



# NANSEI SHOTO

# NANSEI SHOTO

Ryukyu Islands - Loochoo Islands)

## A POCKET GUIDE

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Prepared by  
Special Publications Branch,  
Information-Education Section, CPBC



## NANSEI SHOTO

There's no use giving you a sightseer's guide to the Nansei Shoto, because after the navy and the air forces have blasted the way for a landing on those islands, they just won't look the same.

But since the islands themselves will still be there, and most of the people, the more you can find out about the people and how they live, the safer and more comfortable you'll be.

Nansei means "southwestern." Shoto means "islands." A quick look at the map will explain the name. Another look will explain why they are important to us.

The Nansei Islands curve like a snaggle-tooth bear trap from Formosa to Japan. Ionakuni, farthest south, is only 60 miles from Formosa. Tanega Shima, farthest north, almost touches the



southern tip of Kyushu, one of Japan's big home islands.

To get to the China coast by sea, anywhere from Foochow to Shanghai, you have to slip past the teeth of the trap these islands form. So long as the enemy controls these teeth, the East China Sea is dangerous for us. With the chain of islands in our hands, the East China Sea becomes dangerous for the enemy, and Japan proper is threatened.

In other words, whatever Nansei Shoto means in Japanese, in plain English the words mean another step to Tokyo and victory for our side. They mean harbors for naval vessels and patrol aircraft, fields for fighters and bombers, sites for coastal guns.

That is why the Nansei Shoto are important. That is why you are headed that way.

#### ALWAYS ROOM UP FRONT

All told, there are 116 islands in the Nansei Shoto. None of them is very big. The total area, when you add all the islands together, is only 935 square miles. This is a good deal less than the total area of New York's Long Island alone, or even of little Rhode Island.

Jammed into these little islands are 820,000 people, which means an average of about 900 per square mile. Rhode Island, the most thickly

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Most civilians on Saipan turned out to be Okinawas, shipped to the Marianas as muscle men and plantation workers. They are generally shorter, darker and hairier than other Japanese. They are simple, polite, law-abiding folk. But don't try to kid around with them. Their sense of humor is not the same as ours. They expect to be told in a firm, courteous, dignified way what they have to do.

#### UNWARLIKE JAPANESE

Okinawas are not warlike, and they resent the high and mighty ways of the Japanese from the big islands to the north. But, by and large, they are still loyal to Japan. Okinawas on Saipan expected the Japanese fleet to come back and rescue them. All they know about Americans is what they get from Tokyo propaganda, so you can expect them to look at you as though you were a combination of Dracula and the Sad Sack — at first anyway. In Hawaii, the Okinawas get along fine with everybody else. So just be yourself and let them discover that you're neither Frankenstein nor his monster.

Mostly the Okinawas speak a dialect known as Ryukyu, which may sound like Japanese to you but isn't. You're not likely to find many who know English, though a few may have picked up some words from American missionaries long ago.

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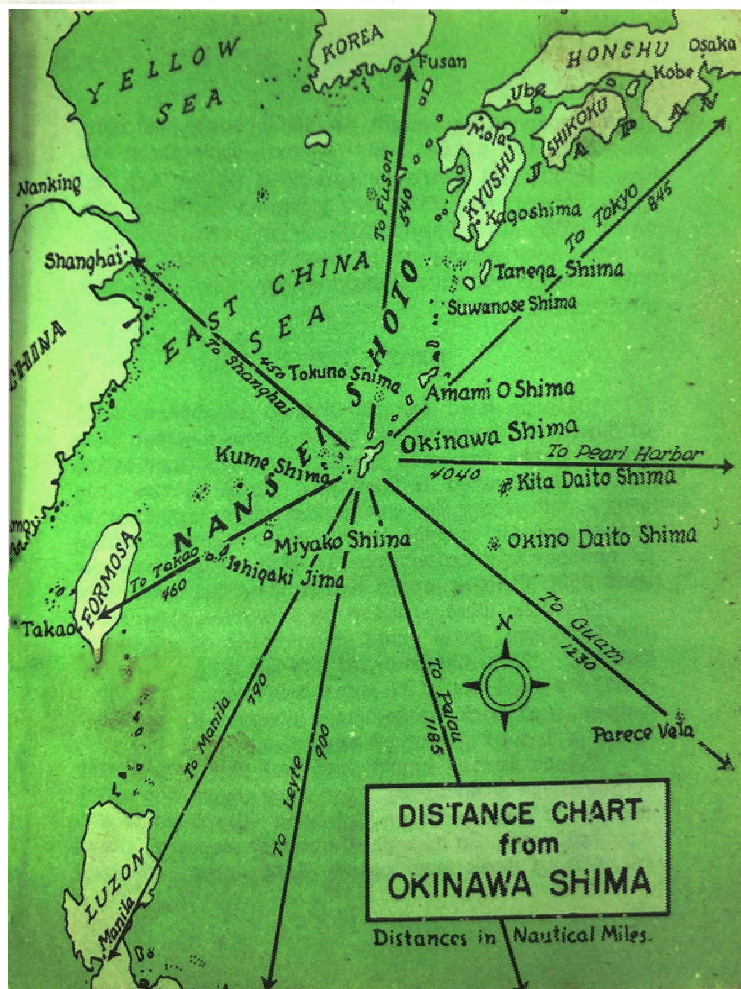
populated state in the Union, has but 674 people per square mile. So you can figure on seeing a lot of people in the Nansei Shoto, just as they can figure on seeing a lot of you. Incidentally, there are 50,000 more women than men on the islands.

#### MEET THE PEOPLE

The people of Nansei Shoto are called Okinawas, after the biggest island in the group. Nobody knows exactly who their ancestors were, but you can be sure there were some. Probably they were Ainus or Kumasos, hairy people who lived in southern Japan. In the old days, Japanese pirates used to make their headquarters here. They would capture women on the China coast and bring them to the islands for a purpose you don't have to be a pirate to understand. Result is that the Okinawas have Chinese — as well as Malayan and Korean — blood in them.

Under Japanese rule, it's kind of tough to be an Okinawa, because as true Sons of Heaven they don't seem to make the grade. They are used as manual laborers by the Japanese, and when they are drafted they usually go into labor battalions. There are practically no Okinawa officers in the Japanese army. Even the officials sent by Tokyo to run the islands have kept themselves aloof from the islanders.

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Tokyo Japanese is taught in the schools, and many people in the cities and towns understand it. Practically all Okinawans can read and write. In 1940, there were five daily papers in Naha, the chief city, and almost 1200 radio sets. But just to make sure nobody could hear the truth, short-wave receivers were forbidden by the Japanese government.

#### HOW THE PEOPLE LIVE

Life is hard for the Nansei islanders. Most of them are farmers, but their farms average less than 2 acres for each family, and the land which can be cultivated is limited. Sugar is the big crop, but every few years the sugar market collapses and the people have a sour time. Fishing is another big industry; in 1936 there were almost 2500 fishing craft around the islands.

For the same reason as Japanese grow rice, the Okinawans grow great quantities of sweet potatoes. It's their chief food. A typical poor family's meal would be sour bean soup, sweet potatoes, and pork cooked over an open fire. They drink a lot of imported tea, too.

Since living conditions are pretty bad even by Japanese standards, for many years the chief desire of enterprising Okinawans has been to get the hell out. In the past quarter century, about 60,000 of them have moved into Japan, Hawaii,

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other tropical fruit trees. In the winter months these places often smell honey-sweet, as sugar is generally manufactured right on the farm.

The city buildings are more substantial, many of them made of stone, brick or concrete. Some streets are paved, and electricity is used widely.

#### NANSEI FASHIONS

You'll notice a lot of kimonos in the city streets, but you'll see more familiar fashions, too. Farmers and fishermen wear tight-fitting pants, loose jackets and rubber-soled canvas shoes. Officials and business men like to wear western clothes. Women go in heavily for the kimono, but they often wear light European-style dresses to keep cool. In the back country, the fashion calls for clothing from the waist down. From the waist up, it's strictly suntan.

In short, Nansei fashions provide clothing for every man's taste. If your taste is exotic, look (discreetly) for the tattooing on the backs of the hands of many Okinawa women.

#### DEALING WITH ENEMY CIVILIANS

These islands are part of Japan's prewar empire, and the people are enemy nationals. In dealing with them you must go by the book, and the book to go by is the U.S. Army Basic Field

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Brazil, Peru, the Philippines, Argentina, and such places as Saipan. This leaves less than a million to share the islands with you.

In the Nansei villages the houses are generally single story, made of wood, with roofs of red tiles laid in plaster. The floors are covered with mats and the sliding partitions are of wood rather than paper as in Japan proper. In the country, the houses are generally built of straw thatch held in place by a matting of bamboo grass and covered by grass thatched roofs. They are pretty frail — easy to rebuild after a destructive cyclone. Most of these houses are surrounded by dense rows of trees and by stone walls, in order to break the wind. Right near the farm house, there's generally a stable for animals, another little hut for the making of sugar, and a couple of machines to compress the cane. Scattered around will be some papaya and

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Manual on Military Government. It says:

"As military government is executed by force, it is incumbent upon those who administer it to be strictly guided by the principles of justice, honor and humanity — virtues adorning a soldier even more than other men for the very reason that he possesses the power of his arms against the unarmed. Not only religion and the honor of the Army of the United States require this course, but also policy.

"The object of the United States in waging any war is to obtain a favorable and enduring peace. A military occupation marked by harshness, injustice, or oppression leaves lasting resentment against the occupying power in the hearts of the people of the occupied territory and sows the seeds of future war by them against the occupying power when circumstances shall make that possible; whereas just, considerate and mild treatment of the governed by the occupying army will convert enemies into friends."

#### DOs AND DON'Ts TO REMEMBER

Don't "fraternize" with enemy civilians. This means that you should not have any friends among them. Some enemy civilians may be looking for important military information. They may try to get it by being nice to you. You won't want to take any chances; so avoid taking enemy civi-

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lians into your confidence. Naturally, you will respect their privacy, but make sure they respect yours even more.

You are expected to be especially careful about the property rights of the enemy population. No American soldier, under any circumstances, is allowed to loot or pillage. That's not the way Americans fight a war. If you like souvenirs, there are legal and proper ways of getting them. Don't swipe them from civilians.

The same rule holds for other things belonging to the people. You will not invade their property, or seize anything on it, or molest their persons, unless a superior authority orders you to do so. Such orders will be given only if they are necessary for the protection and maintenance of our forces.

Never touch an enemy civilian unless you must in self defense. Treat the women politely and the children with kindness. Don't jostle other pedestrians in the city streets. Handle yourself as you would back home.

All over the Orient you hear a good deal about "saving face" or losing it. Many people seem to think there is something mysterious about this business. There isn't. Actually, it's nothing more than a person's natural desire to keep his self-respect, his good name, his standing in the neighborhood. Shakespeare, that famous Oriental, put it this way:

"Who steals my purse steals trash:  
'Tis something, nothing; 'twas mine,  
'Tis his, and has been so to thousands:  
But he that filches from me my good name,  
Robs me of that, which not enriches him,  
And makes me poor indeed."

Since Okinawans dislike losing face, or having their good name filched from them, don't put them in a humiliating position. For yourself, don't worry about complicated rules of etiquette. Just be a good plain everyday American, and remember you're among strangers who developed their ways of behaving 6,000 miles away from the ways you're accustomed to.



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Don't appear to notice things like mothers nursing babies in public, or men relieving themselves in full view. The Okinawans take these things for granted.

Remember that in these islands you are more of a side-show to the Okinawans than they are to you. Crowds may stare at you, and talk excitedly about every little ordinary thing you do. Just take this in your 30-inch stride.

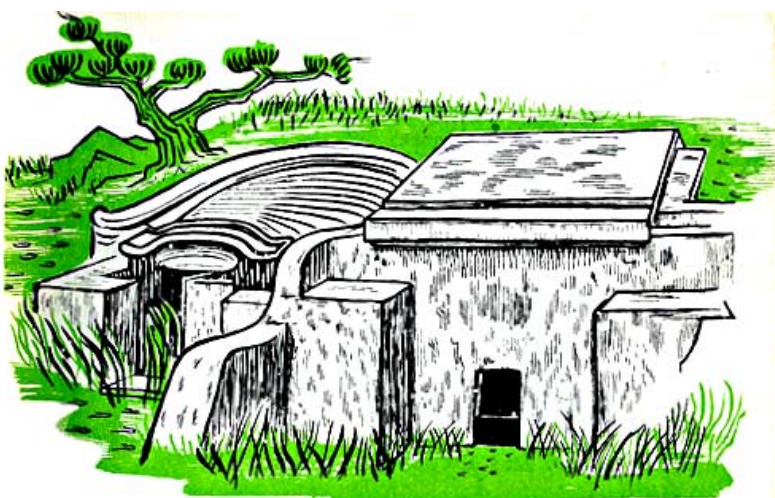
The average Okinawa girl will be insulted if you touch her. Or she may take you more seriously than you expect. Either way, you're in a jam, and a mistake might bring the head man of a village around looking for you. There would be a lot of explaining to do. Just consider the girl Off Limits and you'll avoid a headache.

And don't take pictures unless you know the people you want to snap. In some of the country sections, there is a superstition that a photograph magically removes a person's soul. It is surprising what people will do to keep their souls inside their bodies.

#### CEMETERIES

The Okinawa reveres his ancestors. He believes he dwells after death as he did in life, and nearly every family has a funeral vault. The large whitewashed vaults in the cemeteries receive more attention than the former residences of the Nansei kings.

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The burial customs require that the body be placed in a sitting position in a box and deposited in the tomb. After three years, the bodies are taken out, purified in alcohol, put into jars, and re-buried in the tombs.

The Japanese troops have probably fortified these tombs in preparation for you. After the fighting is over, leave the tombs alone.

#### HISTORY

Early Chinese records show that the islands were visited by people from the Asiatic mainland as far back as 650 A.D. The first king of the

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islands was Tinsunshi, and he was considered the "Grandson of Heaven." This left him a bit further removed from heaven than the Emperor of Japan, who is its "Son." Tinsunshi's descendants ruled the Nansei islands until a young Japanese gangster named Shunten muscled in after having been kicked out of his own country as a juvenile delinquent.

Through the centuries the islands were known as the Kingdom of Loochoo. They tried to keep out of trouble by paying tribute to China and being nice to Japan. But, in the 16th century, the Japanese wanted the King of Loochoo to help fight the Koreans, and he refused. After finishing the war with Korea, the Japanese came down to get the Loochoos. After that Loochoo acknowledged both Japanese and Chinese rules. It was like having two gangs to pay off for "protection," two sets of tax collectors, two drafts in time of war.

Not until 1879 did Japan realize how important the Nansei Shoto could be. In that year the King of Loochoo was made a non-imperial prince of Japan. He got a house and 30,000 yen a year out of the deal. The Japanese Empire got the Nansei Shoto out of the deal. China got a diplomatic runaround out of the deal. Historians do not record what the Okinawas got out of the deal, but when you get there you can learn for yourself.

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Being part of Japan, the Nansei citizens elect representatives to the Japanese Diet (Congress), but under the military dictatorship of Tokyo the Diet is nothing more than a convention of yes-men.

Each town has a local council which picks a head man. The head man is the chief go-between with outsiders. He is a sort of chief of police, justice of the peace, recorder of deeds, and 1st sergeant, for the village. Most of our dealings will probably be with these head men. If you have some business with a group of Okinawas, always pick out the head man and do business with him. Don't try to deal with others. You'll probably get the polite brushoff.



#### SOUVENIRS WORTH HAVING

The islanders are famous for their lacquerware. You may find some lacquer pieces which are worth buying and sending home, especially drinking cups, little rice bowls, candy boxes, cake plates. Red lacquer is very bright and pretty, and good examples of it are treasured by people who specialize in Oriental art. If you do send

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Since then the islands' chief claim to importance has rested on their geographical position. Because of this position, the Japanese have used Okinawa as a communication center for their forces throughout the southwest Pacific.

#### GOVERNMENT UNDER JAPAN

The southern section of the island chain comprises the prefecture of Okinawa, while the northern islands are part of Kagoshima prefecture. A prefecture, under the Japanese system, is something like a state in America — except that our states have a large degree of independence and control over their own affairs, while the Japanese prefectures do not.

We elect our governors. The Japanese prefectural governors are appointed by the Prime Minister in Tokyo, at the suggestion of the Home Affairs Minister. The governor is advised by an elected assembly, but he doesn't have to listen. In Nansei Shoto, he's boss, and he answers only to the top bosses back at Tokyo.

Within the prefectures there are many local units: shis (cities), machis (towns), and muras (villages or townships).

These communities elect assemblies, which choose a mayor or headman, but whatever he does can be vetoed by the governor. There are no local courts, no local police. In Japan, political power starts from the top and works down, rather than from the bottom up as in our country.

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some home, tell your folks to treat it carefully. Red lacquer cannot stand long exposure to the air or to bright sunshine; in a very dry atmosphere it becomes cloudy and dull.

#### EVER HAVE A YEN?

Japanese coins aren't hard to figure out. The Yen is the coin to remember. Just before the war it was worth about two bits. But in Nansei Shoto think of a yen as a dollar, because it means as much there as a dollar does to us back home. One hundred sen make a yen, just as 100 cents make our dollar. One thousand rin also make a yen, which means that a rin is like an American mil — a value so small that it has never been coined in the United States.

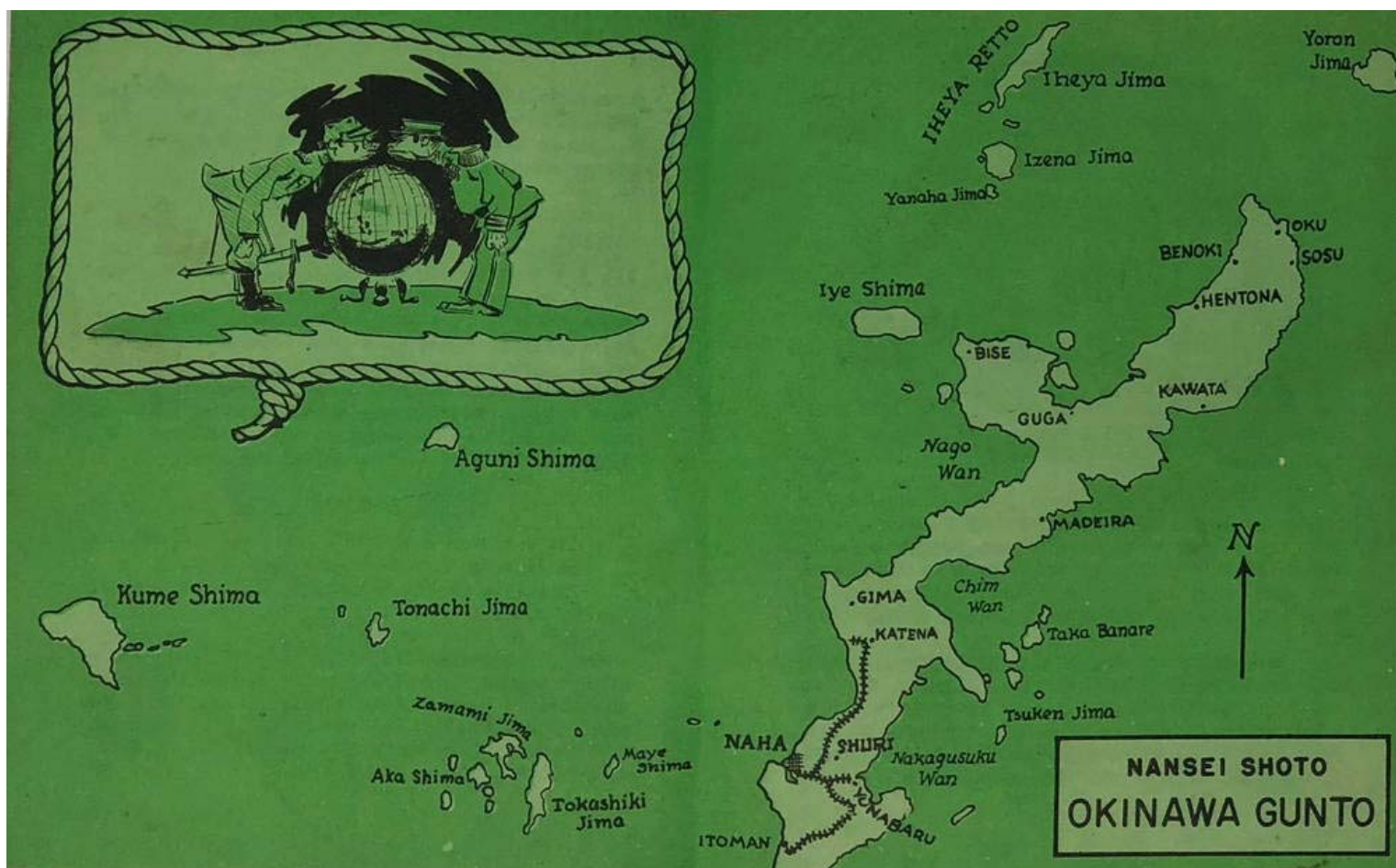
#### NO PARADISE

If you were a tourist, you wouldn't put the Nansei Islands high on your "must" list.

There is plenty of malaria, and some typhus. Health conditions as a whole are pretty bad. The climate is hot and muggy, and in some places there is more rainfall than any island has a right to have. Typhoons sweep across the chain as often as 5 or 6 times a year. And, in spite of rain and storm, the water supply is limited. Besides all this there are snakes, on which more later.

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#### TAKING CARE OF YOURSELF

You've got to be careful about what you eat and drink in the Nansei Shoto. Take it for granted that anything you may want to put inside your outsidies is probably dangerous unless it's GI.

Most water on the islands is polluted. Drink only the water that has been okayed by the medics. Otherwise you'll suffer from violent insubordination of the digestive tract. If you have to use untreated water, boil it for at least 10 minutes. Or use your halazone tablets (4 tab-

lets per canteen, shake, and let it stand for 30 minutes before drinking).

Be just as careful about local food. The Okinawans use "night soil" as fertilizer for their gardens. Night soil is the polite Oriental way of describing human excrement. It often carries disease germs, and transmits them to the fruit and vegetables. So steer clear of local eating-places unless they've been passed by army inspectors.

To stay healthy in Nansei Shoto, you want to keep clean and careful. Your mosquito bar and GI insect repellant are as important to you as your rifle, because there's much malaria here. Look out for mites in the tall grasses of the river valleys, especially during flood seasons; these mites are like chiggers back home, but a lot tougher. They carry a kind of typhus which the Japanese call tsutsugamushi - "dangerous bug fever." Make sure your clothes are tick-tight and smeared with insect repellant.

#### IT AIN'T A BIG WOIM

You're going to hear a lot about the snakes on these islands, and some of the stories will be pretty wild. Don't be like the Brooklyn joker at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, who returned to the company area with a full-grown set of rattlesnake rattlers, and explained that he "got 'em off of



a big woin." On the other hand, don't be scared by a little woin and figure it's a killer.

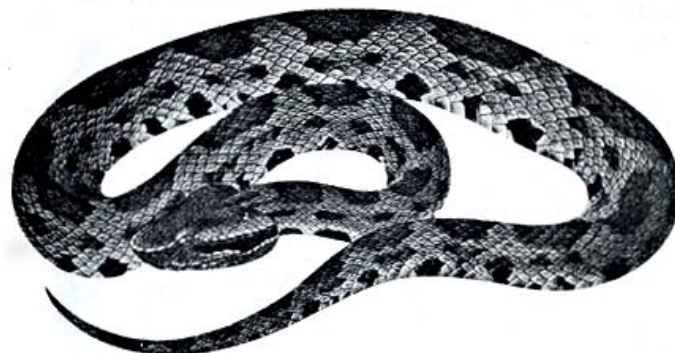
Here's the score on the snakes of Nansei Shoto:

There are three kinds to worry about. One is a pit adder called habu; it is the worst of the three; it is as much as 6 feet long, and three inches thick, with a wedge-shaped head, and double diamond markings on the body. Another is a shorter snake called hime-habu, with a strong head and a thick body. Another type of adder, mamushi, is about 2 feet long, with a triangular head. Some people claim that the venom from these snakes will kill a man inside of an hour. These snakes climb trees and bushes, and are mostly in the back country rather than along the main roads; they are common on some islands, and on others there aren't any. You'll hear soon enough whether the island you land at is snake-infested or not. People talk.

A snake won't go out of his way to bite you. He lives mostly on rats. Human beings are not on his diet. He'll bite you if you disturb him - certainly if you disturb him intentionally, and sometimes when you don't even realize there's a snake around. Your GI shoes and leggings will protect you against most snake bites. In underbrush, if you're warned about snakes, you won't need advice to keep your eyes open.



TRIMERESURUS FLAVOVIDIS (Japanese, habu). Most common and venomous of the poisonous snakes of the Ryūkyū Islands. Widely distributed. Strong head. Double diamond markings on body. Victims many and death rate high.



TRIMERESURUS OKINAVENSIS (Japanese, hime-habu). The second most feared venomous snake of the Ryūkyū Islands. Widely distributed. Strong head. Thick body. Victims many and death rate high.

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If you're bitten, get hold of a medic in a hurry. Don't run; send somebody else. Treat the bite yourself only if you can't find a medic. Cut the wound with a knife that you can sterilize by holding over a flame. Let the blood wash the venom out. Apply a tourniquet above the wound. If possible, kill the snake so that it can be identified, and the proper anti-venom can be used. Alcohol is NOT good for snakebite; it increases the circulation of blood and spreads the venom faster.

#### SHOTO, GUNTO, OR JIMA?

The Japanese word shoto means archipelago, or large group of islands. The Japanese would use shoto in talking about the Aleutian chain. Literally, Nansei Shoto is "southwestern archipelago."

The word gunto also means a group of islands, but smaller than a shoto. Sakishima Gunto is a group of islands within the Nansei Shoto.

The word jima, or shima, means just one island. Yonakuni Jima is Yonakuni Island.

Shosho means small islands, when used as in Sento Shosho.

#### WHAT THE ISLANDS ARE LIKE

The Nansei chain is partly volcanic, mostly not. The islands often have fairly high moun-

tains, and some of them are thickly wooded. You'll find low palm trees, bamboo grasses, banyans. In many places the underbrush is dense with climbing vines. On the high slopes you'll see evergreen oaks and conifers. The lowlands are mostly cultivated, generally with canefields and sweet potato patches, or with rice paddies.

Okinawa Shima is the key island of the whole group, and most of the people live here. The word Okinawa is Japanese for "the land of the extended rope." An extended rope is what the island looks like on the map. It is long (67 miles) and narrow (3 to 10 miles) and very irregular in shape.

The northern part of the island is quite different from the southern, from which it is separated by the narrow Chimu Peninsula. The north is rough and mountainous, not high but with rocky soil and jagged, rugged peaks and ridges. The southern part of the island is low rolling country with hills that are rarely more than 400 feet above sea level. Here live most of the island's 443,000 people. Small towns and villages dot the countryside.

The two big cities are Naha, the capital and chief port, with a population of about 65,000, and nearby Shuri, with 17,500. Not far from Naha is the famous fishing village of Ichuma, one of the few places in the whole Orient where women are treated as the equals of men.

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Okinawa produces liquor and lacquer, as well as pongee, hats, sugar, sweet potatoes, and fish.

Nakagusuku Wan, on the southeastern side of the island, has been used for years as a Japanese fleet maneuvering ground. Carriers and submarines trained in its waters. The airfield at Naha has been a staging field for planes flying between Japan and Formosa. With the other fields, it has also served as a base for fighter and bomber action against our forces.

Mosquitoes are very common on Okinawa. The habu and mamushi snakes abound, and there are also wild boars and rats.

#### OTHER ISLANDS

Running up the chain, from south to north, these are the other islands of the Nansei Shoto:

SAKISHIMA GUNTO is a group of 21 islands, lying east of the northern tip of Formosa. These are the southernmost of the islands. There are five important islands in the group:

Yonakuni is about 6 miles long and between one and two miles wide. It's mean territory - fever-ridden, and known for a type of malaria which attacks the brain, called yayeyama. Dysentery, typhus, and beri-beri are common. In spite of this, it has a population of about 4,600.

Iriomote is a very hilly island, east of Yonakuni. In shape it is almost a square, except for a deeply indented peninsula in the southwest

corner. Its main section is 9 miles long and 8 wide, with hills rising to 1400 feet. Along the north and east shores, steep cliffs jut abruptly from the sea to a height of 600 to 1200 feet. Coal is mined on the island, and the Japanese have used it as a seaplane base. Health conditions are very bad. There is a great deal of yayeyama fever and dysentery. Habu and wild boars are common. There are 9 small islands clustered around Iriomote. The total population is 5,800.

Ishigaki lies to the northeast of Iriomote and, like that island, looks square on the map, though there is a long peninsula reaching out of its northeast corner and a Y-shaped peninsula out of its northwest corner. The northern sections are hilly, rising up to 1,350 feet, while



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the southern part is flat. With Yerabu Jima, lying just west, its population is 22,000, of which four fifths live in Ishigaki town. The principal products are sweet potatoes and fish, and much cattle is raised. Health conditions are poor here, too. Yayeyama and dysentery again. Worst hazard are the snakes, and the leeches are so bad in the northern area that few people care to visit that part of the island in the summer time.

Tarama and Minna are small flat islands, northeast of Ishigaki.

Miyako and its 5 smaller nearby islands are the most northerly of the Sakishima group. Shaped like a triangle, Miyako is generally low and flat, but it is crossed by a series of six ridges about 300 feet high. There is no malaria, and there are no snakes. On the west coast of Miyako is the city of Hirara, with a population of 26,000, second largest in the Nansei Shoto. Miyako has a total population of 61,000.

SENTO SHOSHO is a group of small rocky islands 100 miles northeast of Formosa.

DAITO SHOSHO is a group of three small islands lying 350 to 430 miles south of southern Japan. They produce valuable phosphates and moderate amounts of sugar.

Okino Daito is round, and surrounded by coral reef. It has phosphate deposits 10 feet thick. Some 1,500 to 2,000 workers dig the phos-



phate and raise sugar cane. Health conditions are bad; typhus, malaria, and dysentery. There are no poisonous snakes, but flies and rats are common.

Minami Daito is inhabited mainly by tenant farmers who raise sugar cane, coconuts and betel nuts. The population is between 2,000 and 2,500.

Kita Daito, most northerly of the group, produces phosphates and has a sugar refining plant.

OKINAWA GUNTO is really important from a military point of view. It is a group of some 55 islands, with a total population of about 460,000. It has airfields, seaplane bases, a major fleet anchorage, many smaller sheltered harbors, and a naval base. Okinawa Gunto has been Japan's defense headquarters for the Nansei Shoto, and a switchboard for the enemy's lines of communications to Formosa, the Philippines and the western Pacific. There are a lot of towns on these islands, but they are pretty backward compared to



American towns or even to those in Japan proper. Okinawa Shima is the important island in the group. Others are:

Kume and two other small islands, with a total population of 14,000, lie about 47 miles east of Naha, capital of Okinawa. The water supply is very limited and the usual Nansei snakes are present.

Aguni, about 30 miles west of Okinawa, has the lowest standard of living in the Nansei Shoto. Its 2,800 people raise sweet potatoes and a little sugar.

AMAMI GUNTO is a group of six sizeable and four small islands, second only to Okinawa in military value. They have airfields, seaplane bases, naval bases, fleet anchorages, look-out posts, radio and cable stations. The islands have a population of 182,000. About half of these live on the biggest island, Amami O Shima. From south to north, the main islands are:

Yoron, lying 12 miles northeast of Okinawa. Yoron is roughly circular, about three miles across. Its 8,000 inhabitants are nearly all farmers, raising sweet potatoes, sugar cane and rice.

Okinoyerabu, 88 miles northeast of Naha in Okinawa. This island is about 10½ miles long and 4 to 5 miles wide. It's mostly farmland.

Tokuno, a mountainous island 14 miles long and 4 to 7 miles wide. Tokuno produces a little

copper and some good pongee cloth. Leprosy is reported here.

Tori, an active volcano from whose northern peak smoke continually floats. It last erupted in 1901. The island is 34 miles west of Tokuno.

#### SECOND LARGEST ISLAND

Amami O Shima, second largest of the whole Nansei Shoto. This is an extremely important military, air and naval center.

Amami O Shima has ample water — which is very rare among the Nansei Islands. It produces a lot of pongee, sugar, liquor, and hats. Also sugar cane, sweet potatoes, rice, wheat, barley and bananas. Nearly every family has its own cattle.

South of the main city of Naze, on the northwestern coast, the island is split into segments by six ridges running at right angles to



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the axis of the island. Between these ridges, which run to about 1,300 feet in height, lie valleys which end in narrow bays. North of Naze are two ridges running north and south. The whole island measures about 40 miles in length and from 3 to 13 miles in width.

Amami O is a fairly healthy place for the Nansei Shoto; it has little dysentery or typhus and practically no malaria. But there are snakes, wild boars and rats.

Christianity has been brought to the people by French Canadian Catholic priests and American missionaries. The total population of Amami O and the four nearby islands is 91,500. More than half of these live either in Naze (population: 22,000) or just north of the city.

Kikai is 27 miles east of Naze, with an airfield and a look-out station. Its 18,200 people manufacture mats, sugar and pongee, or raise sugar cane, sweet potatoes, and citrus fruit. Kikai is twice-blessed: it not only has the usual poisonous land snakes, but it also has several kinds of equally poisonous water snakes.

TOTARO GUNTO is a group of 11 islands, almost all of volcanic origin, and many still actively smoking.

OSUMI GUNTO is the last of the 7 Nansei groups. Its 9 islands lie just off the coast of southern Kyushu. Its 49,000 people work in factories, in the forests or on the farms. Many

of the islands are of volcanic origin. Two are important:

Tanaga Shima is about 31 miles long and 3 to 6 miles wide. It has a radio station, a limited anchorage, and a seaplane base. Its 22,000 people farm, cut timber, or fish.

Yaku Shima lies southwest of Tanaga. This island produces magnesium and aluminum, fish, timber and the usual farm products.





# ENGLISH INTO JAPANESE

(Pronounce the words as they are spelled. Emphasize the CAP-ital letters).

Cease fire!	OO-chee KAH-tah yah-MAY.
Stop your resistance!	tay-KOH shee-TAY-mo dah-
It's useless.	MAY dah.
Drop your arms!	BOO-kee woh soo-tay-ROH.
Raise your hands and	TAY woh ah-GAY-tay DAY-
come out!	tay KOH-ee.
Halt!	toh-mah-RAY.
If you resist you will	tay-KOH soo-roo toh OO-
be shot!	tsoo zoh.
Don't move!	oo-GO-coo nah.
Come closer!	MOAT-toe chee-KAH-YOH-ray.
Turn around!	OO-she-roh moo-KAY.
Shut up!	dah-MAH-ray.
Take off your equipment	SOH-goo woh TOE-ray.
Who's the commander?	she-KEE-shah wah DAH-ray
	dah.
Line up in one column!	ee-chee-ray-tsoo jew-tie
	knee nah-rah-BAY.
Take out all your	SHOW-GEE-HEEN woh mee-nah
personal belongings!	DAH-say.
Put them in this!	KOH-ray knee ee-RAY-ROH.
Make it snappy!	HAH-yah-coo she-ROH.
Officers, 6 paces for-	SHO-koh wah RUP-po MY.
ward!	
NCO's, 3 paces forward!	kah-she-KAHN wah SAHM-
	po MY.

(Stay) as you are!	so-no mama.
Next (come over here)!	tsoo-ghee (cocoa ay KOH-ee).
Do you understand?	wah-KAH-roo kah.
At ease!	yah-soo MAY.
Come out!	DAY-tay KOH-ee.
Hands up!	TAY woh ah-gay-ROH.
Strip!	hah-dah-kah knee NAH-ray.
Don't be afraid!	SHIM-PIE soo-roo-NAH.
We will give you water	mo-zoo YAH tah-bay-mo-no OH
and food.	ah-gay-mah-SHOW.
March!	ah-ROO-kay.
Stand up!	TAH-tay.
Sit down!	soo-wah-RAY.
Hurry!	ee-SOH-gay.
Slowly!	yook-COO-ree.
Don't do it!	soo-ROO-nah.
No food without this	hoe-reeo HEEO nah-she DAY-
ticket!	wah, tah-bay-mo-no- NAH-she.
(Point to PW tag).	
Don't urinate here!	KOH-ko knee SHOW-ben soo-
	roo-NAH.

Zero  
One  
Two  
Three  
Four  
Five  
Six  
Nine  
Ten

MAH-roo  
Itchy  
Knee  
Sahn  
She  
Go  
ROH-koo  
coo  
jew

