it keeps vegetation to a reasonable height. We must be able to inspect the antennas, make any required repairs and install new antennas, without liability for damage to crops. We will keep such damage as small as possible.

3. Request the release of land be restricted to that beyond the 2000 feet limit stated above.

LAWSON P. WYNNE
Lt Colonel, USAF
Commander

2 Atch
1. n/c
Added 1 Atch
2. Map

88

6313th OPERATIONS SQUADRON
United States Air Force
APO 239, San Francisco, California

REPLY TO
ATTEN OF: OP-ST

8 APR 1960

SUBJECT: Ie Shima Range Security

TO: Commander, 6313th Operations Squadron

1. The situation at Ie Shima so far as security is concerned has become intolerable. The local indigenous personnel roam the range at will, destroying targets and generally making a nuisance of themselves. They cannot be controlled with our present security resources.
2. The employment of security guards would most certainly be prohibitive and I seriously doubt if we could get the quantity required to keep these intruders off the range. They deploy onto the range from the sea as well as the land. They come onto the range when actual firing is in progress. They hide in the tall grass and cannot be seen from the tower.
3. When these people are seen on the range, the range is then closed until they can be caught or chased off. This hampers the training required by the 18th Tactical Fighter Wing and causes great concern among our range personnel.
4. As another attempt at keeping unauthorized personnel off the range, it is urgently requested that sufficient guard dogs and handlers be made available to patrol the range on a twenty-four hour basis. The range seems an ideal place for this type security measure, and I'm sure that a test of this would prove most beneficial.

EDWARD W. SKAGGS, JR.
Captain, USAF
OIC, Training Section

Ltr, 6313 OPRON (OP-ST), dated 8 Apr 60, Subj: Ia Shima Range Security

1st Ind (CR-OP)

19 April 1960

6313TH OPRON

TO: 6313TH ABW

The information presented is pertinent and could possibly alleviate the situation. Request favorable consideration be given to the proposal of using sentry dogs.

FRANK ZDYBEL
Major, USAF
Commander

8 April 1960

Report of Ie-Shima investigation

Circa 1450 hours.....L/Col. Van Buskirk, 313th AD (Ops) called to report that he had received information pertaining to an incident at Ie-shima. L/Col. Van Buskirk's report suggested that a demonstration was being made by approximately 25 Ie-shimians on the range. He said that a group of natives had destroyed part of the skip-bomb targets and had also thrown some of the tire markers in the vicinity of the skip-bomb targets down an embankment.

Circa 1500 hours.....Lt. Carroll contacted Capt. Wonderlick, acting Comdr. 6313th Air Police Squadron. Capt. Wonderlick said that he was dispatching 3 USAF AP's and 10 Okinawans to Ie-shima by aircraft. Two sentry dogs were being taken with the police. He said he had instructed his men not to rough anyone up.

Circa 1505 hours.....Lt. Carroll, 313th AD (IO) contacted L/Col. Stanton, 6313th ABW (Ops) to obtain background information concerning the incident. L/Col. Stanton provided the following information concerning the incident:

L/Col. Stanton first became aware of the incident at 1300 hours (8 April 60). The information he received was that Ie-shimians had removed range marking (white painted tires) and filled the skip-bomb target post holes with rocks and coral. This action was believed to have occurred either during the night of 7 April 1960 or during the early hours of 8 April 1960. The tires had been rolled over the hill. He also stated that informal information indicated that when the range was opened in the morning, approximately 25 people (indigenous) were gathered in the skip-bomb area and refused to leave the area when range officials arrived on the scene.

L/Col. Stanton.....Stated that he had contacted Ie-shima at 1320 hours to obtain additional information concerning the incident. An airman in one of the towers at Ie-shima had informed L/Col. Stanton that 25 indigenous personnel had been observed on the range by AF personnel. L/Col. Stanton then passed this information on to Col. Eagleston. Col. Eagleston then alerted the Air Police to be ready to send a force to Ie-shima.

L/Col. Stanton went on to state that Col. Eagleston arranged for a meeting with his staff for 1340 hours. As a result of this meeting, Col. Eagleston ordered the Air Police to proceed to Ie-shima. He instructed the Air Police to observe the situation and report back to him, L/Col. Stanton said. L/Col. Stanton went on to say that Col. Eagleston ordered that any indigenous personnel on the range after 1600 hours or any persons interfering with the mission of the range were to be apprehended and

and turned over to the local authorities. The majority of the police to go to Ie-shima were to be Okinawan and two sentry dogs were to compliment this force.

L/Col. Stanton went on to say that the AP's would remain at the scene as long as there was a threat to the security of the range. The main concern of the USAF was for the security of the range.

L/Col. Stanton stated that operations were still proceeding on the range, implying that the demonstration was not interfering with the gunnery mission there except for skip-bombing.

Lt. Carroll.....Then requested that he be allowed to go to Ie-shima. L/Col. Stanton said there was an aircraft waiting and that he could go on it. Lt. Carroll also requested that he be allowed to contact Mr. Osborne at the USCAR PIO to ascertain if Mr. Osborne favored the idea of bringing in the GRI police. L/Col. Stanton said he had no objections to the action.

Lt. Carroll went to base ops at Kadena and called Mr. Osborne. After filling in Mr. Osborne with the information given to Lt. Carroll by L/Col. Stanton, Mr. Osborne said he would contact the GRI police and arrange for the flight to Ie-shima with L/Col. Van Buskirk of the 313th AD (Ops).

Lt. Carroll.....Then contacted the 313th AD (IO) to keep Lt. Parker informed of the situation and to stand by if the situation warranted a news release.

On the L-20 going to Ie-shima, Lt. Carroll questioned the Air Police aboard and found out that Capt. E. Root of the 6313th Air Police Sq. was in charge of the force deployed to the island. In the force were 9 Okinawan Air Police and 1 Okinawan interpreter the AP's aboard the aircraft stated.

Upon arriving at Ie-shima, Lt. Carroll contacted T/Sgt Walter B. Smith, NCOIC of the range. Sgt. Smith provided the following information. On the morning of 8 April 1960, Sgt. Smith proceeded to the range and started the generators at approximately 0710 hours. When he went to the skip-bomb area to put up the targets, he noticed that some of the tire markers there had been removed. Inspection of the area revealed that they had been thrown or rolled to the bottom of a nearby embankment. The tires could be retrieved later on. He also stated that the holes for the skip-bomb targets had been filled with rocks and coral. The missing tires were from the area near targets #1 and #2.

T/Sgt. Smith.....was then asked if any natives were on the range when Sgt Smith began preparing the range for operations. Sgt. Smith said that he had NOT seen any natives when he first went to the skip-bomb target area in the morning.

Sgt. Smith had seen some natives at about 0830 hours near the strafing targets. He said his attempts to chase them away were not successful. Sgt. Smith had seen no natives near the skip-bomb targets at any time during the 8th of April 1960 (Friday).

A/LC Cecil R. Minge.....was then contacted because Sgt. Smith had said that A/LC Minge had made the first report to the Air Police at Kadena. A/LC Minge stated that he had reported the information about the skip-bombing target area damage to A/LC King of the 6313th Air Police Sq. A/LC King was the acting desk Sgt. This report, A/LC Minge said, was made at approximately 0830 hours, 8 April 60.

A/LC Minge.....stated that he had seen NO natives in the vicinity of the skip-bomb target area. A/LC Minge did say that Mr. Yusho Yasamura had seen about 7 natives near the strafe target area about 1300 hours.

A/LC Minge went on to say that when he and Mr. Tokoji Oshiro went to chase the trespassers away they jumped into their boats and moved a short distance off shore.

Lt. Martin H. Mahrt, 67th TFS, acting Range Officer, stated that he too had seen NO natives in the vicinity of the skip-bomb target area that day. He said that he had observed trespassers on the range during his week on Ie-shima as Range Officer; however they were mostly in the strafing area, not the skip-bomb area.

Capt. E. Root.....was then questioned regarding the police activity there. He stated that his police force had apprehended no one. He said by the time the aircraft had stopped using the range, thereby allowing his forces to search the area, no one was seen on the range. Lt Carroll asked if any of the AP's had made contact with the trespassers earlier (before Lt Carroll's arrival) Capt Root replied in the negative

Mr. Ryoei Nakayoshi, Chief of Toguchi, District Police arrived on the scene then with several other GRI police. He was informed of the situation by Sgt. Smith and Capt. Root.

Since there was nothing more to do, Capt. Root recalled his troops and went to the compound area to call Col. Eagleston to determine what further action should be taken. Capt. Root contacted L/Col. Stanton, instead of Col. Eagleston, and L/Col. Stanton said Col. Eagleston had asked the use of police dogs and recommended they be used there effective

immediately. Capt. Root stated that the earliest time that such action could be taken would be on 9 April 1960, Saturday. The number of dogs, Capt. Root said, would be decided upon later. Capt. Root said he would try to get 6 dogs stationed on Ie-Shima.

L/Col. Van Buskirk was called by Lt. Carroll immediately upon arriving at KAB, and informed of the situation at Ie-Shima. L/Col. Van Buskirk said he would contact L/Col. Stanton and apprise him of the outcome of the investigation there.

Lt. Parker.....was then informed that there was no need for him to stand by at his quarters since the situation seemed well in hand.

NOTES

In my discussion with Sgt. Smith, he stated the following harrassments have been employed by the native of Ie-Shima to impair the operation of the range;

1. Slitting the cloth strafing targets
2. Cutting the telephone wires linking the observation towers there.
3. Lining rocks across the runway
4. damaging the skip-bombing target area by removing the tires and filling the target post holes.
5. Entering the observation towers at night and destroying some of the property inside.

When Sgt. Smith was asked if he felt this latest action, (4) represented an increase in the subversive activities going on at the range, he said yes. When asked what was the reason for this increase, he said that it might be due to recent efforts to keep all natives off the range.

I did not prepare a news release, because L/Col. Van Buskirk felt it was not necessary in light of the information given concerning the incident.

90

Press Translation

OFFICE OF INFORMATION SERVICES
Hq, 313th Air Division
APO 233

DISTURBANCE IN IE-SHIMA
THROWS BOMBING TARGETS OVER THE CLIFF

(The Okinawa Times, 10 April 1960)

(NAGO)--Motobu police received a report from Kadena Air Base through the Police Headquarters that trouble had arisen between American military personnel on the island and the local people at 2 p.m., April 8.

Aboard the Asakaza, a patrol boat, seventeen policemen and Chief of Police Tobaru of the Motobu Police Station rushed to the scene and placed a close guard over the area. After an investigation the police found out that the incident was only a minor disturbance.

According to the investigation of the Toguchi police, approximately thirty old tires used as bombing targets, which were located approximately 500 yards west of Naza Village, had been thrown over the cliff. In order to prevent a recurrence of this incident, Sgt. Smith, in charge of the range, requested the Air Base Wing headquarters to dispatch 15 more guards to Ie-Shima. The Air Base Wing headquarters dispatched air policemen and 15 Okinawan security guards to the scene and had them investigate the incident.

It seems that the police were misinformed of the incident, finding no evidence of trouble between American personnel and Okinawans on Ie-Shima. The Toguchi Police guarded the area to prevent the occurrence of further trouble, for it happened not long after the shooting incident by a jet plane.

91

HEADQUARTERS
6313TH AIR BASE WING (PACAF)
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
APO 239, San Francisco, California

BE-ER

10 OCT 1960

Transmittal AF Form 300, Airfield Pavements Ie Shima Auxiliary Airfield

PACAF (PFSCE-PR)

INFO TO: 5AF (5FSCE-C-R)
313AD (CE)

1. Reference AFR 87-4, 28 Dec 59, PACAF Supplement thereto, 19 Feb 60 and 5AF msg 5FSCE-C-R-08-9586, 7 Aug 59.
2. Attached hereto is approved AF Form 300 for the disposal of unusable portions of airfield pavements located at Ie Shima Auxiliary Airfield. This disposal is to be effected by abandonment in place in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 29, AFR 87-4, 28 Dec 59.
3. This approval for disposal has been very carefully coordinated and studied by rated officers of the staffs of this headquarters and 313th Air Division. It will be noted on site plan attached to the AF Form 300 that one runway and part of the taxiway located on the west end of the airfield is within the limits of the Bombing Range and that a portion of the taxiways on the east end are encompassed by the antenna farm which support Globecom Facility. These airfield pavements are not only unusable but in many instances are unrecognizable. These facilities are constructed of impacted coral and are completely beyond repair.
4. The deletion of these unusable runways and taxiways from the Real Property Accountable Records will enable this headquarters to extend the farming permits for the farms being relocated from within the boundaries of the Bombing Range. The United States Civil Administration of the Ryukyus has indicated that efforts will be made to restore as much of this area as possible to arable land.
5. All airfield pavements listed hereon will be deleted from Real Property Accountable Records and related reports.

FOR THE COMMANDER

GILBERT A. SMITH, JR
Major, USAF
Base Engineer

92

HEADQUARTERS
6313TH AIR BASE WING
APO 239, San Francisco, California

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: BE-ER

19 OCT 1960

SUBJECT: Deletion of Abandoned Airfield Pavements from Real Property
Accountable Records at Ie Shima Auxiliary Airfield

TO: USCAR - Land Division
ATTN: Mr. Billingsley
APO 331

1. Reference letter, 6313ABW (OC), Petition for Lifting of Ban on Entry into Bombing Practice Range, Ie Son.
2. In accordance with paragraph 6 of above referenced letter and our discussion during the USCAR and Air Force Conference 10 Jun 60, the abandoned airfield pavements have been deleted from the Real Property Accountable Records.
3. The land in the area hatched on the attached map may now be recovered for cultivation of any type crop desired provided a 15 foot right of way be maintained adjacent to the active runway and access roads. Recovery of this land will be accomplished at no expence to the United States Government.
4. As of this date there is no change in the Air Force position concerning the farming within the Bombing Range.

FOR THE COMMANDER

GILBERT A. SMITH, JR
Major, USAF
Base Engineer

1 Atch
Site Plan, Ie Shima Aux Afld (1 sepia)
(2 blue line)

93

14 September 1960

Ie Son #66

SUBJECT: Request for Suspension of Clearance of Trees Located in the
U.S. Forces Communication Installation, Ie Shima

FROM: Kamei Nakama
Deputy Mayor of Ie Son

TO: Chief Executive
Government of the Ryukyu Islands

1. In the past two or three years, GRI's Forestry Policy performance has steadily maintained brilliant success, and therefore I offer my hearty congratulations.
2. Our Son was a burned field due to World War II. However, in 1947, when we returned to our Son, we formulated an afforestation policy, and all the indigenous carried out this policy together in order to realize this plan.
3. Recently our island has changed in appearance and has become a green island; furthermore, there has been an increase in products. Encouraged by this, we are driving 2nd and 3rd afforestation plan.
4. However, on 12 September, Mr. Long of Chief Appraisal Section, Real Estate Division, USAEDO, and three other officials came to this Son and abruptly gave an order to clear all the trees which were located within the Communication Installation (500,000 tsubo and 1,337 lots); he stated that these trees obstructed the communication system. He did not explain how it affected the communication system. Inspection of the cutting trees will commence on 15 September, and we are very worried.
5. Subject area is located in the center of this Son's farm land, and 40 farm houses have been located there since prewar times (farming is their Nr 1 industry). These families are tentatively securing their livelihood by farming, and the loss of trees around their property would be same as exposing themselves to a cold wind, and the impossibility of farming is, needless to say, just the same as taking away their living. Also, cutting trees will hinder the afforestation plan.
6. From the above view, request your strong negotiation with the military to suspend this trees clearance, and if this is impossible request a minimum clearance.
7. Request your officials investigate the actual circumstances immediately.

94

HEADQUARTERS
1962D AIRWAYS AND AIR COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE GROUP (MATS)
United States Air Force
APO 239, San Francisco, California

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: T

18 OCT 1960

SUBJECT: Clearance of Ie Shima Antenna Field

TO: 6313 AB Wg (CE)

1. References:

- a. USCAR Letter, Subject: Clearance of Requests, dated 17 Dec 57.
- b. Our 2nd Ind, dated 26 Apr 60 to 6313 AB Wg (BE-ER) Letter, subject: Request for Review for Disposal of Airfield Pavements, Ie Shima Auxiliary Airfield.

2. Several houses have been build in the Ie Shima receiver antenna field and electric power lines have been constructed to service these houses. The locations of the houses and the route of the power lines are shown on the attached map of the antenna field. This power line, transformer and any equipment operated by this power line are a potential source of serious interference to reception.

a. A strong factor in the original decision to locate the AIRCOM receiver site on Ie Shima Island was the relative freedom from man-made interference. The construction of a power line in the antenna field destroys this advantage.

b. In the correspondence referenced in paragraph 1b, it is stated that use of all land within 2,000 feet of any antenna must be restricted to dry farming. The intent of this restriction is to prevent the placement of an interference source in this area as well as to release the land for a profitable use. The placement of houses in the antenna field which must be serviced with electric power lines, violates this restriction.

3. Request the power lines be immediately removed from the Ie Shima receiver antenna field and the use of land within 2,000 feet of any antenna be restricted to dry farming. It is further requested that a relocation program be put in effect to remove the houses at least 2,000 feet from the antenna to provide access to the antennas and to permit the people to use electrical power in their homes.

LAWSON P WYNNE
LtCol, USAF
Commander

1064

95

HEADQUARTERS
6313TH AIR BASE WING
United States Air Force
APO 239, San Francisco, California

BE-ER

13 OCT 1960

Licensing for Farming and Gathering of Firewood on U.S. Government
Controlled Real Estate, Ie Shima Auxiliary Airfield

313AD (CE)

1. Reference paragraphs 1a and 15 of letter, Hq 313AD (CE), 25 Apr 60, same subject, attached is a site plan outlining the area where farming will be permitted within the boundaries of Ie Shima Auxiliary Airfield.
2. Dry farming only will be permitted within the 2000 foot boundary which contains the Globecom Facilities. The antenna facilities require periodic inspection, maintenance and replacements and in order that this may be incurred to crops planted in this area. In the event these crops are damaged the United States Government will not be held liable; however every possible effort will be made to eliminate unnecessary damage.
3. All types of farming may be permitted in the hatched area on the attached drawing provided that a 15 foot right of way is maintained adjacent to the access roads and the runway.
4. Farming of any type will not be permitted within the boundaries of the bombing range.
5. The license to farm will contain the following items:
 - a. It is understood and agreed that agricultural activities will be restricted to:
 - (1) Dry farming only will be permitted within the Globecom Facilities and damage to crops incurred during maintenance and replacement will not be the liability of the United States Government.
 - (2) No farming of any type will be permitted within the Bombing Range.
 - (3) Farming of any type will be permitted in the area hatched on the attached drawing.
 - b. (It is understood and agreed that the cutting of trees and/or the gathering of firewood will be strictly prohibited.

c. The United States shall not be responsible for damages to property or injuries to persons which may arise from or be incident to the exercise of the privileges herein granted, or for damages to the property of the licensee, or for injuries to the person of the licensee's officers, agents, servants, or employees or others who may be on said premises at their invitation of any one of them, arising from governmental activities on the said premises, and the licensee shall hold the United States harmless from any and all such claims.

6. All airfield paving in the hatched area has been deleted from Real Property Accountable Records except the shaded runway. This land may be reclaimed for cultivation at no expense to the United States Government.

7. No farming will be permitted within the limits of the Bombing Range as outlined in letter, Hq 6313ABW (BE-ER), Request for Clearance of Farming and Scrap Collecting Within Boundary of Range Air to Ground, Ie Shima Auxiliary Airfield and letter, Hq 6313ABW (OC), Petition for Lifting of Ban on Entry into Bombing Practice Range, Ie Son.

FOR THE COMMANDER

GILBERT A. SMITH, JR
Major, USAF
Base Engineer

1 Atch
Ie Shima Aux Afld Site Plan (1 sepia)
(6 blue line)

Ltr, 6313ABW (BE-EP) 18 Oct 1960, Licensing for Farming and Gathering of Firewood on U. S. Government Controlled Real Estate, Ie Shima Auxiliary Airfield

1st Ind (313CE)

1 NOV 1960

313 Air Div

TO: 5AF (5FSCE)

1. References:

a. PACAF Confidential Message PFDAL 021 dated 27 July 1960.

b. Your Confidential Message 5FSCE-C-R 0784 dated 29 July 1960.

2. Forwarded in accordance with reference 1a. This headquarters interposes no objection to the licensing of Ie Shima Auxiliary Airfield for farming as indicated in basic letter. Recommend approval.

FOR THE COMMANDER

J. W. ETTER, Lt Colonel, USAF
Civil Engineering Officer

1 Atch
n/c (1 cy w/d)

2d Ind (5FSCE-C-R)

18 NOV 1960

Hq 5AF

TO: PACAF (PFSCE-PR)

This headquarters has no objection to the licensing of Ie Shima Auxiliary Airfield for farming as indicated in basic letter.

FOR THE COMMANDER

EDWIN BLEVINS
Lt Colonel, USAF
Director of Construction

1 Atch n/c (1 cy w/d)

Ltr, 6313ABW (EE-ER), 18 Oct 60, Licensing for Farming and Gathering
of Firewood on US Govt Controlled Real Estate, Ie Shima Aux Afld

3d Ind (PFSCE-PR)

2 DEC 1960

PACAF

TO: District Engineer, US Army Engineer District, Okinawa, APC 331

It is requested appropriate revocable permits be issued to farmers for
use of the area on Ie Shima Auxiliary Airfield as specified in the basic
letter and attachments. The restrictions and hold harmless limitations
stated therein should be applied as conditions of the permit. Instruments
issued should clearly specify the Government's right to revoke at will.
Local coordination of the instruments and any additional restrictions to
fulfill operational requirements should be obtained directly from the
Real Property Accountable Officer, Kadena Air Base.

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF

F.C.H. DAVIS
Dep Dir of Engineering Programs
AC/S Civil Engineering

1 Atch
n/c (w/d 1 cy)

96

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

(The following translation is unofficial and is prepared for information purposes only and not for republication; reproduction of the translation by the Office of Public Affairs implies no responsibility or endorsement whatsoever by OPA as to the content or accuracy of the material contained therein.)

The Okinawa Times - News Article (T)

No. 3718

VICTIMS OF EXPLOSION ON IESHIMA
TO BE COMPENSATED

Bereaved families of two persons who were killed in an explosion incident that took place on Ieshima last year, have received notifications dated Oct. 15th on the decision of compensation from Lieutenant Colonel Robert E. LEE, representatives of the 25th Foreign Claims Commission of the U.S. Armed Forces Claims Commission in Japan situated at Yokohama.

On September 6th of last year, ISHIKAWA Seikan (then 28 years old) and HIGA Ryotoku (then 38 years old) of Maja-Ku died in an explosion of a bomb which they tried to dismantle after picking it up from the U.S. military's drilling ground. And their bereaved families had sought compensation from the military authorities on Ieshima, by saying, "It is because our lands have been taken away without our consent that we are obliged to eke out our meager existence by collecting scrap metal. The incident of this time is the tragedy of those who lost their lands." The above-mentioned notifications from the Foreign Claims Commission in Japan are made in response to these claims.

The amounts of compensation assessed by the Claims Commission are \$2,244.60 for ISHIKAWA Seikan (claimed amount is \$13,940) and \$2,797.76

for HICA Ryotoku (claimed amount is \$11,640). The U.S. military is attaching the condition that this problem should be solved with these payments as the final assessed amounts, and the bereaved families seem to be indicating their intention to accept the amounts of compensation offered them.

(Similar article in Ryukyu Shimpo)

97

Press Translation
Office of Information
Headquarters, 313th Air Division
Wednesday, 7 December 1960

The Okinawa Times - News Article

U.S. COMPENSATION COMMITTEE PAYS
TO ISHIKAWA AND OTHER OF IE SHIMA

The compensation payments for Seikan Ishikawa and Ryotoku Higa of Maza Village, Ie Shima, who were killed on September 6th last year while dismantling a practice bomb, were received by the bereaved families from the U.S. Claims Commission in Yokohama, Japan, on December 5th. They were paid \$2,244 and \$2,797 respectively.

Ishikawa and the other met with the accident while dismantling a bomb which they had picked up in the Air Force firing range. The bereaved families demanded compensation of the Air Force on the ground that their farms had been taken over by the U.S. military without proper compensation, and the owners were compelled to support themselves by picking up scrap metal. If their farms had not been taken over for the firing range, they would not have lost their lives. In this sense it is a matter of course that the U.S. military should compensate the bereaved families.

The bereaved presented \$15 to the Okinawa Welfare Council through the Okinawa Times to help needy people.

98

Press Translation

OFFICE OF INFORMATION
Hq 313th Air Division
APO 239

COMPENSATION FOR BOMB EXPLOSION VICTIMS SETTLED

(The Ryukyu Shimpō, 20 October 1960)

Claims adjudication papers were received by Mrs. Tsuru Higa and Tsune Ishikawa, widows of Ryotoku Higa (38) and Seikan Ishikawa (28), who was killed while dismantling a bomb in Ie-shima, on Sept. 6 last year, on October 16 from Foreign Claims commission in Yokohama, Japan, (Chairman Lt. Col. Robert E. Lee).

According to the adjudications, Ryotoku Higa was awarded \$2,797.60 for \$11,640 claimed; Seikan Ishikawa was awarded \$2,244.60 for \$13,940.

Both Mrs. Higa and Ishikawa neither agree to the conditions stated in the papers nor consent to the awards made, however, they are determined to receive them as they are, for if the settlement drags on, it is they who are going to suffer--economically.

99

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

The Ryukyu Shimpo - News Article (M)

No. 4246

IESHIMA ISLANDERS ENJOYING BRISK ECONOMY

(From Ie Shima, by Reporter AZUMA) In pre-war days, the greater part of Ie Shima was requisitioned by the Japanese military for the site of an airfield. And in post-war days, some of the islanders were ordered by the U.S. military to evacuate their land because it was needed to construct a communications base for military use. Thus, this island has been a victim of war tragedy all the time throughout the pre-war and post-war years. In this island, where 65% of the land has been requisitioned for military use, there are many tragic stories involving the military base, such as forced evacuation and shooting cases of brass collectors.

Entering the island, however, the visitor finds various facts which do not correspond to its name of a tragic island. At present, many salesmen visit the island where the islanders are enjoying a brisk economy with the payment of a great amount of military land rental and with the prosperous business of black sugar production; and hot competition is seen among them day by day in selling television sets, radio sets, or electric washing machines. Bars, restaurants, and other drinking establishments appear here and there. An unprecedented prosperity is covering the island with the payment of military land rental and the successful production of black sugar.

The recent condition of the island is as follows:

The annual payment of military land rental to this island is some

\$180,000. But this year, in addition to the above amount, some \$70,000 in 10-year advance payments was made on the 30th of last month. In all, therefore, approximately \$250,000 was paid to the landowners of this island this year. On the average, each household of the island obtained more than \$200 revenue as military land rental this year. Among them are those who were paid some \$10,000. Thus, a military land rental boom is seen on the island at present.

On the other hand, the price of black sugar still maintains its upward tendency from last year; accordingly, black sugar produced on this island also sells at a good price. And, due to this, an unusual prosperity appears also in this phase.

Compared with those days when the islanders displayed "mattress" flags advocating opposition to the military base, the situation is greatly changed.

At present there is a 50-ton sugar manufacturing plant on the island, and the expected amount of sugar production for the island this year is 150,000 kilograms (150 tons), twice as much as that of last year. Moreover, the price of sugar cane is also higher. The price of sugar cane at a Brix scale degree of 20 is \$23.57 per ton; at a Brix scale degree of 19, \$22.75; at a Brix scale degree of 18, \$21.90; and at a Brix scale degree of 17, \$21.10. So the sugar cane is bought up at a higher price in the island than on the mainland of Okinawa by \$1.50 to \$2.00 per ton. Sales of sugar cane are made through the agricultural cooperative on the island. But most of the sugar cane growers on the island do not bring back the money obtained by sale of their products, preferring to deposit it with the cooperative because of their financially good condition. Therefore, the Ie Agricultural Cooperative had \$300,000 cash on hand as

of the end of November.

Such brisk business on the island is giving great influence to all the industries there. Recently the number of tourists to this island has greatly increased, some 100 visitors coming to the island each week. The money spent by such tourists on this island is never a small amount. Among the islanders are some who are insisting upon the emergence of the island economy from the military base economy, and there is a plan to attract visitors to this island from the main island of Okinawa by building a tourist vessel operated by the village authority.

Eying the brisk economy of the island, bank officers visit the island every day to encourage ^edeposits. Parallel with this, salesmen are making serious efforts to sell electric appliances. Though the island has only 1,400 households, they already own seven television sets, four tractors, eight cultivators, eight tricycles, and 700 bicycles. Thus, electric appliances and cultural facilities have become amazingly popular in a very short period, and such rapid popularity can never be seen in rural villages in the main island of Okinawa. Judging from this phenomenon, the briskness of the island economy can easily be understood.

THE MORNING STAR
Thursday, December 15, 1960

JUDGE KING DENIES HIKE
IN LAND RENTALS HERE

John P. King, president of USCAR land tribunal, this week turned down the appeals for a boost in land rentals by Ie-jima's Maja villagers.

King, in denying the petitions of 36 villagers of the northern offshore island, declared that the appellants are now getting fair and adequate rentals and that their lands are registered in a proper grade and classification.

This, he, said was found out by qualified agents who made a thorough investigation of the farmers' complaints before he made the decision.

His decision put an end to the five-month old "Ie-jima case" in which the grumbling islanders sought changes in the existing registration of their lands in order to win substantial increases in land rentals from the United States.

They have previously complained that their lands are poor and improperly graded and classified by the military and as a result they are getting unfair rentals.

However, King ruled: "The lands are now of the same registered grade and classification as they were when taken by the United States 15 years ago.

"The record also establishes that the rentals for the registered grade and classification of the lands is fair and adequate, as established under the authority of the Government of the Ryukyu islands," he added.

The villagers are presently receiving \$10,013 annually in total rentals from the United States. Their claim, however, was that they are entitled to rentals amounting to \$109,220, almost 11 times more than what they are getting now.

The petitioners are reportedly on the move to send further appeals to the secretary of defense or his designee in pentagon, this being allowed under the procedures of the USCAR land tribunal.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Wednesday, 14 December 1960

The Ryukyu Shimpo-News Article (N)

BOMB DROPPED ON TACITLY APPROVED FARMLAND IN IE-SHIMA

According to the 313th Air Division, a U.S. Air Force plane accidentally dropped a 25-lb. bomb on the military used land in Ie-Shima outside of the maneuver area. As a result, damages were caused to crops, but there were no injuries to the inhabitants.

The land where the bomb dropped is located inside the military used land owned by OGIDO Seicho, and farming is tacitly approved. It seems that serious damages were caused to crops under cultivation. An investigation group led by Col. John H. de Russy, deputy commander, 313 Air Division, was dispatched to conduct a spot investigation.

Col. de Russy expressed his regrets to Mr. OGIDO and Mayor TAMASHIRO of Ie-Son, and stated: "It is fortunate that it did not cause damages to houses or the inhabitants. A warning was issued by the commander to all men concerned, so as to preclude such incidents."

(Similar Article in the Okinawa Times)

Press Translation

OFFICE OF INFORMATION
Hq 313th Air Division
APO 239

BOMB DROPS ON MILITARY LAND ON IE-SHIMA
NO ONE IS INJURED

(The Ryukyu Shimpō, 14 December 1960)

According to the spokesman of the 313th Air Division, a 25 pound practice bomb was dropped accidentally on the military leased land outside of the firing range on Ie-Shima from a US plane on Dec. 13. No one was injured. Only some crops were damaged.

The bomb fell on Mr. Seicho Ogido's farm in the military leased land. It is reported that a considerable damages were done to the crops in the farm.

The Air Force dispatched a team of investigators headed by Vice-Commander John H. DeRussy to the scene and investigated the extent of the damage. In expressing his regret to both the Mayor of Ie-Shima and Seicho Ogido, the owner of the farm, Col. DeRussy said, "I am pleased that there was no damage to the house. The commander warned all Air Force personnel not to repeat such an accident in the future."

(Similar article on Okinawa Times)

103

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

313JA

Off-Range Release Claims of Seicho OGIDO, 981-Banchi,
Aza-Nichi-Agarie, Ie-Son, Ie-Shima, Ryukyu Islands

11 May 1961

Major John J. Mahoney
Commander
Ie-Shima Bombing Range
United States Air Force
Ie-Shima, Ryukyu Islands

Dear Major Mahoney

Attached herewith is a letter, with translation, to Mr. Seicho OGIDO, denying his claims for damage caused by accidental bomb releases in December of 1960. The letter, however, must be delivered personally to Mr. OGIDO, according to AFR 112-2.

Due to apparent transportation problems, this Commission seeks your assistance in delivering the letter to Mr. OGIDO. Would you please reply whether or not you are successful. Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely

DEL B. ROWE
1st Lt, USAF
Foreign Claims Commission No. AF-12

1 Atch
Ltr to Mr. OGIDO

104

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

313JA

Claims from Accidental Bomb Releases

25 July 1961

Mr. Seicho OGIDO
989-Banchi, Aza-Nichi-Agarie, Ie-Son
Ie Shima Island

Dear Mr. OGIDO

An Air Force Claims Commission has reconsidered your claims filed for damages caused by accidental bomb releases last December. Your appeal dated 7 June 1961 was also read with great interest as your attitude toward the United States is indeed unfortunate.

We regret that Proclamation No. 20 has been interpreted by you as a confiscation of your lands. May I suggest that you contact Ie Shima Okinawa Government officials and voice your grievances if you feel you have been dealt with unjustly.

But as to your claim for damages from the accidental bomb releases, this commission stands by its previous determination.

Sincerely yours

DEL B. ROWE
1st Lt, USAF
Foreign Claims Commission #AF-12

105

HEADQUARTERS 6313th Air Base Wing, APO 239 REPORT OF INVESTIGATION HIYANZAN, RIFOKU 2-HAN, MAZA-KU, IE-SON IE-SHIMA ISLAND	Date Typed:	Case Number:
	6 FEB 61	61-6-3
	Report made by:	
	SSGT RICHARD E. WOOD	
	Report made at:	
	KADENA AIR BASE	
	Status:	
	CLOSED	
	Period covered:	
	1 FEB 61-9 FEB 61	
	Character of case:	
	ACCIDENTAL DEATH	

Reference:

Predication:

Inclosures and/or Evidence:

- 1-STATEMENT OF NAKASONIE, GENICHI
- 2-PHOTOS OF INCIDENT
- 3-DIAGRAMS OF AREA
- 4-Ltr, Headquarters, 6313th Air Base Wing

Distribution:	Signature of Investigator	Report approved by:
	s/Richard E. Wood	
	Report reviewed by:	
	s/Robert D. Holly	
	ROBERT D. HOLLY	
	TSgt, USAF	
	NCOIC, Invst. Sect.	
		VINCENT R. OHIDO Major, USAF Commander

REPORT OF INVESTIGATION

9 February 1961

1. This investigation was conducted pursuant to information received at the Air Police desk at 1955 hrs, 1 Feb 1961. At that time, Capt. Wallace N. Cassiana, Security Officer, 6313th Air Police Squadron, advised the desk sgt. that he had received information from SSgt Broxon, NCOIC, Ie-Shima Air Police to the effect that there had been an Okinawan boy killed on the Ie-Shima Bomb Range.

2. 1 FEB 1961-KADENA AIR BASE

The writer, SSgt Richard E. Wood, Investigator, 6313th Air Police Squadron in the company of Lt. Col. Peters, Bernard, Public Information Officer, 313th Air Division and S/A Scanlon, Thomas Jr, 43rd District O.S.I., departed this station via helicopter at 2130 hrs enroute to Ie-Shima Bomb Range.

3. 1 FEB 1961-IE-SHIMA BOMB RANGE

Upon arrival at approximately 2150 hrs, the writer in the company of the afore mentioned individuals proceeded directly to the scene of the incident. Upon arrival at the scene it was noted that the body was laying face down in Japanese Pampas grass on a north-east, south-west axis. According to measurements taken by the writer on the following day, the body was located 141 feet from the shore line cliff, 27 feet from a gravel road and 120 feet from the boundary marker. All measurements are indicated on diagram. (attachment #3) The body was laying with the feet toward the north-east and the head toward the south-west.

As a result of questioning individuals on the scene at the time the writer arrived, the following information was gained:

TSgt Nunley, Charles R., AF 25870773, 6313th Operations Squadron, was notified by Civilian Police, Sgt Gushiken Tomiya, at 1900 hrs., 1 Feb 1961. Sgt Nunley notified SSgt Donald Broxon, NCOIC of Air Police at the bomb range, and after contacting Dr. Shiyoichiro Asato, all parties proceeded directly to the scene. Dr. Asato pronounced victim dead at 1955 hrs., 1 Feb 1961. Dr. Asato stated that cause of death could not be determined, but evidence indicated that some fast moving projectile had entered the victims left side, destroying the left elbow and had passed through the body at an upward angle, exiting at the right armpit. The doctor stated that he had been informed of the incident by Mr. Chinen, Chuei and had previously been asked to return by Sgt Broxon.

Information was gained from Civilian Police, Sgt Tomiya, to the effect that he had been informed of the incident at 1845 hrs. by Mr. Moriyaso Yonashiro, 2-Han, Maza-Ku, Ie-Son. Mr. Yonashiro stated that he had learned of the incident when he heard two children discussing it. Sgt Tomiya stated that upon hearing of the incident from Mr. Yonashiro, he had notified Sgt Nunley. Sgt Tomiya also stated that the victim has last been seen leaving home at approximately 1630 hrs, 1 Feb 1961. He stated that he had been unable to ascertain where the victim was going when he left home, but he knew that the victim had been on the range numerous times collecting scrap.

REPORT OF INVESTIGATION CONT'D

A check of the records of the bomb range revealed that the last mission of that day had been flown by an F-100 type aircraft at 1705 hrs of that day. This aircraft had been skip-bombing with 25 pound bombs at the target which was located to the south-west of the victim. The line of approach to this target would have brought the aircraft directly across the victims position. (Refer attachment #3)

At approximately 2330 hrs, the writer and party returned to Kadena Air Base.

4. 2 FEB 1961 IE-SHIMA

On this date, the writer returned to Ie-Shima to further investigate this incident. Upon arrival at the Ie-Shima Bomb Range, the writer in the company of Sgt Broxon returned to the scene of the incident. At this time measurements were taken that appear in Paragraph #3 of the report and also on Attachment #3.

Also on this date, the writer contacted Mr. Nakasonie, Genichi, I-Han Maza-Ku, Ie-Son, who stated that he had been present when victim was killed. A signed, sworn statement was executed by Mr. Nakasonie which appears as attachment #1 in the report.

5. 3 FEB 1961-KADENA AIR BASE

During the course of this investigation, the contents of a letter which was published on 18 March 1960 by Headquarters, 6313th Air Base Wing, was brought to the attention of this writer. Since this letter appears to have a direct bearing on cases of this nature, it is the opinion of the writer that the letter should be included in this report. Therefore this letter is listed as attachment #4. The writer questioned various Okinawan personnel in regards to this letter and was advised that it had been well disseminated among the residence of Ie-Shima. From information gained by questioning these people, there is ample reason to believe that the victim was aware of the contents of this letter on 1 Feb 1961. (Refer to attachment #4)

6. Since there are no other outstanding leads in this case, and in view of the statement of Mr. Nakasonie, it is the opinion of the writer that any further investigation into this case would be to little advantage. Therefore, this case is here-by closed in the files of this office.

THE FOLLOWING STORY WAS PRINTED IN THE 3 FEB EDITION OF THE OKINAWA TIMES:

On 2 Feb 1961, both military and civilian investigators arrived at the scene of an incident in order to investigate the cause of death of Ryofuku Heianzan, age 20, 2-han Mazaku, Ie-son, who died accidentally on the Ie-Shima Bombing Range on 1 Feb 1961. Mr. Arakaki, the chief of criminal investigation Dept. GRI said that it was victim's own fault, and told about the result of the investigation as follows: "The place where his death caused is on the Bombing Range and also strictly Restricted Area. On 1 Feb 1961 they were holding bombing practice of jet planes between 4:30 and 5 P.M., Mr. Heanzan was shot through the left elbow, shoulder, and the third rib. The bullet is called "Skip-bomb" with 5 inch diameter, and weighs 25 pounds. Nobody knows which pilot shot him. That day Mr. Genichi Nakasone, age 25, from Maza-ku village said that he saw a man standing in the bombing range while he was on his way to draw sea water, but the figure suddenly disappeared. It is unknown why Mr. Heanzan entered the Bombing Range, but it is said that all pilots are in great fear because scrap pickers are entering in Restricted Area every day. The village authorities have been given warning several times.

THE STORY OF THE DEPUTY CHIEF OF TOGUCHI POLICE STATION IS AS FOLLOWS:

"Warning has been given by police, however, the victim went to pick up scrap only seeking immediate gain. Such a person as him does not attend villager's conference, so it is very difficult to control them. American forces have requested that villagers hold a conference and choose a day in the week and allow people to pick up scrap on that chosen day. The victim was previously captured by a sentry dog handler and delivered to the police. It is a good financial resource for village to pick up scrap, so I would like to prevent such an accident in the future if I could. Accidents are being caused by people who pick up scrap without paying any attention to the warning that was given by the police. There is not way to prevent these accidents if all villagers do not keep in their minds deeply and cooperate with the police.

6313TH AIR POLICE SQUADRON
APO 239

RYUKYUAN STATEMENT

DATE 8 Feb TIME 1530

PLACE Kadena Air Base

I, NAKASONE, GENICHI (KANJI) AGE 26

ADDRESS 1-KUMI, MAZA-KU, IE-SON OCCUPATION FARMER

Have been advised by Investigator SSGT R. E. WOOD through the assistance of interpreter MR. S. HAMASAKI that I am not required to make any statement, that I may remain silent without any prejudice, that this must be a voluntary statement made of my own free will and accord, without any force, threat, fear, or promise, direct or indirect, or reward or benefit. After being so advised, and with full knowledge that anything I say may be used against me in a duly appointed court of law.

RICHARD E. WOOD
Signature of Investigator

NAKASONE, GENICHI
Signature of Deponent

S T A T E M E N T

8 Feb 61

Q. Are you familiar with an incident involving the death of an Okinawan man on the Ie-Shima Bombing Range on the evening of 1 Feb 61?

A. Yes.

Q. Will you describe the event of that incident as you remember them?

A. At approximately 1700 hours, 1 Feb 1961, while I was descending a dirt path which lead to the beach to get sea water, I saw a human being in the bushes approximately 150 meters distance from me. I walked down the slope about 5 meters, when I noticed an aircraft at a low altitude coming from behind me and to my left. As soon as the aircraft passed, I noticed smoke on the ground in the area where the figure was standing. I remember that the figure was in that area, but I thought he had hidden because I couldn't see him any longer. So I stood there for about 5 minutes, but since the figure did not return to sight, I figured that something had happened. I ran towards the area where I had seen the figure standing. As soon as I arrived in the area, I started to look for him. I took about ten minutes before I found the man laying in the bushes. The man was laying face down, but I recognized him as Hiyanzan from his build and his hair. I knew him and had seen him very often. I leaned down and shook him and called his name about three times but I got no answer. I did not notice any blood because I could only see his back. Since I could not get any answer from him, I thought something serious was wrong. I left and was going to the house of Hiyanzan, but on the way I met Mr. Chinen, Chuei. I asked him if he knew where Hiyanzan lived, and then I told him what had happened. Chinen advised me that we should go to the house of Hiyanzan's uncle, which we did. When we arrived, Mr. Chinen told Mr. Hiyanzan, Riyoyu about the incident. The three of us were going to return to the scene, But Mr. Hiyanzan sent Mr. Chinen to get the doctor. Mr. Hiyanzan and I returned to the scene. We stayed about ten minutes, and Mr. Hiyanzan left to return home. After he left, I was frightened because I was alone, and I also left. I went directly home from there.

Q. Had Mr. Chinen arrived with the doctor when you left to return home?

A. No, he had not.

Q. When you first noticed the man standing in the bushes was he inside of the danger zone on the bomb range?

A. Yes, he was.

Q. When you went down to look for him, and found him, was he still inside of the danger zone?

A. Yes, he was.

Q. Did you move him at anytime?

A. No

Q. After you left the area and returned home, did you return to the area again?

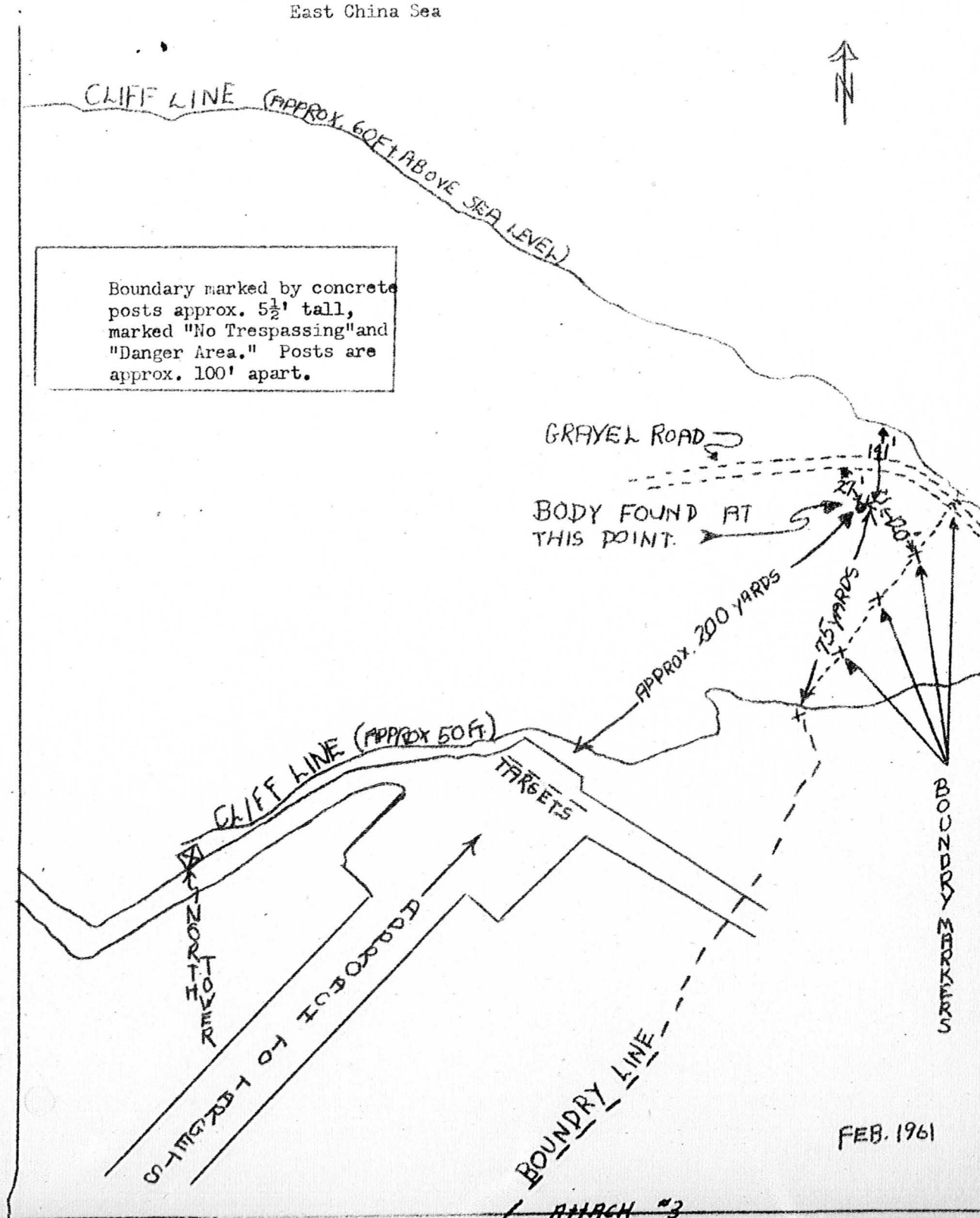
A. No.

Q. Do you have anything that you wish to add to this statement?

A. No.

s/Nakasone, Genichi

East China Sea



106

UNCLASSIFIED/EFTO

Action: PRIORITY
Info: PRIORITY AF
FROM: 313AIRDIV KADENA AB OKINAWA
TO: 5AF FUCHU AIR STN JAPAN
INFO: PACAF HICKAM AFB HAWAII
SAFOI WASH DC

UNCLAS/313IO U-2-14 .

THIS MESSAGE IN TWO PARTS. PART I. THE BODY OF A RYUKYUAN MALE WAS DISCOVERED ON THE IE-SHIMA GUNNERY RANGE AT APPROXIMATELY 1800 HOURS, 1 FEBRUARY AND IMMEDIATELY INVESTIGATED BY AIR FORCE OFFICIALS INCLUDING 313AD INFORMATION OFFICER. SHORTLY AFTER MIDNIGHT THE FOLLOWING PRESS RELEASE WAS ISSUED: QUOTE. THE BODY OF HIYANZAN, RIFOKU, 20, OF 2-HAN, MATA-KU, IE-SON, WAS DISCOVERED ON THE TARGET AREA OF THE IE-SHIMA GUNNERY RANGE AT APPROXIMATELY 6 P.M. YESTERDAY, 1 FEBRUARY, ACCORDING TO GRI POLICE AND AIR FORCE OFFICIALS.

LOCAL GRI POLICE AND AIR FORCE INVESTIGATORS PROCEEDED IMMEDIATELY TO THE SCENE, BUT WERE UNABLE TO COMPLETE A FULL INVESTIGATION DUE TO DARKNESS. FURTHER INVESTIGATION IS

2 0200Z
FEB 1961

313IO

BERNARD PETERS, LT COL, USAF, IO

BERNARD PETERS
LT COL, USAF
INFORMATION OFFICER

Page 1 of 3

UNCLASSIFIED

1088

UNCLASSIFIED/EFTO

UNDERWAY.

THE GUNNERY RANGE WAS IN USE YESTERDAY UNTIL APPROXIMATELY 5 P.M. AND AS IS THE REGULAR PROCEDURE ALL THE LOCAL POPULACE HAD BEEN INFORMED BY ESTABLISHED WARNING MEASURES.

GRI POLICE OFFICER IN CHARGE, SGT. TOMIYA GUSHIKEN, CONFIRMED THAT THE AIR FORCE HAD TAKEN ALL NECESSARY PRECAUTIONS TO INSURE THAT THE LOCAL POPULACE WERE NOTIFIED IN ADVANCE THAT THE RANGE WAS BEING USED. SGT. GUSHIKEN ALSO STATED THAT THE DECEASED HAD BEEN REPORTED SEEN LEAVING HIS HOME AT APPROXIMATELY 4:30 P.M.

THE CAUSE OF DEATH IS UNKNOWN, AS IS THE REASON FOR THE PRESENCE OF THE DECEASED ON THE RANGE TARGET AREA. UNQUOTE.
PART II. POSSIBILITY EXISTS THAT DECEASED MAY HAVE BEEN KILLED BY RICOCHET OF A 25 POUND SKIP BOMB OR SHELL FRAGMENT. HOWEVER, THIS HAS NOT BEEN DETERMINED AND WILL NOT BE REPORTED UNLESS CONFIRMED IF PRESS QUERIES ARISE, ALTHOUGH POSSIBILITY EXISTS THAT SUCH SPECULATION WILL APPEAR IN INDIGENOUS PRESS. FACTS THAT ALL ADVANCED WARNING PROCEDURES WERE FOLLOWED BY USAF AND BODY WAS DEFINITELY WITHIN THE PROHIBITED TARGET AREA WERE STRESSED, AS WAS CONFIRMATION BY INDIGENOUS POLICE AND WILL BE FURTHER STRESSED IN THE EVENT OF PRESS QUERIES. DUE TO ANTAGONISM OF IE-SHIMA INDIGENOUS POPULACE TO THE USE OF THE GUNNERY RANGE AND BECAUSE INCIDENT MAY BE CAPITALIZED UPON BY ANTI-U.S. AGITATORS, POSSIBILITY EXISTS THAT SOME ADVERSE PUBLIC

UNCLASSIFIED//EFTO

REACTION MAY ARISE. HOWEVER, PROMPT ISSUANCE OF AIR FORCE
STATEMENT IS HOPED WILL NEGATE SUCH POSSIBILITY.

31310

Page 3 of 3

UNCLASSIFIED//EFTO

1090

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U. S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Thursday, 2 February 1961

(The following translation is unofficial and is prepared for information purposes only and not for republication; reproduction of the translation by the Office of Public Affairs implies no responsibility or endorsement whatsoever by OPA as to the content or accuracy of the material contained therein.)

The Okinawa Times (Evening Edition) - News Article Y.

No. 415

MAN FOUND DEAD UNNATURALLY IN THE FIRING RANGE IN IESHIMA

Nago -- On 1 February about 7 p.m. Mr. Yamashiro Shuan (24) of Maja-ku Ieshima reported to the Agarie police sub-station of Ieshima that Mr. Henzan Ryofuku (20) of 2-Han, Maja-Ku was killed by an explosion inside the American firing range close to Maja-Ku. The resident police together with the American authority in charge immediately went to the scene of the accident and investigated, but could not learn much due to darkness, so left off the investigation at about 10 p.m., and resumed the investigation early the next morning (Feb. 2). Chief Arakaki of the Detective section of Police Headquarters flew to Ieshima the next morning (February 2nd), and Policeman Kadena of the Toguchi Police Station and others sailed for Ieshima on board the "Asakaze," a patrol ship. The details of the incident cannot be known until after the result of the investigation is announced, but it is known so far that the incident took place sometime between 4 and 4 p.m., and even though it was reported as a death caused by explosion, it is reported that a bullet went clean through from his left shoulder to the right shoulder and he is supposed to have died instantly after being strafed. It is reported that there are eye-witnesses, but nothing is clear as yet.

The scene of the accident is located to the north-west of Maja-Ku, a point that approaches most closely to Maja and it is some 5 or 6 hundred yards distant from the home of the victim, but it is reported to be some 75 yards inside from the sign board warning against entrance. The victim is the eldest son of Mr. Henzan Ryoei, (40). The dead body was delivered to his family on the night of 1 February.

This is the first time that death resulted inside the firing range from an accident, and it is possible that the atmosphere of opposition to land requisition that still remains in Ieshima might be rekindled to be a headache for the village authorities. Incidentally, it is reported that the victim is one of more than 10 landowners who have refused to conclude a lease contract, being opposed to the land requisition.

Statement of Mayor Tamashiro of Ie-3on. "I learned about the accident last night. Ever since the accident in which a man lost an arm in the same place the year before last I always warned against entering the place but they seemed not to take heed and it weighed heavy on my mind. Now that a man has been killed, we must do something about it and I am worried for it happened inside the firing range and so it is a delicate affair."

THE CAUSE OF DEATH IS NOT KNOWN

The 313th Air Division's announcement. The investigators of the police headquarters and the Air Force went to the scene of the accident hastily on 1 February but could not carry out a thorough investigation due to darkness. Investigation is going on today also. The gunnery firing range was used until 5 p.m. on 1 February and warning had been given as usual to the people in the neighborhood. Mr. Gushiken of the Department

1 1/1

of Police stated that he has ascertained that the military on using the firing range had given the people all prearranged warnings. He, also said that the victim (Henzan Ryofuku, left his home about 4:30 p.m. It is not known how the dead body was found in the firing range.

(Similar article in the Evening Edition of the Ryukyu Shimpo)

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U. S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Friday, 3 February 1961

(The following translation is unofficial and is prepared for information purposes only and not for republication; reproduction of the translation by the Office of Public Affairs implies no responsibility or endorsement whatsoever by OPA as to the content or accuracy of the material contained therein.)

The Okinawa Times - News Article (T)

No. 425

'HE HAD ONLY HIMSELF TO BLAME' ANNOUNCES POLICE
AUTHORITIES ON A YOUTH KILLED IN TARGET RANGE

The military and local police authorities rushed to Ieshima the morning of the 2nd in order to investigate the cause of death of HENZAN Ryofuku (20 years old) of 2-han, Maja-Ku, Ie-Son, whose body had been found at a target range located at Maja-Ku, Ie-Son on Feb 1st.

Concerning the results of the investigation, Mr. ARAKAKI, Chief of the Criminal Affairs Section of Police Headquarters, stated as follows, "He (HENZAN) had only himself to blame."

"The scene of the accident is located within the target range which is strictly declared as an off-limit area. It is said that shooting practices were conducted from 4:30 p.m. to 5 p.m. on Feb 1st by jet-planes. HENZAN's corpse had wounds which showed that the bullet had penetrated from the left elbow to 3rd rib through his left shoulder. The bullet that hit HENZAN is called a 'skip bomb' and is of 5-inch diameter and weighs 25 pounds. The pilot who hit him is not yet identified. NAKAZONE Genichi (25 years old), a resident of Maja-Ku, Ie-Son, is said to have witnessed someone standing in the target range, when he was on his way to get brine water, but he saw white smoke spread the next moment and the man disappear.

"It is not yet known for what purpose HENZAN entered the target range, but it is said that the subject area is invaded by a number scrap collectors almost everyday, though it is declared off-limit, making pilots who are engaged in maneuvering feel nervous. On this point, the authorities had given repeated warnings to the Son authorities.

(Nago) The Toguchi Police Station dispatched several policemen, including Deputy Director KADENA of the Station to Ieshima by the patrol boat "Asakaze" (morning breeze) around 9 a.m. on the 2nd and conducted an on-the-spot investigation until around 4 p.m. According to the investigation conducted by them, it is learned that HENZAN Ryofuku (20 years old) was hit by flying bullet 5 inches in diameter and 12 inches in length (used for shelling trenches), fired by the last plane. NAKAZONE Genichi, witness of the accident, stated, "At around 5 p.m., I found someone standing on a hill about 2 meters high (about 6.6 feet). But a maneuvering plane swept over him, leaving behind white smoke, and the figure disappeared the next moment. I rushed there and found a man lying bleeding. So, I immediately returned to my home and had my friend notify the police box. After that incident, no plane was seen flying, so, that plane must have been the last plane."

Statement of Deputy Director KADENA of the Toguchi Police Station:
"I suppose that this man (HENZAN) entered the shooting range to collect scrap metal, driven by greediness, despite repeated warnings against entering the area. Such a person never attends the village round-table conference, so that it is extremely difficult to supervise such people. The U.S. military authority expressed hope that the villagers would talk

things over and fix one day every week for the scrap-collection day. The victim is said to have once been traced by a military dog for entering the range and was turned over to the police. Since scrap collection is a source of a considerable amount of the villagers' income, we wish to take this opportunity to stop such accidents once and for all. Since every person who causes such accident is one who disregards the repeated police warnings, such accidents can not be prevented unless there is cooperation by every villager."

(Similar article in the Ryukyu Shimpo)

109

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Monday, 25 September 1961

The Okinawa Times - News Article

No. 3074

ACTUAL EXAMPLES OF INFRINGEMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS EXPLAINED

The Okinawa investigation party of the Japan Liberties Union met with nine representatives of political parties at 10 a.m., 24 September, to exchange opinions on the human rights problem. The gist of the statements of Okinawan representatives is as follows:

Okinawa Liberal Democratic Party Organization Committee Chairman KUWAE Choko: "Basically speaking, the human rights problem of Okinawa lies in the fact that while the American side can control and try the Okinawan people, the Okinawan side can neither control nor try the American people. With regard to the Raymond (Sgt. OBERMIER) case which took place in December 1960 in which an old Okinawan farmer was shot to death when mistaken for a wild boar, the Okinawan police was not allowed to make an investigation, while it is not known what has become of the serviceman since. Off limits in Koza is enforced as a result of one-sided secret investigation. Despite the fact that violent acts of Okinawans toward Americans are punished under the name of violence committed by Americans. We must abolish the extraterritorial right in the Okinawan society."

Socialist Masses Party Chairman ASATO Tsumichiyo: "Roger BALDWIN refused to take up the reversion problem as a human right problem on the contention it is a political problem but upon probing the human

rights problem of Okinawa, it will invariably come to the reversion problem. To take up a human rights problem within the framework of 'military consideration first,' is like scratching one's itching foot from over the shoes. In the Raymond case, the ground condition was not such as to permit the hunter to mistake a human being for a boar or a bird. From our point of view, it may be considered a willful shooting and it is a plain trifling with human lives. I acted as counsel in a case in which an Okinawan was run over by a vehicle driven by a drunken driver in Tomari, but the victim was found to be at fault since he was under the influence of liquor. Then there is the case of an innocent old man named NAMISATO in Ie Shima, who after being beat up by an American serviceman was indicted to the American court, but the case was dismissed for fear that the violent action of the American serviceman might be brought to light. When a taxi driver took an American boy who broke his window pane to a police box, he was charged with kidnaping. All these cases are attributable to foreign administration of Okinawa, I think."

Peoples Party Chairman SENAGA Kamejiro: "The human rights problem cannot be solved even with reversion to Japan, for a military base can exist only where human rights are disregarded. A military base is for war and in war there is no humanity. However, we must strive to force the United States to make concessions by concentrating the democratic forces. Of late there are signs of concessions. I for one was subjected to a trial without the benefit of a counsel. In Okinawa, military affairs have distorted the human rights. The Executive Order has been altered by an ordinance. There is no real

freedom of gathering or speech here. The publication of 'jinmin,' the party organ of the Peoples Party, has been disapproved on eight occasions. If a man is placed on the blacklist of CIC which is more active than the special secret service police, he will be discharged from whatever job he may happen to hold and will be unable to get any kind of a job so that he will have to be unemployed permanently. Okinawa is a spring of the human right problems. Bills approved at the Legislature have been rejected by USCAR, and the Legislature is nothing but a democracy in disguise."

Secretary General MIYARA Kansai of Okinawa Socialist Party:

"In connection with freedom of thought and conscience, or freedom of supporting a political party, it may be pointed out that our right to exist is threatened by the thought survey of CIC. Without the transfer of court jurisdiction, laws are as good as non-existent. In connection with legislation, bills approved are rejected without giving proper reasons. In the protection of human rights, the stages of investigation are most important, but the conclusion of the Ryukyuan police that the driver was intoxicated when he hit and killed an Okinawan in Tsubokawa, was reversed by the military which said that a blood test revealed no trace of alcohol."

KUWAE: "The American people in Okinawa are still in a wartime mood. It is due to such mood plus the existence of a privileged class consciousness that in Koza a driver after hitting four children fled without feeling any sense of responsibility."

OSMP Chief Treasurer TAIRA Ryosho: "When I am asked to state my case in connection with the human rights problem I find it difficult

to choose a proper one for we see cases of infringement of human rights reported every day in the newspapers."

In response to the investigation team's question, "We note that none of the political parties in Okinawa have an organ paper, but isn't it possible to publish one?", TAIRA Ryosho said, "The Sociality Masses Party once applied for a permission to publish a party organ paper five or six years ago but was refused approval," while KUWAE Choko said, "The Liberal Democratic Party has a plan to publish an organ paper. Though it is not prohibited by law, it is not simple to get an approval." Moreover, MIYARA Kansai said, "We submitted an application around September 1960, but we are still waiting for authorization."

Questioned about the Pre-Peace Treaty claims, KUWAE replied, "There is prospect of settlement in line with the wishes of the Okinawan people. As for claims involving bodily injuries, it may not be possible for the American side to examine them one by one."

Asked whether there is any oppression on party activities, SENAGA stated, "I am deprived of civil rights. The oppression to the Peoples Party is fierce. If anyone should be known to have voted for the Peoples Party, he is bound to be discharged from any military employment and he will be unable to get any bank loan. Members of the Peoples Party or its fellow travellers will be segregated at their place of employment by the CIC. When preparation was going on to hold a protest rally in connection with my unfair arrest, those who posted posters or even those who were found with posters in their possession

were arrested on the basis of Special Proclamation No. 63. This kind of oppression is disappearing with the adoption of the high commissioner system, but as I stated above, the method is becoming more subtle."

Incidentally, the Ryukyu Shimpō reports that the investigation group held a roundtable conference with representatives of all political parties and with newspaper reporters on the afternoon of 24 September. During the meeting with political party representatives, they talked about the connection between USCAR and GRI, and the problem of ordinances, while in meeting with news reporters, they discussed the freedom of the press in the Ryukyus with military bases.

110

Press Translation

OFFICE OF INFORMATION
Hq 313th Air Division
APO 239

IE-SHIMA AND MIWA SHOOTING INCIDENTS INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE
FORMED BY SOCIALIST MASSES PARTY

(The Ryukyu Shimpō, 8 February 1961)

The Socialist Masses Party voted at a standing committee meeting held at its headquarters at 3 p.m. Feb. 7 (1) to participate in the Prefectural People's Anti-Nike Firing Practice rally, (2) to investigate the facts surrounding the shooting incidents which took place in Ie-shima and Miwa-village for possible infringement of human rights, (3) to correct the absurd call system of telephone, etc.

In regard to the shooting incident which took place in Ie-shima, the police reported that it was entirely the victim's fault, but there are some points in the report that the party can not understand. Therefore, the party appointed Tsumichiyo Asato, Goro Kinjo, and Seiei Nagahama as full time investigation committee members to investigate into the facts for possible infringement of human rights, together with the incident in which a Miwa village woman [sic] was shot to death.

(Similar article in the Okinawa Times)

///

Press Translation

OFFICE OF INFORMATION
Hq 313th Air Division
APO 239

WAS IT VICTIM'S FAULT?
LEGISLATORS TO INVESTIGATE IE-SHIMA INCIDENT

(The Okinawa Times, 11 February 1961)

Nozato, the head of Maza village, Ie-shima, and others called at GRI and the Legislature Feb. 10 and complained about the accidental death of Ryofuku Henzan, 20, in the firing range in Maza village. They stated that "both military and civilian investigation teams announced that the accident was the result of Henzan's own fault. Although the incident took place in the firing range proper, the military expanded the firing ranges to include additional areas without having issued advance notices. There is doubt as to whether the victim should to be blamed for the incident or not." In response to these complaints, the legislators representing all factions set out to investigate the circumstances surrounding the accident. They stated as follows:

FAULT ON THE PART OF MILITARY

WILL COMPLAIN, SAYS VICE SPEAKER YAMAGAWA (LIBERAL DEMOCRAT)

"Legislator Kuwae and I went to the island on the 9th and heard the circumstances surrounding the accident from the bereaved family, representatives of the village, the township office, and the police. According to them, the scene where Henzan was killed was included in the firing range after the expansion of the range without any notice whatsoever having been given to the village head, the police or the township authorities. No villager was aware of the fact, it was reported. After

1103

talking to a lieutenant on the island, it was revealed that the range was expanded to include the scene of the recent tragedy in November last year. Within the extended area is a sign post about 6 feet high, which was hardly seen due to the tall grass. Consequently, it was questionable to blame the victim for the incident. Naturally, the military should let the villagers know when an expansion of the range takes place. We will decide as to how to deal with the matter after the deliberation of the reports of our investigation at the assembly. Meantime, we will meet with the responsible Air Force officers to let them know, on the basis of our investigation results, that it was their fault, and, at the same time, suggest that they deal judiciously with the matter."

CONDUCT ON-THE-SPOT INVESTIGATION,

SAYS ASATO, CHAIRMAN OF THE CENTRAL STANDING COMMITTEE,

SOCIALIST MASSES PARTY

We have doubted the announcement made by the military and civilian investigation teams, which placed the blame on the victim himself. We have much conflicting information, so we decided to conduct an on-the-spot investigation. We have no comment to make at this moment until our investigation is completed; however, were the announcements made by the military and civilian investigation teams proved to be wrong, it would be a serious matter. We intend to inquire into the matter to bring out the truth.

WILL PRESENT IT BEFORE THE EXECUTIVE MEETING

SAYS LEGISLATOR FURUGEN OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY

We had a question about the report, so we decided to conduct an on-the-spot investigation with various civic organizations. We found out after talking with the representatives of the village that the incident took place as the result of barbaric acts of Americans. We cannot but be indignant about it. We shall decide how to deal with the matter after completion of the investigation. We are going to ask the Legislature to present it before the executive meeting.

ANTI-HYDROGEN AND ATOMIC BOMB COUNCIL TO INVESTIGATE

Attaching importance to the matter, the Okinawa Prefectural People's Anti-Hydrogen and Atomic Bomb Council, headed by Akira Nakane, will leave here for the island on the 12th to make an on-the-spot investigation.

112

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U. S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Saturday, 11 February 1961

(The following translation is unofficial and is prepared for information purposes only and not for republication; reproduction of the translation by the Office of Public Affairs implies no responsibility or endorsement whatsoever by OPA as to the content or accuracy of the material contained therein.)

The Ryukyu Shimpo - News Article (M)

No. 527

POLITICAL FACTIONS TO INVESTIGATE IE-SHIMA SHOOTING CASE

In connection with the incident in which HENZAN Ryofuku (20), a resident of Maja-Ku, Ie-Son, was found dead on 1 February at the maneuvering ground of Ie-Shima as a result of bullet wounds, the police authorities announced that the victim was found "at fault." However, Maja-ku head NOZATO Takehiro and Youth Association Chairman CHINEN Chuei of the same subvillage called at the Legislature on 10 February and announced the truth of the incident and at the same time, petitioned that the firing range in Ie-Shima be abolished. In this connection, various political factions of the Legislature have decided to conduct an on-the-spot investigation. Thus, it is expected that the "Ie-shima incident" will come to the fore as a human rights problem.

According to the appeals of the Maja-ku representatives, the place where Mr. HENZAN was found dead is located 3 or 4 meters away from the narrow path which leads to the spring near the seashore. The area in question was outside the danger area until last October, but was designated as a danger area last November when the danger zone was expanded. As the mark of the danger area, square pillars measuring 20 centimeters (7.88 inches) on each side and 1.8 meters (5.9 feet) in

height were erected in the area at intervals of some 50 meters (90 feet), but no information was received from the military with regard to the expansion of the danger area, with the result that the sub-villagers were ignorant of the expansion of the danger zone.

Mr. HENZAN, who was found dead, was a model young man of Maja-ku, who did not drink liquor, and, since his family is well off, had never been engaged in the collection of empty shells. On that day, he went out to cut grass and entered the area without knowing the area to be a danger zone. The victim is not at fault and since the military is responsible for the occurrence of this incident, the firing range should be removed.

In response to this petition, the Okinawa Liberal Democratic Party on 9 February sent Legislature Vice Speaker YAMAGAWA Yasukuni and OLDP Organization Committee Chairman KUWAE Choko to Ie-Shima for an on-the-spot investigation, thus confirming that neither the subvillage, and Ie-Son nor the police had been informed of the expansion of danger area by the military. Therefore, the party has decided to hold a general meeting of its legislators shortly to study the matter.

Vice Speaker YAMAGAWA Yasukuni of the Legislature stated, "We conducted our on-the-spot investigation on 9 February and confirmed that no information had been received from the military with regard to the expansion of the danger area. Mr. HENZAN was a model young man of the subvillage and we feel sorry for him in blaming him for his death. We would like to take this opportunity to ask for the reflection of the military and work out measures to prevent recurrence of such an incident."

On the other hand, the opposition Okinawa Socialist Masses and Okinawa Peoples Parties are attaching importance to this problem. The OSMP, which established an investigation committee to probe into the matter, will conduct an on-the-spot investigation today, while the OPP is also expected to conduct an on-the-spot investigation shortly in cooperation with democratic organizations. Thus, the "Ie-Shima case" shows a sign of being taken up at the Legislature as a human rights problem.

Maja-ku head NOZATO said, "Because no information had been received from the military, no inhabitants had knowledge of when the danger area was expanded. Mr. HENZAN is not the only victim and the whole islanders are extremely troubled with the military maneuver. For instance, stray bullets make their way into our subvillage several times a month, and under such circumstances, we feel fearful of being hit by stray bullets. We would like to ask for the abolition of the maneuver ground, thereby restoring the peaceful village as in the past."

On the other hand, the opposition Okinawa Socialist Masses and Okinawa Peoples Parties are attaching importance to this problem. The OSMP, which established an investigation committee to probe into the matter, will conduct an on-the-spot investigation today, while the OPP is also expected to conduct an on-the-spot investigation shortly in cooperation with democratic organizations. Thus, the "Ie-Shima case" shows a sign of being taken up at the Legislature as a human rights problem.

Maja-ku head NOZATO said, "Because no information had been received from the military, no inhabitants had knowledge of when the danger area was expanded. Mr. HENZAN is not the only victim and the whole islanders are extremely troubled with the military maneuver. For instance, stray bullets make their way into our subvillage several times a month, and under such circumstances, we feel fearful of being hit by stray bullets. We would like to ask for the abolition of the maneuver ground, thereby restoring the peaceful village as in the past."

113

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U. S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Tuesday, 14 February 1961

(The following translation is unofficial and is prepared for information purposes only and not for republication; reproduction of the translation by the Office of Public Affairs implies no responsibility or endorsement whatsoever by OPA as to the content or accuracy of the material contained therein.)

The Okinawa Times - News Article Y.

No. 559

THE IESHIMA CASE HAS BEEN INVESTIGATED

Representatives of the Socialist Masses Party, the Peoples Party, the Anti-Atomic and Hydrogen Bomb Association, the Okinawa Youth Council and Okinawa Teachers Association, the Okinawa Transportation Workers Association, the Ryukyu University Students Association and others, on the ground that the conclusion reached by the Joint Ryukyuan Police and the American forces investigation party that the death of Henzan Ryofuku was of his own making is questionable, conducted an on-the-spot investigation on 11 February.

The party of investigators arrived in Ieshima at 1 p.m. on board the ferry boat "Iemaru", proceeded at once to the home of the late Mr. Henzan for burning incense, then went to the scene of the tragedy, guided by the Maja-ku head, where they conducted the investigation for 3 hours while listening to the explanation given on the circumstances of the expansion of the maneuver ground and the latest state of firing drill. That evening they heard the complaint of the Maja people at the Civic Hall. As a result of their investigation they found that 1) the maneuver ground has been expanded only recently, without notice. 2) Signs indicating that it is a

restricted area are posted about 120 feet apart, but the grass around them has grown so tall that some of the signs have become invisible; 3) also because the only well from which the Maja people draw their water is located on the beach close to the expanded maneuver ground, the Maja people have to pass close to the maneuver ground constantly.

In addition, they inspected the site on which a bomb fell--about 330 feet away from the maneuver ground around 4 p.m. on the same day Mr. Henzan was shot to death and the old sites within house lots and farms where bombs fell in the past. On the other hand, the eye witness of the tragedy, Mr. Nakasone Genichi was ordered by the American authorities to report to the office and tell his story of the incident, so that he was taken to Kadena in a military plane on the 8th and questioned about the circumstances at the time the accident took place, and was forcibly ordered to sign a document written in English, it was reported. Mr. Nakasone was brought back to Ieshima on the 9th in a military plane and he told the people that after signing the document the investigator handed him a \$5 note and he received it, it was reported.

Incidentally, in the midst of the death-wake for Mr. Henzan, an American serviceman stole a blanket and a mattress from the home of the next door neighbor, Mr. Henzan Ryoyu (uncle of the deceased) so that the Maja people are suspicious of some connection between this theft and the shooting accident. The Ie police immediately investigated the larceny case and found the missing blanket and mattress in the storage shack of Mr. Henzan. They are now holding them as evidence in the police sub-station and referred to the American authorities the case of the American

serviceman, who is supposed to have slept in the storage shack that night, but the said serviceman was immediately transferred to Kadena, so that no answer has been received by the Ieshima police so far. The joint investigation party returned to Naha on the 12th in the afternoon taking their findings with them for further study and will reach a conclusion at the directors' meeting to be held at 3 p.m. on the 14th and will issue some kind of announcement.

Statement of Mr. Nozato, headman of Maja subvillage: "We are exposed to the peril of death at any moment, for shells fall here and there in the village. When the firing maneuver continues every day we are unable to work in the farm or even stay at home with ease of mind. It is not just the death of Mr. Henzan Kyofuku, for other unfortunate incidents have happened many times, so that we can no longer endure such tension. Although the place where Mr. Henzan lay shot dead is within the restricted area, most of the villagers do not know when this change took place. Nothing can be further from the truth than to say that Mr. Henzan's death was of his own making, for it is the infringement of human rights by U.S. Forces. I hope that the requisitioned land will be released totally so that we may live with peace of mind."

(Similar article in the Ryukyu Shimpo)

114

Press Translation

OFFICE OF INFORMATION
Hq 313th Air Division
APO 239

OPPOSITION PARTIES AND ANTI-HYDROGEN AND ATOMIC BOMB COUNCIL INVESTIGATE
IE-SHIMA INCIDENT
VILLAGE'S ONLY WELL LOCATED NEAR THE SCENE
CONFIRMS EXPANSION OF THE RANGE WITHOUT NOTICE
EYE-WITNESS TAKEN TO KADENA AIR BASE
DISCUSS COUNTER MEASURE TODAY

(The Okinawa Times, 14 February 1961)

Was the shooting of Ryofuku Henzan in the firing ranges in Maza village, Ie-shima really the victim's own fault? Having doubt about the report of the joint military and civilian investigation teams, representatives of the Socialist Masses Party, the People's Party, the Okinawa Youth Association, the Anti-Hydrogen and Atomic Bomb Council, the Okinawa Teachers' Association, the Local Government Worker's Union, the Okinawa Transportation Workers' Union, the Central District Youth Association, and the Ryukyus University Student Union arrived in Ie-shima and jointly conducted an investigation on the scene to bring out the truth surrounding the shooting of Ryofuku Henzan in the firing range in Maza village, Ie-shima.

The party arrived in Ie-shima at 1 p.m., Feb. 11, aboard the Ie Maru, a regular boat commuting between Toguchi and Ie-shima. Immediately after their arrival in Ie-shima, the party called at Henzan's home and offered prayers and set out for the scene, accompanied by the villagers of Maza. While obtaining information regarding the expansion of military-leased land and the extent of the firing practice, the party conducted a three-hour investigation. Later that night, they inquired into the complaints of the villagers at the village's community hall.

The investigation revealed that : (1) The firing range was expanded recently without any notice being given, (2) The off-limits signs were put up at about 120-foot intervals, but in some spots the signs can hardly be seen due to thick grass, (3) Within the area near the sea shore recently expanded is Maza village's only well, and villagers must pass near the firing ranges whenever they go to draw water from it. Furthermore, it was revealed that at about 4 p.m. on the very day Henzan was killed a bomb fell near a dwelling in the village about 300 feet outside the ranges. The team also inspected the spots in family yards, fields and roads where bombs had dropped before.

On the other hand, the military authorities wanted to get information of the incident and summoned Genichi Nakasone, who witnessed the scene of the shooting. It was reported that he was taken to Kadena Air Base aboard a military plane and was interrogated and forced to sign a document written in English. Nakasone returned to the island on the 9th. He stated that he received \$5 after signing the document written in English as he was offered by a military investigator.

Furthermore, it was disclosed that a US soldier took away a quilt and a blanket from Ryoyu Henzan, an uncle of the deceased who lives in the same neighborhood, on the night of very day he died, while the funeral service was being held. The villagers said that it must had some connection with the incident. The police on the Ie-shima immediately set out to investigate the burglary. The quilt and blanket were found in the store room of Henzan's home, and are being kept by the police as evidence. The police also inquired of the military authorities concerning

the identity of the American soldier who allegedly slept in the storeroom. The soldier was transferred to Kadena Air Base after the incident, and no word has been received from the military authorities in regard to the incident.

The joint investigation team returned to Naha on the 12th. The result of their investigation, after a thorough examination by each organization, will be compiled at the Anti-Hydrogen and Atomic Bomb Committee meeting which will be held at 3 p.m. Feb. 14, at the Okinawa Kaikan, where they will make it clear how to deal with the matter.

BOOM! BOOM! BOOM! DAILY

THE HEAD OF THE MAZA VILLAGE, NOZATO, STATED: "Shells fall here and there in the village, and we are always exposed to danger. We cannot live, let alone engage in farming, with such daily firing practice. Not only the shooting of Ryofuku Henzan, but also several other unfortunate incidents have occurred in the range. We can hardly stand any more. The scene where Henzan was killed is located in the firing range, but no villagers know when the area was so designated. It is preposterous to blame the victim for the incident as his own fault. It is the infringement of human rights. Under the circumstances, we demand the release of the entire leased land to us, so that we can live in peace."

(2 photos and one map attached to the story)

115

Press Translation

OFFICE OF INFORMATION
Hq 313th Air Division
APO 239

RELEASE THE ENTIRE FIRING RANGE
DEMANDS THE ANTI H & A BOMB COUNCIL
IN IE-SHIMA SHOOTING INCIDENT

(The Okinawa Times, 19 Feb. 1961)

After studying the reports of the groups affiliated with the Anti-H & A Bomb Council that had previously conducted an investigation of the firing ranges on Ie-Shima in connection with the shooting incident involving Ryofuku Henzan, the Anti-H & A Bomb Council confirmed at its board of directors meeting held Feb. 18th that the death of Henzan was not the result of his own fault and determined their attitude to demand complete compensation for the death and release of the entire firing range in the village of Maza.

On the basis of their investigation the council pointed out that, from a geographical stand point, the spot where the incident occurred was: (1) Even though the firing ranges were apparently expanded in November, neither the head of the village nor the villagers received any notification of it; (2) In the old danger zones are bulldozed paths, but in the expanded area only signs about 6 feet high were put up at about 120-foot intervals. Moreover, these signs were hidden by the thick grass; (3) In the area is also a path which the villagers take to draw water from the sea. Also in the area is a well, whence the villager, who have no rain water reservoir, draw their drinking water daily, (4) It is said that in the area, known as "Yabaru", are grown

good fodder for cattle, horses and goats. The villagers gather the fodder during the intervals between the firing practices; (5) The target for the practice bombing is located on elevated ground, but no approaching planes can be seen from the lower ground where Henzan was shot to death, (6) The spot where Henzan was shot to death was authorized farming area, etc.

116

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U. C. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Thursday, 23 February 1961

(The following translation is unofficial and is prepared for information purposes only and not for republication; reproduction of the translation by the Office of Public Affairs implies no responsibility or endorsement whatsoever by OPA as to the content or accuracy of the material contained therein.)

The Ryukyu Shimpō - News Article (F)

No. 669

IE SHIMA INCIDENT INSPECTION GROUP DEMANDS COMPLETE PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION FOR SHOOTING-TO-DEATH CASE

Ten private organizations, including the Atomic and Hydrogen Bomb Prohibition Council, Okinawa Teachers Association, Okinawa Youth Council, Self-Government Workers Union, Transportation Workers Union, University of the Ryukyus Students Association, Okinawa Socialist Masses Party, Okinawa Peoples Party, and Okinawa Socialist Party, on 12 February conducted a joint on-the-spot investigation of the death of Mr. Ryofuku Heanzan (20) who died an accidental death at the U.S. military practice area at Maja-ku on the island of Ie Shima. On 22 February they compiled their findings.

Gist is: Mr. Heanzan is by no means blamable for his death. Military authorities should announce to that effect at an early date and make complete payment of compensation.

The practice area seems to have been expanded last November, or two months ago. No notice in this regard was given to the villagers or the "ku" chief. A wide road is constructed in the former danger area. The present danger area is marked by 1.8 meter-long posts erected at intervals of about 40 meters, but the posts are not open to the view because they are in the thick growth of pampas grass. In the expanded present practice

area this is the only passage through which villagers can bring salt water home from the sea. When there is no military practice, villagers go to the neighborhood of the expanded practice area where they cut grass to feed their cattle and goats. The target is located on land so high that a plane flying cannot be seen from the low area where Heanzan was shot to death. The area where Heanzan was shot to death had been under cultivation with tacit consent before the area was included in the practice area. An instrument used for practice bounces far beyond the danger area after hitting the target.

Six representatives, including Chairman Nakane, of the Anti-A&H Bomb Council on the afternoon of 22 February petitioned Speaker Nagamine of the Legislature, Deputy Chief Executive Senaga, and Director Nishihira of the GRI Police Department to cooperate in requesting complete payment of compensation for the shooting-to-death incident on Ie Shima.

The council representatives delivered a letter of findings and requested the latter that "Mr. Ryofuku Heanzan who was killed by shooting is by no means blamable for his death. Shooting by mistake is responsible for his death. You are requested to give cooperation in requesting the military to pay full compensation and release the practice area."

31310

13 February 1961

Ie Shima Accident

MEMORANDUM TO GENERAL ONDRICK

1. The following data is furnished for possible use in your press conference today:

a. Of the 3,156 acres of land leased by the U.S. Government, only approximately 900 acres comprise the restricted gunnery range area, leaving approximately 2,000 acres of leased land which can be used by the farmers for farming on a permissive basis.

b. Approximately \$963,000 has been expended for rental fees during the period July 1950 - July 1959.

c. The Air Force has a mandatory requirement to utilize the range on Ie Shima in order to train its pilots that the USAF may remain a strong defender of the free peoples of the world.

d. During the entire time the gunnery range has been in use, scrap scavengers have been a continuing problem. Suggestions and requests that scrap collectors do so during non-firing periods have been to no avail.

e. Following many conferences, the Air Force on 18 March 1960 issued the attached letter to Mayor Otomatsu Tamashiro prohibiting scrap collecting in the target area. This letter was bi-lingually reproduced for distribution to all indigenous population on Ie Shima.

f. Before each use of the gunnery range, ample advanced warning is given by a variety of signals and a patrol of the area.

g. Concrete posts have been installed at 100 foot intervals on the perimeter of the gunnery range area. These concrete posts are over 5 feet tall, painted white, and clearly inscribed in Japanese, "Danger Area", "Restricted Area", "No Trespassing".

h. Early in November 1960, in order to afford more protection in the danger area, the perimeter posts on the shoreward side were relocated as a safety measure (see sketch).

i. Area where body of Hengan was found is wasteland has no farming capability, and the only attraction for being in the area would be scrap collecting.

j. Use of the range on 1 February 1961 for strafing practice ceased at 5 p.m., well within daylight hours.

k. Henzan's body was located approximately 100 yards inside the boundary of the target area. From where his body was found, the perimeter marker posts could clearly be seen.

l. It is impossible for pilots using the strafing area to see anyone behind the targets as they fly at 50 feet altitude into the silhouette of the target. The targets are located at the end of a flight path with a drop-off behind the targets to a lower plateau, then a further drop-off to the sea. The targets are located approximately a quarter mile back from the sea edge.

m. Ryukyuan police have verified that ample warning was given and that it was the victim's fault.

(1) An Okinawa Times report of 3 February, Police Shingaki, Chief of the Detective Bureau of police headquarters, was quoted as saying "It was the victim's fault". The scene of the accident is located in the firing range and is designated as "Off Limits".

(2) Sgt Gushiken of Ie-Son police headquarters confirmed at the investigation scene on 1 February that all necessary advance warning had been issued by the Air Force in order to let the villages know about the use of the range in advance.

n. The Air Force regrets Henzan's death. However, it is believed that every precaution possible has and was taken to warn him and all others of the danger in trespassing in the prohibited area.

BERNARD PETERS
Lt Colonel, USAF
Information Officer

Press Translation

OFFICE OF INFORMATION
Hq 313th Air Division
APO 239

IE-SHIMA INCIDENT
POLICE HEADQUARTERS ASKS OFFICIAL REPORT ABOUT TRUTH TO MILITARY

(The Okinawa Times, 13 February 1961)

The Detective Bureau of the Police Headquarters announced after studying the results of the on-the-spot investigation that all seemed to be the victim's own fault prior to disclosing the results of the investigation of the Ie-shima shooting incident. However, the Legislators who had conducted an investigation requested the police headquarters to deal with the matter judiciously on the ground that there were too many doubtful points yet to be cleared up before blaming the victim. In response to this request it was decided that the police headquarters would give a definite answer after inquiring of the military authorities.

119

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U. S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Thursday, 16 February 1961

(The following translation is unofficial and is prepared for information purposes only and not for republication; reproduction of the translation by the Office of Public Affairs implies no responsibility or endorsement whatsoever by OPA as to the content or accuracy of the material contained therein.)

The Okinawa Times - Editorial Y.

No. 582

THE SETTLEMENT OF IESHIMA PROBLEM SHOULD BE SOUGHT THROUGH TALKS

The Ieshima case has developed to the extent that the Liberal Democratic and the Socialist Masses Parties and the Anti Atomic and Hydrogen Bomb Association have conducted an on-the-spot investigation, but the settlement of the problem remains to be sought hereafter.

The on-the-spot investigation was conducted following the appeal of the Maja people to the Legislature that the victim of the Ieshima incident is not to blame for the accident after the announcement of the result of a joint military and Ryukyuan police investigation with the conclusion that the victim had only himself to blame for the accident. As a result of the investigation the opposition parties and the Anti-Atomic and Hydrogen Bomb Association reported the following findings:

- 1) The sign posts are planted about 130 feet apart, but the weeds have grown so tall that in some places the post is invisible; 2) the only well from which the Maja people draw water is located on the beach inside the expanded maneuver ground so that the Maja people have to pass close to the maneuver ground, and the expansion of the maneuver ground had not been notified.

Ieshima is certainly in a difficult position, for there is a maneuver ground for the American forces. And this is not the first

time that an accident happened there, for troubles had taken place before. Though the land problem has been settled, we have a feeling somehow that Ieshima was left out of it. That is why unfortunate incidents have taken place often, which might be compared to perfectly healed old wounds that start to hurt again. We are not sure this state of things can be left forever as it is. We are afraid of that. This problem was taken to the Legislature on the ground that the judgement of the authorities that the victim was to blame for the accident was doubtful, but the problems that confront the Ieshima people cannot be settled by judging case by case. It is necessary, of course, whenever any accident takes place, to investigate it thoroughly and find out the truth about it. But the problem of Ieshima ought to be considered from a broader point of view. For, even though it is the problem of a local autonomous body, the government and the Legislature must not leave this problem to the village people alone.

It is the consensus of opinion that if Ieshima is indispensable for the U.S. forces as a maneuver ground, then the Ieshima people must not oppose its use. But if the villagers should be assailed by the sense of danger, then to have the cause of the danger eliminated or the situation improved is the most natural thing to do, nor does it constitute opposition to the military base. In order to do so, it is necessary for the Ieshima villagers to confer with the American authorities frequently on the basis of mutual respect for the position of the other. It is human to loath firing practice within one's earshot. But the situation can be improved by talking things over by mutual recognition of human rights

and protect human life instead of presenting opposition to the firing practice. The government and the Legislature ought to seek the settlement of the problem, we believe.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U. S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Thursday, 23 February 1961

(The following translation is unofficial and is prepared for information purposes only and not for republication; reproduction of the translation by the Office of Public Affairs implies no responsibility or endorsement whatsoever by OPA as to the content or accuracy of the material contained therein.)

The Okinawa Times - News Article (T)

No. 666

LEGISLATORS TO CONDUCT ON-THE-SPOT INVESTIGATION
ON IE-SHIMA NEXT MONTH

The Legislative Government and Legal Affairs Committee opened its meeting from 10 a.m. on 22nd and conducted deliberations on the petition for the release of maneuvering grounds on Ie-shima submitted by Ie-shiman people and on the partial amendment of the Law Regulating Business Affecting Public Morals.

The petition submitted by the Ie-shima inhabitants requests the Legislature to 1) conduct a thorough investigation of the case in which HENZAN Ryofuku (20 years old) was found dead with wounds of bullets fired from a maneuvering plane on Feb 1st on Ieshima, since the U.S. military and police report that HENZAN was killed due to his own fault was one-sided and 2) take action so that the maneuvering grounds on Ie-shima will be released so as to enable them to earn a livelihood free from fear. Concerning this problem, the Government & Legal Affairs Committee has decided to determine on the attitude of Legislature after conducting an on-the-spot investigation on March 1st and 2nd.

As to the problem of the partial revision of the Law Regulating the Business Affecting Public Morals, the committee had already heard the

opinions of enterprisers, the Women's Federation, the Tourist Association, as well as labor unions in the previous meeting. So, in yesterday's meeting, the committee conducted a free debate on the problematical points that are likely to arise if the revision should be effected, by inviting Deputy Director KOCHI of the Police Hqs. and Chief SUNAGAWA of the 1st Public Safety Section.

The committee asked police officials' opinions as to 1) whether prohibition of the sale of liquor after midnight would not result in driving (servicemen) into hotels, 2) what is the standard in judging public morals and 3) what is the measure to protect small-scale enterprisers. On these points, the police side maintained 1) that most of the crimes of a heinous nature occur after midnight; 2) it runs counter to good customs to offer drinks of liquor at midnight; 3) there are small-scale enterprisers, but since there are many middle-class people renting their buildings they should be protected by another law, thus strongly insisting on revision of the law.

The Government & Legal Affairs Committee completed the hearing of opinions of men concerned in the day's meeting and what is left for the Committee is to collect reference data and decide on the attitude.

This amendment bill was also proposed last year, but its passage could not be realized because they were unable to reach a conclusion on the protection of small-scale enterprisers, but it is expected that the Legislature will conclude its attitude this time.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U. S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Thursday, 2 March 1961

(The following translation is unofficial and is prepared for information purposes only and not for republication; reproduction of the translation by the Office of Public Affairs implies no responsibility or endorsement whatsoever by OPA as to the content or accuracy of the material contained therein.)

Okinawa Times - News Article

No. 745

THE IESHIMA INCIDENT. THE BOUNCING BULLET IS QUESTIONABLE

The Administrative and Legal Affairs committee of the Legislature, which received a petition to have the maneuver ground of Ieshima that is making the livelihood of the islanders unstable released entirely, went to Ieshima on 1 March and carried out an investigation. The party of investigators arrived in Ieshima at 2 p.m. in a patrol boat of the Toguchi police station. After hearing the circumstances of land requisition explained by Mayor Tamashiro of Ie Son at the village office, the committee went to the Ie sub-police station and heard the explanation of Police Inspector Guchiken about the post mortem examination of Henza Ryofuku (20) which took place on 1 February and investigated the actual state of maneuver and the site of death of Mr. Henza, then returned to Motobu at 7 p.m.

According to the explanation of mayor Tamashiro, when the military land was originally requisitioned, the American forces forcibly destroyed houses. At the maneuver ground the party of investigators under the guidance of Capt. MacFarren, who came expressly from Kadena Air Base, went pretty close to the target. At first they saw the target practice involving skip bombing, similar to the operation which is said to have killed Mr. Henza, and 4 jet fighter as a unit flew 15 feet above the

ground at a speed of 500 miles-per-hour and dropped skipping bombs at the target. This bomb drops to the ground and then bounces to hit the target. Any bomb which misses the target flies several hundred yards to drop into the sea. They also saw strafing practice by low-flying aircraft, and it happened that some 2,000 yards away they could see more than 10 men waiting their chance to pick up the empty shells. Immediately after the strafing run, they dashed in and searched for empty shells to the great shock of the party of investigators. When the American officers approached them, these shell pickers simultaneously ran down the cliff and jumped into the sea, scarcely holding their heads above the water and 5 powered canoes picked them up and sailed away rapidly. After that the Legislators went to see the site where Mr. Henzan was found dead, but the danger zone had since been further expanded on 22 February. It was reported that the danger zone was now marked by the grading of a bulldozer and the planting of sign posts some 6 feet in height and that the mayor had been notified of the new danger zone. The villagers, however, complained that the road they used to take down to the sea to get sea water is now inside the danger zone, so that they cannot even go to get the sea water. The place where Mr. Henzan was found dead is some 300 yards distant from the target but behind the target there is a cliff about 35 feet high and from this place the target is invisible.

According to the explanation of Police Inspector Gushiken, the bullet entered the left-side abdomen, pierced through the diaphragm, the heart, and the right lung, and went out through the back, and since in the vicinity were several signs that the bullet had chafed, he believes

that one of them must have hit him, the policeman stated. But the bouncing bullet has a diameter of close to 3 inches and the Legislators reasoned that if such a bullet had hit Mr. Henzan, the body would have been completely altered from its original shape, and they decided to ask the U.S. forces about the character of the skip bomb. They also inspected the old site where a bomb dropped within the village. And they were surprised to see a one ton bomb which fell close to a dwelling house.

Incidentally, Director Kugai of the Department of Legal Affairs accompanied the party of investigators, for the incident took place within military land and it is possible that the problem of compensation may arise in the future. Every member of the Legislative and Legal Committee joined in the investigation tour.

Statement of Legislator Shimozato Keiryō. "We have seen those who hunted for empty shells at the risk of life and the one-ton bomb that fell close to a dwelling house, which we had not anticipated at all. And then it is doubtful whether the death of Mr. Henzan was the result of having been hit by the skip bomb, and I would like to study the case carefully by getting reference material from the American forces."

(Similar article in the Ryukyu Shimpo)

Memo for Record by Seitoku Kyoda,
Interpreter for 313th IO

Capt. McFarren, Ie Shima Bombing Range Officer; Mr. Peterson, Division Historian; and I flew to Ie-Shima on 1 March to accompany the governmental party inspecting the shooting incident that took place at Ie-Shima Feb. 1.

We met the group of legislators, headed by Legislator Shimozato, and representatives of certain civic organizations, at the Ie-Shima Receiver Site compound. There were also half a dozen Naha reporters, as well as the Mayor of Ie-Shima and other representatives who accompanied the party.

After a short briefing about the firing ranges by Capt. McFarren and reporting the purpose of their visit to the island by Chairman Shimozato, we headed for the range on an Air Force 6 x 6 truck and two trimobiles furnished by the mayor's office.

As we stopped by the range control tower, a four-jet plane formation passed over us. Capt. McFarren told the party that there would be skip bombing practice soon and he would like us to observe it first. We got on the 6 x 6 together and drove ahead about 100 yards from the tower where we could see the targets. Capt McFarren explained to them what the yellow marks in front of the targets and the tower about 300 yards in the other direction were. As the practice started, everyone stood on the bed of the truck or on the chairs they had brought with them as seats on the trimobile. Clicks of cameras continued as the low-flying planes, one by one, approached the targets and climbed up.

"Is there any possibility that bombs may miss the targets when dropped from high altitude and fall outside of the range?" asked Legislator Shinzato.

"No," said the captain. "No planes fly at high altitude during their actual practice. As a matter of fact, low flying practice, such as the skip bomb practices and low altitude flying."

"What is the spark seen when the bomb hits the target? Does that mean that the bomb really goes off when it hits the target?" asked Legislator Kuwae.

"Yes, it does, However, there is only flash light powder in the bomb." said the captain.

As the practice was over, we drove back to observe the strafing practices which were to be held on the other side of the ranges. As we drove along the perimeter road, Capt. McFerren invited their attention to look at the "Danger Area, Off Limits" posts painted white and put up all along the outside bulldozed path. As we came to a spot where we could see the target area, the captain shouted to the driver to halt and announced that we would take a look near the sea shore in the vicinity of the light house. A few people could be seen moving around. They were even standing on a spot cleared of grass or in the middle of the bulldozed path. They were too far away for us to notice immediately since they were not moving. As one jet approached and its machine guns began to strafe the target, they were seen running around. Incidentally, one of the range sergeants carried a pair of binoculars with him. He handed them to Shimozato, the head of the party.

The latter tried to adjust the binoculars. "Heck," he said as he looked, "I can't see anything. Everything is dark." Standing in front of him was Legislator Kuwae, who was also trying to locate those people who were supposed to be there. The dark thing that Mr. Shimozato saw was the back of Mr. Kuwae's head!

Taking his eyes off the binoculars for a moment, Mr. Shimozato pointed to his secretary and spoke loudly, "put this in the report! We saw the people! We actually saw the people with binoculars!"

Meanwhile another plane approached. This time everybody saw small figures in the distance running around. Those in the front of the truck yelled, "Look there!" pointing with their fingers at the barely visible scrap collectors. The cameras tried desperately to get the images of these figures on the films, but it was too far to tell whether they were rocks, thickets, or people.

Mr. Shinozato murmured, "For goodness sakes! They are no better than thieves." Then he turned to Mayor Tamashiro of Ie-Son who was also anxiously looking at the small figures from his perch at the back of the truck, and almost yelled, "Mayor, can't you stop them? Don't you know it's too dangerous there?"

"Well, I have tried and am still trying to stop them from going into the ranges," replied the mayor. "There ought to be some way of stopping them."

"Where is the policeman?" one man blurted. Sgt. Gushiken, an old man of about 45, also watching the villagers running about in the face of the dangers, stiffened and stood in the manner of attention.

The latter tried to adjust the binoculars. "Heck," he said as he looked, "I can't see anything. Everything is dark." Standing in front of him was Legislator Kuwae, who was also trying to locate those people who were supposed to be there. The dark thing that Mr. Shimo zato saw was the back of Mr. Kuwae's head!

Taking his eyes off the binoculars for a moment, Mr. Shimo zato pointed to his secretary and spoke loudly, "put this in the report! We saw the people! We actually saw the people with binoculars!"

Meanwhile another plane approached. This time everybody saw small figures in the distance running around. Those in the front of the truck yelled, "Look there!" pointing with their fingers at the barely visible scrap collectors. The cameras tried desperately to get the images of these figures on the films, but it was too far to tell whether they were rocks, thickets, or people.

Mr. Shino zato murmured, "For goodness sakes! They are no better than thieves." Then he turned to Mayor Tamashiro of Ie-Son who was also anxiously looking at the small figures from his perch at the back of the truck, and almost yelled, "Mayor, can't you stop them? Don't you know it's too dangerous there?"

"Well, I have tried and am still trying to stop them from going into the ranges," replied the mayor. "There ought to be some way of stopping them."

"Where is the policeman?" one man blurted. Sgt. Gushiken, an old man of about 45, also watching the villagers running about in the face of the dangers, stiffened and stood in the manner of attention.

"Yes, sir."

"Do you see the men in the range?"

"Yes, sir."

"Why don't you do something about it."

"The mayor and I have desperately tried to stop them. Oh, what can we do? They come there by boats or by walking along the sea shore."

"Since there is no farming area in the range, why can't we arrange somehow to put up fences all around the area?"

This time, Ahagon, an influential villager of Maza village, broke in and stated flatly. "We can't. The fence is useless against them."

"How do you know?" asked Kuwae.

"I can prove it." They even stole the fence for scrap before. The best way to solve the matter is to get rid of the firing ranges. You can't realize how these villagers feel about it unless you actually live here."

"Say, Mayor. Isn't there a possibility that we can talk to the U.S. military to set up certain dates so that people can pick up the bullets?" asked Mr. Shimozato turning to him.

"Well, as a matter of fact we made a deal before. Some thirty people signed affidavits, for that matter."

This time a radio reporter asked the mayor a question in regard to the release of the land. He stated that he didn't know how many people actually want the land to be released. He further stated that some may want and others may not want to get the land released.

Being antagonistic toward the U.S., so it seemed, Mr. Ahagon said

in English to Mr. Peterson, Division Historian, "Hi, friend." Then he muttered in Japanese, as an afterthought, "Unless you people give us trouble, you are our friend."

Soon after the firing practices were over, we proceeded in the truck on the bulldozed path toward the sea shore near the target and turned toward the lighthouse. We stopped there briefly and watched the water. There a few people could be seen fleeing in the knee deep water toward the coral reef. Some were even running over the coral reef to the boat waiting for them on the south side or to the north. We proceeded from there to an outer bulldozed path just to the south side of the light house. While we were proceeding, Capt. McFarren asked everyone to give him his attention, then pointed to several large rocks placed across an access road. Captain McFarren explained that these rocks were placed there by the scrap collectors to interfere with the patrol vehicles so that they would have ample time to get away when spotted.

"It is really a clever idea," some in the group stated. Some reporter took a few shots of the rocks. At the further end of the path near the sea shore was a weapons carrier driven by a range sergeant. He came to us and stated, "We counted 24 men in the range. Some fled to this side and others to the north." One legislator ran toward the truck to see if it was bringing in any prisoners. But he returned immediately, there being no Ie-Shimans in the truck. Others watched the scrap collectors running in the water or on the coral reef as though for their lives. Soon a few canoes approached them and picked them up out of the water.

"They are thieves all right. But I am kind of relieved seeing them all picked up out of the water," Mr. Shimozato murmured, turning to me.

We drove back over the outer bulldozed path along which off limits posts were put up to the scene where Henzan was killed. Some legislators even had time to admire pretty pine trees along the path.

On the way down to the scene, one of the men who seemed to be the secretary of the committee asked Capt. McFarren what the distance between the posts was. Capt. McFarren stated at first that the distance was about 50 feet, but he later corrected that it might be about 100 feet, but the exact distance could not be told unless measured.

Captain McFarren stated as we came to a curve in the road that there was a farm, so the path had been curved in order to avoid it. No sooner had he said so than Mr. Ahagon stated: "Women villagers resisted the military's taking their farm lands." As we drove near the village just outside of the skip bomb target, we saw a 1 by 3 foot wooden post written with black ink. It read: "Life is valuable. Give us the land back!"

We drove into the skip-bombing target areas. There we found metal tail fins scattered about. "Are these the metals the villagers are picking up?" Someone asked. "No these are worthless scraps. What they want to get are those better ones down the cliff," someone else answered.

We looked around the target areas. A group of people, including Mr. Shimozato, stopped down and listened to the explanation about the bomb given by Capt. McFarren, who drew a wind bottle-shaped sketch on the ground. The captain explained briefly that a fuse is attached to

the end of the tail fin and a trigger is on the tip of the bomb. But it seemed hard to clarify how the bomb would work; so the captain suggested that they ask further questions of the range sergeant after getting a sample that might be found down the cliff on the other side. We drove briefly along the road leading toward Maza village some 40 yards; then halted to turn back and take the newly bulldozed path to the scene of the accident of 1 February.

We proceeded on the bulldozed path about 50 feet to the scene past the street that connects the village with the target area, then got off the truck and walked the rest of the way, following the path. As we came half way to the scene, we were met by four villagers. Capt. McFarren asked them if they knew what the posts were about. They said, "yes," and added that they came there to meet the party. Mr. Shimozato had leg trouble and had to walk with a cane. As he could not go further down the hill, he told us that he would stay there. Capt. McFarren told him that he would signal by raising his hand when he got to the scene where the body was found and the range sergeant would raise his hand at the spot where the posts were previously put up. When the captain raised his hand as soon as he got to the scene, Mr. Shimozato raised his in response.

The policeman explained to the visiting dignitaries how he found the body, while the radio reporter thrust their microphones toward him. In the vicinity of the scene, pampas and miscanthus grass were growing about three to four feet high. He showed the spot where the bomb apparently hit. Someone asked the villagers whom we met while we were

coming down the hill where the witness (Genichi Nakasone) was. They stated he had left the island to work someplace else.

Mr. Ahagon stated that the newspapers and radio did not convey the truth. He said, "The newspapers and the radio reported that there was no grass suitable as fodder for animals," he said. "This spot is the best place for gathering fodder," he stated, pointing to a patch of short miscanthus grass. Other villagers agreed. Mr. Ahagon also explained that Henzan was sent by his uncle to gather fodder on the day he was killed. He left home about 4:30 that day, and was a good boy, too. Some legislators, doubted, however, that the grass grown there was actually suited to feed animals as fodder. Some even doubted that Henzan really came out there to gather fodder. If this were the case, there should remain the sickle with which he gathered the fodder. Mr. Ahagon said that the sickle may possibly have been blown off toward the sea.

The people looked around in the bushes or on the rocks freely as though they were looking for evidence to prove the shooting. The range sergeant came with an empty skip bomb and a torn up tail fin and explained how it would work to a small group of men gathered around. Some one in the group was apparently too cautious; for he asked the sergeant if it was safe to fool around with the bomb.

Reporters and the legislators asked many questions including how high the cliff was. One of the important questions submitted to the Range Officer by the Radio Okinawa reporter was:

"The villagers state that they did not get any notice when the

enlargement of the range took place. Did you notify them? If you did, please tell us how."

"We moved the posts. This indicated the area was being placed off limits as the danger zone." said Capt. McFarren.

"Is that all?"

"The last time we enlarged the range, we notified the mayor through our interpreter."

We proceeded from there toward the edge of the cliff overlooking the sea where the village well was supposed to be located. I saw a reporter and two or three villagers going down.

Mr. Ahagon stated that the villagers draw their water from there in time of the drought and, according to him, even American soldiers drew their water there before.

"The newspaper reported that the path to the well was not in the danger zone. Here it is in the danger zone." he grumbled.

Some carried the empty bomb as their souvenir as they went back to the truck. Mr. Ahagon stayed with us in the last group. Capt. McFarren tried to persuade him to leave with us. But, for some reason, he expressed desire to remain. This was probably mere pretense on his part, knowing full well, as he did, that the captain could not allow him to remain in the "off-limits" area. Later Ahagon stated that there were a few men still down below the cliff. I went down the cliff following the small rocky path. I couldn't find a soul down there; so I went back and reported to the captain that there was no one left. But Mr. Ahagon insisted there was still some one down there. While we waited,

we talked with Mr. Ahagon. He stated again and again that the best way to solve the matter was to get rid of the firing ranges. To this Captain McFarren brought up the example of what the Russians did when they blockaded Berlin. He said, "They did not care for the three million people living there. People are nothing to them. But here we do care. We have to consider the people first." He further explained the mission of the Air Force briefly and how it had tried to move the range to uninhabited "Pork Chop"--Torishima.

"But people still came there in boats to collect shells," he added.

Soon the remaining people, including Legislator Furugen, came back from the bottom of the cliff. We proceeded back to the truck. As we went, Capt. McFarren explained to Mr. Ahagon that they could not come into the firing range, unless they were with him, and if they did so, they would be arrested.

Mr. Ahagon laughed when he heard what the captain said. "Well, it is quite the contrary. It is the landowners who have right to arrest the trespassers, not the Americans."

"As long as the land is leased to us, we have the right to do so," said the captain. Thereafter, Mr. Ahagon kept quiet.

As we got to the truck, a man in the party came to us and thanked us for showing them around. And at the same time, he wanted us to explain later how the skip-bomb works. We headed to the trimobile, waiting for the men to come back, and asked them if there were any questions. However, no one had any more questions. We returned to the truck and once more stopped near the village community house where

they were assembled for the meeting with the villagers. Once more we asked two policemen still remaining on the trimobile if there were any questions. There were none, and they asked if we wished to attend the meeting. But no questions means no business, so we headed for the plane waiting for us to take us back to where we had come from.

123

REPORT OF CLAIMS OFFICER			
<p align="center">INSTRUCTIONS</p> <p align="center">Submit original only, unless otherwise required by regulation. Use additional sheets, if necessary, and number to correspond with item numbers.</p>			
HEADQUARTERS (base, installation, unit, etc.) Hq, 6313th Air Base Wing, APO 239, San Francisco, California			
LOCATION Kadena Air Base, Okinawa		DATE INVESTIGATION INITIATED 2 Feb 61	DATE OF REPORT 8 FEB 1962
1. ACCIDENT OR INCIDENT			
DATE 1 February	HOUR 1961 5 p.m.	PLACE Sho-Aza, Yabaru, Aza-Nishi, Agarie, Ie-son	
TYPE: <input type="checkbox"/> TRAFFIC <input type="checkbox"/> AIRCRAFT <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (specify)			
2. CLAIMANTS (or potential claimants)			
NAME	ADDRESS	DATE CLAIM PRESENTED	AMOUNT CLAIMED
HENZAN, Machi	952-Banchi, Nishi, Agarie, Ie-son	6 Oct 61	\$14,900.00
ALL CLAIMANTS WHO PRESENTED CLAIMS WERE PERSONALLY INTERVIEWED <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO (If yes, state by whom)			
3. PROPERTY AND PERSONNEL INVOLVED			
A. GOVERNMENT PROPERTY (Describe all property, make, type, model, U.S. number, previous condition, present location, and show whether moving or stationary)		PERSONNEL (Name, grade, service number, address and organization, etc.; and if motor vehicle or other equipment was involved, identify operator and show his previous condition, location of occupants, etc.)	
N/A		<p>Name of pilot causing the accidental death is unknown.</p> <p>Type of aircraft: F-100, serial number unknown.</p>	
B. PRIVATE PROPERTY (Describe all property - make, type, model, previous condition, present location and show whether moving or stationary)		PERSONS (Name, address and relation to incident - owner, driver, passenger, pedestrian, bailee, tenant, lessee, licensee, trespasser, etc.; and if a motor vehicle or other equipment was involved, show previous condition of operator, location of occupants, etc.)	
N/A		<p>HIYANZAN, Rifoku, 2-han, Maza-ku, Ie-son Ie-Shima Island</p> <p>Person killed by an aerial skip bomb</p>	

4. SCOPE OF EMPLOYMENT	
GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL WAS ACTING WITHIN THE SCOPE OF EMPLOYMENT <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO (See exhibit(s) N/A)	
5. DAMAGE TO PROPERTY (Report separately on government property and private property. Include nature and extent of damage, estimated cost of repair or loss, and, if relevant, loss of use; the market value before and after damage, value of salvage, etc.)	
A. GOVERNMENT PROPERTY N/A	
PROPERTY WAS PERSONALLY INSPECTED <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO N/A	
B. PRIVATE PROPERTY N/A	
PROPERTY WAS PERSONALLY INSPECTED <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO N/A	
6. PERSONS INJURED OR KILLED (Report separately on government personnel and private persons. Include name, address, age, nature and extent of injuries, disability, medical aid rendered - where and by whom, attending physician, duty status, wages lost, etc.)	
GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL N/A	
B. PRIVATE PERSONS Victim died as the result of a 25-pound bomb penetrating his left elbow, shoulder, and third rib, at Ie-Shima Bomb Range, Ie-Shima Island. Doctor Shoichiro Asato, a Ryukyuan doctor who accompanied the investigation team, pronounced the victim dead at 1955 hours, 1 February 1961	
7. WITNESSES (Attach signed statements)	
NAME	STATION OR ADDRESS
Nakasone, Genichi, Ryukyuan	1-han, Maza-ku, Ie-son
8. POLICE INVESTIGATION AND TRIAL	
POLICE INVESTIGATION WAS MADE <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO (If yes, attach copy of report, or state why not obtainable) See Exhibit "E"	FACTS OF ARRESTS OR CHARGES, AND RESULTS OF TRIALS BY CIVIL OR MILITARY COURTS No

9.

FINDINGS

(Summarize accident or incident in narrative form, illustrating relevant physical facts by sketches, diagrams, and/or photographs, with special attention to:

- (a) IN TRAFFIC CASES: direction of travel, speed, obstructions to view, road width and condition, tire and skid marks, debris, traffic signs and signals, traffic and weather conditions;
- (b) IN AIRCRAFT AND MISSILE CASES: nature and authority for flight, altitude, speed, weather conditions, direction, controls, mechanical condition of aircraft or missile, and cause of accident or incident;
- (c) IN MAIL CASES: registration or insurance receipt data, declared value, actual value of contents, fee paid, origin and destination, time and place of delivery to military authorities, (except APO, see AFR 182-7), addressee's statement of nondelivery;
- (d) INSURANCE: whether the loss is covered in whole or in part by insurance; and if so, the name and address of the insurer; also type and coverage.)

See Exhibit "D", AF Form 1156, "Report of Claims Officer"

10.

EXHIBITS

(List, mark and attach relevant exhibits such as: the claim; operator's report; weather report; flight order; trip ticket; maintenance records; repair bills and estimates; hospital, medical and burial expense reports and itemized bills; estimates of value; diagrams; plats; maps; sketches; photographs (dated and identified); copy or extract of traffic or flying regulations; local ordinances; federal or state laws violated; statements of participants and other witnesses; copies or extracts of insurance policies; receipts or subrogation agreements; police or coroner's report; releases or hold-harmless agreements; correspondence with claimant; newspaper clippings and pictures; workmen compensation reports; and any other related data.)

A Hq Rycom Form 2-184	H
B Translation of "Explanation"	I
C Translation of "Reasons"	J
D AF Form 1156 "Report of Claims Officer"	K
E Report of Investigation	L
F Extract of Family Register	M
G	N

11. RECOMMENDATIONS			
A. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE CLAIM, IF PRESENTED, BE: <i>(Check applicable box and insert necessary information)</i>			
<input type="checkbox"/> APPROVED IN THE AMOUNT OF \$		UNDER AFR	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISAPPROVED UNDER AFR			
APPROVED IN AN AMOUNT THAT CAN BE REASONABLY SUBSTANTIATED BY THE CLAIMANT UNDER AFR			
MILITARY PERSONNEL NAMED BELOW BE HELD RESPONSIBLE UNDER ARTICAL 139 UCMJ FOR THE AMOUNT INDICATED			
NAME	GRADE	ORGANIZATION	AMOUNT
B. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS			
<p>This claim is for death of a Ryukyuan killed as a result of bombing practice on land reserved exclusively for such purpose. That due notice of such dangers were posted in the village and were known to all the residents that the area was highly ingerous. To discourage such events, the Civil Administrator had established a line and imprisonment for trespassing within the area. That on the date and time alleged the deceased was within the confines of the Bombing Range and was killed as a result of an aerial practice bomb. This fact clearly establishes trespassing on the part of the deceased and that his negligence contributed to the cause of his death.</p>			
12. DELAY <i>(Explain any delay over 30 days between date of occurence or claim and this report)</i>			
TYPED NAME AND GRADE OF CLAIMS OFFICER		SIGNATURE	
ALFRED W. METZGER, JR., 1st Lt, USAF			
13. ACTION OF RESPONSIBLE COMMANDER			DATE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> REPORT APPROVED <input type="checkbox"/> REPORT DISAPPROVED			8 FEB 1962
REASONS FOR DISAPPROVAL OR COMMENT ON ACTION			
TYPED NAME, GRADE AND TITLE <i>(Commander or staff judge advocate, etc., who approved or disapproved report for commander)</i>		SIGNATURE	
JOHN E. CLEARY Major, USAF			

2504-banchi

PERMANENT DOMICILE: 3858-banchi, Aza-Nishi, Ie-Son, Kunigami-gun, Okinawa Prefecture

Former Head of Household:

Married URASAKI, Moshi; report of marriage filed 13 August 1915

3rd son of HIYANZAN, Ryoho, head of household, 1819-banchi, Aza-Nishi, Agarie, Ie-son, Kunigami-gun, established a separate household; report of it filed September 15, 1915

On the revision of banchi of April 1, 1951, the banchi of 3858 appearing therein was changed to read 3504-banchi

Records were destroyed in war in April 25, 1945, and this family register was revised in July 9, 1957.

4th daughter of URASAKI, Mayoasu, head of household in 6655-banchi, Aza-Gushiken, Motobu-cho, Kunigami-gun, married HIYANZAN, Ryoho: Report of marriage filed August 13, 1915, entry into register on same day.

Born at present domicile; father HIYANZAN, Ryochi, reported the birth and entry into register made on May 27, 1919

Report of marriage to NAKAIMA, Matsu, filed July 9, 1938
Killed in war at Shikimizu-baru, Ie-son, Okinawa, time unknown, April 16, 1945;
Report of Yoshida, Motohisa, Investigation Section for Persons Missing in War, Ministry of Health and Welfare, filed January 4, 1955.

Born at present domicile; Father HIYANZAN, Ryoei, reported the birth on November 18, 1922 accepted and entry made. Report of Marriage to TOGUCHI, Yoshiko, filed on July 15, 1950. Report of establishment of Separate Household at 990-banchi, Nishi-Agarie, Ie-son, Kunigami-gun, filed and the name of incumbent was removed from register, on February 15, 1952

Head of the Household

Father: HIYANZAN, Ryoho)3rd
Mother: Kana)son

HIYANZAN, Ryochi

DOB: June 28, 1892

Father: URASAKI, Maoyasu)4th
Mother: Mito)daughter

Moshi

DOB: August 9, 1891
First Son

Ryoei

DOB: May 15, 1919

2nd Son

Father: Hiyanzan, Ryochi) 2nd
Mother: Moshi son

Yoshihiro

DOB: November 10, 1922

Born at present domicile: father HIYANZAN, Ryoei, reported the birth and entry made on July 18, 1925. Married Hobashigawa, Kikei, of 3130-banchi, Aza-Nishi-Agarie, Ieson, Kunigami-gun: Report thereof filed, and the name of incumbent was removed from register on March 10, 1944

1st Daughter

Father: HIYANZAN, Ryochi)1st
Mother: Moshi)daughter

Toshi

DOB: July 8, 1925

Natural Daughter

Born at the domicile of YAMASHIRO, Matsu, head of household of 1324-banchi, Aza-Nishi-Agarie, Ie-son, Kunigami-gun; birth was reported by father, HIYANZAN, Ryochi, on January 5, 1929, entry made into register. Married URASAKI, Naoyoshi, head of household of 1438-banchi, Nishi-Agarie, Ie-son, Kunigami-gun. Report of marriage filed March 24, 1949, and the name of person was removed from register.

Father: HIYANZAN, Ryochi
Mother: YAMASHIRO, Matsu

Fumi

DOB: December 28, 1928

Born at present domicile; father reported the birth on June 26, 1929, and entry thereof made in this register. Married TOGUCHI, Seimo, 657-banchi, Aza-Ishikawa, Kami-Motobu-son, Kunigami-gun; the report of marriage filed January 9, 1951, with Mayor of Motobu-son, KAKAZU, Giyu; a report thereof receipted and the name of the person was removed from this register.

2nd Daughter

Father: HIYANZAN, Ryochi
Mother: Moshi

Chiyo

DOB: June 15, 1929

Born at the domicile of YAMASHIRO, Matsu, head of household of 1324-banchi, Aza-Nishi-Agarie, Ie-son, Kunigami-gun; father HIYANZAN, Ryochi, reported the birth of child on April 18, 1931, and the name of the person entered in this register. Established a separate household at 1043-banchi, Aza-Nishi-Agarie, Ie-son, Kunigami-gun; report of it filed February 10, 1954, and the name of the person removed from this register.

Natural Son

Father: HIYANZAN, Ryochi
Mother: YAMASHIRO, Matsu

Ryoyu

DOB: April 7, 1931

Born at the domicile of YAMASHIRO, Matsu, head of household of 1324-banchi, Aza-Nishi-Agarie, Ie-son, Kunigami-gun. Father reported the birth; the incumbent was registered on August 19, 1934. Married NOSOE, Yukichi; a report indicating the person taking the name of husband was filed with the Mayor of Naha, and the report thereof was receipted December 2 of same year. The name of person was removed from this register upon incumbent establishing residence at 3-banchi, 3-chome, Kami-Izume-cho, Naha-shi.

Natural Daughter

Father: HIYANZAN, Ryochi
Mother: YAMASHIRO, Matsu

Kimiko

DOB: August 19, 1934

Born at present domicile; father HIYANZAN, Ryoei, reported the birth and the entry thereof made on January 26, 1943

Granddaughter

Father: HIYANZAN, Ryoei
Mother: Matsu

Takako

DOB: January 17, 1943

Sister of TOGUCHI, Masaaki, head of household of 659-banchi, Aza, Ishikawa, Kami-Motobu-son, Kunigami-gun; married to HIYANZAN, Yoshihiro, and a report of marriage filed and the name of the incumbent was removed from this register on July 15, 1950. Upon establishment of separate household by husband, Yoshihiro, the name of the incumbent was deleted from this register.

Woman

Father: TOGUCHI, Seiko deceased
Mother: Kamado

Her relation to the family Wife of 2nd son,
Yoshihiro

Yoshiko

DOB: November 19, 1922

I certified the Tohon above is the same as the original family register.

Date of Certification: February 16, 1962.

By Mayor of Ie-son, Nakama, Yoshiaki, seal affixed.

124

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

313JA

Claim of Machi HIYANZAN for Death Victim of 23 February 1962
Ie Shima Bombing Range

United States Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands (HCR-LL)
APO 331

1. Attached hereto is the claim of the victim's mother, Mrs. Machi HIYANZAN for your review and comment.
2. It is apparent that the victim was within the boundaries of the active range and also that he had actual knowledge he was a trespasser.
3. Request expeditious handling of this case.

DEL B. ROWE
1st Lt, USAF
Foreign Claims Commission No. AF-12

1 Atch
a/s

125

UNITED STATES CIVIL ADMINISTRATION OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS
APO 331

R/R

21 March 1962

1. Subject correspondence forwards claim for death in the amount of \$14,900 for the death of a Ryukyuan male, age 20 years. The deceased, while about 120 feet within the boundaries of the bombing range at Ie Shima (a restricted area) was struck by an aerial skip bomb and received injuries from which he died. The investigation does not reveal why the deceased was at the spot where he was at the time he was killed. The claims officer recommends disapproval of the claim for the reasons that the deceased was trespassing at the time he was struck by the aerial skip bomb, that such trespassing constituted negligence on his part, and that this negligence contributed to his death.

2. I cannot agree with this recommendation of the claims officer. It appears that the aerial skip bomb which killed the deceased was either dropped at 1700 hours or, more likely, a few minutes after 1700 hours and that the deceased might not have anticipated that the Air Force would be engaged in bombing practice at the time he was trespassing on the bombing range.

3. A trespasser is not denied the right to recover because a trespass is a wrongful act, but because (since his presence is not to be anticipated) the property owner owes him no duty to take precautions for his safety. It has been said that the presence of a trespasser is not to be anticipated; thus a reasonable man would not take steps to protect him. In a civilization based on private ownership, it is considered a socially desirable policy to allow a man to use his own land in his own way, without the burden of watching for and protecting those who come there without permission or right. However, there are many cases in which the anticipation of the presence of a trespasser by a land occupier has been the basis of liability for injury. The instant claim could be deemed to arise out of so-called "noncombat activities" of the Air Force, in which case it is not necessary for the claimant to allege or prove negligence or a wrongful act on the part of the Air Force in order to recover for damage or injury arising therefrom. If this claim is considered to have arisen out of the noncombat activities of the Air Force, it will not be necessary to make any determination as to whether the Air Force was negligent in engaging in bombing practice at the time when the deceased was killed.

4. While I realize that it is a question of fact to be determined by the Air Force Foreign Claims Commission which will review this claim, I do not feel that it has been established by the investigation made by the claims officer that the conduct of the deceased at the time of his death was such as to bar the claim for his death. However, I do believe that the amount of the claim is greatly excessive under Japanese standards.

EUGENE V. SLATTENY
Legislative and Legal Dept.

126

UNITED STATES CIVIL ADMINISTRATION OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS
APO 331

HCRI-LL

SUBJECT: Claim of Machi HIYANZAN for Death Victim of Ie Shima Bombing Range

TO: Commander
313th Air Division
United States Air Force
APO 239
ATTN: SJA

1. Subject claim and allied papers have been reviewed to determine whether any aspects thereof may be of political importance to the United States.

2. The report of the claims officer and the allied papers accompanying the claims disclose the following facts: At about 1630 hours, 1 February 1961, the deceased left his home, located at an undisclosed distance from the spot in the Ie Shima Bombing Range where he was killed. According to the statement of one Genichi Nakasone, attached to the claims officer's report, he first saw the deceased inside the danger zone at approximately 1700 hours, 1 February 1961. Another document attached to the report, Exhibit "B1," states that Genichi Nakasone went to the Yabaru Area, where the deceased was killed, after 5 p.m. and saw him standing on the spot where his body was later found. Nakasone asserted that after he first saw the deceased, an aircraft approached from his (witness') rear and to the left; that after the plane had passed, he saw some smoke on the ground in the area where the deceased had been standing, but the deceased was not visible; and that he proceeded to look for the deceased and found him about fifteen minutes later, lying face down upon the ground. Subsequent investigation disclosed that the deceased had been struck by a skip bomb. It appears that the villagers obtained their fresh water and sea water from a place near the bombing range and that the pathway to these courses of water, as a result of a recent enlargement of the bombing range, is within the range. There is also some evidence that the villagers in the vicinity of the bomb range assumed that bombing practice would ordinarily be held from 0800 hours to 1700 hours, unless they were otherwise notified. There is no evidence that notification was given by the Air Force that bombing practice would continue after 1700 hours on the day that the deceased was killed.

HCRI-LI

SUBJECT: Claim of Machi HIYANZAN for Death Victim of Ie Shima Bombing Range

3. Reference is made to the statement of Foreign Claims Commission No. AF-12, in his letter of 23 February 1962, that the victim was found within the boundaries of the active range and also that he had had actual knowledge that he was a trespasser. In cases where a trespasser is killed or injured, the true test of the property owner's liability is whether he has acted as a reasonably prudent man would act in view of the probability of injury to others. A trespasser is not denied the right to recover because a trespass is a wrongful act, but because (since his presence is not to be anticipated) the property owner owes him no duty to take precautions for his safety.

4. In order to prevent any undue adverse political reaction in the event of disapproval of the subject claim in whole or in part, there should be a definite determination of the deceased's reasonable right to assume that the bombing practice would be over by 1700 hours and, if he was negligent, whether such negligence was the sole and proximate cause of his death. Consideration should be given also to the question of frequent intrusions upon the bombing range and whether the Air Force was aware of them and acquiesced therein.

5. The foregoing comments are submitted for consideration by the Foreign Claims Commission, which must exercise its independent judgment concerning this claim.

6. Request that this office be informed of the findings of the Foreign Claims Commission.

FOR THE HIGH COMMISSIONER:

1 Incl
Claim of
Machi HIYANZAN

KENNETH S. HITCH
Lt Col, ACC
Administrative Officer

127

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

313JA

Claim of HIYANZAN, Machi

U. S. Armed Forces Claims Service, Japan
APO 503

9 Apr 1962

1. Forewarded for your consideration is subject claim filed in an amount in excess of the jurisdiction of this commission.
2. Reference paragraph 2, USCAR letter, substantiating documents in file state Bombing Range was closed to all unauthorized persons at all times, including the hours after 1700 daily.

DEL B. ROWE
1st LT, USAF
Foreign Claims Commission No. AF-12

1 Atch
CL - HIYANZAN

128

TRANSLATION OF REQUEST

OF

HIYANZAN MACHI

SUBJECT: Reconsideration of the matters pertaining to demand in claims

TO: Mr. Kugai, Ryojun, Chief
Legal Affairs Department

Government of Ryukyu

Per Se - Statement of our appeal for reconsideration. Request
your proper action on the matters.

20 June 1962.

HIYANZAN, Machi
953 Banchi, Nishi-Agarie
Ie-son

A true translation:

KENZO MIYASHIRO

TRANSLATION OF STATEMENT

OF

HIYANZAN MACHI

Address: Nishi-Agarie
Ie-Son, Okinawa

Dated 11 July 1962

TO: Lt Col RALEY, Claude M
Foreign Claims Commission No. 25
U. S. Armed Forces Claims Service, Japan

1. Regardless of what war it is, it is always fearful. We are not responsible for the war, nor at fault.
2. Notwithstanding this, my beloved husband was killed in the war, when he was twenty-six years old.
3. We were both twenty years old when we were married, and lived very happily. When I was twenty-two years old, Ryofuku was born. He was given our best love and comfort. There is no further need to explain all this, because you probably understand and know all about how we felt.
4. My husband, who was conscripted as a home guard during the war, was killed when Ryofuku was four years.
5. With great pain, I want to say that I reared my son who was left by my husband, with all my life, and he was a very fine son. He was not the type to collect scraps. The next day (2nd of February) after the day he was killed, was the time his uncle, HIYANZAN, Ryokei, had planned to build a pen for his two goats and a cattle, and in preparation of construction of the pen,

Ryofuku went to gather grass for the livestock. The target area was known to be a dangerous area, but not any more different from the air raids to which the population was being subjected during the war. Injuries and deaths occurring in the target area were prevalent.

6. I was not able to forget the terrible experience of losing my husband in the war and this gave me all the reasons for not allowing my son to go into the bombing area for scraps. Ryofuku always liked to farm and raise livestock, and he had never collected scrap metals.

7. It is not my desire to obtain any money in claim by making false statements or by asking for money because our life was made difficult by the involuntary seizure of our fertile farm land.

8. My son never collected scraps despite the assertion of the Military and Foreign Claims Commission stating that the place where my son was killed was in the bombing range and that he was regarded as a trespasser. The posts were hidden in the pampas grass and difficult to see. These were found after the death of my son when the grass was cleared. The diagram of the bombing range in attached sheet reveals path was bulldozed three to four kens and also in the target area itself was always cleared of grass and trees burnt probably by kerosene or gasoline. The new area added after expansion of bomb range was not bulldozed at all and was covered with green grass normally being used for livestock. Attached is a photograph. We hope this evidence will be accepted.

9. It is within my right to make my demand in the claim, and the U. S. Government has the duty to pay.

10. Placing yourselves in my shoes, you will understand my predicament of a person dying young, leaving his young wife and a son. In addition, having your land taken away by foreign military troops, and on top of it your son being killed.

Can you imagine the great tragedy? You too would feel hatred, anger, and pain if the testimony of a young wife has been ignored as biased and false because of a statement furnished by the military.

11. The capacity for pain and suffering of any human being, regardless of Okinawans or Americans, is the same. True humanitarianism and love are obscured and lessened and the goodness in human beings become lost when one aspires to power, accumulation of wealth or honors. My son was my joy, my dependence, and was the only property I had. The loss of him was my greatest sorrow.

12. In final I would like to say by leaving all personal feelings aside that you will accede to our request and give this testimony of the mother your most attention.

A TRUE TRANSLATION:

KENZO MIYASHIRO

TRANSLATION OF STATEMENT

"Report of the Matters Regarding the Reconsideration of Claim"

It is unfortunate that the claim of HIYANZAN, Ryofuku, 953 Banchi, Nishi-Agarie, Ie-Son, which we felt should have been paid, was denied.

HIYANZAN, Ryofuku was fatally shot on February 1962 by a USAF training aircraft.

The mother of the deceased, Machi, appealed the case and is requesting a reconsideration of the claim. The people whose names are listed on attached sheet, who have heard the testimony of Machi, signed their names jointly, attesting to the facts that all the statements of Machi are true and correct. The claim of the death of Ryofuku is still unsettled, sixteen months after his death. They entreat you to pay this claim as soon as possible.

Furthermore, there was no notice given of the expansion of the bombing range.

Date of this Appeal: 28 June 1962.

A true translation:

KENZO MIYASHIRO

Nakama, Kamei	Mayor of Ie-Shima
Chinen, Hikoyoshi	Assistant Mayor 288 Banchi Higashi-Agari-Ue Ie-Son
Tamashiro, Kinzo	Revenue Section 203 Banchi Kawahira Ie-Son
Tamashiro, Rejohei	General Affairs 130 Banchi Higashi-Agari-Ue Ie-Son
Oshiro, Bunji	Industry 209 Banchi Nishi-Agari-Mae
Oshiro, Toshio	Finance 112-Banchi Kawahira
Tanahara, Ginko	Electricity 208 Banch Higashi-Agari-Mae
Shimada, Ryosei	Boating 41 Banchi Nishi-Agari-Mae
Shimabukuro, Kinzo	Chairman of Assembly Group
Uehima, Keicho	Assistant to Chairman of Assembly Gp
Tamashiro, Haruo	Assemblyman
Sakihama, Katsuo	Assemblyman
Oshiro, Seiei	Assemblyman
Tomoyose, Sai	Assemblyman
Uema, Zentoku	Assemblyman
Chinen, Sakukichi	Assemblyman
Fukuchi, Tateo	Assemblyman

Chinen, Eitoku	Assemblyman
Shimojo, Shuei	Assemblyman
Fukuchi, Harumasa	Assemblyman
Agarie, Seiyu	Assemblyman
Tomoyose, Ryugen	Assemblyman
Hiyanzan, Ryoichi	Assemblyman
Tamashiro, Seiko	Ku-cho of Higashi-Agari-Mae Ie-Son
Arakana, Kyuei	Ku-cho of Kawahira-Agari-Ue Ie-Son
Chinen, Kinichi	Ku-cho of Higashi-Agari-Ue Ie-Son
Nosato, Takehiro	Ku-cho of Maja Ie-Son
Gima, Tadatoshi	Ku-cho of Nishizaki Ie-Son
Tamashiro, Tokugen	Ku-cho of Nishi-Agari-Mae Ie-Son
Kochi, Shinji	Ku-cho of Ora Ie-Son
Uchima, Kametaro	Ku-cho of Nishi-Agari-Ue Ie-son
Kinjo, Machiko	Chairman, Ie-Shima Women Association
Chinen, Sakujun	Chairman, Ie-Shima Youth Association

TRANSLATION
"EXPLANATION"

A. The incident occurred at a newly established place, and the people, the Mayor, Ku-Cho, and policeman, did not know when this bombing range was enlarged. No one was notified.

B. The entrance of the former bombing range area was as wide as 18 feet, but after enlargement of the bombing range, the bulldozer road was closed. Signposts, about the size of 1.80 meters, were posted about 40 meters apart. The posts were difficult to see, due to tall grass.

C. The villagers obtain their fresh water and sea water from a place near the bombing range, and the pathway leading to the water source was located in the area recently enlarged.

D. None of the villagers received notice of the date, time, and way of conducting the bombing exercise on that day. So, the village people assumed that the exercises would be from 8 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the afternoons. However, on that day, the bombing exercise was held past 5 p.m.

E. The skip bomb used was known as being dangerous to people and properly located outside the target area because of its tendency to bounce away from the side of the target.

F. According to the witness, Nakasone Genichi, he went to the Yabaru area after 5 p.m. and saw Henzan's bicycle about 150 meters away from him, and Henzan standing on the spot where he was later found dead. Also, an aircraft was flying very low, then the smoke of the bomb was seen, and Henzan disappeared from sight. Nakasone first thought Henzan had lain down on the ground because of the bomb. However, he did not stand up again, so he went to the place and saw Henzan was shot through his chest and killed instantly. Ryofuku was a conscientious man and was respected by his friends. He was the only child, and his parents had placed all their future in him. According to the Okinawa Liberal Democratic Party, the Okinawa Socialist Masses Party, the Okinawa People's Party, the Okinawa Teachers' Association, the Okinawa Prefectural Youth Council, the Okinawa Transportation Workers' Union, and other organizations who investigated the incident, it was their conclusion that the United States Air Force was responsible for the death.

TRANSLATION

"REASON FOR MAKING THE CLAIM"

A. HENZAN, Ryofuku (age 20) was shot to death by a practice bomb of the United States Military Forces on 1 February 1961 at Sho-Aza-Yabaru, Ie Shima, Okinawa. The United States Military Forces until today have burned or destroyed our homes, chased us with dogs, caused injuries and death by firing, incarcerating our persons, and inflicted other sufferings by acts of violence not permissible in the society of democratic nations.

B. Land which was taken away from us under proclamation which would have been suitable only under conditions of war is being leased for the sum of 1.89 cents, when the actual yield from such land exceeded \$1.00 per tsubo. The disparity of money received from the rental of this land and the profit which would have been obtained from the land is outrageous, and the number of petitions and demands to USCAR to compensate us properly have not yet been settled to this date. The acquisition of land for such an insignificant amount of money is in actuality confiscation of land, violating the Article 46 of the Code of Land Warfare, and is against the rules of the proclamation of World Human Rights Organization. The United States of America, an original nation of the democratic system of government, issuing such a proclamation which is suitable only to conditions of wartime, has caused nothing but misery to the people to whom the proclamation would apply. A law should be made to benefit the people. Obviously, the government of the United States is "government of the people" and it is expected that people should enjoy their share of the benefits; therefore, in appealing to the conscience of the United States Government, we believe that the compensation for the death of Henzan, Ryofuku, will be settled most expeditiously.

COMMITTEE TO PROTECT THE LAND OF
IE SHIMA

Chairman: Henzan, Ryoichi
Assistant: Urasaki, Nayoshi
Assistant: Ahagon, Shoke

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
Draft Press Translation
Thursday, 28 June 1962

The Ryukyu Shimpō - News Article

CLAIM FOR IE-SHIMA MANEUVER VICTIM REJECTED

HENZAN Machi, mother of HENZAN Ryotoku (26), who was shot to death by a U.S. Air Force plane during maneuvers in Ie Shima in February last year, filed a claim for \$14,900, but the chairman of the U.S. Foreign Claims Commission in Japan sent her a reply dated 17 May to the effect that the claim has been rejected, since the victim was trespassing in a restricted area to gather shells when he met with the accident, and an off-limits warning was clearly posted.

Considering the rejection as being improper, Mrs. HENZAN decided to request the commission, through GRI, to re-examine her claim by submitting a letter signed by 33 persons, including Mayor NAKAMA; various assemblymen, and sub-village chiefs. In requesting the re-examination of the claim, she noted as follows:

"My son, Ryofuku, was not the sort of person who goes gathering scrap iron. On the day of the accident, he went out to gather grass to use as feed for a cow and two goats, since he had been asked by his uncle to help repair the animal stalls. Moreover, the spot where the accident took place is not within the maneuver area. My statement is not false, and I am not filing a claim merely because I am having difficulty in making a living due to the military requisition of fertile land. It is hoped that the committee will examine the claim on the

basis of conscience and sincerity and will believe my statement."

Representing Mrs. HENZAN and those who suffered losses and damages to their land as the result of military requisitioning, AHACON Shoko and URASAKI Chokuryo will call on Chief Executive OTA Seisaku on 28 June to petition his efforts, so that the claim will be re-examined. They also plan to appeal the matter to the Japanese survey team.

of 355, Area Mishigami, Ie-Son, received a notice
last year by a U.S. Air Force maneuvering plane,
Machi, had filed a claim with the U.S. Military for a
In this connection, the mother, Machi, Chairman of the U.S. Military
Colonel Claude M. MILLER, Chairman of the U.S. Military
For Lt. Colonel in Japan that the victim trespassed into the maneuver
Claims Commission in Japan that the victim trespassed into the maneuver
on the ground that the off-limits status of the area had
Sun-shells, and the off-limits status of the area had
Determining it improper, Machi intends to prove
At the same time, the victim's mother
Military Foreign Claims Commission through the Government
following.
Military Foreign Claims Commission through the Government
Islands (ORI) for the renewal of procedure with a
officials including Mayor NAMIDA, Son assembly
Ie Shima.
(1) My late son was not such a boy as to
He was to help his uncle MAMADA Ryoko in
but on the day following that fatal day.
following day, he went out to collect grass
In addition, the spot where he was shot to
area.
The boundary of the maneuvering area
non-maneuvering area with the grass swept

131

BASE INFORMATION OFFICE
KADENA AIR BASE, OKINAWA

28 June 1962

PRESS TRANSLATION

THE RYUKYU SHIMPO; June 28 (Thurs) '62; News Article

U.S. MILITARY TURNS DOWN COMPENSATION CLAIM IN CONNECTION WITH IE SHIMA SHOOTING INCIDENT

VICTIM'S MOTHER TO DEMAND FOR RENEWAL OF PROCEDURE

In connection with the shooting incident of HEANZAN Ryofuku, then 26, of 953, Aza Nishiegami, Ie-Son, who was shot to death on Ie Shima in February last year by a U.S. Air Force maneuvering plane, the victim's mother, HEANZAN Machi, had filed a claim with the U.S. military for a \$14,900 compensation.

In this connection, the mother, Machi, received a notice, dated 17 May, from Lt. Colonel Claude M. RELAY, Chairman of the U.S. Military Foreign Claims Commission in Japan that the filed claim was entirely turned down on the ground that the victim trespassed into the maneuvering area to collect gun-shells, and the off-limits status of the area had been fully warned.

Determining it improper, Machi intends to prove the contrary as the following. At the same time, the victim's mother plans to request the U.S. Military Foreign Claims Commission through the Government of the Ryukyu Islands (GRI) for the renewal of procedure with endorsements of 33 local officials including Mayor NAKAMA, Son assemblymen and subvillage chiefs of Ie Shima.

"1) My late son was not such a boy as to go out to collect scrap. He was to help his uncle HEANZAN Ryokei in building the latter's livestock hut on the day following that fatal day. Making preparation for the following day, he went out to collect grass for the one cow and two goats. In addition, the spot where he was shot to death was not in the maneuvering area. The boundary of the maneuvering area had been distinguished from the non-maneuvering area with the grass swept down by a bulldozer at from 18 to

24-foot intervals, while the green grass, which was good for livestock, was growing at the very spot.

"2) I am not testifying a false statement. I am not filling a claim because I am making a difficult living, due to the requisition by the military of my fertile land. I request that the military, removing the feelings that he is an American or an Okinawan, examine the case to the best of its conscience and sincerity. I wish that the military will believe my true testimony."

On behalf of the victim's mother, Machi, AHAGOM Shoko and URASAKI Naoyoshi, both representatives of the victims involving the Ie-Son military leased land problem, are to call on GRI Chief Executive OTA Seisaku in the Executive Branch on the 28th and request the latter to pass on the request for the renewal of procedure to the U.S. military. At the same time, the two representatives are to appeal the case to the Government of Japan survey team, which is presently visiting Okinawa, it is reported.

- END -

132

UNITED STATES CIVIL ADMINISTRATION OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS
APO 48

HCRI-LL

10 AUG 1962

SUBJECT: Request for Reconsideration of Claim for Death of Ryofuku
HENZAN, Ieshima

TO: Commander
313th Air Division
APO 235

1. Forwarded herewith as a matter pertaining to your command is a letter from the Chief Executive, Government of the Ryukyu Islands, GRI-LA(L)-249, dated 19 July 1962, transmitting a petition of claimant to the U.S. Armed Forces Claims Service, Japan, and a petition signed by numerous current and former municipal officials of Ie-Son and others, requesting reconsideration of subject claim.

2. It is requested that these petitions be reviewed and that the High Commissioner be furnished information upon which to base a reply to the Chief Executive.

FOR THE HIGH COMMISSIONER:

Incls
as

KENNETH S. HITCH
Lt. Colonel, AGC
Administrative Officer

Ltr, USCAR (HCRI-LL), 10 Aug 62, Request for Reconsideration of Claim
for Death of Ryofuku HENZAN, Ieshima

1st Ind (313JA)

20 August 1962

Hq 313th Air Division, APO 239

TO: U.S. Armed Forces Claims Service, Japan
APO 503

Forwarded as per request from High Commissioner, USCAR.

TIMOTHY G. O'SHEA
Major, USAF
Foreign Claims Commission No. AF-12

GOVERNMENT OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS
Office of the Chief Executive
Naha, Okinawa

GRI-LA(L)-249

JUL. 19, 1962

SUBJECT: Request for Reconsideration of Claim for Death of
Ryofuku HENZAN, Ieshima

TO: Civil Administrator
U. S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands

1. Reference is made to our letter GRI-LA(L)-541 dated 19
September 1961 and your letter HCRI-LL dated 24 May 1962.

2. Transmitted herewith for your appropriate reconsideration
are the subject request and other related documents as filed with
this office through Kamei NAKAMA, mayor of Ie-son, and 32 others
by Machi HENZAN.

Incls:
2 petitions (in Jap)
5 pictures

SEISAKU OTA
Chief Executive
Gov't of the Ryukyus

13 June 1962

TO: Ryojun Kugai, Director of Legal Affairs Department
G. R. I.

FROM: Machi Henzan

TITLE: Reconsideration as to the Claim for Compensation

As I will submit to you the reason of reconsideration as attached paper with regard to the matter mentioned above, would you take measure to deal adequately with it.

133

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

313JA

24 August 1962

Request for Reconsideration of Claim for Death of
Ryofuku HENZAN, Ie Shima (Interim Reply)

United States Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands (HCRI-LL)
APO 48

1. It is observed that subject claim was adjudicated over a year ago and that subsequent offers have been made to the claimant, and at the present time the question is that of amount rather than whether a claim will be honored. While the Air Force has the deepest sympathy with the claimant in her bereavement and loss, the standard of adjudication has long been established by a formula applied to all such claims in Japan and Okinawa, with the exception that Okinawan settlements are considerably higher. Appeals of this nature to be successful must be predicated on new evidence previously unknown to the Claims Service at the time of adjudication, and no such evidence appears in this file.

2. As requested, the appeal was forwarded to the U.S. Armed Forces Claims Service, Japan, for review this date. To preclude false hopes being raised, you are advised that revision of the offer is not probable. Your headquarters will be advised as soon as a reply is received from the claims Service, Japan.

JOHN H. de RUSSY
Colonel, USAF
Vice Commander

Cy to: U.S. Armed Forces Claims
Service, Japan

134

U.S. ARMED FORCES CLAIMS SERVICE, JAPAN
APO 503, San Francisco, California

USAFCSJ

Claim of Machi HIYANZAN (CSJ/63-3108/FS)

17 Sep 1962

Machi HIYANZAN
953 Banchi, Nishi-Agarie
Ie-Son

Dear Mrs. Hiyanzan:

The Foreign Claims Commission has carefully considered the matters presented in your appeal of 28 June 1962 and has determined the original decision disclaiming liability will not be disturbed as there is no new material evidence presented by your appeal which would warrant alteration of the former determination. Therefore, the appeal or reconsideration request is respectfully denied.

Sincerely,

JOHN V. KNAUS
Lt Col, USAF
Chief, Claims Service

135

U.S. ARMED FORCES CLAIMS SERVICE, JAPAN
APO 503, San Francisco, California

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: USAFCSJ

17 Sep 1962

SUBJECT: Claim of Machi HIYANZAN (CSJ/63-3108/FS)

TO: Major Timothy G. O'Shea
313 Air Division (313JA)
APO 239

1. Request the High Commissioner, Chief Executive Officer, government of the Ryukyus, and the claimant be furnished a copy of the attached self-explanatory letter.
2. The appeal recently presented failed in our unanimous determination to contain any new material evidence warranting reconsideration action. This being the case, it was deemed inappropriate to alter the original finding of the Foreign Claims Commission, the membership of which has now changed (Ref: para 127(d), AFM 112-1, dtd 2 July 62; see also page 154/5 supra to same effect).

JOHN V. KNAUS
Lt Col, USAF
Chief, Claims Service

1 Atch
Ltr to claimant (3 cys)

136

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

313JA

Claim of Machi HIYANZAN

1 Oct 1962

U. S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands, ATTN: HCRI-LL,
APO 48

1. Reference your letter, USCAR (HCRI-LL), 10 August 1962, Subject:
Request for Reconsideration of Claim for Death of Ryofuku HENZAN,
Ie-Shima.
2. Attached are information copies of letter from the U. S. Armed
Forces Claims Service, Japan, to Machi HIYANZAN denying the appeal or
reconsideration of the claim for death of Ryofuku HENZAN.

TIMOTHY G. O'SHEA
Major, USAF
Foreign Claims Commission No. AF-12

1 Atch
a/s

137

FOREIGN CLAIMS COMMISSION NO. AF-8
SOUTHERN AIR MATERIEL AREA, PACIFIC (AMC)
CLARK AIR BASE
APO 74

11 July 1957

SUBJECT: AMFPA/SAMAP/57-118 thru AMFPA/SAMAP/57-114
Multiple Claims Arising from Alleged Fire
and/or Bombing in the Island of Ie-Shima,
Ryukyus Island

<u>Name of Claimants</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Date of Filing</u>	<u>Amount Claimed</u>	<u>Amount Approved</u>
AHAGON, Shoko	3-Han, Maja-Ku, Ie-Son, Okinawa	11 Jan 57	\$ 979.17	\$ 15.00
CHINEN, Kokichi	4-Han, Maja-Ku, Ie-Son, Okinawa	"	237.50	2.12
CHINEN, Maha	3-Han, Maja-Ku, Ie-Son, Okinawa	"	8.75	4.88
CHINEN, Sataro	2-Han, Maja-Ku, Ie-Son, Okinawa	"	154.44	2.97
CHINEN, Sumaro	1-Han, Maja-Ku, Ie-Son, Okinawa	"	153.75	13.37
FURUGEN, Taro	2-Han, Maja-Ku, Ie-Son, Okinawa	"	57.45	- - -
HEIANZAN, Ryoichi	1-Han, Maja-Ku, Ie-Son, Okinawa	"	41.66	3.29
HEIANZAN, Ryokei	1-Han, Maja-Ku, Ie-Son, Okinawa	"	242.04	4.17
HEIANZAN, Ryoyu	3-Han, Maja-Ku, Ie-Son, Okinawa	"	137.66	7.49
HIGA, Ryotoku	2-Han, Maja-Ku, Ie-Son, Okinawa	"	124.58	7.26
ISHIKAWA, Mito	3-Han, Maja-Ku, Ie-Son, Okinawa	"	169.83	2.10
ISHIKAWA, Seifu	3-Han, Maja-Ku, Ie-Son, Okinawa	"	2,305.62	3.29
ISHIKAWA, Seikan	4-Han, Maja-Ku, Ie-Son, Okinawa	"	208.33	- - -

ISHIKAWA, Seigen	2-Han, Maja-Ku, Ie-Son, Okinawa	11 Jan 57	\$ 234.44	\$ 6.00
ISHIKAWA, Seiroku	4-Han, Maja-Ku, Ie-Son, Okinawa	"	671.66	5.21
ISHIKAWA, Seiryu	2-Han, Maja-Ku, Ie-Son, Okinawa	"	28.00	- - -
ISHIKAWA, Seiyu	1-Han, Maja-Ku, Ie-Son, Okinawa	"	128.33	2.33
MOTOYAMA, Seigi	1-Han, Maja-Ku, Ie-Son, Okinawa	"	1,340.33	9.54
NAKANDAKARI, Kunio	3-Han, Maja-Ku, Ie-Son, Okinawa	"	33.83	3.87
OGIDO, Seifu	3-Han, Maja-Ku, Ie-Son, Okinawa	"	28.75	.79
SHIMABUKURO, Kichisuke	2-Han, Maja-Ku, Ie-Son, Okinawa	"	316.66	3.00
TAMASHIRO, Kiichi	7-Kumi, 4-Ku, Naha-Shi	"	833.34	3.77
TOKESHI, Michitomo	2-Han, Maja-Ku, Ie-Son, Okinawa	"	72.50	2.68
TOMOYOSE, Takatsune	2-Han, Maja-Ku, Ie-Son, Okinawa	"	457.08	26.47
YAMASHIRO, Gyuzo	2-Han, Maja-Ku, Ie-Son, Okinawa	"	158.33	2.10
YAMASHIRO, Moto	3-Han, Maja-Ku, Ie-Son, Okinawa	"	151.45	- - -
YONASHIRO, Tsuru	3-Han, Maja-Ku, Ie-Son, Okinawa	"	12.50	1.59
T O T A L			\$9,287.98	\$133.29

1. Type: Alleged Fire and/or Bombing, AFR 112-6

2. Date and Place of Incident: Approximately 10 thru 15 July 1956,
near Kami Majabaru, Ie-Son, Okinawa,
Ryukyus Island.

3. Facts: The United States Air Force executed a formal lease agreement with the inhabitants of a small island, Ie-Shima, located in the Ryukyus Chain, for use as a bombing range. The agreement stipulated that the inhabitants were authorized to enter the bombing range for purposes of farming whenever the range was not in use.

During the period 10 thru 15 July 1956, several fires were started which served as the basis for these claims. First, there was a general burning of the range area by USAF Site Personnel stationed on Ie-Shima, on 10, 11, and 12 July 1956. Second, evidence is present showing that bombing missions were flown over the Ie-Shima range on 10, 13, and 14 July 1956, by the 12th Fighter Bomber Squadron based on Okinawa. The resultant fire or fires were all within the leased range area, however, the fire damage resulted in burning of crops and trees belonging to the claimants. Based upon this damage, the 27 claimants have filed their aggregate claims totalling \$9,287.98.

4. Citation of Authorities:

AFR 112-6 and AFR 112-6A as amended
38 Am. Jur. § 8
38 Am. Jur. § 104
38 Am. Jur. § 295 et seq

"Use and Occupancy of Real Property. Claims for damage to real property incident to the use and occupancy thereof by the Government under a lease, express or implied, or otherwise, are payable under the provisions of this Regulation even though legally enforceable against the Government, as contract claims; payment may, however, be precluded by the provisions of paragraph 15. Claims payable under this paragraph may, if deemed preferable as in the best interest of the Government, be processed as contract claims. Claims for rent of real property are not payable under this Regulation." (Par 9, AFR 112-6)

5. Opinion and Action:

Claimants are inhabitants of Ie-Shima, Ryukyu Islands, and therefore, the claims are properly considered under the provisions of AFR 112-6 and AFR 112-6A. All claims arose from the same set of facts and therefore, will be dealt with in one opinion. This Commission, at the risk of setting a precedent for future claims arising from the same lease, approves the reduced amounts recommended by the Claims Officer, 1st Lt. Harry O. Hinz, Foreign Claims Commission No. AF-12, for the following reasons:

1. The formal lease agreement executed by the US Air Force permitted residents of Ie-Shima to utilize the lease property. At the same time, the government sought to save itself harmless for any "damaged inflicted to personnel or property within the Air Force leased land area". However, the great weight of authority is against the theory that "an employee, or principal can by contract alleviate himself of all tort liability" (38 Am. Jur. § 8). The claimants continued to exercise their license by entering the range daily. The US Site personnel knew that the claimants were within the bombing ranges and knew that crops and trees were planted therein. The "save harmless" clause therefore lost its effect and cannot be considered as applicable in any degree.

2. The Commission is in complete agreement with that portion of the excellent memorandum opinion filed by 1st Lt. Harry O. Hinz, in which he states that the doctrine of Res Ipsa Loquitur applies. The facts in the present claims, standing alone, present no evidence of willful or gross negligence on the part of the Air Force, however, the circumstances accompanying the damage to the claimants' property raise a presumption, or at the least, permit an inference of negligence on the part of the government. The doctrine is discussed at length in 38 Am. Jur. § 295 et seq. and is applicable to the present situation:

"The res ipsa loquitur rule arises from the inherent nature and character of the act causing the inquiry and from probability reasonably to be inferred from the character of the accident itself.....Presumptions arise from the doctrine or probabilities.....The phrase is used to give expression to the idea that when an accident is shown to be of such a character as in the light of ordinary experience is inexplicable except as the result of negligence, then negligence will be presumed or inferred. The doctrine does not rest upon established facts. It does not apply where there is direct evidence as to the precise cause of the injury and all the facts and circumstances attending upon the occurrence appear....."

In fact, the doctrine becomes even stronger, when substantiated by the overlapping of dates during which, fires were started by Site personnel and possibly aircraft were on flying missions over the area. Coupled with these facts is the statement of Site NCOIC, S/Sgt Van E. Shaw, telling of the extreme dry vegetation and the acute water shortage existing on the Island during this period. Therefore, the damage "speaks for itself". The US Air Force fails to circumvent the application of the doctrine by being unable to show that all or part of the damage was not caused by either agency of the government, i.e., S/Sgt Shaw burning or the bombing missions flown during the period in question.

This Commission has based its consideration largely upon the lease agreement and the doctrine of *res ipsa loquitur*. However, the status the claimants has been researched and they stand in the eyes of the law as both lessors and licensees of the land. As lessors, the claimants had conveyed their interest in the land in consideration for the rental placed on deposit in the Rank of the Ryukyus. As licensees, the US Air Force gave them permissive use of the land without regaining any interest therein except, insofar as the contract permitted them to farm inside the range area. As licensees, they were "about the least favored in law of men who are not actual wrongdoers" (38 Am. Jur. § 104). Despite this well settled viewpoint, the liability of the government still remains because the duty of the government to exercise reasonable care to protect the claimants' property cannot be waived even though claimants were more licensees.

The equities of the claimants are present in varying degrees, and, therefore, the important question concerns the amount of allowable damages. It is therefore our opinion that no payment should be made for alleged crop destruction but only the assessed amounts for damage to trees should be approved. By adhering closely to the method of appraisal discussed in 15 Am. Jur. Damage § 118, the Claims Officer, with the capable assistance of the Okinawan Engineering District, arrived at reasonable amounts. Compensation for the trees are justified and approved as shown with the exception of those claims filed by Taro Furugen, Seikan Ishikawa, Seiryu Ishikawa, and Moto Tamashiro. The claims of the latter are disapproved in their entirety due to the total lack of evidence showing any damage whatsoever.

On the basis of the excellent investigation and the amounts recommended by the Claims Officer, this Commission approves the reduced amounts. The approved amounts will be payable in local currency at the U. S. Government official rates of exchange, provided a settlement agreement is executed by the claimants. A complete substantiating file will be forwarded to the Office of The Judge Advocate General, USAF, for permanent file.

FOREIGN CLAIMS COMMISSION NO. AF-S:

MAURICE J STREET
Major, USAF
President

HOWARD F DICK
1st Lt, USAF
Member

NELVIN G COOPER
1st Lt, USAF
Member

SECRET

313TH AD SD NO. 26

313TH AIR DIVISION

STAFF DIGEST

3 JUL 1961

The Chief, Administrative Services maintains a record set of all Staff Digests. Copies distributed to other staff elements should be destroyed immediately after they have served their purpose or after 3 months, whichever is sooner. (Reference paragraph 050103, AFM 181-5)

COPY 13 OF 15 COPIES

DECLASSIFIED 12 YEARS
INTERVALS; NOT AUTOMATICALLY
DECLASSIFIED. DOD DIR 5200.10

SECRET

10-H-0079
[Handwritten signature]

~~SECRET~~

313AD STAFF DIGEST
NUMBER 26

HEADQUARTERS 313TH AIR DIVISION
APO 239 3 July 1961

OPERATIONS

1. ORGANIZATION OF A MUNITIONS SUPPORT SQUADRON (SECRET). In April 61 Hq 5AF advised that a Munitions Support Squadron would be activated on a provisional (test) basis at Kadena during July 61. Recently, Hq 5AF was queried as to the status on the organizational action for this unit. In reply they advised that Hq PACAF was still examining the proposed concept of operation and that organization of the provisional squadron would be delayed. (Maj Thompson/44115)
2. AUTHORIZATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS IN TACTICAL (F-100) SQUADRONS (UNCLASSIFIED). This Headquarters has made various attempts to obtain authorization for Administrative Officers in the Tactical Squadrons. Recently, Hq 5AF forwarded such a request to Hq PACAF. Latest information is that Hq PACAF did not favorably consider the request. (Maj Thompson/44115)
3. F-105 CONVERSION CONFERENCE (SECRET). During 19-20 June 61, a 5AF F-105 Conversion Conference was held at Fuchu Air Station, Japan. Conferees from the 8TFW, 41AD, 18TFW, 313AD, and 5AF Staff elements were in attendance. A Conversion Conference Report summarizing the F-105 conversion concept of operations for the 18TFW is being published and will be distributed to the appropriate staff agencies for information. During the period 27-29 June 61, Colonel Hines and a group of officers from AFLC and Republic Aviation Corporation will visit Kadena AB to discuss F-105 matters. (Maj Borders/46136)
4. SUN VALLEY II (SECRET). Actions are currently in process to identify temporary parking and support facilities for the Sun Valley II Program. C-130 staging operation at Kadena AB will consist of an average of 20 flights per month involving one or two aircraft. Facility requirements are approximately three quonsets and at least one hardstand. This operation begins in March 62. Permanent facilities have been tentatively sited in the old salvage yard area. 313ABW is determining support workload impact. Approximately 18 people, other than aircrews are involved. (Maj Borders/46136)
5. FLYING HOUR ALLOCATIONS (UNCLASSIFIED). Flying hour allocations for FY-1/62 have been received. Only significant change has been a 20.35% reduction in T-33 flying hours. (Maj Nash/44210)
6. REDUCTIONS IN MANPOWER (SECRET). Information has been received that a serious reduction in manpower authorizations will be forthcoming and will primarily effect maintenance spaces allocated to support aircraft. This may be an indicator of further reduction in support aircraft. (Maj Nash/44210)

OPI: 313AS

DISTRIBUTION: X; 1-313OC; 1-313MC; 1-313PC; 1-313IG; 1-313CR; 1-313AC; 1-313CE; 1-313OP; 1-313SG; 1-313JA; 3-313IO; 1-313AS; 1-5AF (5FCCS)

~~SECRET~~

~~313AS-4001~~
IO-H-0079

SECRET

7. F-100 DEPLOYMENTS TO THAILAND (SECRET). Rotational deployments of F-100 aircraft and aircrews to Don Muang Airport, Thailand began 16 June 61. The deployed forces consist of six F-100s provided by the 405FW and nine F-100 O/R Pilots. 18TFW provides the first aircrew deployment 16 June through 16 July, followed by the 8TFW during July and August, and the 405FW during July and September. 18TFW will again deploy aircrews on 16 September for 30 days. This deployment will be supported primarily by the 601OTG and the 405FW. Small aircraft loans and maintenance augmentation may be required of deploying units. (Maj Borders/46136)

8. EMERGENCY OPERATIONS (CONFIDENTIAL). A new emergency operations concept has been published as Appendix XII to Annex E, 5AF GWP. This introduces airborne command and control as a back-up to vulnerable ground communications systems. Also, it places emphasis on pre-war movement of maintenance mobility teams. This concept follows the decentralization of control over offensive forces that originated with delegation of authority to each air division commander two years ago. It is also in line with USAF policies to plan for maximum flexibility under wartime emergencies. (Maj Borders/46136)

9. OPERATION CROSSFEED III (UNCLASSIFIED). Preliminary staff work is being conducted for the forthcoming "Operation Crossfeed III". (Maj Nash/44210)

10. REDUCTION IN SUPPORT AIRCRAFT (UNCLASSIFIED). A CMOP Change received from Hq PACAF reflects a rather large reduction in 5AF Manpower authorizations for Support Aircraft. Analysis of the impact upon 313AD units is not possible since the reductions were made as an arbitrary action by PACAF and do not appear to follow any line of reasoning. Hq PACAF indicated that since the reduction was apportioned in an arbitrary manner Hq 5AF would be allowed to re-apportion the reduction during the October revision to unit manning documents. (LtCol Minnehan/46135)

CIVIL ENGINEERING

11. FIVE-TON LOX PLANT (UNCLASSIFIED). Advice has been received that an Equipment Specialist (Industrial Gas), will depart the ZI on or about 5 July 61 for Kadena AB for the purpose of determining requirements to restore 5-ton LOX Plant to fully operational condition. (Mr. Hellmann/40103)

PERSONNEL

12. COMMAND ASSIGNMENTS (UNCLASSIFIED).

<u>GRADE/NAME</u>	<u>ORGN ASGD</u>	<u>DUTY TITLE</u>
Lt Col Henry A. McPhillips	313ADIV	Staff Information Services Officer
1LT Thomas P. Martin	498TMGp	Missile Officer
Maj John P. Morrison	Hq 51FIW	Ch, Plans, Programs Requirement
Capt John A. Borkowski	Hq 51ABGp	Chaplain
Capt James C. Smith	51 Fld Maint Sq	Admin Officer

SECRET

1LT William G. Shideler
2LT Thomas S. Martin

Det 3, 623ACW Sq
51 Mat Sq

Weapons Controller
Supply Officer

(Maj Jureka/48101)

13. MAC ASSIGNMENTS (UNCLASSIFIED).

<u>GRADE/NAME</u>	<u>COMMAND</u>
Maj Franklin W. Dawson	ADC
Maj William J. Mickish	AFLC
1LT Donald J. Chomicz	AFLC
1LT Robert H. Fulton Jr.	ADC
1LT Bobby J. Martin	TAC
1LT Gregor Schwinghammer	TAC
1LT James A. Smith	ADC
1LT Barry R. Stewart	SAC
1LT Bradley R. Telshaw	TAC
1LT William T. Tolbert	ATC

(Maj Jureka/48101)

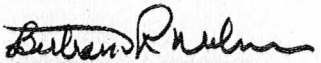
14. ZI ASSIGNMENTS (UNCLASSIFIED). Capt Mark M. Kelly received a ZI assignment to Lackland AFB, Texas, (ATC). Capt Richard J. Rousell received a command assignment to TAC.

(Maj Jureka/48101)

15. MARKSMANSHIP TRAINING (UNCLASSIFIED). 94.6% of all personnel assigned to the 313th Air Division were qualified as of 30 June 1961. 89.6% of the Officers and 95.04% of the airmen qualified as marksman or higher. 99.02% of the combat crews and 96.3% of the provost marshal, law enforcement and security personnel qualified as sharpshooter or expert. The PACAF Goal was 85% qualified by 30 June 1961. (Maj McMillin/42214)

OFFICIAL

JOHN R. SUTHERLAND
Major General, USAF
Commander


BERTRAM R. WILSON
Major, USAF
Asst Chief, Admin Svcs

~~313AS-4004~~

IO-H-0079

SECRET

SECRET

313TH AD SD NO. 27

313TH AIR DIVISION

STAFF DIGEST

10 JUL 1961

The Chief, Administrative Services maintains a record set of all Staff Digests. Copies distributed to other staff elements should be destroyed immediately after they have served their purpose or after 3 months, whichever is sooner. (Reference paragraph 050103, AFM 181-5)

DOWNGRADED AT 3 YEAR INTERVALS:

DECLASSIFIED AFTER 12 YEARS.

DOD DIR 5200.10

COPY 11 OF 15 COPIES

SECRET

31310-H-0083

31310-4644

SECRET

313AD STAFF DIGEST
NUMBER 27

HEADQUARTERS 313TH AIR DIVISION
APO 239 10 July 1961

OPERATIONS

1. BLOOD CHITS (UNCLASSIFIED). A new "S" Series Blood Chit has been received by 3130C-I from the Aeronautical Chart and Information Service. These will be in addition to the Blood Chits already on hand and are specifically adapted to satisfy Southeast Asian requirements. (LtCol Powell/40102)
2. ALTITUDE RESTRICTION (UNCLASSIFIED). The altitude restriction placed on tactical aircraft has been removed except for low level navigation mission. (5FOOT 0019 Msg) (Capt Cauley/43104)
3. SPECIAL CLEARANCE PROCEDURES (UNCLASSIFIED). All CRT Aircraft are now included under the special clearance procedures. All flights must be reviewed and cleared by a designated experienced responsible key officer. (Capt Cauley/43104)
4. 3RD BOMB WG DEPLOYMENT (SECRET). Emergency programming action has been initiated for cyrpto and teletype equipment to support the 3rd Bomb Wing deployment to Kadena. This action was directed by 5th Air Force because the equipment is not available within Command resources. (Capt Brigham/43247)

MATERIEL

5. STAFF VISITS TO OFF-ISLAND SITES (UNCLASSIFIED). Personnel desiring to make staff visits to the off-island sites on scheduled vessels should inform the captain as to length of time of their visit on the island. Provided unloading and loading operations are complete, the vessel may depart prior to scheduled departure time, unless prior arrangements have been made. (Maj Robb/48292)

PERSONNEL

6. COMMAND ASSIGNMENTS (UNCLASSIFIED).

<u>GRADE/NAME</u>	<u>ORGN ASGD</u>	<u>DUTY TITLE</u>
Major Thomas P. Allen	7TDS	Operations Officer
Major John J. Burch	51FIW	Weapons Director Staff Officer
Major Thomas R. Huddleston Jr.	18 Fld Maint Sq	Admin Officer

OPI: 313AS

DISTRIBUTION: X; 1-3130C; 1-313MC; 1-313PC; 1-313IG; 1-313CR; 1-313AC;
1-313CE; 1-313OP; 1-313SG; 1-313JA; 3-313IO; 1-313AS; 1-5AF (5FCCS)

SECRET

313AS-4094
313IO-H-0083

OFFICIAL

Bert R. Wilson
BERTRAM R. WILSON
Major, USAF
Asst Chief, Admin Svcs

(Maj Jureka/48101)
Capt Eugene
1LT John T.
1LT Hazel E.
1LT Raynova B.
1LT James C. E.
1LT John H. Mc
CWO Franklin H.
CWO Louis L. Be
CWO Joseph F. P.

SECRET

SECRET

1LT Thomas R. Carlson	44 Tac Ftr Sq	Pilot, Tac Fighter
1LT Roscoe L. Weatherford Jr.	16 Ftr Intcp Sq	Pilot, Fighter Intcp
2LT Perry F. French	7TDS	Supply Officer

(Maj Jureka/48101)

7. MAC ASSIGNMENTS (UNCLASSIFIED).

<u>GRADE/NAME</u>	<u>COMMAND</u>
Capt Douglas W. Benson	SAC
Capt Phillip L. Fry	ADC
Capt John P. Green, Jr.	ADC
Capt James O'Kelly	ADC
Capt Joseph W. Lovach	ATC
Capt Eugene F. Martin	ATC
Capt John T. Patterson	SAC
1LT Hazel E. M. Blowey	SYS
1LT Raynova B. Burch	ATC
1LT James C. Doster	ADC
1LT John H. McDowell, Jr.	HQL
1LT Franklin W. Sorensen	ADC
CWO Louis L. Behal	SAC
CWO Joseph F. Romano	TAC

(Maj Jureka/48101)

OFFICIAL

Bertram R. Wilson
BERTRAM R. WILSON
Major, USAF
Asst Chief, Admin Svcs

JOHN R. SUTHERLAND
Major General, USAF
Commander

SECRET

313TH AD SD NO. 28

313TH AIR DIVISION

STAFF DIGEST

17 JUL 1961

The Chief, Administrative Services maintains a record set of all Staff Digests. Copies distributed to other staff elements should be destroyed immediately after they have served their purpose or after 3 months, whichever is sooner. (Reference paragraph 050103, AFM 181-5)

COPY _____ OF _____ COPIES

313AD STAFF DIGEST
NUMBER 28

HEADQUARTERS 313TH AIR DIVISION
APO 239 17 July 1961

OPERATIONS

1. REDESIGNATION OF PACIFIC AIR RESCUE SERVICE UNITS (UNCLASSIFIED).
Effective 18 Jun 61, Detachment 3, 76ARS, Naha AB was redesignated as the 33rd Air Rescue Sq. (MATS). All appropriate documents and plans should be changed accordingly. (LtCol Minnehan/46135)

2. DIRECT MAINTENANCE MANHOUR EXPENDITURE (UNCLASSIFIED). Commander's Summary Document for Apr 61, prepared by DCS/Comptroller, Hq 5AF, reveals that direct maintenance manhours expended per flying hour for operational aircraft of the 313th Air Division are high when compared to other 5AF units utilizing identical aircraft. A continuation of a higher direct manhour per flying hour ratio will require close scrutiny since a valid justification for the increased workload would have an obvious effect on the subsequent allocation of aircraft maintenance manpower resources. (LtCol Minnehan/46135)

PERSONNEL

3. AIRMAN ZI ASSIGNMENTS (UNCLASSIFIED). 262 ZI assignments were received for airmen returning during the month of September 1961. The following was received:

First Base of Choice	41
Second Base of Choice	13
State of Choice	46
First Area of Choice	58
Second Area of Choice	44
Other than their choice	60
TOTAL	262

(Capt Ciarfeo/44138)

4. COMMAND ASSIGNMENTS (UNCLASSIFIED).

<u>GRADE/NAME</u>	<u>ORGN ASGD</u>	<u>DUTY TITLE</u>
Maj Tilman B. Cantrell	Hq 313ADIV	Ch, Communications Br
Maj Joseph C. Morris	Hq 313ADIV	Ch, Communications Sys Branch
Maj John E. Whitney	51FIW	Supply Staff Officer
Maj Thomas E. Wynne	Hq 313ADIV	Pers & Admin Inspector
Capt Adam G. Erhardt	Hq 6313AEW	Asst Accounting & Fin Officer

OPI: 313AS

DISTRIBUTION: X; 1-313OC; 1-313MC; 1-313PC; 1-313IG; 1-313CR; 1-313AC; 1-313CE;
1-313OP; 1-313SG; 1-313JA; 3-313IO; 1-313AS; 1-5AF (5FCCS)

Capt John L. Evans	498TMGp	Missile Staff Officer
Capt Theodore R. Moser	498TMGp	Missile Staff Officer
Capt Americo D. Peluso	498TMGp	Missile Staff Offi
Capt Fred J. Schroeck	498TMGp	Missile Officer
2nd Lt Frank R. Chose	51FIW	Supply Officer
2nd Lt A. D. Davis Jr	6313 Mat Sq	Ground Equip Maint Officer
CWO James E. Breeden	Det 4, 623ACW Sq	Communications Officer
CWO Melvin S. Slone	18A&E Maint Sq	Air Electronics Off
CWO Raymond Wieckowicz	Det 3, 623ACW Sq	Communications Officer

5. OFFICER ZI ASSIGNMENTS (UNCLASSIFIED).

<u>GRADE/NAME</u>	<u>ZI ASSIGNMENT</u>
Maj Melva D. Moran	857 Med Gp, Clinton Sherman AFB, Okla (SAC)
Capt William S. Hall	Lackland Mil Tng Center, Lackland AFB, Tex (ATC)
Capt Ardee Johnson	USAF Hospital, Travis AFB, Calif (MTC)

(Maj Jureka/48101)

6. MAC ASSIGNMENTS (UNCLASSIFIED).

<u>GRADE/NAME</u>	<u>COMMAND</u>
Lt Col Howard Holshouser	ADC
Maj Robert Crawford	SYS
Maj Ivan E. O'Dell	ATC
Capt Curry W. Hall	ADC
Capt Robert E. Wilcox	TAC
1LT James C. Blandford	ATC
1LT Paul H. Dwyer	TAC
1LT Bernard Flanagan	TAC
1LT Rober L. Holte	LOG
1LT Koski, Roman R.	TAC

(Maj Jureka/48101)

OFFICIAL

Bertram R. Wilson
 BERTRAM R. WILSON
 Major, USAF
 Asst Chief, Admin Svcs

JOHN R. SUTHERLAND
 Major General, USAF
 Commander

10.
313TH AD SD NO. 29

313TH AIR DIVISION

STAFF DIGEST

24 JUL 1961

The Chief, Administrative Services maintains a record set of all Staff Digests. Copies distributed to other staff elements should be destroyed immediately after they have served their purpose or after 3 months, whichever is sooner. (Reference paragraph 050103, AFM 181-5)

COPY _____ OF _____ COPIES

1195

313AD STAFF DIGEST
NUMBER 29

HEADQUARTERS 313TH AIR DIVISION
APO 239 24 July 1961

OPERATIONS

1. CONTRACT TECHNICAL SERVICE PERSONNEL AT THE AC&W (UNCLASSIFIED). Detachments have been extended until 31 October 1961. Now that the Philco Site Engineers have arrived, the CTS situation looks good, at least for the next four months. Results of PACAF's request, to man each site with an engineer and four technicians, should arrive very shortly. (Capt Brigham/46166)
2. AN/TRN-6 MOBILE TACAN (UNCLASSIFIED). The two AN/TRN-6 Mobile TACAN Sets which have been in use for more than two years on Kadena, have been supplemented by new equipment. The mobile sets are being dismantled by MDA and will be transferred to new locations. (Capt Brigham/46166)

CIVIL ENGINEERING

3. PACAF REGIONAL FIRE PROTECTION OFFICE (UNCLASSIFIED). In compliance with PACAFR 92-6, Mr. Victor B. Robinson, Jr, DAFC, GS-12, has been assigned permanent change of station, to Kadena Air Base, in order to set up a PACAF Regional Fire Protection Office. His area of responsibility will be Okinawa and Korea. The regional office will operate for and under the direct supervision of the Assistant Chief of Staff, Civil Engineering, Hq PACAF, and will be attached to this organization for administrative and logistic support. Office space will be provided in the Office of Civil Engineering, 313th Air Division. (LtCol Spencer/48202)

OFFICIAL

Bertram R. Wilson

BERTRAM R. WILSON
Major, USAF
Asst Chief, Admin Svcs

JOHN R. SUTHERLAND
Major General, USAF
Commander

OPT: 313AS

DISTRIBUTION: X; 1-3130C; 1-313MG; 1-313PC; 1-313IG; 1-313CR; 1-313AC; 1-313CE;
1-313OP; 1-313SG; 1-313JA; 3-313IO; 1-313AS; 1-5AF (5FCCS)

313TH AD SD NO. 30

313TH AIR DIVISION

STAFF DIGEST

31 JUL 1961

The Chief, Administrative Services maintains a record set of all Staff Digests. Copies distributed to other staff elements should be destroyed immediately after they have served their purpose or after 3 months, whichever is sooner. (Reference paragraph 050103, AFM 181-5)

COPY 13 OF 15 COPIES

DOWNGRADED AT 3 YEAR INTERVALS:

DECLASSIFIED AFTER 12 YEARS.

DOD DIR 5200.10

SECRET

313IO-H-0091
~~AS-4353~~

SECRET

313AD STAFF DIGEST
1 SEP 30

HEADQUARTERS 313TH AIR DIVISION
APO 239 31 July 1961

OPERATIONS

1. JOSS STICK BOMBER 10 (UNCLASSIFIED). Operation "Joss Stick Bomber 10" will be held on Okinawa from 21 thru 31 August 1961. (Maj Nash/44210)
2. CLASSIFICATION OF UMDs (SECRET). In accordance with instructions received from Hq PACAF, the April and July 1961 Unit Manning Documents for the 18th Field Maintenance Sq, 18th A&E Maintenance Sq and 12th Tactical Fighter Sq have been upgraded from unclassified to SECRET. The July documents have been upgraded in a similar fashion for the 44th and 67th Tactical Fighter Sqs. Recipients of these manpower documents have been notified to take appropriate action in accordance with existing security regulations. (LtCol Minnehan/46135)
3. DUTY AND TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS (SECRET). In reply to our letter 5 F established their criteria for selection of personnel to be designated sensitive for the intent of AFR 30-24 as "Personnel who have been indoctrinated for highly sensitive intelligence operations under the cognizance of ACS Intelligence Headquarters USAF. (2) Personnel who possess detailed knowledge of special operations." "At Division level, individuals falling within the above categories would normally include the Commander, Deputy Commander, Director of Operations, Director of Intelligence and personnel actively engaged in those special intelligence and operations functions requiring special clearances." This guidance has been implemented and all personnel who were previously designated as sensitive are being requested to sign a debriefing certificate.

PERSONNEL

4. COMMAND ASSIGNMENTS (UNCLASSIFIED).

<u>GRADE/NAME</u>	<u>ORGN ASGD</u>	<u>DUTY TITLE</u>
Colonel Jones E. Bolt	18 Tac Ftr Wg	Director of Ops
Colonel George B. Simler	6313 ABW	Commander
Colonel Dale S. Sweat	51 Ftr Intcp Wg	Director of Ops
Lt Col Malcolm D. McNoll Jr.	498 TMGP	Missile Ops Staff Off
Maj Theodore J. Newnam	313th ADIV	Director of Law Enforcement
Maj Robert J. Thornton	51 ABGP	Director of Personnel
Maj Richard A. Davis	Det 2, 623 ACW	Commander
Maj Franklin M. Leavich	51 ABGP	Ch, Mil Pers Div
Maj Robert O. Stern	6332 USAF Disp	Dental Off, General
Capt Blaine V. George	18 Tac Ftr Wg	Air Electronic Officer
Capt Wilfred N. Joyal	18 Tac Ftr Wg	OIC, Flt Test Maint Branch

OPI: 313AS

DISTRIBUTION: X; 1-3130C; 1-313MC; 1-313PC; 1-313IG; 1-313CR; 1-313AC; 1-313CE; 1-313OP; 1-313SG; 1-313JA; 3-313IO; 1-313AS; 1-5AF (5FCCS)

SECRET

~~313AS 4353~~

313 IO-H-0091

Capt Joe E. Seward Jr.
 Capt Bruce A. Vaughn
 Capt Raymond A. David
 Capt Robert D. Greninger
 Capt Kenneth F. Rite
 Capt Lyle G. Lafon
 Capt Louise H. Miller
 Capt Sara P. Moesker
 1LT Frederick F. Dose
 1LT Robert G. Farmer
 1LT Richard R. Golemboski

1LT Robert R. Mosher
 1LT Emil E. Cwach
 1LT Lewis E. Jordan
 1LT Vincent J. Joy Jr.
 1LT Jay N. Mitchell
 1LT Anthony W. Seizys
 2LT Frank E. Cheshire
 CWO Wilbur G. Lyons
 CWO Richard A. Bankert

498 TMGp
 498 TMGp
 498 TMGp
 18 A&F Sq
 18 Tac Ftr Wg
 498 TMGp
 6313 Mat Sq
 51 ABGp
 12 Tac Ftr Sq
 6313 APSq
 15 Tac R Sq

6313 Sup Sq
 67 Tac Ftr Sq
 6313 APSq
 15 Tac R Sq
 12 Tac Ftr Sq
 67 Tac Ftr Sq
 16 Ftr Intep Sq
 51 Ftr Intep Sq
 498 TMGp

Supply Officer
 Missile Launch Off
 Missile Launch Off
 Armament Systems Off
 Target Ops Officer
 Missile Launch Off
 ATCO
 Pers Svcs Off
 Tac Ftr Pilot
 AP Officer
 Intel Photo-Radar
 Officer
 Clearance Officer
 Tac Ftr Pilot
 AP Officer
 Tac Recon Pilot
 Tac Ftr Pilot
 Tac Ftr Pilot
 Ftr Intep Pilot
 Acft Maint Off
 Supply Officer

(Maj Jureka/48101)

5. ZI ASSIGNMENTS (UNCLASSIFIED).

GRADE/NAME

Capt Marlyn E. Giesecking
 Capt John T. Patterson
 1LT Barry R. Stewart
 1LT Joseph B. Mack, Jr

ASSIGNMENT

Hq IT, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio
 340 Bomb Wg, Whiteman AFB, Mo (SAC)
 57 Air Div, Westover AFB, Mass (SAC)
 Hq IT, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio

6. MAC ASSIGNMENTS (UNCLASSIFIED).

GRADE/NAME

Lt Col Earl A. Butts
 1LT James W. Hull

ASSIGNMENT

TAC
 ADC

(Maj Jureka/48101)

7. PACAF TEAM VISIT (UNCLASSIFIED). Two representatives of Hq PACAF arrived 27 Jul 61 to discuss the proposed future centralized airman assignment system at PACAF, mechanized airman assignment system and mechanized airman record keeping system for base level. They will remain on Okinawa for six days and will visit both Kadena and Naha Air Bases. (Capt Ciarfeo/44138)

OFFICIAL

Bertram R. Wilson
 BERTRAM R. WILSON
 Major, USAF
 Asst Chief, Admin Svcs

JOHN R. SUTHERLAND
 Major General, USAF
 Commander

SECRET

31310-H-0091

313TH AD SD NO. _____

313TH AIR DIVISION

STAFF DIGEST

7 AUG 1961

The Chief, Administrative Services maintains a record set of all Staff Digests. Copies distributed to other staff elements should be destroyed immediately after they have served their purpose or after 3 months, whichever is sooner. (Reference paragraph 050103, AFM 181-5)

COPY _____ OF _____ COPIES

313AD STAFF DIGEST
NUMBER 31

HEADQUARTERS 313TH AIR DIVISION
APO 239 7 August 1961

OPERATIONS

1. CHINESE AIR FORCE VISIT (UNCLASSIFIED). 313th Air Division has extended an invitation to the Chinese Air Force Tactical Evaluation Branch for a visit by nine Chinese Officers escorted by two US Officers for period 23, 24, and 25 August 1961. (Maj Nash/44210)

PERSONNEL

2. COMMAND ASSIGNMENTS (UNCLASSIFIED).

<u>GRADE/NAME</u>	<u>ORGN ASGD</u>	<u>DUTY TITLE</u>
LtCol John A. Evans	873 TM Sq	Commander
LtCol Jesse W. Simpson	51A&E Maint Sq	Commander
Maj James A. Head	6313 Mat Sq	Armament Staff Off
Maj Dean E. Salmier	18 Tac Ftr Wg	Ch, Tac Evaluation
Maj Clarence F. Wolters	51 Ftr Intcp Wg	Comm Elect Staff Off
Capt Kenneth J. Duncan	51 AB Gp	Chaplain
Capt Richard L. Gehle	51 AB Gp	Ch, Mil Affairs Br
Capt Joseph E. Gildea	44 Tac Ftr Sq	Tac Ftr Pilot
Capt Gene W. Goodwin	67 Tac Ftr Sq	Tac Ftr Pilot
Capt Haylord L. Hall	6351 USAF Disp	Dental Off, General
Capt Robert L. Keen	498 TM Gp	Missile Ops Officer
Capt Harrison W. Matthews	12 Tac Ftr Sq	Tac Ftr Pilot
Capt Alvor B. Wallin	15 Tac R Sq	Tac Recon Pilot
Capt Wayland D. Welty	51 A&E Sq	Admin Officer
1LT George H. Duffy	6313 Support Sq	Clearance Officer
1LT Allen W. Melvin	16 Ftr Intcp Sq	Ftr Intcp Pilot

(Maj Jureka/48101)

3. ZI ASSIGNMENTS (OFFICER) (UNCLASSIFIED).

<u>GRADE/NAME</u>	<u>ASSIGNMENT</u>
1LT Franklin W. Sorenson	64 Ftr Intcp Sq, Paine Fld, Wash (ADC)
Capt Mark M. Kelly	Lowry Training Center, Lowry AFB, Colo (ATC) (Changed from Lackland AFB, Tex)

(Maj Jureka/48101)

4. AIRMAN ALLOCATIONS (UNCLASSIFIED). 274 airman allocations were received for December 1961. (Capt Ciarfeo/44138)

OPI: 313AS

DISTRIBUTION: X; 1-3130C; 1-313MC; 1-313PC; 1-313IG; 1-313CR; 1-313AC;
1-313CE; 1-313OP; 1-313JA; 1-313SG; 3-313IO; 1-313AS; 1-5AF (5FCCS)

5. SMALL ARMS QUALIFICATION (UNCLASSIFIED). 6412 of 7015 personnel required to fire within the 313th Air Division are qualified as of 20 July 1961 in Small Arms for a percentage of 91.4%. (Maj McMillin/42114)

OFFICIAL

Bertram R. Wilson
BERTRAM R. WILSON
Major, USAF
Asst Chief, Admin Svcs

JOHN R. SUTHERLAND
Major General, USAF
Commander

CONFIDENTIAL

313TH AD SD NO. 32

313TH AIR DIVISION

STAFF DIGEST

21 AUG 1961

The Chief, Administrative Services maintains a record set of all Staff Digests. Copies distributed to other staff elements should be destroyed immediately after they have served their purpose or after 3 months, whichever is sooner. (Reference paragraph 050103, AFM 181-5)

DOWNGRADED AT 3 YEAR INTERVALS

DECLASSIFIED AFTER 12 YEARS

DOD DIR 5200.10

COPY _____ OF _____ COPIES

CONFIDENTIAL

31310-H-0109

~~31310-H-0109~~

1203

CONFIDENTIAL

313AD STAFF DIGEST
NUMBER 32

HEADQUARTERS 313TH AIR DIVISION
APO 239 21 August 1961

PERSONNEL

1. COMMAND ASSIGNMENTS (UNCLASSIFIED)

<u>GRADE/NAME</u>	<u>ORGN ASGD</u>	<u>DUTY TITLE</u>
Colonel Warren E. Vinzant	498TMGp	Commander
Major Henri L. Tapie	6313ABWg	OIC, AFRTS
Major James V. Merritt	51 Support Sq	Base Ops Officer
Major Robert L. Ryan	6332 USAF Disp	Prosthodontist
Major Ralph D. Searle	51FIW	Ch, Ops Svc Branch
Capt Edward Milosevich	6313 Mat Sq	Commissary Officer
Capt John N. Caraway	51FIW	Weapons Controller
Capt James D. Dailey	Det 4, 623ACWSq	Communications Off
Capt Charles N. Dungan	6313 APSq	Base Security Off
Capt Ralph M. Flinn	Det 3, 623ACWSq	Weapons Controller
Capt James C. Hartney	12 Tac Ftr Sq	Tac Ftr Pilot
Capt Joseph R. Harvey	6313Support Sq	Air Ops Officer
Capt William L. Smith	6313ABWg	Reenlistment Off
1LT Glen E. Belen	67 Tac Ftr Sq	Tac Ftr Pilot
1LT Robert D. Rossmeisl	Hq 18TFW	OIC, Wg Orgn Supply Branch
2LT Leonard M. Debellis	18TFW	Supply Officer

(Maj Jureka/48101)

2. ZI ASSIGNMENTS-OFFICER (UNCLASSIFIED).

<u>GRADE/NAME</u>	<u>ZI ASSIGNMENT</u>
Major Franklin W. Dawson	4625 Support Sq, Adair AFS, Oregon (ADC)
1LT Donald J. Chomicz	3083 Avn Dep Gp, Fairfield AFS, Calif (LOG)
1LT Robert H. Fulton, Jr.	318 Ftr Intcp Sq, McChord AFB, Wash (ADC)
CWO Louis L. Behal	21 Air Div, Forbes AFB, Kansas (SAC)

(Maj Jureka/48101)

3. MAC ASSIGNMENTS (UNCLASSIFIED). Lt Col Frederick E. Bullock received a MAC assignment to AU. (Maj Jureka/48101)

OPT: 313AS

DISTRIBUTION: 1-313OC; 1-313MC; 1-313PC; 1-313IG; 1-313CR; 1-313AC; 1-313SG; 1-313OP; 3-313IO; 1-313CE; 1-313JA; 1-313AS; 1-5AF (5FCCS)

~~313AS-4426~~
313IO-H-0109

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

OPERATIONS

IDENTIFICATION OF RATED OFFICER REQUIREMENTS ON UMDs (UNCLASSIFIED). Hq USAF has recently revised the policies and criteria for determining rated officer requirements. Unit Manning Documents will be updated in Sep 61 to effect a re-coding of rated officer positions. Use of three identification categories, i.e., Aircrew, Aircrew Supervisory, and Operations Control, will be restricted to rated officer authorizations having a "mandatory rated AFSC". Under this concept only those skills identified by AFM 36-1 as requiring rated officer AFSC's will be coded. This represents a substantial departure from the current coding system, wherein many non-rated skills are identified under Category III (Command- Operations and Crew Back-Up) and Category IV (Professional Forces).

5. MACE (CONFIDENTIAL). Starting with the Sub-Committee Number 2 meeting on 22 August, the Intelligence Division will initiate a collection plan to gather all information from all sources on local reaction to MACE. The information collected will be used to develop periodic estimates of the impact of MACE upon the local (Okinawa) people and institutions. This practice will continue until all missiles are deployed to operating locations. Estimates will be distributed to staff agencies on a need to know basis. (LtCol Powell/40102)

6. INSTALLATION OF UHF TRANSMITTER-RECEIVER (UNCLASSIFIED). A multi-channel UHF Transmitter-Receiver is being installed in the AOC by the local GEEIA units and the AFCS Comm Group. This is in support of a classified project. Equipment for this installation was procured from command resources by this headquarters. (Capt Brigham/46266)

7. MANPOWER SURVEY OF THE 51FIW (UNCLASSIFIED). Hq 5AF notified this Division, 11 Aug 61 that, although Hq PACAF has expressed reservations about the requirement for a survey headed by PACAF representatives, Hq 5AF is continuing to pursue the original objective of validating manpower requirements of Naha Air Base units. It was further indicated that the survey would be conducted during September with exact dates to be provided later. (Maj Thompson/44115)

8. MACE SECURITY (CONFIDENTIAL). It is requested by this office that any information leading to the possibility of demonstrations, sabotage or other manifestation of civil reaction to the installation of the MACE missile, by Ryukyans, be brought to the immediate attention of 3130C-I. This matter is of the utmost importance in view of communistic propaganda intended to defeat military objectives. To date, there have been no indications of OPP

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

activity associated with MACE except a concerted effort to collect information on MACE performance capabilities for utilization in OPP propaganda activities.
(LtCol Powell/40102)

OFFICIAL

JOHN R. SUTHERLAND
Major General, USAF
Commander

Bertram R. Wilson

BERTRAM R. WILSON
Major, USAF
Asst Chief, Admin Svcs

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

313TH AD SD NO. 88

313TH AIR DIVISION

STAFF DIGEST

28 AUG 1961

The Chief, Administrative Services maintains a record set of all Staff Digests. Copies distributed to other staff elements should be destroyed immediately after they have served their purpose or after 3 months, whichever is sooner. (Reference paragraph 050103, AFM 181-5)

0 DOWNGRADED AT 3 YEAR INTERVALS
DECLASSIFIED AFTER 12 YEARS
DOD DIR 5200.10

COPY 12 OF 15 COPIES

SECRET

31310-H-0111

313105-4446

1207

SECRET

313AD STAFF DIGEST
NUMBER 33


HEADQUARTERS 313TH AIR DIVISION
APO 239 28 August 1961

OPERATIONS

1. MOVEMENT OF 3RD BOMB WING QUICK STRIKE FORCE (SECRET). Hq 5AF has advised that the Quick Strike elements of the 3rd Bomb Wing will move to Osan in FY 4/62 rather than Kadena as formally planned. (Maj Thompson/46136)
2. F-105 CONVERSION CONFERENCE (SECRET). Hq 5AF will convene an F-105 Conversion Conference at Fuchu on 30 August 1961. Purpose of this conference is to review data to be discussed at the PACAF conference on 5 Sept 61. (LtCol Borders/46136)

OFFICIAL

JOHN R. SUTHERLAND
Major General, USAF
Commander


BERTRAM R. WILSON
Major, USAF
Asst Chief, Admin Svcs

OPT: 313AS
DISTRIBUTION: X; 1-313OC; 1-313MC; 1-313PC; 1-313CR; 1-313AC; 1-313CE;
1-313OP; 1-313SG; 1-313JA; 3-313IO; 1-313AS; 1-5AF (5FCCS) 1-313IG

~~313AS-4448~~
313IO-H-0111

SECRET

313TH AD SD NO. 34

313TH AIR DIVISION

STAFF DIGEST

4 SEP 1961

The Chief, Administrative Services maintains a record set of all Staff Digests. Copies distributed to other staff elements should be destroyed immediately after they have served their purpose or after 3 months, whichever is sooner. (Reference paragraph 050103, AFM 181-5)

COPY _____ OF _____ COPIES

313AD STAFF DIGEST
NUMBER 34

HEADQUARTERS 313TH AIR DIVISION
APO 239 4 September 1961

OPERATIONS

1. UHF MULTICHANNEL FACILITY (UNCLASSIFIED). The installation of the UHF multichannel facility in AOC has been completed. (Capt Brigham/46266)

PERSONNEL

2. COMMAND ASSIGNMENTS (UNCLASSIFIED).

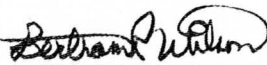
<u>GRADE/NAME</u>	<u>ORGN ASGD</u>	<u>DUTY TITLE</u>
Capt Domigno Baitlon	6332 USAF Disp	Medical Off, General
Capt Algin T. Jarvis	16 Ftr Intcp Sq	Ftr Intcp Pilot
Capt Wayne E. Sharp	67 Tac Ftr Sq	Tac Ftr Pilot
Capt Charles B. Theis	51 Ftr Intcp Wg	Flying Safety Officer
1LT Floyd Cole Jr.	6313 ABWg	Asst Staff Judge Advocate
1LT Reed K. Rickabough	16 Ftr Intcp Sq	Ftr Intcp Pilot
1LT William A. Smith	6313 ABWg	Asst OIC, Instrument School

(MSGT Harms/48101)

3. PROMOTIONS (UNCLASSIFIED). 313th Air Division received a promotion quota of 266 to A/2C and 185 to A/1C. 5AF will promote to SSgt. They received a quota of 170. (SSgt Chrisley/44138)

OFFICIAL

JOHN R. SUTHERLAND
Major General, USAF
Commander


BERTRAM R. WILSON
Major, USAF
Asst Chief, Admin Svcs

OPT: 313AS

DISTRIBUTION: X; 1-313OC; 1-313MC; 1-313PC; 1-313IG; 1-313CR; 1-313AC;
1-313CE; 1-313OP; 1-313SG; 1-313JA; 3-313IO; 1-313AS; 1-5AF (5FCCS)

313TH AD SD NO. 35

313TH AIR DIVISION

STAFF DIGEST

10 SEP 1961

The Chief, Administrative Services maintains a record set of all Staff Digests. Copies distributed to other staff elements should be destroyed immediately after they have served their purpose or after 3 months, whichever is sooner. (Reference paragraph 050103, AFM 181-5)

COPY _____ OF _____ COPIES

313AD STAFF DIGEST
NUMBER 35

HEADQUARTERS 313TH AIR DIVISION
APO 239 18 September 1961

OPERATIONS

1. SIGHTING OF UNIDENTIFIED SUBMARINES (UNCLASSIFIED). All staff agencies are reminded that it is the responsibility of all who fly to report sightings of unidentified submarines, and not that such responsibility is limited only to tactical air crews. The governing directive in this area is 5AF SUP-1 to PACAF Regulation 55-113. Air crews flying base flight aircraft are probably least proficient in such reporting, yet are afforded even better opportunities than tactical aircrews flying at extreme speeds and altitudes. (LtCol Powell/40102)

2. TERMINAL AREA CHART (UNCLASSIFIED). PACAF has directed that all high altitude terminal approach charts be changed to reflect "feeder" facilities with distances and bearing from "feeders" to penetration facilities. This will entail changes for five (5) Kadena approach plates and changes for five (5) Naha approach plates. All navigational aids in a radius of 300 N.M. will also be depicted on all the approach plates. (Maj Nash/44210)

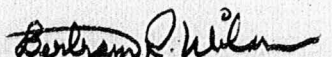
CIVIL ENGINEERING

3. TRANSFER OF HIGASHIONNA AMMO STORAGE ANNEX (UNCLASSIFIED). Higashionna Ammunition Storage Annex located northeast of Kadena Air Base was transferred to the U.S. Marine Corps, effective 30 Jun 61. The area consisted of 910.53 acres of land, with annual rental amounting to \$61,416.20. (Mr. Wasano/45201)

4. OKUMA RADIO BEACON ANNEX (UNCLASSIFIED). Real Estate leasehold interests of Okuma Radio Beacon Annex, located in northern Okinawa, consisting of 7.26 acres, with annual rental of \$772.47, was transferred to the U.S. Army effective 1 Jul 61. (Mr. Wasano/45201)

OFFICIAL

JOHN R. SUTHERLAND
Major General, USAF
Commander


BERTRAM R. WILSON
Major, USAF
Asst Chief, Admin Svcs

OPI: 313AS

DISTRIBUTION: X; 1-3130C; 1-313MC; 1-313PC; 1-313IG; 1-313CR; 1-313AC;
1-313CE; 1-313OP; 1-313SG; 1-313JA; 3-313IO; 1-313AS; 1-5AF (5FCCS)

SECRET

313TH AD SD NO. 36

313TH AIR DIVISION

STAFF DIGEST

25 SEP 1961

The Chief, Administrative Services maintains a record set of all Staff Digests. Copies distributed to other staff elements should be destroyed immediately after they have served their purpose or after 3 months, whichever is sooner. (Reference paragraph 050103, AFM 181-5)

DECLASSIFIED AT 3 YEAR INTERVALS.

DECLASSIFIED AFTER 12 YEARS.

DOD DIR 5200.10

COPY 11 OF 15 COPIES

SECRET

31310-H-0118
~~31315-450~~

SECRET

313AD STAFF DIGEST
NUMBER 36

HEADQUARTERS 313TH AIR DIVISION
APO 239 25 September 1961

OPERATIONS

1. IMPLEMENTATION OF AFM 66-1 (UNCLASSIFIED). Implementation of AFM 66-1 into ground communications and electronics environment has been slipped from 1 Oct 61 to 1 Nov 61 due to late distribution of required publications, TO 00-25E-1, AFM 66-1, and necessary forms. (TSgt Nawojczyk/46266)
2. FIFTH AIR FORCE MANPOWER PROGRAM (UNCLASSIFIED). The policies established by Hq 5AF for the administration of the manpower program require, among other things, that available manpower resources be distributed in accordance with the priority of the workload. In this regard preliminary steps have already been taken to make more TSgt grades available for Crew Chiefs of tactical aircraft. It is expected that other adjustments will be required before we accomplish an optimum distribution of our manpower authorizations. (LtCol Minnehan/46135)
3. MANPOWER SURVEY NAHA AIR BASE (UNCLASSIFIED). It appears that the long awaited manpower survey of Naha AB will commence on 28 Sept 61. Lt Col Holmes (Hq PACAF) along with representatives from Hq 5AF (Maintenance and Manpower) and 315 Air Division are scheduled to arrive on 27 Sept. Staff agencies having items pertinent to the survey should make them available to Manpower & Organization as soon as practicable. (LtCol Minnehan/46135)
4. TRANSFER OF ONE S1 C-54 (UNCLASSIFIED). This Hq is in receipt of a 5AF Msg to PACAF requesting approval for transfer of one code S1 C-54 to 313th Air Division. (Maj Nash/44210)
5. FLY OVER (UNCLASSIFIED). A fly-over will be held on 28 September 1961 as part of the departure ceremony for General Sutherland. F-100, F-101, F-102, T-33 and C-130 aircraft will participate. (C-130 participation with concurrence of 315th Air Division). (Maj Nash/44210)
6. MACE (CONFIDENTIAL). Intelligence (3130G-I) has completed an intelligence estimate for the specific purpose of determining the degree to which leftist elements on Okinawa could interfere with the introduction into the operational weapons inventory of the Mace missile. Distribution will be made to all members of Sub-Committee Nr 2, CINCPACREP, and to other staff agencies upon request. (LtCol Powell/40102)
7. 3 BOMB WING QUICK STRIKE MOVE (SECRET). Due to the closing of the main runway at Kunsan AB, Korea during the period April 62 - April 63 the 3 Bomb

OPT 313AS

DISTRIBUTION: X; 1-3130G; 1-313MG; 1-313PG; 1-313IG; 1-313CR; 1-313AC; 1-313CE; 1-313JA; 1-313SG; 3-313IO; 1-313OP; 1-313AS; 1-5AF (5FCCS)

SECRET

313AS-4530-
313IO-H-0118

SECRET

Wing Quick Strike Force had planned to operate from Kadena AB. This decision, however, would not support SIOP target coverage. Consequently, an interim decision was made to maintain the 3 Bomb Wing Quick Strike Force at Osan AB, Korea. It has now been determined most advantageous by Hq, 5AF to continue 3 Bomb Wing Quick Strike at Kunsan AB and conduct operations on the East-West runway. This will be possible by laying a 3 inch asphaltic overlay, 100X8,000 feet over the existing runway. Hq 5AF has outlined this position to Hq PACAF as the best possible solution of this problem. (LtCol Borders/46136)

PERSONNEL

8. AIRMEN ALLOCATIONS (UNCLASSIFIED). There were 246 airmen allocated to this command for January 1961. (Capt Giarfeo/44138)

9. COMMAND ASSIGNMENTS (UNCLASSIFIED).

<u>GRADE/NAME</u>	<u>ORGN ASGD</u>	<u>DUTY TITLE</u>
Lt Col Robert E. Woody	51 ABGp	Executive Officer
Major James H. Bauer	7 TDSq	Nuclear Weapons Off
Capt Ethan A. Grant	51 FIW	Air Ops Officer
Capt William J. Holey	51 ABGp	Chaplain
Capt Walter L. Helm	873 TMSq	Tac Msl Launch Off
Capt John J. Thompson	7TDSq	Nuclear Weapons Off
1LT James R. Tehtonen	Det 2, 623 AC&W	Weapons Controller

(Maj Jureka/48101)

10. OFFICER ZI ASSIGNMENTS (UNCLASSIFIED).

<u>GRADE/NAME</u>	<u>ZI ASSIGNMENT</u>
Major Claude D. Shokes	4238 Combat Support Gp, Barksdale AFB, La (SAC)
Major Homer H. Ozenghar	1003 Inspector General Gp, Norton AFB, Calif. (HQJ) W/Perm DUSTA, Kirkland AFB, N.M.
Capt Martin Berkowitz	1611 Disp, McGuire AFB, N.J. (MATS)
Capt Phillip L. Fry	507 Ftr Wg, Kincheloe AFB, Mich (ADC)
1LT James W. Hull	4615 Support Gp, Portland ADS, Adair AFS, Ore (ADC)
CWO Joseph F. Romano	354 Tac Ftr Wg, Myrtle Beach AFB, S.C. (TAC)

OFFICIAL

JOHN R. SUTHERLAND
Major General, USAF
Commander

Bertram R. Wilson
BERTRAM R. WILSON
Major, USAF
Asst Chief, Admin Svcs

SECRET

10-H

313TH AD SD NO. 37

313TH AIR DIVISION

STAFF DIGEST

9 OCT 1961

The Chief, Administrative Services maintains a record set of all Staff Digests. Copies distributed to other staff elements should be destroyed immediately after they have served their purpose or after 3 months, whichever is sooner. (Reference paragraph 050103, AFM 181-5)

COPY _____ OF _____ COPIES

313AD STAFF DIGEST
NUMBER 37

HEADQUARTERS 313TH AIR DIVISION
APO 239 9 October 1961

OPERATIONS

1. MONTHLY FLYING SAFETY AND OPERATIONS MEETINGS (UNCLASSIFIED). The following information is provided for planning purposes and to minimize conflicting scheduling of activities. 6313th Air Base Wing Flying Safety and Operations Meetings shall be scheduled at 1530 hours on the second Friday of each month. The schedule for these meetings for the remainder of 1961 is as follows:

SEPTEMBER	1530 hours	8 Sept 61
OCTOBER	1530 hours	13 Oct 61
NOVEMBER	1530 hours	10 Nov 61
DECEMBER	1530 hours	8 Dec 61

A notice will appear in the Kadena Air Base Daily Bulletin each month specifying the meeting place and/or any deviation from this schedule. (LtCol Borders/46136)

2. H-19 HELICOPTERS (UNCLASSIFIED). Effective 1 October 1961, the three Air H-19 Helicopters located on Okinawa will be transferred to the Naha based Air Rescue Squadron. (Maj Nash/44210)

3. C-54 AIRCRAFT (UNCLASSIFIED). Information has been received that an additional C-54 Aircraft will be assigned to 6313th Air Base Wing in the near future. (Maj Nash/44210)

4. WATER SURVIVAL SCHOOL (UNCLASSIFIED). Present planning provides for continuous operation of the 313th Air Division Water Survival School throughout the winter months. (Maj Nash/44210)

5. STANDARD UMD FOR TACTICAL SQUADRONS (UNCLASSIFIED). We have been informed by 5AF (SECRET Msg 5FODC-1-0201) that Hq PACAF has prepared standard UMDs for F-100 and F-102 squadrons. It is expected that these standard UMDs will be made available to this headquarters in the near future. There are indications that the standard UMDs will not authorize TSG grades for all crew chief positions. (LtCol Minnehan/46135)

6. PACAF CONFERENCE (UNCLASSIFIED). Unofficial information received from Hq 5AF indicates that a PACAF conference concerning the TM-76B program will be held at Kadena 9-11 Oct 61. Confirmation will be announced when received. (Capt Ragsdill/46136)

OPT: 313AS

DISTRIBUTION: X; 1-3130C; 1-313MC; 1-313PC; 1-313IG; 1-313CR; 1-313AC;
1-313CE; 1-313OP; 1-313SG; 1-313JA; 3-313IO; 1-313AS; 1-5AF (5FCCS)

7. INTELLIGENCE CONFERENCE (UNCLASSIFIED). An intelligence conference is scheduled at 5AF from 24-26 Oct 61. Any staff agency having matters to be considered by this conference should contact 3130C-I. (LtCol Powell/40102)

PERSONNEL

8. COMMAND ASSIGNMENTS (UNCLASSIFIED).

<u>GRADE/NAME</u>	<u>ORGN ASGD</u>	<u>DUTY TITLE</u>
LtCol Conley H. Byrnes	51 ABGp	Comptroller
Lt Col Will M. Nowinski	6313ABWg	Director of Materiel
Major Edward L. Arnold	51 Fld Maint Sq	Aircraft Maint Off
Major Harold K. Boutwell	873 Tac Msl Sq	Missile Ops Staff Off
Major Mames M. Plyler	Hq 623 ACW Sq	Weapons Controller
Major Francis J. Raidt	873 Tac Msl Sq	Tac Msl Launch Off
Major Raymond A. Williams	Hq 313ADIV	Asst Ch, Current Ops Br
Capt Raymond Banks	873 Tac Msl Sq	Tac Msl Launch Off
Capt William W. Bassett	873 Tac Msl Sq	Tac Msl Launch Off
Capt George H. Blair	873 Tac Msl Sq	Tac Msl Launch Off
Capt John R. Evans	15 Tac Recon Sq	Tac Recon Pilot
Capt Clovis T. Lightsey	873 Tac Msl Sq	Tac Msl Launch Off
Capt Roderick D. Mims	873 Tac Msl Sq	Tac Msl Launch Off
Capt Vernon C. Peterson	873 Tac Msl Sq	Tac Msl Launch Off
1LT Thomas B. Belsjoe	873 Tac Msl Sq	Tac Msl Launch Off
1LT W. R. Grissinger	6351 USAF Disp	Dental Staff Off
1LT Melvin A. Hoke	Det 2, 623 ACW Sq	Weapons Controller
1LT Robert H. Holford	Det 1, 623 ACW Sq	Weapons Controller
1LT Walter Jayko Jr.	44 Tac Ftr Sq	Intelligence Off
1LT David L. Kraus	6332 USAF Disp	Dental Staff Off
1LT Leroy E. Lindgren	873 Tac Msl Sq	Tac Msl Launch Off
1LT Gerald F. Mazingo	873 Tac Msl Sq	Tac Msl Launch Off
1LT Paul H. Nacht	6332 USAF Disp	Dental Staff Off
CWO Nothan Kaplan	7 Tac Depot Sq	Admin Officer

(Maj Jureka/48101)

9. MAC ASSIGNMENTS (UNCLASSIFIED).

<u>GRADE/NAME</u>	<u>COMMAND</u>
1LT Robert Bohlander	SAC
1LT Mary C. Markevich	AU

(Maj Jureka/48101)

10. PROMOTIONS - ENLISTED (UNCLASSIFIED). The 313th Air Division Command-wise promoted the following airmen to grades indicated:


A/2C	266
A/1C	185
SSgt	57
TOTAL	508

Headquarters 313th Air Division Received the following promotions:

A/2C	1
A/1C	2
SSgt	4
TOTAL	7

(Capt Ciarfeo/44138)

OFFICIAL


BERTRAM R. WILSON
Major, USAF
Asst Dir, Admin Svcs

ROBERT M. STILLMAN
Major General, USAF
Commander

SECRET

313TH AD SD NO. 38

313TH AIR DIVISION

STAFF DIGEST

16 OCT 1961

The Chief, Administrative Services maintains a record set of all Staff Digests. Copies distributed to other staff elements should be destroyed immediately after they have served their purpose or after 3 months, whichever is sooner. (Reference paragraph 050103, AFM 181-5)

DOWNGRADED AT 3 YEAR INTERVALS
DECLASSIFIED AFTER 12 YEARS.
DOD DIR 5200.10

COPY 13 OF 15 COPIES

SECRET

31310-H-0123

~~31310-H-0123~~

1220

SECRET

313AD STAFF DIGEST
NUMBER 38

HEADQUARTERS 313TH AIR DIVISION
APO 239 16 October 1961

OPERATIONS

1. KO-6 FACILITY (UNCLASSIFIED). Effective 9 Oct 61, the KO-6 Facility will be in operation from 0730I to 2330I, Monday thru Friday, with 45 minute "standby" status at all other times. To place a ciphony call after duty hours call 49185, giving your name and telephone number. A KO-6 technician will be contacted and will call you back to complete call. (TSgt Jones/46266)
2. INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT OF THE 498TH TACTICAL MISSILE GROUP (UNCLASSIFIED). PACAF General Orders, dated December 1960, assigned the 498th Tactical Missile Group to the 313th Air Division. Staff agencies desiring to coordinate intelligence matters with the 498th TMG are requested to route such coordination through the office of 313OC-I. (LtCol Powell/40102)
3. DISTINGUISHED VISITOR (UNCLASSIFIED). Major General C. W. Cecil, DC/S Administration & Logistics, PACAF, and party, will arrive Kadena AB on 6 Nov 61 and depart on 8 Nov 61. Purpose is familiarization and assistance. Schedule of events for this visit will be announced at a later date. (Capt Ragsdill/46136)
4. AIRCRAFT DEPLOYMENT (SECRET). Rotational deployment of Belltone II aircraft (four F-102s) originally scheduled for 23 Sept 61 was accomplished on 9 Oct 61. The two typhoons plus grounding of F-102 aircraft caused the delay. All aircraft deployed are in place. All aircraft to be rotated have returned to Kadena AB. (Capt Ragsdill/46136)

PERSONNEL

5. RATED ASSIGNMENTS (UNCLASSIFIED). Instructions have been received that only officers in Flying Status Code 1 (Unconditional Flying Status) may be assigned/reassigned to duties requiring an aeronautical rating as defined in AFM 36-1. Officers not in Code 1, or programmed out of Code 1, are to be reassigned to duties not requiring an aeronautical rating within the 90 day period subsequent to 6 Oct 61, providing that a replacement is available. Where no replacement is available, reassignment will be effected as soon as possible, but in no event later than 31 Aug 62. Officers for whom reclama action has been initiated will be retained in their present duties pending final outcome of reclama action. (Maj Jureka/46101).

OPI: 313AS

DISTRIBUTION: X; 1-313OC; 1-313MC; 1-313PC; 1-313IG; 1-313CR; 1-313AC;
1-313CE; 1-313OP; 1-313SG; 1-313JA; 3-313IO; 1-313AS; 1-5AF (5FCCS)

SECRET

~~313AS-4578~~

313IO-H-0123

SECRET

6. COMMAND ASSIGNMENTS (UNCLASSIFIED).

<u>GRADE/NAME</u>	<u>ORGN ASGD</u>	<u>DUTY TITLE</u>
LtCol Arthur M. Lovere	6332 USAF Disp	Prosthodontist
LtCol Douglas C. Oldershaw	51CE Sq	Commander
Maj Leo Sussman	Det 3, 623 ACW	Weapons Controller
Capt William A. Doane	Det 2, 623 ACW	Comm Off
Capt Robert E. Fromm	498 Msl Maint Sq	Msl Maint Off
Capt Donald B. Gregg	Det 2, 623 ACW	Weapons Controller
Capt James W. Lehton	6313ABW	Asst Fly Safety Off
1LT Thomas M. Allen	51 Mat Sq	Supply Off
1LT Robert D. Gobble	67 Tac Ftr Sq	Pilot
1LT Vincent J. Joy, Jr	6313 Support Sq	Clearance Off
1LT Matthew J. Kelch Jr	12 Tac Ftr Sq	Pilot
1LT Harry L. McLamb	16 Ftr Intcp Sq	Pilot
1LT William H. Morgan	16 Ftr Intcp Sq	Pilot
1LT John M. Northgroves	51 A&E Sq	Asst Armanent Staff Off
CWO Albert W. Franz	7TDS	OIC, Weap Maint Team

(Maj Jureka/48101)

OFFICIAL

ROBERT M. STILLMAN
Major General, USAF
Commander

Bertram R. Wilson
BERTRAM R. WILSON
Major, USAF
Asst Dir, Admin Svcs

SECRET

SECRET

313TH AD SD NO. _____

313TH AIR DIVISION

STAFF DIGEST

23 OCT 1958

The Chief, Administrative Services maintains a record set of all Staff Digests. Copies distributed to other staff elements should be destroyed immediately after they have served their purpose or after 3 months, whichever is sooner. (Reference paragraph 050103, AFM 181-5)

DOWNGRADED AT 3 YEAR INTERVALS:

DECLASSIFIED AFTER 12 YEARS.

DOD DIR 5200.10

COPY 11 OF 15 COPIES

SECRET

313 IO-H-0130

SECRET

313AD STAFF DIGEST
NUMBER 39

HEADQUARTERS 313TH AIR DIVISION
APO 239 23 October 1961

OPERATIONS

1. IMPLEMENTATION OF AFM 66-1 (UNCLASSIFIED). Indications from PACAF are that the implementation date of AFM 66-1, Ground Communications-Electronics portion, will be after 1 November 1961. (TSgt Nawojczyk/46266)
2. CTS PROGRAM (UNCLASSIFIED). Augmentation of the CTS Program should be fully implemented by 14 November 1961. (TSgt Nawojczyk/46266)
3. MANPOWER SUPPORT FOR THE F-105 (SECRET). A UMD Change Request prepared by Hqs 5AF for F-105 operations has been received and analysed. Manpower authorizations being provided the 18A&E Squadron will be very close to that considered required by 18TFW and 313OC-M personnel. However, the Change Request reflects a reduction of 63 spaces in the Field Maintenance Squadron below that recently validated for F-100 operations. This reduction is not understood since an increase, rather than a decrease, is anticipated in Field Maintenance workloads for F-105 operations. We have asked Hq 5AF to furnish the concepts and rationale used in preparing the change in order that proper Field Maintenance support may be furnished the F-105. (LtCol Minnehan/46135)
4. IMPLEMENTATION OF STANDARD MANNING DOCUMENT SYSTEM (UNCLASSIFIED). Hqs 5AF has advised of PACAF intention to adjust the distribution of available manpower authorizations through the utilization of standard UMDs. The PACAF goal is to achieve equitable manning for mission accomplishment within all organizations and functions. The Wing Commanders have been informed of the program and reminded of the necessity for operating officials having immediately available accurate, current and complete workload and production data. (LtCol Minnehan/46135)
5. T-39 AIRCRAFT (UNCLASSIFIED). T-39 Aircraft programmed for Kadena AB are due to arrive in FY 3/63. (Capt Cauley/43104)
6. 5AF OPORD 179-61 (UNCLASSIFIED). 5AF OPORD 179-61, code name "Autumn Flower" has been received. This OPORD covers a Japan wide exercise of 5AF and JASDF Air Defense units. 313ADiv will furnish 4 RF-101 aircraft acting as aggressor aircraft. Vulnerability dates of exercise are 6-11 November 61. (Capt Ragsdill/46136)
7. 5AF GWP 1-61 (UNCLASSIFIED). 5AF GWP 1-61 has been received. Preparation of 313 GWP 1-61 is now in progress. (Capt Ragsdill/46136)

OPF: 313AS

DISTRIBUTION: X; 1-313OC; 1-313MC; 1-313PG; 1-313IG; 1-313OR; 1-313AC;
1-313CE; 1-313OP; 1-313SG; 1-313JA; 1-313AS; 3-313IO; 1-5AF (5FCCS)

SECRET

~~313AS-4615~~

313IO-H-0130

SECRET

PERSONNEL

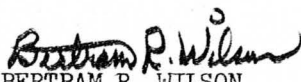
8. COMMAND ASSIGNMENTS (UNCLASSIFIED).

<u>GRADE/NAME</u>	<u>ORGN ASGD</u>	<u>DUTY TITLE</u>
Capt Jack B. Hillaan	6351 USAF Disp	Medical Off, General
1LT William E. Trotts	6313 Sup Sq	Admin Off

9. IMPLEMENTATION OF CENTRALIZED OFFICER MANNING (UNCLASSIFIED). Effective 1 December 1961, this Headquarters was programmed out as the officer manning point and Hq PACAF was scheduled to deal directly with the new manning points within the 6313 ABWg and the 51 Ftr Intcp Wg. However, due to anticipated late receipt of allocations from Hq USAF for 3rd Quarter FY 62, and since Hq PACAF is now programming for the 4th Quarter FY 62, implementation was effected on 14 Oct 61. All manning questions and problems will now be resolved between Hq PACAF and the newly designated manning points. (Maj Jureka/48101)

OFFICIAL

ROBERT M. STILLMAN
Major General, USAF
Commander


BERTRAM R. WILSON
Major, USAF
Dep Dir, Admin Svcs

SECRET

313TH AD SD NO. 40

313TH AIR DIVISION

STAFF DIGEST

30 OCT 1961

The Chief, Administrative Services maintains a record set of all Staff Digests. Copies distributed to other staff elements should be destroyed immediately after they have served their purpose or after 3 months, whichever is sooner. (Reference paragraph 050103, AFM 181-5)

COPY _____ OF _____ COPIES

313AD STAFF DIGEST
NUMBER 40

HEADQUARTERS 313TH AIR DIVISION
APO 239 30 October 1961

OPERATIONS

1. JUSTIFICATION OF USAF OFFICER GRADES (UNCLASSIFIED). The 313ADIV will participate in an Air Force-wide effort to justify all USAF Officer Grades. Justification will be prepared for use in congressional hearings during the second session of the 87th Congress. Manpower and Personnel are the staff agencies primarily involved; however, it appears that committees and boards may be required at each base. (LtCol Minnehan/46135)
2. STANDARDIZATION OF LIKE UNITS AND FUNCTIONS (UNCLASSIFIED). Hq PACAF has announced its intention to standardize authorizations and organizations of like units and functions. The full impact of this effort cannot be determined at this time; however, a standard UMD for Fighter Interceptor Squadrons along with standard functional alignments for Materiel Squadrons and for Maintenance Squadrons has been received. (LtCol Minnehan/46135)
3. FIFTH AIR FORCE MANPOWER PROGRAM (UNCLASSIFIED). Hq 5AF has announced that the entire field of Manpower and Organization Policy and Procedures is being reviewed and that we will be notified of changes. This action occurred in response to questions, asked by this headquarters, in an attempt to clarify policies announced in Hq 5AF Ltr, subject, Fifth Air Force Manpower Program, dtd 15 May 61. (LtCol Minnehan/46135)
4. TRANSFER OF C-54/C-47 AIRCRAFT (UNCLASSIFIED). The following 5AF Msg dtd 17 Oct 61 is quoted for Staff information; Quote: UNCLAS/EFTO 5FOOT-S 0464K. ACTION: 313AD. INFO: FOR PFOOT. SUBJECT: TRANSFER OF C-54/C-47 AIRCRAFT. REFERENCE YOUR UNCLAS/EFTO 313OC-T, U-10-119. ANSWER PACAF, INFO 5AF; (1) YOUR FORECAST OF ASSIGNED T-33, C-47, C-54 PILOTS AS OF 1 Jan 62 (2) REASONS FOR AND AGAINST POOLING OF KADENA AND NAHA SUPPORT C-47 AND T-33 AIRCRAFT. (3) MORE DETAILED JUSTIFICATION FOR CHANGE TO ORIGINAL AIRCRAFT TRANSFER PLANS. Unquote. This message was forwarded to mission support managers at Naha and Kadena for information and recommendations. (Capt Cauley/44210)

PERSONNEL

5. OFFICER ZI ASSIGNMENT (UNCLASSIFIED).

<u>RANK/NAME</u>	<u>ZI ASSIGNMENT</u>
Major William J. Laurier	1094 AvdGp Manzano Base, New Mexico (HQJ)

(Maj Jureka/48101)

OPI: 313AS

DISTRIBUTION: X; 1-313OC; 1-313MC; 1-313PC; 1-313IG; 1-313CR; 1-313AC;
1-313CE; 1-313OP; 1-313SG; 1-313JA; 3-313IO; 1-313AS; 1-5AF (5FCCS)

6. COMMAND ASSIGNMENTS (UNCLASSIFIED).

<u>RANK/NAME</u>	<u>ORGN ASGD</u>	<u>DUTY TITLE</u>
Major Lynn J. Corp	313 ^{ADIV}	Procurement Off
Capt John R. Rogers	Det#5, 1 Med Svc Wg	Commander
1LT Earl A. Jaffy	Det#1, 623 AC&W	Weapons Controller

(Maj Jureka/48101)

7. MAC ASSIGNMENTS (UNCLASSIFIED).

<u>RANK/NAME</u>	<u>COMMAND</u>
Maj Sarah Goldin	SAC
Maj Walter V. Karlson	SAC
1LT John M. Wolfe Jr	LOG
CWO Ray Burns	SAC

(Maj Jureka/48101)

OFFICIAL

Bertram R. Wilson
 BERTRAM R. WILSON
 Major, USAF
 Dep Dir, Admin Svcs

ROBERT M. STILLMAN
 Major General, USAF
 Commander

313TH AD SD NO. 21

313TH AIR DIVISION

STAFF DIGEST

6 NOV 1961

The Chief, Administrative Services maintains a record set of all Staff Digests. Copies distributed to other staff elements should be destroyed immediately after they have served their purpose or after 3 months, whichever is sooner. (Reference paragraph 050103, AFM 181-5)

COPY _____ OF _____ COPIES

313AD STAFF DIGEST
NUMBER 41

HEADQUARTERS 313TH AIR DIVISION
APO 239 6 November 1961

OPERATIONS

1. ACW AUGMENTATION (UNCLASSIFIED). Contract Technical Service Augmentation Personnel for the ACW Sites are arriving from the CONUS. Augmentation personnel should be in place by 14 Nov 61. (Maj Cantrell/46166)

2. INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT (UNCLASSIFIED). The Wing Intelligence Officer, 51FIW, has rotated to the Continental United States. Pending the arrival of his replacement, expected sometime in November, staff agencies requiring intelligence support normally provided by the 51FIW Intelligence Officer are invited to consult Air Division Intelligence. (LtCol Powell/40102)

3. STAFF VISIT (UNCLASSIFIED). Colonel Goodlet J. Glaser and two majors from Norton Air Force Base will be inspecting the USAF intelligence publication utilization from 4-7 Nov in the 18TFW. The 313th Air Division Intelligence Office will be able to furnish any information regarding the day-to-day whereabouts of this inspection team should any of the staff agencies require the information. (LtCol Powell/40102)

4. SUPPORT AND TRAINING OF TACTICAL AIRCREWS AND REQUIREMENTS (UNCLASSIFIED). Major Rogers from PACAF Training Section is on Kadena until the 7th of November for the purpose of inspecting and checking on Support and Training of Tactical Aircrews and Requirements. (Maj Nash/44210)

5. MILITARY CONFERENCES (UNCLASSIFIED). The following USAF Msg has been received:

"All military conferences and other activities having international significance must be reported to the offices of the Secretary of Defense as early as possible in the planning stage to permit necessary coordination with Department of State and White House. The focal point in the Air Staff for this information is the Deputy Directorate of Plans and Policy, (AFXPD-PY)."

Any office receiving any information concerning a conference of this type is requested to contact 313OC-P. (LtCol Borders/46136)

6. MANPOWER POLICY AND PROCEDURES (UNCLASSIFIED). Hq 5AF has announced that the entire field of Manpower and Organization Policy and Procedures is being reviewed. Until such time as changes are announced by Hq 5AF, local manpower activities will be conducted on a "business as usual" basis. (LtCol Minnehan/46135)

OPT: 313AS

DISTRIBUTION: X; 1-313OC; 1-313MC; 1-313PC; 1-313IG; 1-313CR; 1-313AC; 1-313CE; 1-313OP; 1-313SG; 1-313JA; 3-313IO; 1-313AS; 1-5AF (5FCCS)

MATERIEL

7. CHECKABLE BAGGAGE ALLOWANCE VIA COMMERCIAL AND MILITARY AIR (UNCLASSIFIED).
The following USAF Ltr is quoted for information:


"1. The provisions of Paragraphs 5a(2) and 5b(2), Air Force Pamphlet 75-1-1, dated 20 December 1960 are being misinterpreted by transportation officers and travelers. Travelers are arriving at aerial ports with supplemental travel items such as brief cases, travel kits, small items of hand luggage, cartons, etc., under the impression that these items may be hand carried in addition to the maximum checkable baggage allowance.

2. Under normal circumstances, items such as overcoats, binoculars, cameras, purses, diaper bags, infant food for consumption enroute, and small quantities of reading material are not chargeable against the checkable baggage allowance if such items are to be carried aboard by the traveler. However, MATS and commercial air tariffs provide that items such as suitcases, overnight bags, brief cases, attache cases, cartons, etc., will be weighed, and the weight thereof charged against the checkable baggage allowance.

3. The individual weight allowance of baggage for travel via MATS has been increased from 65 pounds to 66 pounds, to conform with the commercial allowance. This increase will be reflected in changes to pertinent directives in the near future. Under no circumstances may this baggage allowance be exceeded unless so specified in the traveler's orders."

(Capt Miller/48292)

OFFICIAL


BERTRAM R. WILSON
Major, USAF
Dep Dir, Admin Svcs

ROBERT M. STILLMAN
Major General, USAF
Commander

313TH AD SD NO. 42

313TH AIR DIVISION

STAFF DIGEST

13 NOV 1961

The Chief, Administrative Services maintains a record set of all Staff Digests. Copies distributed to other staff elements should be destroyed immediately after they have served their purpose or after 3 months, whichever is sooner. (Reference paragraph 050103, AFM 181-5)

COPY _____ OF _____ COPIES

13AD STAFF DIGEST
NUMBER 42

HEADQUARTERS 313TH AIR DIVISION
APO 239 13 November 1961

PERSONNEL

1. COMMAND ASSIGNMENTS (UNCLASSIFIED).

<u>GRADE/NAME</u>	<u>ORNG ASGD</u>	<u>DUTY TITLE</u>
Capt James T. Dumont	Det 1, 623 AC&W	Comm Officer
Capt Richard B. Hayward	6313ABWg	Chaplain
Capt June E. Henry	6313ABWg	Supply Officer
Capt Raymond V. Moss	12 Tac Ftr Sq	Pilot
Capt Burton L. Waltz	15 Tac Recon Sq	Pilot
Capt Robbie V. Young	313Air Div	Manpower Mgt Off

(Maj Jureka/48101)

2. AIRMAN ALLOCATIONS (UNCLASSIFIED). 210 Airman allocations were received for March 1962. (MSGT Slackman/44138)

CIVIL ENGINEERING

3. ITEM P341 KAD-49-9 AIR CONDITION COMMISSARY (UNCLASSIFIED). This item has been approved by Hq USAF in the FY-62 Air Conditioning Program. (LtCol Spencer/48202)

4. PROJECTS (UNCLASSIFIED). Following projects are now approved for immediate procurement processing utilizing FY-62 P458 funds available to this headquarters:

KAD-406-2 Construct Operations Bldg	\$25,000
KAD-407-2 Construct Ready Crew Bldg	25,000
KAD-408-2 Construct Maint Bldg	25,000
KAD-409-2 Construct Supply Bldg	25,000
KAD-412-2 Construct Ramp Floodlights	15,000
AREA A	
KAD-413-2 Construct Alert Crew Lounge	25,000
KAD-414-2 Construct Utilities	25,000

The currently approved costs will not be exceeded without the approval of 5AF (LtCol Spencer/48202)

5. BOLO AUXILIARY AIRFIELD (UNCLASSIFIED). Bolo Auxiliary Airfield was transferred to the U.S. Army, effective 1 July 1961. The area consisted of 625.99 acres of land, with annual rental amounting to \$177,868.39. Information from USARYIS indicates that the area transferred from AF will

OPT: 313AS

DISTRIBUTION: X; 1-3130C; 1-313MC; 1-313PC; 1-313IG; 1-313CR; 1-313AC; 1-313CE; 1-313JA; 1-313SG; 3-313IO; 1-313AS; 1-5AF (5FCCS)

be redesignated as Trainfire Range, Bolo Point. The remaining portion, 51.28 acres of AF land located in this area has been redesignated as Kadena Site Number 1, per PACAF SO G-17, dtd 10 Mar 61. (Mr. R.M. Wasano/45201)

OFFICIAL

Bertram R. Wilson

BERTRAM R. WILSON
Major, USAF
Dep Dir, Admin Svcs

ROBERT M. STILLMAN
Major General, USAF
Commander

70

313TH AD SD NO. _____

313TH AIR DIVISION

STAFF DIGEST

20 NOV 1961

The Chief, Administrative Services maintains a record set of all Staff Digests. Copies distributed to other staff elements should be destroyed immediately after they have served their purpose or after 3 months, whichever is sooner. (Reference paragraph 050103, AFM 181-5)

COPY _____ OF _____ COPIES

313AD STAFF DIGEST
NUMBER 43

HEADQUARTERS 313TH AIR DIVISION
APO 239 20 November 1961

OPERATIONS

1. MANPOWER PROGRAMMING FOR T-39 AIRCRAFT (UNCLASSIFIED). Kadena AB is scheduled to receive two (2) T-39 Aircraft during FY 3/63. A request was submitted to Hq 5AF on 13 Nov 61 to program manpower requirements for maintenance of these aircraft at the earliest possible date. Maintenance factors and flying hour data are not available at this time. 5FOMO has requested PACAF to provide this information and to program manpower resources. T-39 Aircraft are being assigned as radar trainers and will not replace the T-33. (LtCol Minnehan/46135)

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

2. DUTY TITLE CHANGE (UNCLASSIFIED). The duty title of the Chief, and Asst Chief Administrative Services is changed to Director and Deputy Director of Administrative Services. (Maj Wilson/40224)

OFFICIAL

ROBERT M. STILLMAN
Major General, USAF
Commander

Bertram R. Wilson
BERTRAM R. WILSON
Major, USAF
Dep Dir, Admin Svcs

OPI: 313AS

DISTRIBUTION: X; 1-3130C; 1-313MC; 1-313PC; 1-313IG; 1-313CR; 1-313AC;
1-313CE; 1-313SG; 1-313JA; 3-313IO; 1-313AS; 1-5AF (5FCCS) 1-313OP

313TH AD SD NO. _____

313TH AIR DIVISION

STAFF DIGEST

27 NOV 1961

The Chief, Administrative Services maintains a record set of all Staff Digests. Copies distributed to other staff elements should be destroyed immediately after they have served their purpose or after 3 months, whichever is sooner. (Reference paragraph 050103, AFM 181-5)

COPY _____ OF _____ COPIES

313AD STAFF DIGEST
NUMBER 44

HEADQUARTERS 313TH AIR DIVISION
APO 239 27 November 1961

OPERATIONS

1. T-39A AIRCRAFT (UNCLASSIFIED). The T-39A will be introduced into the PACAF inventory beginning in July 1962. Of the twelve (12) aircraft allocated to 5AF, Kadena AB will receive two (2) in the January - June 1963 time period. The Program Action Directive has been received from PACAF. (LtCol Borders/46136)

PERSONNEL

2. COMMAND ASSIGNMENTS (UNCLASSIFIED).

GRADE/NAME	ORGN ASGD	DUTY TITLE
Major Richard E. Klinginsmith	6313ABWg	Stat Svcs Staff Off
Capt Robert L. Davis	Det 2, 623 ACW	Weapons Controller
Capt Samuel Dicarlo	6313 Mat Sq	Supply Off
Capt Malcom E. Smith	51 ABGp	Chaplain
Capt James F. Thompson	6313 Support Sq	Asst OIC, Instrument School
LLT Davis C. Farwell	7TDSq	OIC, WMT
LLT Donald R. Giddens	Det 2, 623 ACW	Weapons Controller
LLT David C. Grove	6313AP Sq	Air Police Officer
LLT James Quan	6332 USAF Disp	Dental Off, General
LLT Abraham S. Urbach	6351 USAF Disp	Dental Off, General
CWO Maurice W. Bartlett	6313 Mat Sq	Supply Officer
CWO Robert G. LaRue	498 Tac Msl Gp	Supply Officer

(Maj Jureka/48101)

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

3. 313TH AIR DIVISION COP 17-60 (UNCLASSIFIED). Request all staff agencies comply with para 3a(5) Basic, 313ADIV COP 17-60. (Maj Wilson/40224)

OFFICIAL

ROBERT M. STILLMAN
Major General, USAF
Commander

Bertram R. Wilson
BERTRAM R. WILSON
Major, USAF
Dep Dir, Admin Svcs

OPT: 313AS

DISTRIBUTION: X; 1-3130C; 1-313MC; 1-313PC; 1-313IG; 1-313CR; 1-313AC;
1-313CE; 1-313OP; 1-313SG; 1-313JA; 1-313AS; 3-313IO; 1-5AF (5FCCS)

SECRET

313TH AD SD NO. 5

313TH AIR DIVISION

STAFF DIGEST

4 DEC 1961

The Chief, Administrative Services maintains a record set of all Staff Digests. Copies distributed to other staff elements should be destroyed immediately after they have served their purpose or after 3 months, whichever is sooner. (Reference paragraph 050103, AFM 181-5)

COPY 12 OF 15 COPIES

DOWNGRADED AT 3 YEAR INTERVALS.

DECLASSIFIED AFTER 12 YEARS.

DOD DIR 5200.10

SECRET

31310-H-0138

1240

SECRET

313AD STAFF DIGEST
NUMBER 45

HEADQUARTERS 313TH AIR DIVISION
APO 239 4 December 1961

OPERATIONS

1. TRANSPORTATION TO OFF-ISLAND SITES (UNCLASSIFIED).

a. There has been an increasing number of personnel arriving on Okinawa who have urgent requirements to make official trips to the off-island radar sites. Many of these personnel are arriving without prior notice or coordination, and as a result, transportation to the sites is not always available.

b. Personnel scheduling trips to Okinawa, which include trips to the off-island radar sites, should allow sufficient time to make these trips by boat. Airlift to Kume and Okino is extremely limited. (One H-19 Helicopter).

c. All personnel planning official trips to the Okinawa off-island radar sites are requested to give this Headquarters a minimum of two weeks advance notice.

d. Requests for on-island helicopter support should be submitted only when surface transportation will not meet the requirement.

(Maj Nash/44210)

2. TRANSMISSION SECURITY (TRANSEC) (UNCLASSIFIED). This Hq has recently received a number of reports of instances where local conversations on the PACAF Commander's Single Side Band Net have contained references to sensitive subjects and have resulted in requests for investigation under the provisions of AFR 205-1. All personnel are to be cautioned against discussing classified or EFTO material on any radio circuit and if there is any doubt as to the sensitivity of a subject, no attempt should be made to discuss it over a radio circuit. EFTO material may be discussed on "On-Island" metallic telephone circuits only and may not be discussed on any radio-telephone circuit. (Maj Cantrell/46166)

3. IMPLEMENTATION OF AFM 66-1 IN GROUND C-E (UNCLASSIFIED). AFM 66-1 as pertains to Ground C-E has been implemented as of 1 Dec 61. This has been done although proper forms are not yet available and it has been necessary to use substitute forms on an interim basis. (Maj Cantrell/46166)

OPT: 313AS

DISTRIBUTION: X; 1-3130C; 1-313MC; 1-313PC; 1-313IG; 1-313CR; 1-313AC;
1-313CE; 1-313OP; 1-313SG; 1-313JA; 3-313IO; 1-313AS; 1-5AF (5FCCS)

~~313AS-4734~~

SECRET

313IO-4-0138

SECRET

4. EXERCISE GREAT SHELF/TAGPO (CONFIDENTIAL). Exercise Great Shelf/TAGPO has been postponed by the JCS. Indications are that this exercise will be rescheduled in February 1962 or sometime during the first half of 1962. Actions taken on this exercise should be held in abeyance until further notice. (LtCol Borders/46136)

5. CLANDESTINE OPERATION OF A SISTER SERVICE (CONFIDENTIAL). Recently a clandestine operation was planned to be conducted on Kadena Air Base by agencies of a sister service. Ultimately, this information became available to Intelligence and required coordination was initiated. Any staff agency having knowledge of plans of this nature is requested to notify Division Intelligence to ensure adequate coordination. (LtCol Powell/40102)

COMPTROLLER

6. SE ASIA (SECRET). The following 5AF Msg is quoted for the information and guidance of the staff: "5FADS-A 0079. QUOTE. The word Headquarters will not repeat not be used in any way in reference to 2nd ADVON. Bring this to the attention of all personnel who are or may be on duty in SE Asia and those who participate in staff actions involving Commander, 2nd ADVON. UNQUOTE". (Maj McCormick/44286)

7. PME LAB (UNCLASSIFIED). Information has been received from PACAF that Kadena Project 422-2, for the construction of precision Measurement Equipment Laboratory has been funded (P341 funds) in the amount of \$49,800. (Maj McCormick/44286)

8. FINANCIAL PLAN (UNCLASSIFIED). Following are the results of PACAF action on the first revision to Base Financial Plans for the current fiscal year. Action is interim pending USAF approval of PACAF reprogramming action.

KADENA AIR BASE

Base Operation & Maintenance Funds (P458) \$10,742,000

Civilain Pay	Increased	\$17,000
Maintenance of Real Property	Increased	100,000
Other Contractual Services	Decreased	12,000
Supplies & Materiels	Decreased	53,000
Equipment	Increased	12,000
Net Increase		\$64,000

Major Repair of Real Property (P459) \$576,000

Major Repair of Real Property	Increased	\$61,000
-------------------------------	-----------	----------

SECRET 2

31310-H-0138


SECRET

NAHA AIR BASE

Base Operation & Maintenance Funds (Pl458)		\$5,033,000
Civilian Pay	Increased	\$29,000
Leased Housing	Increased	21,000
Maintenance of Real Property	Increased	42,000
Other Contractual Services	Decreased	3,000
Supplies & Materials	Decreased	21,000
Net Increase		<u>\$68,000</u>
Major Repair of Real Property (Pl459)		\$264,000
Major Repair of Real Property	Decreased	\$63,000

(Maj McCormick/44286)

OFFICIAL


BERTRAM R. WILSON
Major, USAF
Dep Dir, Admin Svcs

ROBERT M. STILLMAN
Major General, USAF
Commander

SECRET

SECRET

313TH AD SD NO. _____

313TH AIR DIVISION

STAFF DIGEST

11 DEC 1961

The Chief, Administrative Services maintains a record set of all Staff Digests. Copies distributed to other staff elements should be destroyed immediately after they have served their purpose or after 3 months, whichever is sooner. (Reference paragraph 050103, AFM 181-5)

DOWNGRADED AT 12 YEAR
INTERVALS; NOT AUTOMATICALLY
DECLASSIFIED. DOD DIR 5200.10

COPY 11 OF 25 COPIES

SECRET

31310-H-0140
313AS-4757

SECRET

313AD STAFF DIGEST
NUMBER 46

HEADQUARTERS 313TH AIR DIVISION
APO 239 11 December 1961

OPERATIONS

1. SINO-SOVIET AIRCRAFT ON PACAF AIRFIELDS (SECRET). A recent directive, PACAF Regulation 200-3, formulates guidance to cover situations where SINO-Soviet Aircraft land at PACAF installations, either by design or because of an inflight emergency. With the expansion of the activities of the Soviet Civil Air Fleet, this possibility is not as remote as it might have once been. Distribution of this publication was accomplished through Intelligence channels and agencies with an interest in Operations, Protocol and Information Services are invited to review this directive for the guidance contained. (LtCol Powell/40102)

PERSONNEL

2. COMMAND ASSIGNMENTS (UNCLASSIFIED).

GRADE/NAME	ORGN ASGD	DUTY TITLE
LtCol Walter C. Kurowski	Hq 6313ABW	Director of Personnel
Capt Milton E. Friend	Hq 51ABG	Elect Data Processing Officer
Capt Phillip A. Hoskins	6351 USAF Disp	Medical Officer, Gen
Capt Nathan S. Gordberg	51 Ftr Intcp Wg	Intelligence Off
Capt James R. Lewis, Jr	6313 Support Sq	Asst OIC, Recip Opns
Capt Thomas A. O'Meara	15 Tac Recon Sq	Recon Pilot
Capt Eugene J. Russell	18 Fld Maint Sq	Aero Repair Off
2LT Jerry L. Hobbs	6313 Mat Sq	Supply Officer
CWO John P. Giden	15 Tac Recon Sq	Still Photo Off
CWO David L. Hale	558 AF Band	Commander

(Maj Jureka/48101)

3. DECEMBER PROMOTIONS (UNCLASSIFIED). This Command received the following promotions during the December 1961 cycle: 16 to Master Sergeant and 33 to Technical Sergeant. (MSgt Slackman/44138)

OFFICIAL

ROBERT M. STILLMAN
Major General, USAF
Commander

Bertram R. Wilson
BERTRAM R. WILSON
Major, USAF
Dep Dir, Admin Svcs

OPI: 313AS

DISTRIBUTION: X; 1-3130C; 1-313MC; 1-313PC; 1-313IG; 1-313CR; 1-313AC; 1-313CE; 1-313OP; 1-313SG; 1-313JA; 1-313AS; 3-313IO; 1-5AF (5FCCS)

SECRET

313AS-4754

313 IO-H-0140

SECRET

313TH AD SD NO. 47

313TH AIR DIVISION

STAFF DIGEST

26 DEC 1961

The Chief, Administrative Services maintains a record set of all Staff Digests. Copies distributed to other staff elements should be destroyed immediately after they have served their purpose or after 3 months, whichever is sooner. (Reference paragraph 050103, AFM 181-5)

UNGRADED AT 3 YEAR INTERVALS:

DECLASSIFIED AFTER 12 YEARS.

DOD DIR 5200.10

COPY 11 OF 15 COPIES

SECRET

31310-H-0146
31315-4824

SECRET

313AD STAFF DIGEST
NUMBER 47


HEADQUARTERS 313TH AIR DIVISION
APO 239 26 December 1961

OPERATIONS

1. DESIGNATED ALTERNATE HEADQUARTERS (SECRET). The designation of the 313th Air Division as the second alternate 5AF Headquarters in the event of the loss of 5AF and 41st Air Division is classified SECRET. Individuals possessing this knowledge should protect this information as required. It cannot be discussed over the telephone. (LtCol Powell/40102)
2. MANPOWER SUPPORT FOR F-105 (SECRET). Hq 5AF advises this Headquarters that projected authorization for the 18th Field Maintenance Squadron are based on the best information available to them. A 5AF Officer now on TDY to ZI is visiting Nellis AFB to observe F-105 Maintenance Operation there, upon his return a maintenance manpower team will arrive and re-evaluate functions within the 18TFW during the week of 8 Jan 62. (LtCol Minnehan/46135)
3. H-19s AT NAHA AB (FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY). Hq, USAF has authorized retention of two (2) H-19s at Naha AB for off-base site support provided that manpower requirements for support and operation can be made available from 5AF resources. Hq 5AF has validated a manpower requirement for two (2) pilots and five (5) maintenance spaces. (LtCol Borders/46136)
4. TRANSFER OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR CONTRACT TECHNICAL SERVICES PROGRAM (UNCLASSIFIED). Effective 15 Jan 62, responsibility for supervision and administration of the Contract Technical Service Program will be transferred from the Directorate of Operations to the Directorate of Materiel, this Hq. One (1) A/IC, AFSC 70250 manpower authorization will be provided to the Directorate of Materiel to handle this additional workload. Suitable arrangements have been made for assignment and indoctrination of personnel. (LtCol Minnehan/46135)

OFFICIAL

ROBERT M. STILLMAN
Major General, USAF
Commander


BERTRAM R. WILSON
Major, USAF
Dep Dir, Admin Svcs

OPT: 313AS

DISTRIBUTION: X; 1-3130C; 1-313MC; 1-313PC; 1-313IG; 1-313CR; 1-313AC; 1-313CE;
1-313OP; 1-313JA; 1-313SG; 3-313IO; 1-313AS; 1-Hq 5AF (5FCCS)

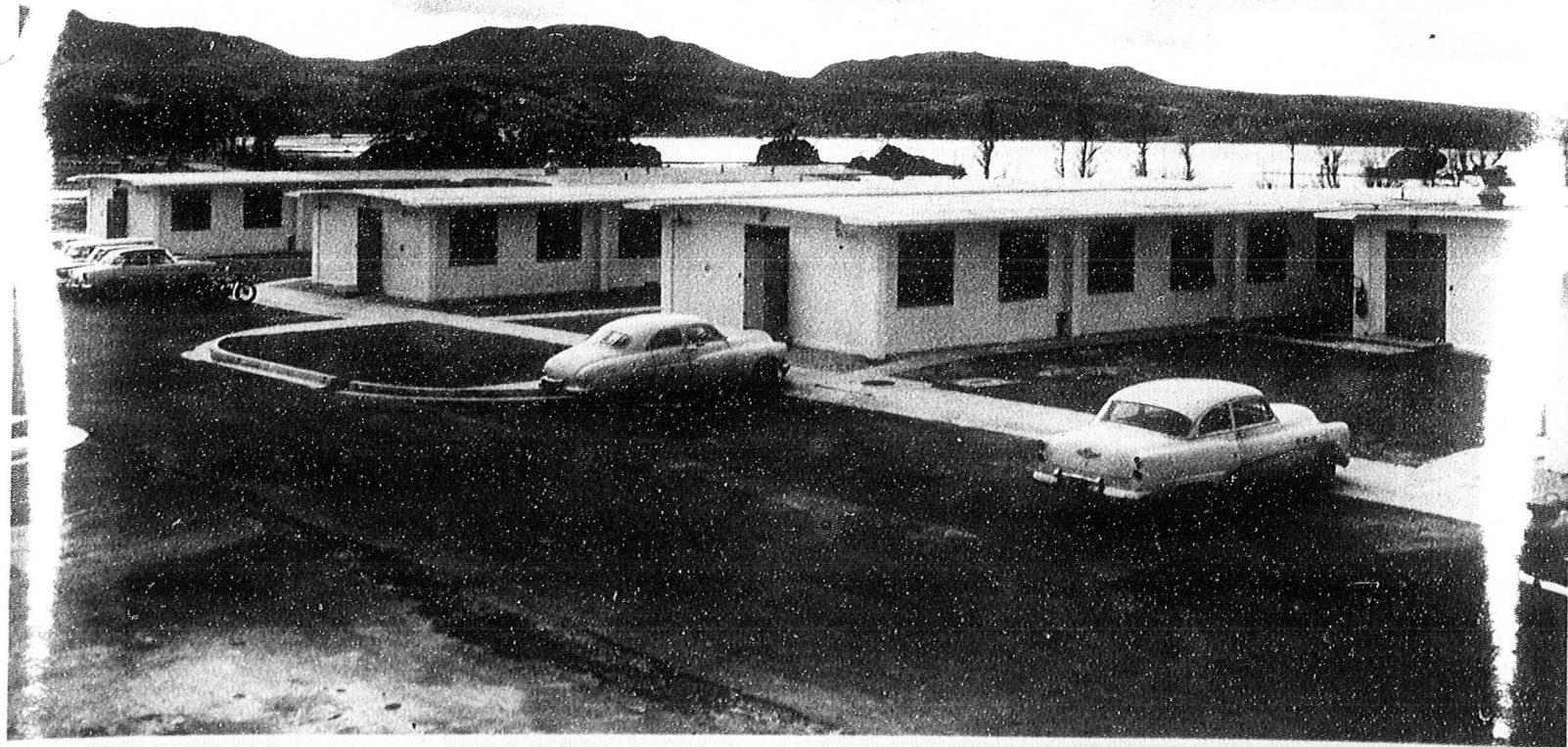
SECRET

~~313AS-4824~~
313 IO-H-0146

ONNA POINT

ENLISTED MEN'S BARRACKS

UNTIL THESE BUILDINGS WERE CONSTRUCTED, MOST PERSONNEL OF THE 6927TH RADIO SQUADRON MOBILE AT ONNA POINT WERE HOUSED IN QUONSET HUTS. THESE MODERN BARRACKS OFFER LIVING COMFORTS NOT AVAILABLE IN THE HUTS AND ARE LOCATED JUST ACROSS THE STREET FROM A MODERN MESS HALL.



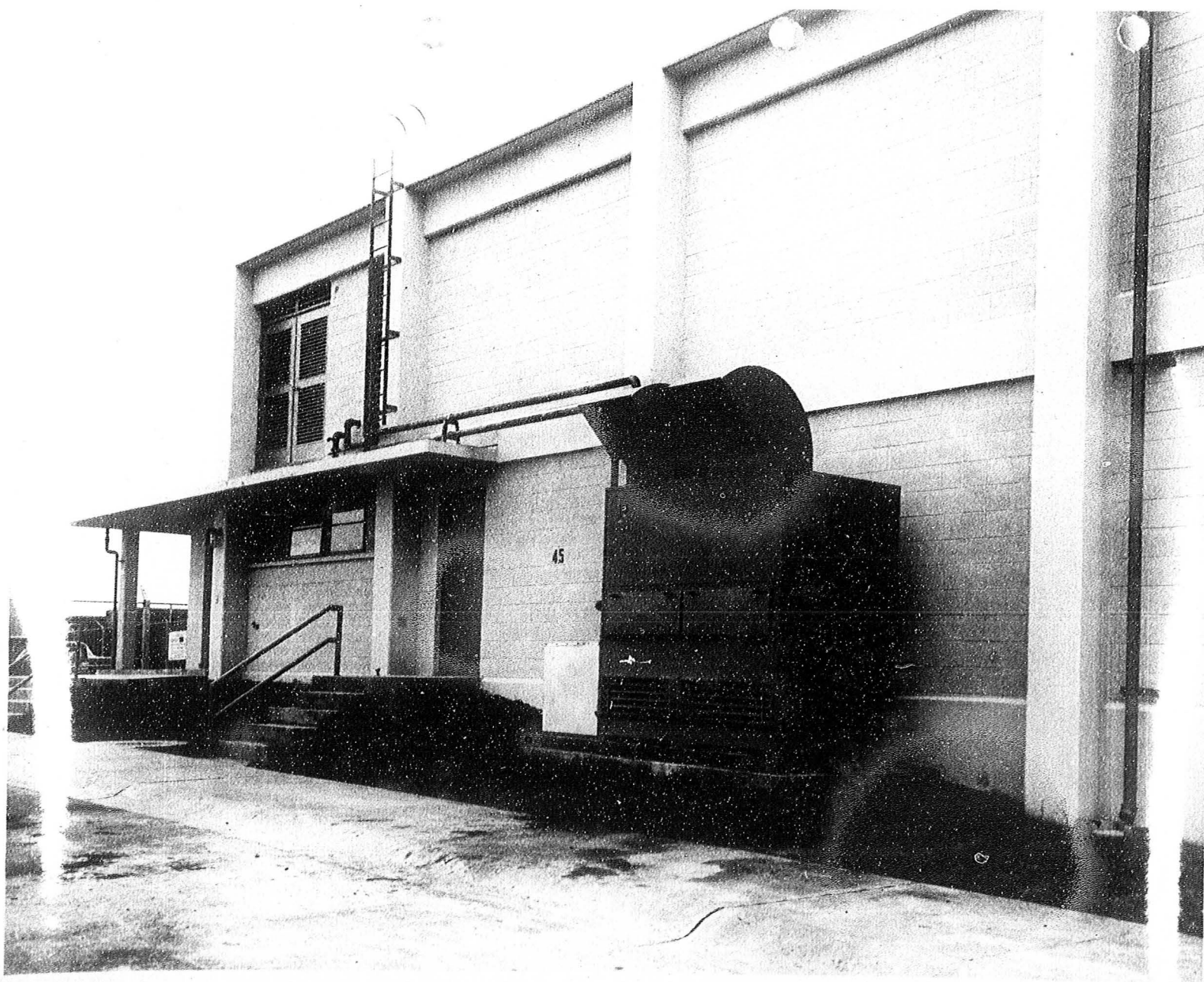
1249

ONNA POINT AIR FORCE THEATER

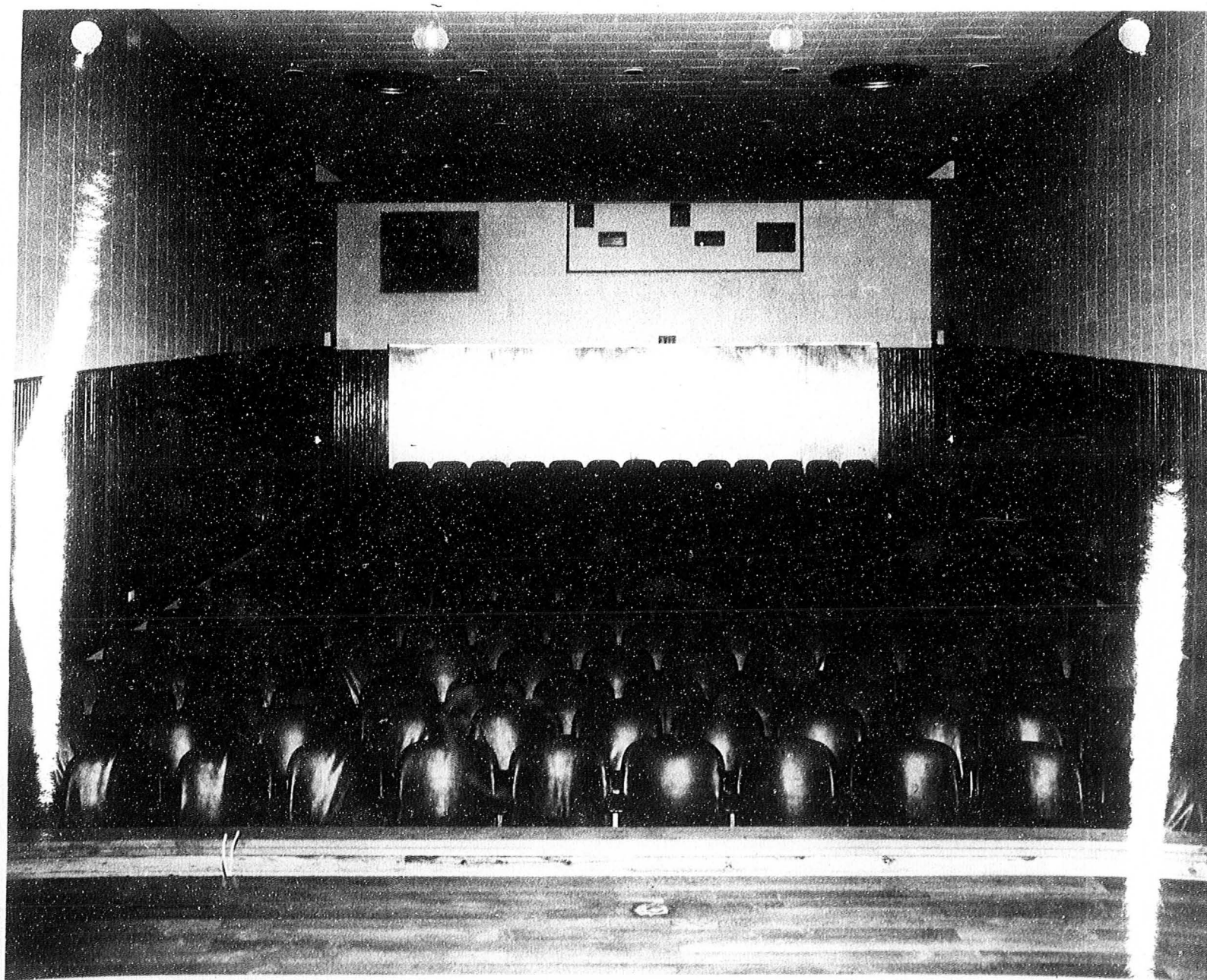
PROBABLY THE MOST WELCOME ADDITION TO THE FACILITIES OF
THE AIR FORCE SECURITY SERVICE'S 6927TH RADIO SQUADRON
MOBILE FACILITIES AT ONNA POINT IS THIS 250-MAN THEATER.



1251



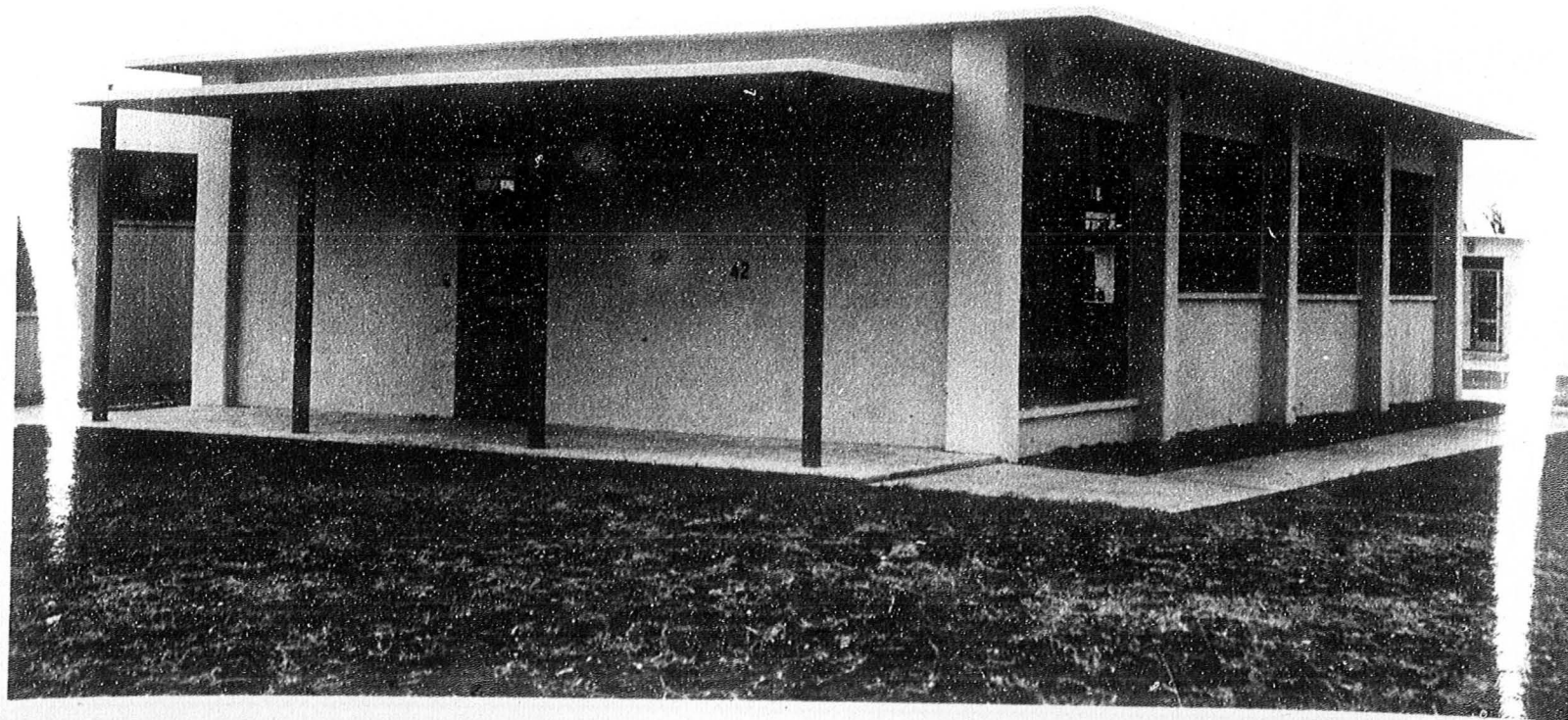
1252



1253

ONNA POINT CRAFT SHOP

LISTED ON ENGINEER DRAWINGS AS A MULTI-PURPOSE RECREATION BUILDING, THIS FACILITY OFFERS MANY OPPORTUNITIES FOR AIRMEN STATIONED AT ONNA POINT TO ENGAGE IN VARIOUS HOBBIES AND GAMES. THE BUILDING ALSO HOUSES A SMALL COFFEE SHOP.



1255

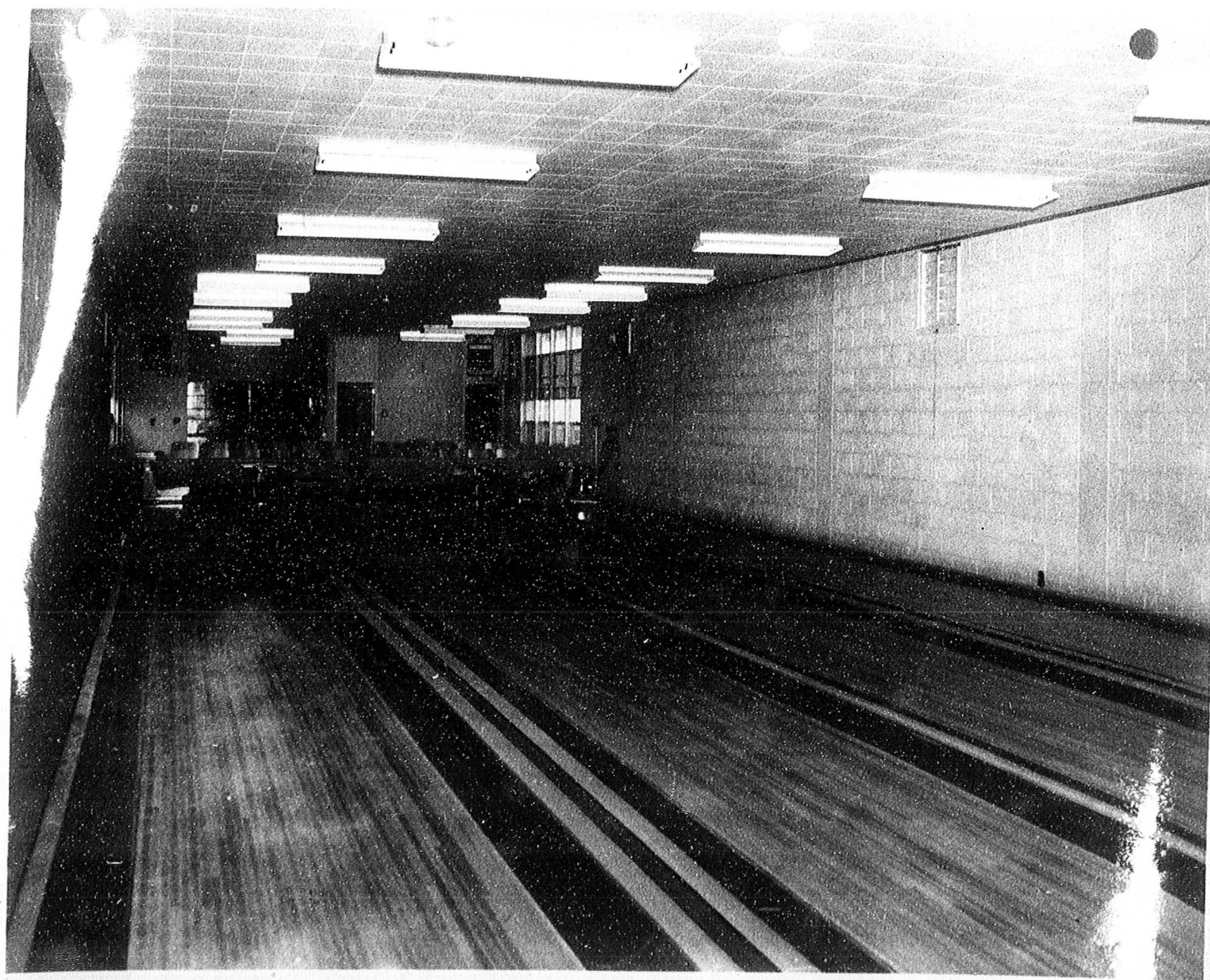
ONNA POINT RECREATION WORKSHOP

THIS SPECIAL SERVICES BUILDING CONTAINS FACILITIES FOR ARTS AND CRAFTS, INCLUDING A PHOTOGRAPHY LABORATORY. IT ALSO HOUSES A SMALL SALES STORE WHERE MODELS AND CRAFT MATERIALS MAY BE PURCHASED.

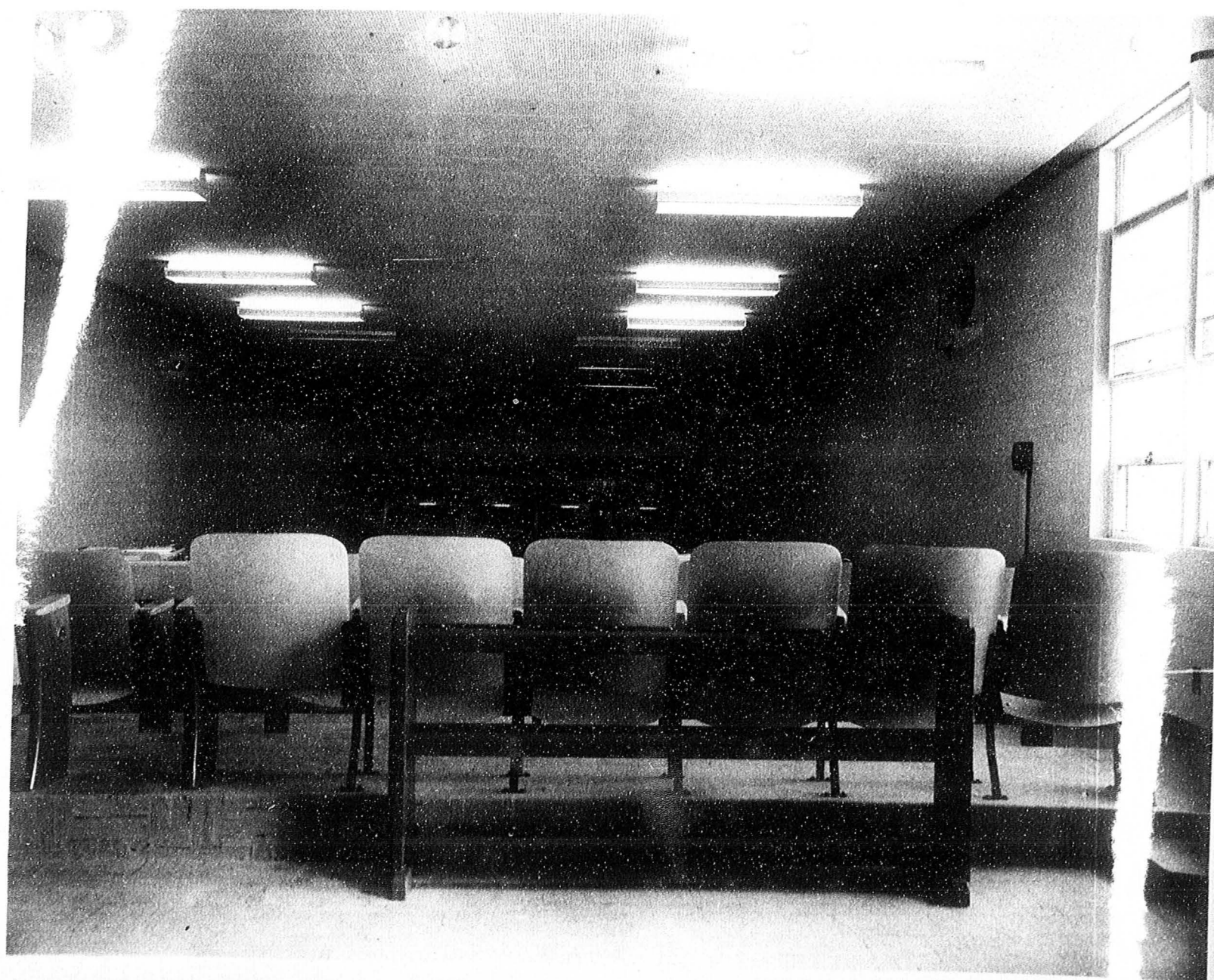


ONNA POINT BOWLING ALLEY

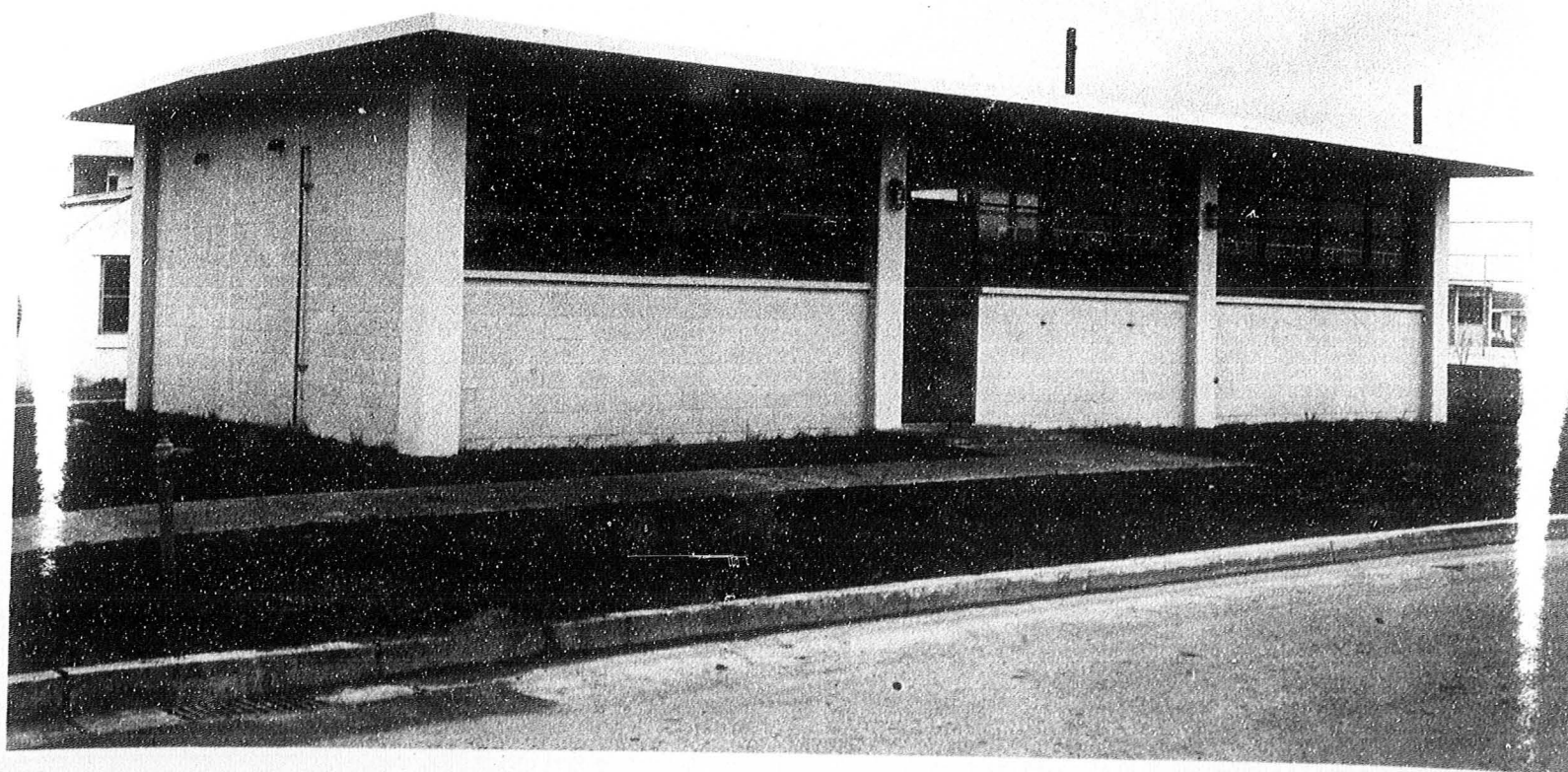
OFFICERS AND MEN AT THE SECURITY SERVICES INSTALLATION MAY ENJOY THE PLEASURES OF A FOUR-LANE BOWLING ALLEY. THE ALLEY IS CONTAINED WITHIN THE CONFINES OF THE INSTALLATION, THUS PERMITTING THIS TYPE OF RECREATION, WHICH WOULD NOT OTHERWISE BE AVAILABLE TO MEN WHO MUST BE READY FOR DUTY ON SHORT NOTICE.



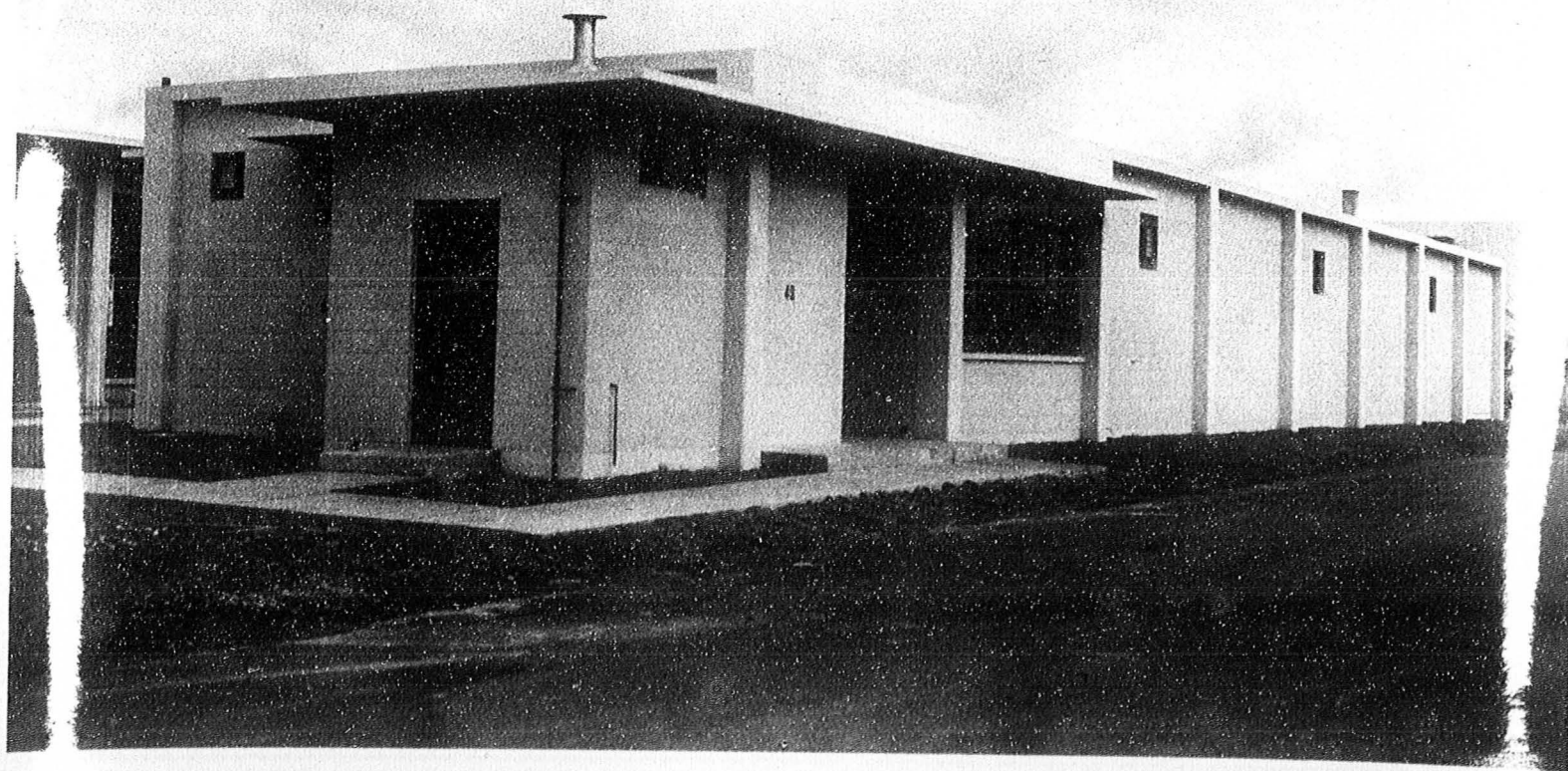
1259



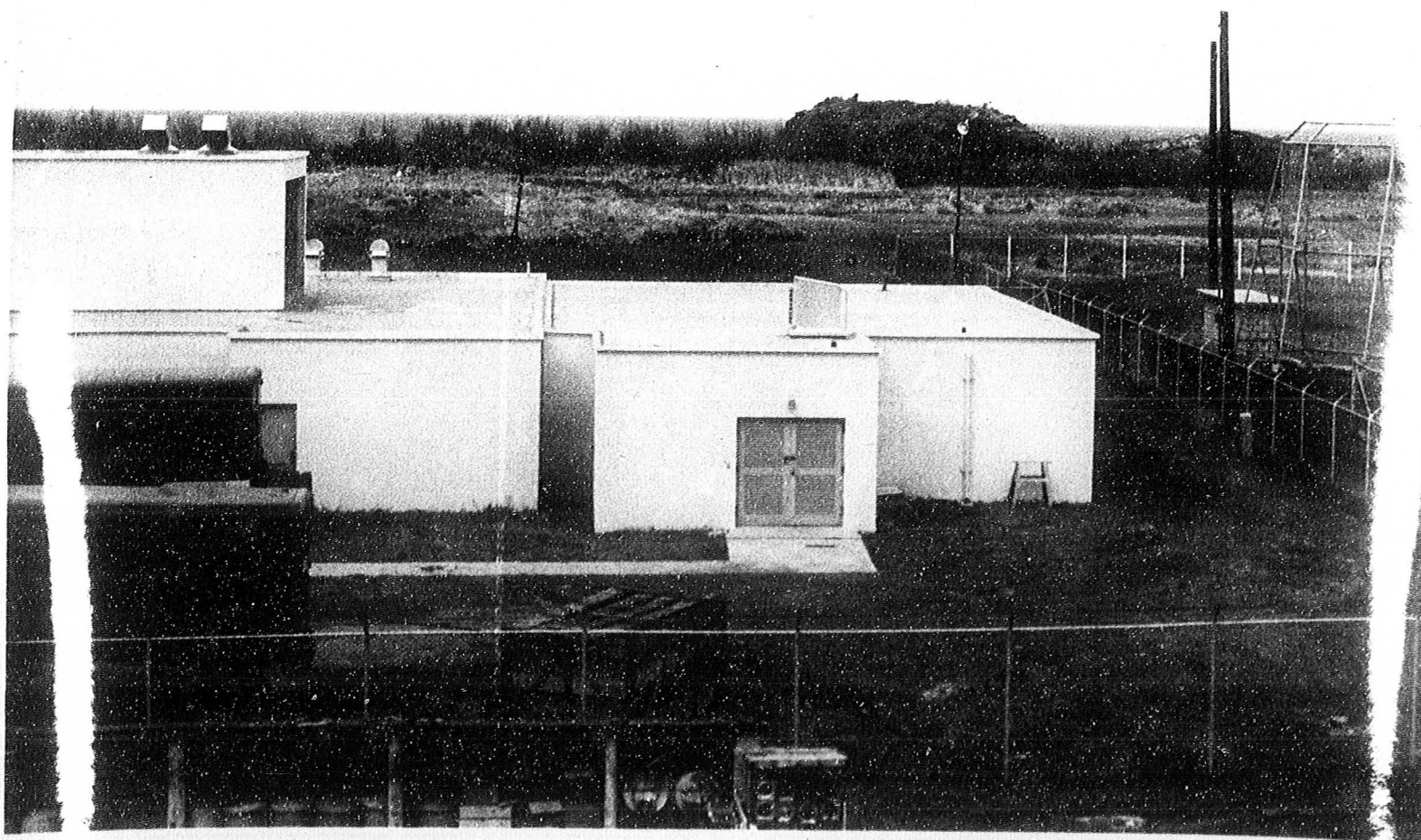
1260



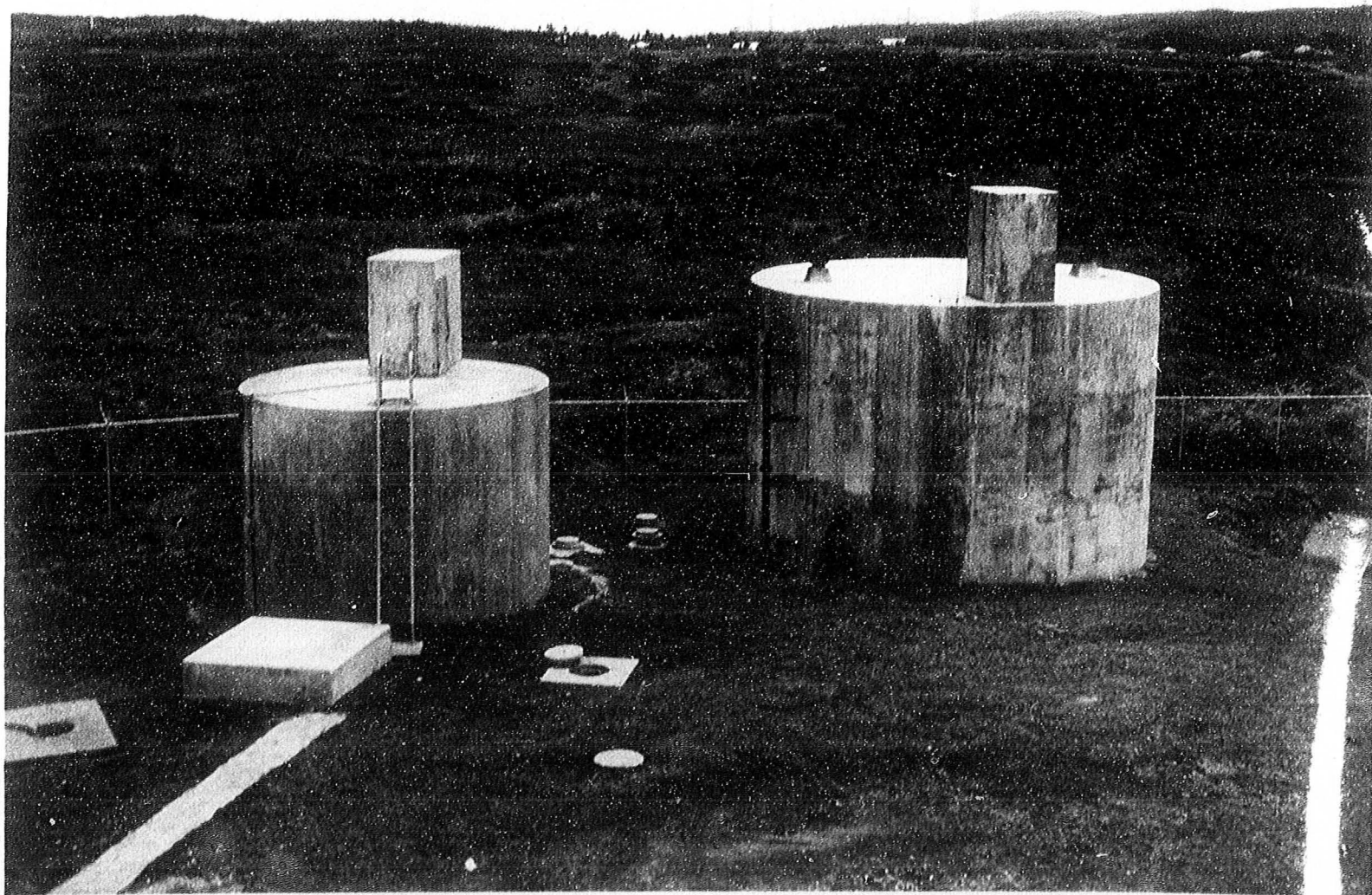
1261



1262



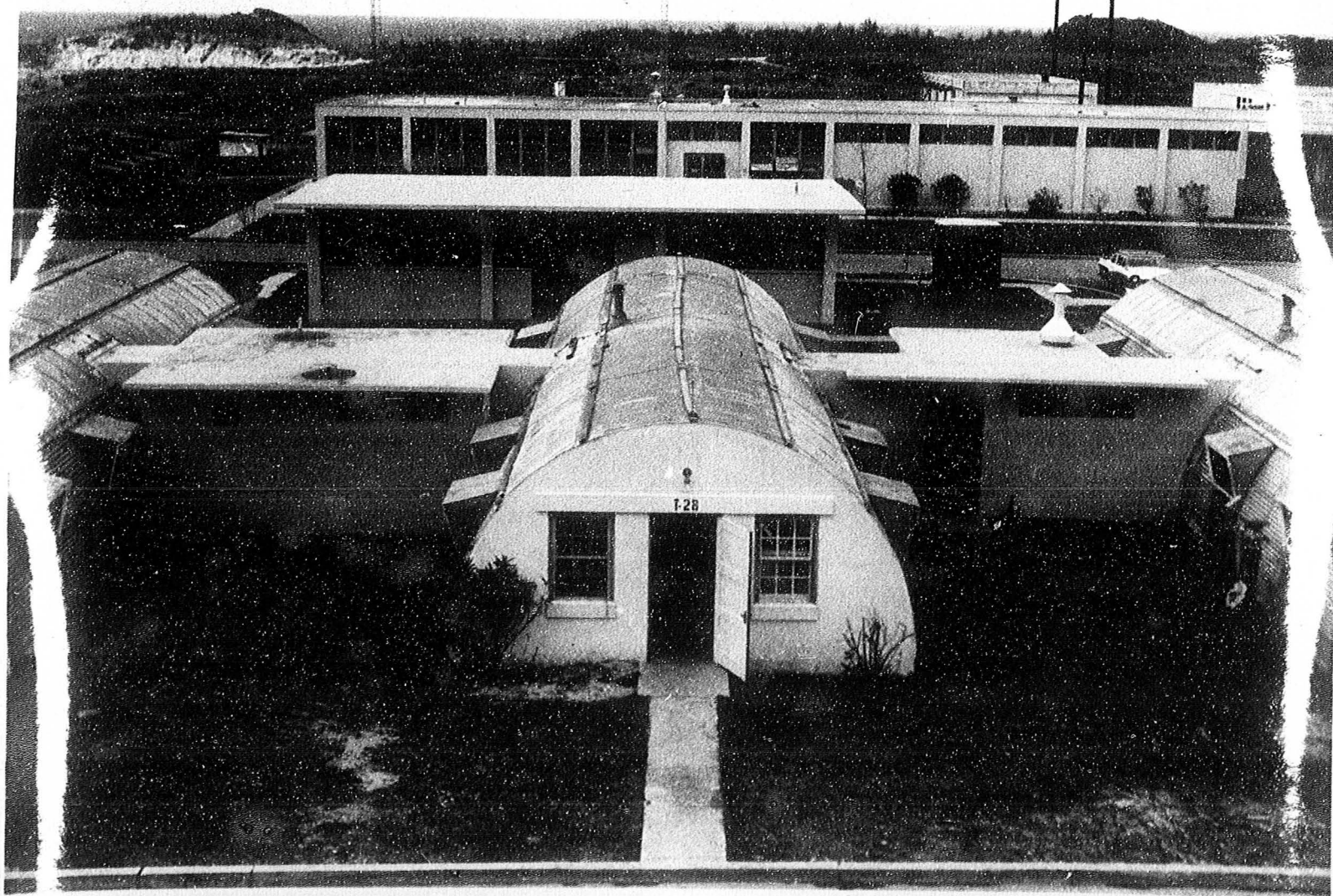
1263



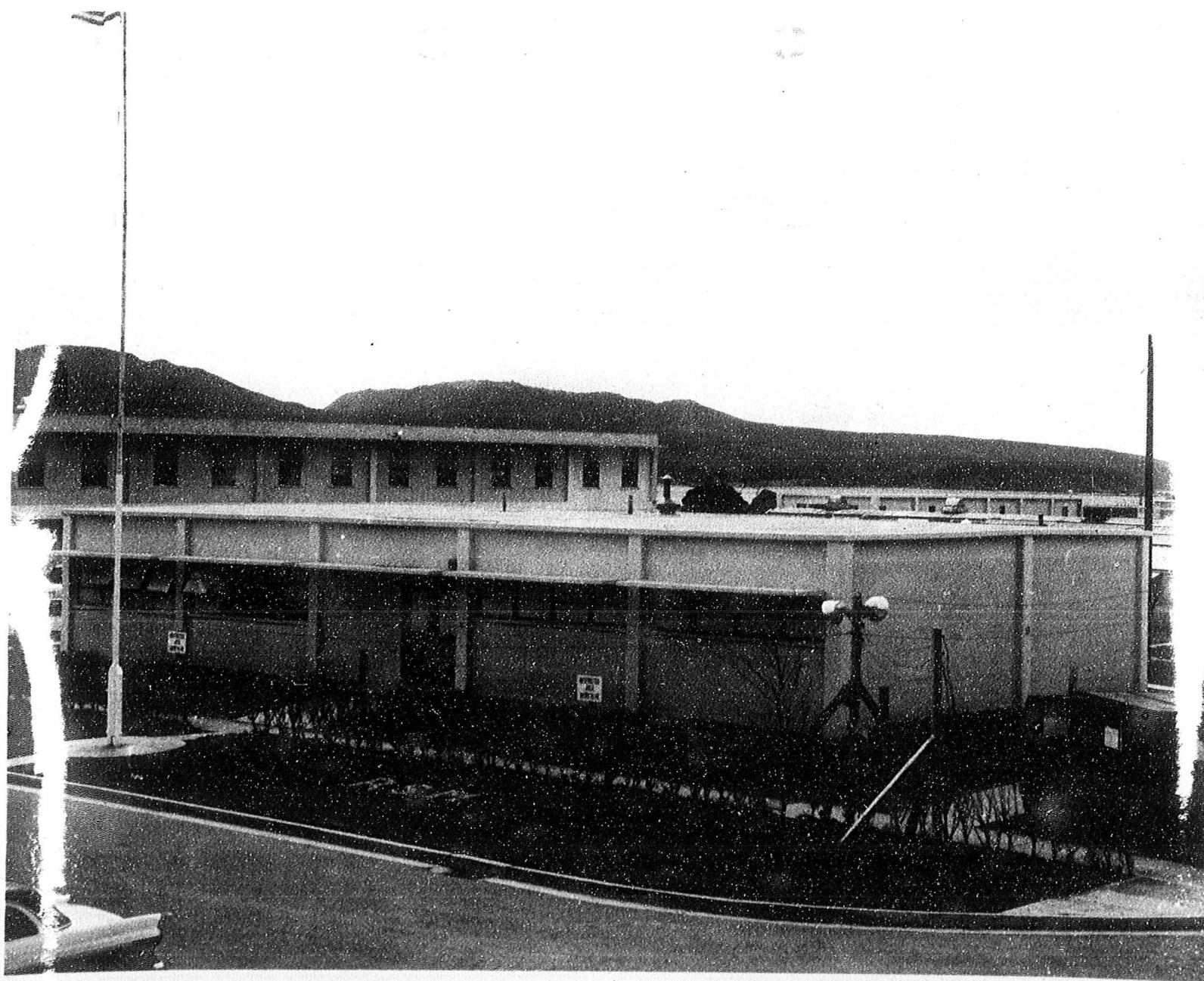
1264

ONNA POINT QUONSET HUTS GET FACE-LIFTING

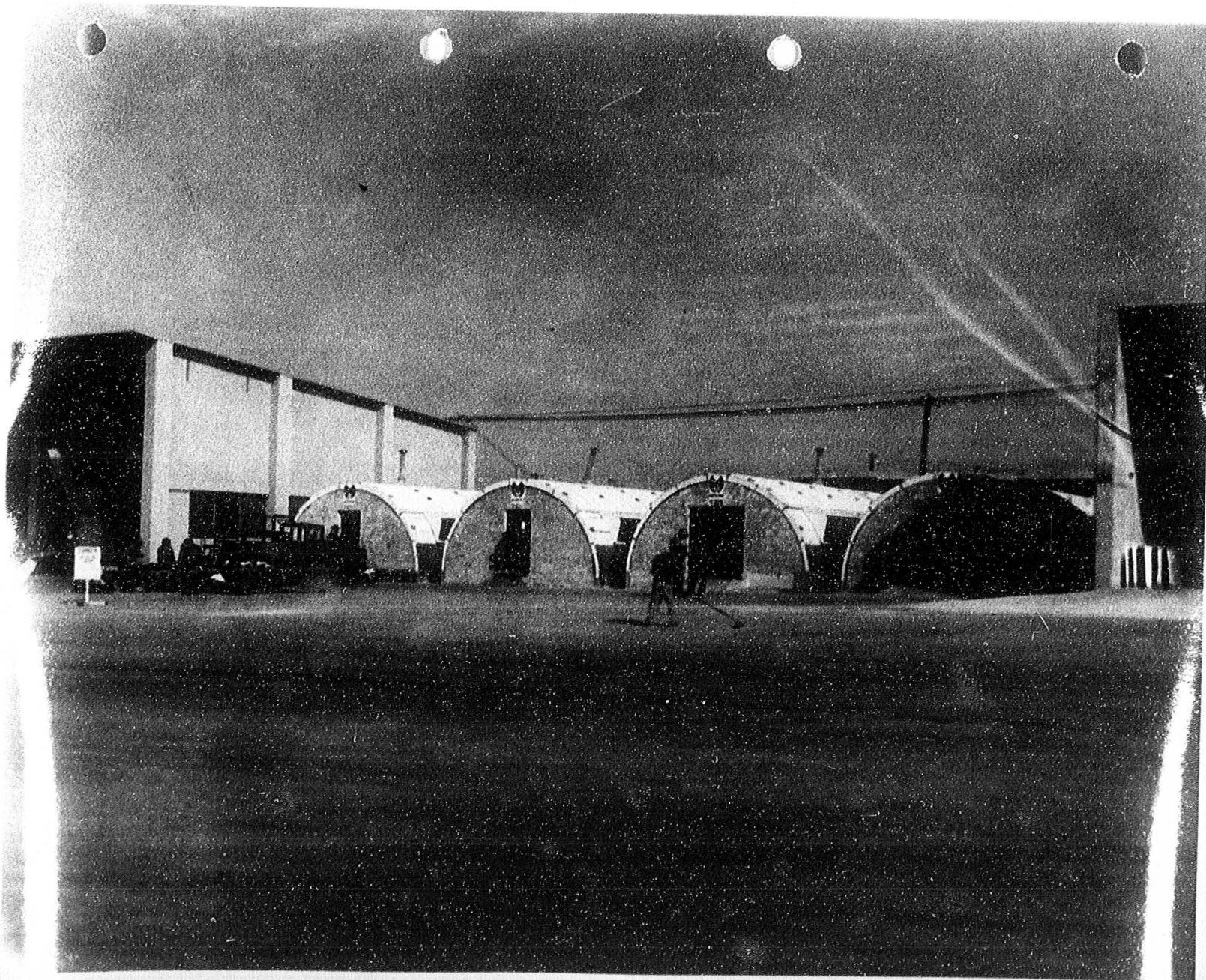
EVEN THE QUONSET HUTS WHICH MUST REMAIN IN SERVICE AT ONNA POINT ARE ELEVATED FROM A TEMPORARY STATUS TO ONE OF SEMI-PERMANENCY. THE ANNEXES BETWEEN THE HUTS CONTAIN CENTRAL HEATING AND INDOOR PLUMBING.



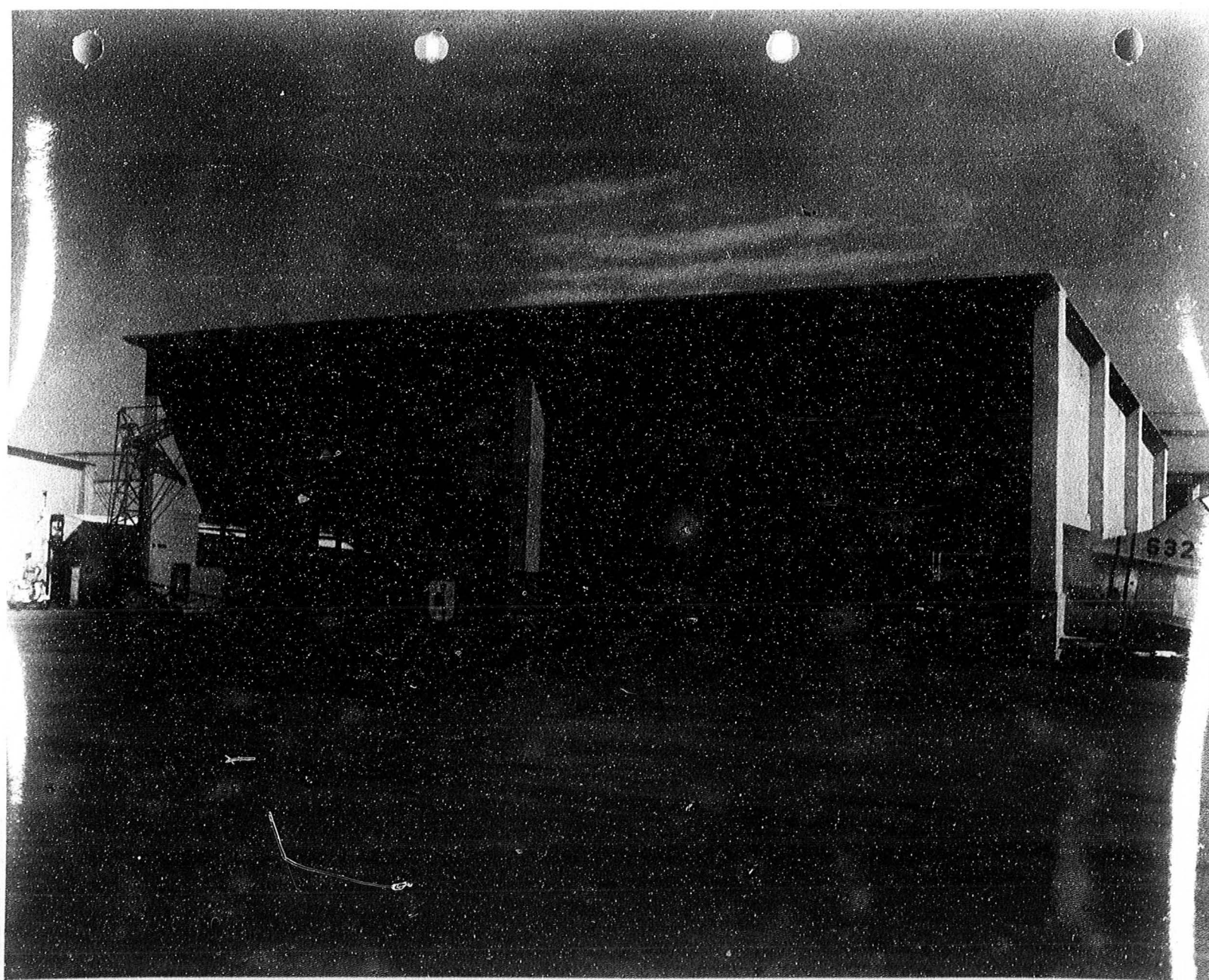
1266



1267



1268



1269



1270