

Michigan State University and
the University of Ryukyus
An Experience in International Cooperation
(1951-1986)

The University of Ryukyus opened its doors formally on May 22, 1950. Just one year later, five Michigan State University faculty members took up residence on Okinawa to help start the new University. The University of Ryukyus opened with a faculty of 44, and a student body of 562 enrolled in six departments: English, Education, Social Science, Natural Science, Agriculture, and Applied Arts. Michigan State University, founded in 1855, and the pioneer Land-Grant University in the United States, consisted of 14,996 students and faculty and 116 departments.

The new program was heralded on the front page of the MSU student newspaper as the creation of a sister relationship with the new University on Okinawa. It came into being as a result of the efforts of the American Council of Education selecting Michigan State as the university to assist the development of the new University of Ryukyus. The Council had been requested by the U.S. Department of Army, then the occupying force in the post World War II period, to select an American university that had the background, interest, and ability to carry forth a program of assistance to the new Ryukyuan university on behalf of American higher education.

When the five faculty members arrived in Naha, there were only one permanent and nine temporary buildings at the new University. The school was located on Shuri Hill, a location of great historical importance on Okinawa, and an area which had been heavily fortified during the recently ended war.

The first faculty members from Michigan State were drawn from academic backgrounds in public administration, agriculture, and business management. Over the years, other MSU advisors to the University of Ryukyus were drawn from fields of home economics, English, library management, the natural sciences, social science, and university administration.

The first years of the cooperative effort represented a period of assistance to a new university. The MSU faculty members assisted in developing curriculum and new courses, building a credible research program, and sending Okinawan faculty members for advanced degree training in the U.S. An important element of the program was the creation and strengthening of an effective English language training program, and a substantial library.

A number of American foundations made grants to the University of Ryukyus in support of the English language training program, the purchase of books, and training of library staff. But the vast majority of the funds used in support of this relationship in the early years came not from the Asia, Kellogg and Rockefeller Foundations, but instead from the Civil Administration which had been established on Okinawa by the United States Army.

The assistance relationship had already grown into a pattern of friendship and exchange by the time the formal MSU project at the University of Ryukyus was terminated on June 30, 1968. In the seventeen years of project life, 58 Michigan State University faculty members worked with Okinawans to build a strong university. From its modest beginning, the University had grown to four colleges with 28 departments, 219 faculty members, and almost 3,500 students.

Foreseeing the end of the contractual and financially supported relationship, Michigan State and the University of Ryukyus signed a cooperative agreement which encouraged exchange of faculty, students and library resources in 1962. Thus, in that year, the transition to a period of active exchange and mutually beneficial relations began. A number of MSU faculty and student groups attended programs at the University of Ryukyus, and Ryukyuan faculty members came to Michigan State as visiting professors.

As the formal program came to an end, the President of Michigan State University responded to requests from the faculty to continue relations with the University of Ryukyus, and allocated funds in support of the University of Ryukyus-Michigan State University exchange agreement. Thus, for several years after 1968, Ryukyuan faculty members taught in departments in Michigan State as Visiting Professors, financed by Michigan State University and individual MSU departments.

Inevitably, as the contract ended, and the attention of both universities turned in other directions, the cooperative activities and exchanges diminished. However, each year there have been a number of Okinawan students at Michigan State, there have been visitors in one direction or another, and a number of Okinawan scholars have resided in East Lansing.

The cooperative agreement was formally renewed in 1979 and provided primarily for student exchange. In 1985, the visit to East Lansing of the new President of the University of Ryukyus, Dr. Agarie, brought forth a group of the former program participants to renew the pattern of friendship which existed as a result of their serving on Okinawa at the University of the

Ryukyus. Similarly, the visit of President John DiBiaggio of Michigan State to the new University of Ryukyus campus on Okinawa in October, 1986, put in focus the longstanding cooperative relationship.

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The pages which follow include a number of factual materials related to the MSU-University of Ryukyus relationship. They also include reflections written for the occasion of President John DiBiaggio's visit by former MSU faculty members who participated in the program. These statements vary in style and in orientation, but in each case provide a personal recollection and suggest the tone and quality of the relationship when it existed in its most active form.

In a separate volume, Michigan State University is providing a selected collection of documents and published materials which to some extent characterize the pattern of cooperation which has existed. In the archives of the University in East Lansing, there are 11 cases of material which provide additional historical facts and details about the University of Ryukyus' development during the 1951-1968 period. Thus the materials provided in the second volume are only a small part of the total which exists in East Lansing, and is open to researchers upon request.

Ralph H. Smuckler
Dean of International Studies and Programs
Michigan State University
October, 1986

RYUKYUS PROJECT PARTICIPANTS

<u>Name</u>	<u>Assignment</u>	<u>Year(s) Involved</u>
Roy J. Alexander	Education	1954-55
Ralph Barrett	English	1960-62
Ralph Belding	Microbiology	1964
Wilbur B. Brookover	Social Science	1962
Richard U. Byerrum	Natural Science	1962
Robert F. Carlson	Horticulture	1956-58
Eleanor Densmore	Home Economics	1952-53
Eugene deBenko	Librarian	1961-62
Roy Donahue	Soil Science	1966
Robin Drews	Social Science	1952-53
Jack C. Elliott	Botany-Plant Path.	1955-57
Forrest L. Erlandson	Chief of Party	1967
Richard C. Fell	Chief of Party	1959-61
Harold J. Foster	Agricultural Extension	1965-66
Guy H. Fox	Social Science	1951-52
William Gamble	Art	1964
Robert Geist	English	1964-66
Margaret Harris	Chief of Party	1955-58
Raymond N. Hatch	Chief of Party	1962-63
Russ Horwood	Agriculture	1951-52
Shigeo Imamura	English Language Center	1956, 58
Iwao Ishino	Chief of Party	1963-65
Ronald D. Jones	Education	1952-53
Dennis S. Karjala	Electrical Engineering	1966-1968
Alvin L. Kenworthy	Horticulture	1961
Faye Kinder	Foods and Nutrition	1958-60, 65
Horace King	Business Education	1951-52
Tom King	Chief of Party	1963-64
Bernard D. Kuhn	Chief of Party	1954-55
C. David Mead	Chief of Party	1955-57
Texton R. Miller	Vocational Education	1955-56
Paul Munsell	English Language	1966-1968
James Ney	English	1962-64
Ruth J. Peck	Home Economics	1953-55
Miller Perry	MSU Campus Coordinator	1962-68
Edward Pfau	Education	1951-53
Rowland R. Pierson	Student Affairs Advisor	1959-61
Jack Allan Prescott	Agriculture	1953-54
Frank S. Roop, Jr.	Mechanical Engineering	1964-66
John Shickluna	Soil Science	1967
Donald H. Skadden	Business	1965
Robert L. Slocum	Vocational Education	1959-61
Jack J. Stockton	Chief of Party	1965-67
Milo B. Tesar	Crop Science	1967
Allan Tucker	Science	1953-54, 57-58
Ernest J. Wheeler	Chief of Party	1953-54
Karl T. Wright	Chief of Party	1958-60

The Relationship Between MSU and The University of the Ryukyus
July 1955 - July 1960

Karl T. Wright

I. An Unique Relationship

The cooperative project between Michigan State University and the University of the Ryukyus was a unique one in several respects. First of all, the U. of R. asked for advisory assistance from a "Land-Grant" U.S. university because they wanted their institution to be directed toward service to their people. It was also unique as it was asking for assistance from an institution of a different culture from that of theirs, which would affect the entire college program. In addition, it was a case of the victors in the war providing assistance to former enemies.

According to the contract between the U.S. Department of the Army, which was acting in response to a request by the Okinawans, "Michigan State University agreed to provide assistance in the development of the U. of R., particularly in the principles, concepts and methods of operation according to the "Land-Grant" philosophy of service to all the people. Under the terms of the contract, MSU was to provide four to six staff members, who would furnish guidance, advice and technical assistance to the U. of R. in (a) university administration, (b) curricula development, (c) establishment of instructional procedures and academic standards, (d) development of university research and extension, and (e) other guidance, research and instructional services. The MSU Advisory Group also was to furnish advice and technical assistance to the U.S. Civil Administrator of the Ryukyu Islands (USCAR) in connection with the activities and operation of the University."

In January 1951 the U.S. Department of the Army asked the American Council on Education to select an institution in the U.S. which would be willing to develop a program of assistance to the U. of R. Michigan State University was selected as it was a leading "Land-Grant" university. In the first year of the contract, advisory service was provided in five areas: agriculture, home economics, education, vocational education and social science. These areas varied over the 18 year period that MSU was there, as decided by the U. of R. Board of Trustees and the MSU Advisory Group.

II. The Okinawan Situation in 1951

For the 400 years prior to 1879, Okinawa had been an independent principality with kings ruling the island. From 1879 to 1945 it was a prefecture of Japan and was used partially to supply rice to Japan. Okinawa suffered very severely during the war when 95% of all buildings were destroyed during April - June 1945; and 65,000 Okinawans were killed. Practically all the primary and secondary schools were destroyed. As to a college, the Okinawans had asked Japan for the development of one, but this had not been done.

In 1946, the U.S. Congress established appropriations for the Ryukyu Islands in order to restore the economy. In 1949 the U.S. State Department announced intentions to keep military bases on Okinawa. In 1951 the Japanese/U.S. Peace Treaty was signed with the U.S. retaining authority over

Okinawa. In 1952 the Government of the Ryukyu Islands (GRI) was established with the three branches of government. Thus it is obvious that at that time the economy was in very bad shape with many people having only primitive living conditions.

The University of the Ryukyus was started in 1950 high on Shuri Hill above Naha--the site where for centuries the castle of the Sho Dynasty had stood and was the center of their culture. In May 1950 the University was formally opened with Genshu Asato appointed Acting President. At that time buildings consisted of a stone administration building and nine wooden classroom buildings. Teaching faculty numbered 28 with 562 students enrolled. Instruction was provided in six departments: English, Education, Social Science, Natural Science, Agriculture and Applied Arts. It was the hope of the University officials that many students would major in Education as there was a crying need for teachers in public schools, which were being rapidly constructed.

III. The MSU Advisors

Five advisors were sent to Okinawa in the early part of 1951. By the end of my service there in June 1960 some 25 advisors had been sent there with the number at one time ranging from four to six. All were from the Michigan State faculty with the exception of two or three. To repeat, advisors were sent to provide guidance, advice and technical assistance to the faculty of the University of the Ryukyus based particularly on the principles and concepts of the "Land-Grant" college system.

As to subject matter, or area of study, there was an advisor there in Agriculture the longest--from the beginning in 1951 to June 1960, or 9 years. Home Economics was next in length of time with an advisor for 8 years, along with Vocational Education for the same number of years. Advisors were there six years in both Education and Science. An English advisor was there five years (by June 1960) with advisors there two years in Social Science, one year in Business Education and one year of the two-year period in Student Counseling. Additional areas were involved from the time I left in June 1960 to the conclusion of the project in 1968 (I do not have that record).

Advisors were there to provide advice, guidance and technical assistance to the U. of R. faculty. They were not sent to teach, although this was done in a few instances--through an interpreter as only Japanese was spoken by most faculty and practically all students. However, the advisor's activities frequently became broader, especially in the early years of the project, as indicated by Allan Tucker's article in volume XXVII No. 2 Feb. 1957 of the Journal of Higher Education (written after his first period there 1953-55). Tucker wrote that he "also became involved in some of the general problems of university administration--reorganization of the student registration system, the establishment of university regulations for graduation in requirements in all major areas, and supervision in the publishing of a university catalogue." He also took an active part in the planning of the new Science Building, for which ground was broken just as he left in 1955.

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY ADVISORY STAFF

As Revised
Jan. 20, 74

Year	Agri.	Home Ec.	Educ.	Voc. Educ.	Science	English	Social Science
Jul 1							
1951-52	Horwood*	Densmore	Pfau	King (Bus. Ed.)			Fox
Jul 1	"	"	"	"			"
1952-53	"	"	" Jones				Drews
Jul 1	"	"	" "				"
1953-54	Wheeler*	Peck	" "	Prescott	Tucker		
Jul 1	"	"	"	" (Agr)	"		
1954-55	"	"	"	"	"		
Jul 1	"	"	"	"	"		
1955-56	"	"	"	Miller (Agr & Bus.)	Elliott	Mead	"
Jul 1	"	Harris	"	"	"	"	"
1956-57	Carlson	"	Alexander	"	"	"	"
Jul 1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1957-58	"	"	"	Slocum	Tucker	Geist	"
Jul 1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1958-59	Wright*	Kinder	Discont.	"	"	"	"
Jul 1	"	"	"	"	Discont.	"	"
1959-60	"	Discont.	"	"	"	"	"
Jul 1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1960-61	"	"	Engineering	"	"	"	"
Jul 1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1961-62	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Jul 1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1962-63	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

* Head of Mission

Incidentally, Tucker did some forecasting at the end of the above article where he wrote - "During the first five years of existence, the University has shown remarkable academic and physical growth. If past achievement is an indication for the future, we can expect that the University of the Ryukyus will soon take its place among the leading universities of the Far East." With much help from the Japanese government in the past 18 years, it is now one of the "Imperial Universities" of Japan.

President Asato of the University wrote to the Office of Civil Affairs in Washington while I was there saying that they attributed much of the progress of the University to the MSU advisory group's assistance.

Directors of the advisory group could be expected to have many diverse activities beyond those in their own particular field. The following quarterly report for the first quarter of 1960 by Wright indicates the situation at that time, for him as director.

While I was there we had advisors in English, Home Economics, Natural Science, Student Counseling, Vocational Education and myself in Agriculture. Each of us helped in curricula development, research and extension guidance, and possibly a little teaching of students or faculty and anything in addition to foster the development in our respective areas.

My activities as advisor fell in three categories: (1) General development of the university; (2) Coordinating the different activities of the Advisory Group; and (3) Advisor in Agriculture.

As an example of my activities, following are some of the things done in the first quarter of 1960:

I. General Development of the University. During this three month period I had 40 conferences with the President and Business Manager--and many others with the faculty members in their specific areas. Some of the subjects of the conferences with other offices were as follows:

1. Further development of the vocational education program.
2. Help set up a proposed MSU-UR instructional program for the improvement of English instruction for high school teachers.
3. Development of commencement plans.
4. Work on plans for an education laboratory school.
5. Selection of speakers for various programs.
6. Hiring of advanced degree students on the faculty (returning from U.S.).

7. Cooperation with a university in Japan in selected areas.
8. Obtaining 4,500 books from the U.S. Library of Congress.
9. Helped in the preparation of the university budget.
10. Helped in the preparation of requests for financial assistance from Foundations.
11. Met with and had conferences with 12-15 visitors to the university.

II. As Director of the Advisory Group

1. Wrote three articles on the University for publication in various papers.
2. Met 30-40 times with various individuals in the university and the Advisory Group.
3. Had many conferences with the Advisory Group members.
4. Made arrangements for two of the University faculty to study abroad for a year.
5. Gave consideration to future relationships between M.S.U. and the University for their advisory service needs.

III. Advisor in Agriculture:

1. Developed plans and promoted the participation of eight Agriculture faculty in the survey of an undeveloped island.
2. Promoted the selection of two faculty members to make a three week trip to Taiwan to study agriculture.
3. Gave four lectures to an Agriculture Economics class and helped the instructor in research studies.
4. Helped prepare and promote plans for a University research forestry experiment station.
5. Edited an Agriculture's Masters degree thesis.
6. Helped agriculture students get jobs in the military.
7. Helped get some spray materials from Dow Chemical to control dwarf bamboo.

IV. Home Economics Assistance: Since the Home Economics advisor left I did the following:

1. Helped get funds so the Home Economics head could make a ten day trip to Taiwan to study conditions there.
2. Helped a Home Economics staff member get aid for an education at a U.S. school.
3. Helped make plans to send 23 Home Economics students and deliver them to 23 American homes for a week's study of American customs and family relations.
4. Helped get funds for an Home Economics research project.

Faculty I Worked With Considerably at the University of Ryukyus During 1958-60

Dr. Genchu Asato - President (visited MSU)
Chojun Maeshiro - Business Manager (visited MSU)
Mike Matsuda - President's Secretary
Dean Kunikichi Higoshi - Agriculture and Home Economics (visited MSU)
Professor Shimicki Shimabukuro - (former dean of Agriculture)
Dean Matsusuke Yonamine - Education (later president - visited MSU)
Dean Semio Nakayama - Literature and Arts
Dean Giichi Arakaki - Science and Engineering
Seizen Nakasone - Librarian
Kimiyo Onaga - Head of Home Economics (visited MSU)
Nobuko Ishigake - Home Economics (two MSU degrees)
Hiroko Sho - Home Economics (visited MSU)
Todashigo Chinzei - Agriculture - soils
Masao Miyagi - Agriculture - A.H.
Hohye Oyama - Agriculture - Forestry
Shimichi Ikehara - Agriculture - crops
Shimichi Higa - Agriculture - Extension
Zuiko Koza - Agriculture - Extension (studied at MSU 1958-59)
Choju Tomoyose - Agriculture - Horticulture (studied at MSU 1957-59)
Shoko Yamasato - Agriculture - Economics (studied at MSU 1953-54)
Toshio Akamine - Counseling Center (studied at MSU)

IV. Development of the University of the Ryukyus from 1950 to 1968*

Buildings. Late in 1948 the site of the former Shuri Castel was chosen as the site for the University with the hope that it would become the center of culture. Construction began in mid-1949 and by April 1950 a stone administration building and nine wooden classroom buildings were ready for use. The University officially opened in May 1950.

*1968 was the last year the MSU Advisory Group was there.

The wooden classroom buildings could not withstand the typhoons so concrete buildings were built as rapidly as could be financed. Some 12 major buildings were constructed from 1952 through 1968, besides the two men's dormitories and one women's dormitory. Advisors were usually asked to help in planning the buildings.

Cost of the buildings was provided about equally by the Government of the Ryukyu Islands (GRI) and the U.S. Government. GRI also provided the operating funds, so that overall, the U.S. supplied approximately 1/8 of the total funds. Incidentally, the University budget in 1968 was ten times that of 1954.

Before too long it became evident that the area on top of Shuri Hill under University control was inadequate so a much larger area a few miles north was purchased. With the help of the Japanese government a very imposing University of the Ryukyus campus and buildings have been developed since "reversion."

Faculty. Recruiting an Okinawan faculty for the University in 1950 presented problems, as prior to that time the highest institution of learning there was a normal school for training elementary school teachers, the program of which was about equivalent to two years of college. Beyond this point, study had to be carried out in Japan. Thus most available faculty members had obtained their bachelor's degree in Japan. Very few had studied beyond that level. There were two main problems--first more advanced training was desired than those available had, and secondly, those with degrees from Japan thought that the curricula and method of teaching should be like they received, under which there was little student participation in lecture discussion. Developing the western educational approach and particularly the "Land-Grant" system, took perseverance and tact, but most Okinawans were cooperative.

The teaching faculty numbered only 28 in 1950, but had increased to 167 by 1960 and 238 in 1968. Scholarship aid from the governments of the U.S., Japan, GRI and some American foundations helped in upgrading the enlarged staff, especially younger staff. By 1960, some 60, or 40%, of the teaching staff had been to the U.S., mainly MSU, for one year or more of college training. In addition, 32 had gone to Japan for study in the preceding 10 years. In 1960, 38 of the 167 teaching staff had master's degrees, and the University would not hire a person as an instructor (or higher) without that degree. This represented a very marked improvement in the faculty quality. This is where the MSU advisors were most effective and found the staff quite cooperative.

Academic Developments. The number of students enrolled was 562 in 1950, increasing to about 2,270 in 1960 and 3,580 in 1968. Enrollment was limited to the classroom space available. Students had to take a three-day entrance examination and usually the space available for new students was only about one-third of those taking the examination.

The number of graduates of the four-year course rose from 26 in 1953 to 471 in 1960 and 651 in 1968. The total number of graduates by 1968 was nearly 6,500. At this time about one-half were in the teaching profession.

The number of courses offered during the year increased from about 200, according to the 1951-52 mimeographed catalog, to I believe nearly 800 that were offered by the 26 departments in 1960. There were 11 areas leading to Bachelor degrees.

In addition to the regular teaching programs, the University Extension Division offered in-service training short courses for teachers. Annual enrollments in these programs approached 10,000 in the early years. Extension programs also were carried out in agriculture and home economics so the University was fulfilling the "Land-Grant" philosophy of being of service to a broad range of the people of the Ryukyus Islands.

In summary, not only was the physical plant developed rapidly in the 18 years, but the curricula greatly broadened and the quality and training of the faculty markedly enhanced, to offer a well-balanced education to more students. This development was noted by Gen. Gailey in 1960 when there on an inspection trip where he said "The growth of the University is one of the outstanding achievements of post-war Ryukyus." While the impact of the advisors is difficult to measure (not usually being in physical terms) the faculty were quick to give much credit to them and MSU.

V. The Effects of the Experience

As director of the group, this experience probably had a different effect on me than it would have on a person concerned with only one area.

It was challenging to help solve the many problems of a young developing university--this meant helping them develop as a "Land-Grant" institution and at the same time work with USCAR personnel, a few of whom were not very helpful.

At the same time it was a broadening experience working with the Ryukyans whose point of view and cultural background differed greatly from mine. It was an opportunity to make many friends.

It was also rewarding. To see problems solved and the University develop was very gratifying. This was a happy experience in that my outlook and background were greatly broadened. In the process, I made many friends.

There was only one drawback, not working in my Agricultural Economics area meant that I lost at least two years professionally--probably more. On the other hand, MSU students in my classes after returning benefited from my much broader experiences and background. MSU's reputation as an international institution also benefited from this program in helping a young university become a first class institution.

Casting modesty to the winds, I am ending with a copy of the farewell speech by Dean Higoshi, Dean of the Division of Agriculture, Home Economics and Engineering, to indicate in some measure how the faculty felt about my wife and I, and to a large extent the entire Advisory Group.

A Farewell Address to Dr. and Mrs. Karl T. Wright at
Sayonara Party held on the 16th of June, 1960

"It is my greatest pleasure to have an opportunity to express gratitude, on behalf of the faculty members of the Division of Agriculture, Home Economics, and Engineering, for what Dr. and Mrs. Wright have done for us. Also, I, as sponsor of this party, am extremely happy to see a great turn out of faculty members here tonight.

Dr. and Mrs. Wright arrived in the Island in September 1958 and for twenty-two months since then, I have greatly been impressed by their amiable and amicable personalities.

Dr. Wright as refined scholar has made survey on, analyzed, and coordinated our accumulated data, and given us directions to which we ought to proceed. Furthermore, he has emphasized the necessity of better coordination between various facilities of the University of the Ryukyus and those of GRI (Government of the Ryukyu Islands) in order to accelerate the development of entire Ryukyus. To our great regret, however, we have yet been unable to reach the means whereby the above mentioned problem can be solved. It is our responsibility to perform what Dr. Wright has desired to be done.

In order to improve the facilities needed for better research, Dr. Wright has rendered us his energetic services in securing machines, automobiles, and other surpluses by negotiating with U.S. Military authorities. His efforts also has contributed to the betterment of undergraduate laboratory, training of staff members and management of farm experimental institute of the University. The participation of our staff members to the survey team on Iriomote Island would have not been realized without Dr. Wright's enthusiastic cooperation.

As for Mrs. Wright, realizing insufficient research expenses of faculty members, she has related this situation to various American women's organizations and has succeeded in obtaining a considerable amount of funds for research. Moreover, she has been instrumental in making it possible for students to have field trips in the various related areas within the military establishments and U.S. housing areas.

The contributions stated above cover only a fractional part of what Dr. and Mrs. Wright have done for us and for the Ryukyans as a whole. Throughout every work of Dr. and Mrs. Wright we have noticed the tremendous contribution done toward the promotion of mutual friendship between the Americans and the Ryukyuan people.

Though Dr. and Mrs. Wright will soon leave Okinawa, their images, we believe, will remain with us here on Okinawa.

May every moment of your life be filled with happiness. SAYONARA!"

Kunikichi Higoshi, Dean
Division of Agriculture, Home Economics, and Engineering
University of the Ryukyus
Naha-city, Okinawa, Ryukyus

The Okinawa Project
June 1956 - June 1958

Robert F. Carlson

The assignment was to assist and guide the agriculture faculty of the University of Ryukyus in the development of research and extension. Previous assignees, Ernest Wheeler and Bud Kuhn, had initiated some of this work, hence my focus was to develop the area of horticultural crop production. With the kind cooperation of President Asato and the late Dean of Agriculture Shimabukuro, steady progress was made in research and extension during this assignment period.

Among the agriculture faculty (about 15), Zuiko Kojima, Mr. Chinzie, and the late Mr. Tomayosi, who were fluent in English, were of great help in organizing research and courses in extension and in getting "the message" across to the faculty, students and farmers throughout the Ryukyus Islands.

Some of the projects of note were to grow improved varieties of vegetables, the use of mineral fertilizers, and discourage the use of "night soil" to improve the health status of the people. We increased fruit set of pineapple by low concentration of phenolic compounds, and established strawberry culture. Suggestions were made to the forestry faculty in reforestation of the University Yona forest located in the northern part of Okinawa Island.

One of the most interesting projects, with the approval of the President and the Dean, was the building of a small greenhouse on the campus next to the agriculture building; apparently the first in the Ryukyus Islands. The purpose was to teach students to use their hands in soil preparation, in studying plant material, in setting up research plots, in data taking, etc. I recall in one of President John Hannah's visits, he posed the "catch" question--Why a greenhouse in a year-around warm climate? The "seed" grew, because after 25 years when we visited the "New Campus," greenhouses there were larger and better constructed.

In August of 1983 (25 years after our stay there), Mrs. Carlson and I returned to Shuri Hill to reminisce and observe the changes taken place on Okinawa. Going from the airport to the hotel in Naha, the growth was obvious, the lack of surface pollution in the streets was gratifying, and the sight of horticulture produce (safe for eating) in stores and markets certainly was a sign of progress.

On Shuri Hill, dismantling of the old campus buildings was well under way to make way for building a new shrine similar to the one destroyed by the war. (By the way, we were guided by our life-long friend, Zuiko Kojima.) As we looked to the northeast from Shuri, we could see the new campus with its many well-planned buildings.

As we toured the new University of Ryukyus campus and visited laboratories, classrooms and surrounding field research, we got the feeling that this new campus is a continuation of work and study initiated on the Shuri campus by the assistance of many advisors from Michigan State

University. The close association with MSU lingers among the U of R faculty. This was observed as the faculty of agriculture hosted us to a dinner in a Naha club, and the president a dinner at one of the teahouses. It gave us a good feeling to be so generously welcomed back and to visit with many friends made during our stay in Okinawa.

Before returning, we spent one day visiting the vegetable production areas south of Naha. There we observed the culture of tomatoes, various forms of native beets (dikons), lettuce, winter greens and many other nutritious crops. A well-planned soil rotation system was set up to obtain maximum production from prime available land. The production of pineapple some distance north of Naha has become established to the point of being self sufficient in this crop with some export to the neighboring islands. We were told that all fruit and vegetable crops are now safe to eat which was not the case in the past.

The past may be prologue, but in our contact with the Ryukyus people and observing the progress made by them, we feel fortunate to have had the chance to work with them, not to mold them into an American way, but to assist them and teach them in research of practical significance in developing their own way of life.

MSU's Okinawa Connection in Brief
September 1958 - October 1959

Fay Kinder

During the time I was in Okinawa—September, 1958–October, 1959, and again for three months in 1965--Karl Wright and Iwao Ishino were "Major Generals." The Okinawans whom I can name who were on the Home Economics staff while I was there were: Mrs. Onaga, Mrs. Sho, Nora Ishigaki, who subsequently married and came to the States. I can conjure up the faces but not the names of others.

I had great respect for the capabilities of the Okinawan Home Economics faculty. They did well with available resources. I believe that they knew how to cope at that time which was a difficult one for the Okinawan people.

Time has amply demonstrated that the Japanese are clever, creative, and highly intelligent. My presence there was probably less rewarding for them than it was for me. For me, the experience was great!

The MSU/University of the Ryukyus Project - Some Recollections
July 1959 - June 1961

Rowland R. Pierson

I served as the Student Affairs Advisor with the MSU group from July, 1959 through June, 1961. Positive feelings about my tour of duty in Okinawa began immediately upon our arrival at Kadena Airbase. It was about 3:30 a.m., but even at that early hour we were welcomed by four or five members of the Dean of Students staff, Dr. and Mrs. Karl Wright and other MSU group members. This gesture introduced a caring attitude by both Okinawan and MSU colleagues that became very real over the ensuing two years.

Approximately one year before my arrival, Professor Giichi Arakaki, of the Physics Department, had been appointed as the first Dean of Students at the University of the Ryukyus. He had spent some time at Michigan State in advanced graduate study in this field and during this period he also gave special attention to learning about the MSU student affairs programs and activities. His feeling that further development of the student personnel point of view would be beneficial to the University of the Ryukyus was instrumental in the request for an advisor in this area. He and the others involved in the request apparently agreed that assisting his staff members in enhancing their understanding of student counseling principles and practices would provide a meaningful approach to the general objective.

I was very pleased with Dean Arakaki's receptiveness to the place of counseling services in his University, especially in view of some traditional reticence on the part of students to seek assistance with personal problems. I was more impressed, however, with the judgement he demonstrated in selecting his staff members. It was true that most had only limited formal training in counseling per se, but all clearly had an abundance of the kind of personal and attitudinal characteristics that are so essential in providing effective student personnel services.

THE STAFF AND THE RANGE OF THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES

Seiwa Nakamura	Section Chief (counselor)	Counseling Section
Keizo Matsumura	Section Chief (counselor)	Welfare Section
Shokei Nakamura	Adm. asst. (dormitory mgr.)	Welfare Section
Hiroshi Ishibashi	Adm. asst. (counselor)	Counseling Section
Masamitsu Tamashiro	Adm. asst. (counselor)	Counseling Section
Choken Yoshida	Physician	Welfare Section
Kenzo Nakasone	Clerk (asst. counselor)	Welfare Section
Choko Takayama	Clerk (asst. counselor)	Counseling Section
Seiko Vehara	Clerk (asst. counselor)	Welfare Section
Choken Amuro	Clerk (asst. counselor)	Counseling Section
Sumiko Fukazawa	Clerk (dietician)	Welfare Section
Kayoko Arakaki	Clerk (dietician)	Welfare Section
Kyoko Arakawa	Clerk (housemother)	Welfare Section
Fumiko Arakaki	Clerk (nurse)	Welfare Section
Shizuko Odo	Clerk (nurse)	Welfare Section

Professor Masamitsu Tamashiro, listed above, was quite prominent among my Okinawan colleagues. He had earned a Master's Degree in educational psychology at George Peabody College so not only was knowledgeable about counseling but was fluent in English and served as my chief interpreter. One week after arriving in Okinawa I attended a conference on student personnel affairs at International Christian University in Tokyo. Since I was completely unfamiliar with the Orient, Mr. Tamashiro's assistance with all aspects of participating in the meetings was a most welcome experience. His willing helpfulness with professional and personal concerns continued throughout the two years and I was pleased to learn later that he completed his doctoral degree at New York University.

After having established goals and procedures with Dean Arakaki and his staff, a very meaningful relationship developed with Dr. Toshio Akamine, Professor of Educational Psychology. Through his knowledge of counseling and student personnel affairs as practiced in American colleges and universities and his understanding of Okinawan student and faculty feelings about such services, he provided invaluable guidance regarding approaches that likely would be most acceptable and effective in my advisory efforts. When, midway in my assignment, Dean Arakaki resigned his post as Dean of Students, the appointment of Dr. Akamine as his successor led to more formal working relationships with him as an esteemed Okinawan colleague.

Dr. Karl Wright was chief of party for our MSU group during my first year and Richard Fell the next year. Other MSU colleagues included Robert Geist, David Herson, Frank Roop, and Ralph Barrett, along with two or three MSU faculty members who were there for short periods. The rapport among us led to life-long friendships.

In consultations with Dean Arakaki it was agreed that the primary objective of assisting his staff in the further development of their understanding of student counseling principles and procedures would be accomplished most effectively through a series of seminars. Consequently, the central feature of my activities throughout the two years was a weekly two hour session in which a broad range of counseling issues was treated. These seminars did not, of course, provide the equivalent of a graduate level program in counseling, but the continued responsiveness of the staff members indicated good progress on their part and was an added pleasure in my work. Although not directed to the Dean of Students staff alone, a further counseling related activity was the teaching of a one semester, three credit course in "Introduction to Counseling" for the Education Division.

Counseling principles served as the philosophical background for efforts to improve the effectiveness of the full range of student personnel services. Implementation of this objective involved various approaches in addition to the seminars. In weekly conferences with the Dean, problems and developments were discussed and plans and proposals were analyzed jointly. Some issues extended beyond student personnel concerns to such matters as helping the faculty to also accept responsibilities for advisory and related student needs, and

developing closer relationships between the faculty and the Dean of Students staff. Attendance at staff meetings, scheduled individual interviews with each staff member, almost daily visits to the student affairs central office, and numerous social and informal contacts were among the activities that facilitated this goal.

Although no claim to personal responsibility is intended or could be substantiated, a number of developments emerged for which I had expressed support. These pertained both to student personnel affairs and to general relationships among administration, faculty and students. An early step was acceptance of the desirability of moving the personal counseling services away from the administrative and regulatory functions of the Dean of Students office by providing a separate room for counseling. During the 1959 winter vacation a three-day workshop on student activities and student-faculty relationships was held at the University's forestry camp. As a resource person and speaker this provided meaningful interactions with the student leaders, faculty representatives and the Dean's staff. Innovations in the Orientation program for new freshmen included the use of selected senior students to assist with registration and related activities. Services for women students were up-graded by the establishment of the first full-time resident housemother position. A number of revisions were made in the student inventory techniques and in the selection and use of various tests for counseling purposes.

Among new steps toward closer relationships between faculty, students and the Dean of Students staff were faculty receptions for graduating seniors and their parents at commencement time, holding an open house for faculty members at completion of the new girls' dormitory, invitations to the Dean of Students staff to attend certain student club meetings, Dean of Students staff members meetings with the parents of freshmen in their villages, and special certificates from the President to recognize completion of the seminars by the Dean of Students staff members.

From my perspective, the most important development at the University was indications of some progress toward greater acceptance by the faculty and administration of the role of professional counseling and related student personnel services in the life of the University. It is true that many of the steps which emerged from consultations with the President, Dean and key faculty members had not been acted upon by 1961. However, this assessment is based both upon reports of progress that came later and on recognition of moves that had taken place at the time. Some of this acceptance was attributable to recognition of the contributions of the Dean of Students staff in assisting the University in dealing constructively with concerns raised by inappropriate student behavior incident to participation in off-campus political activities.

My over-all impression of the project is that it served its purpose in a well organized, effective manner, but that by 1961 there were indications that the need for continued advisory services was beginning to decline. The University was growing in confidence and was beginning to feel that it should move ahead mainly on its own efforts. This observation was influenced in part

by the increasingly strong support at the time for reversion to Japan. The University faculty were not as overtly vocal about this as the general Okinawan public, but I sensed some positive feelings about the likely benefits to the University in becoming a part of the Japanese higher education system. Although I was not aware of negative feelings about the place that some continued affiliation with American universities might hold in the further development of the University of the Ryukyus, there seemed to be acceptance that closer formal relationships with Japanese universities would be welcome. Again, the project was eminently successful in its goal of assisting in the initial development of the University.

Service with the project was one of the highlights of my total experience. The assignment came at a time when I was casting about for a suitable sabbatical leave program, one that would provide both a change of setting and growth professionally. Although it was not recorded as a sabbatical, the project met these expectations in a most satisfying manner. The process of drawing upon my training and counseling practice to instruct and advise in a different culture was a demanding and rewarding professional endeavor. Among other benefits, it broadened my understanding of foreign students in my work upon returning to MSU. However, it was interesting to observe that even in view of differences in backgrounds, many of the personal problems and concerns of the University of the Ryukyus students were quite similar to those of students at MSU. Inferiority feelings, lack of confidence, unsatisfactory social adjustments, homesickness, difficult relationships with professors, suicidal thoughts, over-protective or uncaring parents, career planning uncertainty, and puzzling lack of satisfactory academic progress were among the common concerns. This suggests that some of the basic characteristics of college and university students might be true universally.

Finally, the opportunity to live in Okinawa and to travel in the Orient was a memorable personal happening for me and my family. We continue to feel privileged to have been able to learn first hand about Okinawan people, their way of life and about their country. Our two teenage children soon felt quite comfortable in their new school and related social activities and my wife and I are pleased to conclude that the fond memories they continue to express suggest that they were more observant of the Okinawan culture than we were aware of at the time. We thank Michigan State University for adding this significant chapter to our lives.

Vocational Education Advisor and Head of the Group (1960-61)
Final Report 15 September 1959 - 16 July 1961

Richard C. Fell

1. General Objectives as Vocational Education Advisor

After completing a short orientation period in the Ryukyus, this advisor formulated the following goals or objectives:

- a. To assist in developing a program of Vocational Education that would be an integral part of the total educational program in the Ryukyus.
- b. To assist in training a nucleus of national leaders in Vocational Education at the University of the Ryukyus and at the Education Department of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands as well as develop effective relationships between both agencies.
- c. To assist in the development of a four year university teacher-training program including curriculum, physical facilities, equipment, and instructional materials.
- d. To assist in the development of teacher trainers for the University of the Ryukyus.
- e. To assist in training a nucleus of vocational teachers to teach at the secondary level.
- f. To assist in proposing and developing practical research programs in Vocational Education.
- g. To assist in planning necessary secondary education programs including curriculum, physical facilities, equipment, and instructional materials.
- h. To assist in bringing financial resources and public interest to this program.

2. Participating Units and Involvement

This advisor has made every effort to continuously bring all interested parties together to analyze the present and future needs of Vocational Education and to suggest approaches and methods to meet these needs. This has been done by taking the initiative to organize advisory committees, weekly seminars and individual conferences.

- a. This process has involved the following representatives:

President of the University of the Ryukyus
Dean of Education and his staff—University of the Ryukyus
Dean of Agriculture, Home Economics, and Engineering and his staff—University of the Ryukyus
Business Manager—University of the Ryukyus
Coordinator of Vocational Education—University of the Ryukyus

Director of Education—Office of the High Commissioner, Ryukyu Islands
Director of Education—Government of the Ryukyu Islands
Director of Secondary and Vocational Education and his staff—Government of the Ryukyu Islands
Secondary Principals and their teaching staffs—Government of the Ryukyu Islands
Taiwan Vocational Consultants
Representatives from the Technical Services of the U.S. Army
Representatives from Civilian Personnel Training Office--USARYIS

b. Assisted in securing financial and other resources for Vocational Education from the following agencies:

The United States Government
The Government of the Ryukyu Islands
The Asia Foundation
The Rockefeller Foundation
Taiwan Provincial Normal University

3. Accomplishments in Vocational Education - 1959-1961

During the past two years, there has been much progress in Vocational Education. Following is a summary of what has been accomplished in this area in the Ryukyus. This advisor has assisted in the planning, development and execution of these programs.

- a. Forty-three senior high school vocational teachers received fifteen months of inservice training. Skill training in manipulation of machine tools and professional course work was included in this program.
- b. Forty-four junior high school teachers have received four months of inservice training in electrical, wood and metal trades. Half of this time has been devoted to developing shop skills and half to professional course work.
- c. A four year teacher-training program in Vocational-Technical Education was organized at the University of the Ryukyus. At the present time, there are forty-five students enrolled in this department.
- d. Twenty-two Principals have received six weeks of Vocational Orientation on the Philosophy and Principles of Vocational Education. Also, how Vocational Education should be included as an integral part of the total Educational Program.
- e. Four Vocational teacher-trainers have received fifteen months of training to prepare them for the University program.
- f. Nine vocational high schools have reorganized their programs and have received new equipment appropriate for their needs.

- g. Sixteen general academic high schools have reorganized their educational program and are now including several Industrial Arts Courses in their total program.
- h. Forty-two junior high schools, one in each school district, will have programs to teach "marketable" skills for those students who do not have an opportunity to go on to high school in the next two or three years. This program has been planned and scheduled as follows: Nine of these schools are having shops constructed at the present time and will receive equipment in the next fiscal year. The other thirty-three have been programed for the next two years.
- i. A cooperative engineering program between the University of the Ryukyus and the Technical Services of the U.S. Army was organized and is now in its second year of operation.
- j. An apprenticeship program for Ryukyans to learn a trade in the Technical Services of the U.S. Army has been proposed and accepted by the Office of the High Commissioner and Headquarters, United States Army, Pacific. Candidates for this program will be taken from the graduating classes of the Vocational High Schools.
- k. Certification laws for vocational teachers have been revised so that we can secure teachers having practical experience as well as educational preparation.
- l. The first occupational survey conducted by educators in the Ryukyus was recently completed. This survey included 438 industrial establishments employing 10 or more employees. This survey is being printed and will receive wide dissemination. The information obtained in this survey should be valuable for Vocational Guidance Workers as well as Educators in making realistic changes in their curriculum.

4. Future Plans and Needs in Vocational Education

- a. This advisor has made arrangements with the Asia Foundation to provide the necessary finances to send thirty high school teachers and university teacher-trainers to Taiwan for eight weeks of skill training during the months of July and August this year and thirty junior high school teachers next year for similar training. (These people will spend much of their time working in industrial establishments in Taiwan as we do not have equivalent training facilities in Okinawa).
- b. Asia Foundation has budgeted the necessary funds to bring one Taiwan teacher-trainer to the University of the Ryukyus for a period of ten months, beginning in September, to work with Mr. Sakihama, Coordinator of Vocational Education.

- c. This advisor has recommended to the Dean of International Programs, Michigan State University, that a Vocational Advisor be sent to the University of the Ryukyus for a period of one month during the next year to follow up on previous vocational efforts.
- d. The University of the Ryukyus will receive \$190,000 U.S. funds during this next fiscal year for vocational equipment. This advisor has prepared standardized lists of equipment to be purchased with these funds.
- e. The University of the Ryukyus should plan to continue inservice training classes for secondary vocational teachers. In addition, vocational teachers holding bachelor degrees should be sent to the U.S. for graduate training.

5. Activities as Head of the MSU Advisory Group

Activities as Head of the MSU Advisory Group are of two general types; a) those dealing with the problems and development of the University, in general, and b) those involving the programs and activities of the members of the Advisory Group.

- a. University Development - During the past year, I have tried to assist in the development of the University in the following manner:
 - 1. Whenever possible, I have encouraged President Asato, or his designated representative, to head up meetings with representatives of the Office of the High Commissioner in hopes that by doing this we would be able to build the image of the President and his staff as the leaders to deal with at the University. In addition, all members of our group have tried to encourage the development of interest in the University on the part of leaders in the total community.
 - 2. This advisor has been asked for and has given his assistance on many occasions to the administration on such things as budget and financial problems, additional training for faculty, assistance on construction problems, Foundation support, development of research and scholarship programs and various other efforts in the over-all development of the University.
 - 3. This advisor has met regularly with the High Commissioner and his representatives in the Office of the High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands to discuss the needs of the University and has received their full support in the development of the University.

Addendum

Vocational Education Co-workers

There were many people involved with Richard Fell in the Vocational Education program. Unfortunately, I am not able to name any except for Mr. Shuei Sakihama, Mr. Shinko Higa (GRI), and Mr. Kohagura (GRI). As Mr. Sakihama is still with the University of the Ryukyus, he could name others involved with the Vocational education program during the 1959-61 period.

Overview

The two years Richard Fell spent on Okinawa were two of the most challenging, interesting and rewarding years of Dick's 37 year career in the field of Education.

Mrs. Richard Fell
September, 1986

English Language Advisor - MSU Okinawa Project
October 1960 - June 1962

Ralph P. Barrett

In October of 1960, it was my privilege to be appointed a member of the MSU Okinawan Project. I served as the English Language Advisor to the University of the Ryukyus through June of 1962. As the first full-time academic assignment of my career, it proved to be an invaluable professional experience, providing me with life-long lessons in intercultural cooperation and creative activity.

It was my aim to continue the work so ably begun by my predecessors, Professor David Mead and Professor Robert Geist. There were two general objectives: to assist the Administration of the English Department of the University of the Ryukyus in promoting and maintaining effective English language teaching at the University and also to serve as an advisor to groups and agencies other than the University when such service could be considered as contributing to the improvement of the overall English teaching at the University.

Some of the more significant activities that this advisor initiated or contributed to were the following:

1. Teaching advanced English conversation classes for University faculty and GARIOA scholarship students.
2. Teaching general English language classes for University faculty and staff for their personal and professional development.
3. Teaching English I (freshman English) classes as demonstration classes.
4. Contributing to the development of a seven-part diagnostic English language test for use in evaluating the English proficiency of University students in freshman English.
5. Devising a comprehensive plan for the administrative organization, staffing, building needs and potential services of an effective English Language Center at the University of the Ryukyus.
6. Working out an extensive plan for the remodeling of the University language laboratory and the improvement of lab materials.

Activities outside of the University were varied, including teaching American volunteer English teachers some methods of giving informal English lessons; assisting in the organization of an English program under the auspices of the U.S. Government Civilian Personnel Office for U.S. military (Ryukyuan) employees; serving as faculty advisor to the Stonegate Club; giving speeches to various student and American volunteer groups; and conducting observations of junior and senior high school English teaching with Mr. Seizo Oshiro, English Supervisor for the GRI Education Department. As a result of the latter activity, an in-service training program for high school teachers was planned as part of the GRI's efforts to upgrade English teaching on the island.

During the twenty-one months of my stay on Okinawa, I worked with many members of the University of the Ryukyus faculty and administration. Among those with whom I worked most closely in the area of staff and curriculum development were Professor Buntaro Taira, Chairman of the English Department, and his successor in this position, Dr. Genshu Asato, the former President of the University. In my daily work with test and materials development I was guided and assisted by Professors Hiroshi Yabiku, "Sam" Narita, Chotoku Higa, and many others. Also, I fondly remember taking Japanese lessons from Sunagawa, a young professor whom I first met some years before while we were both graduate students at the University of Michigan. I also remember some of my students who went on to become professors at the University, among them Professors Seiki Kyan, Naotada Kobamoto, and Toshio Kawata.

While serving as English Language Advisor on Okinawa, my impression was that important work was being accomplished by the MSU Advisory Group, especially in the areas of University organization and faculty development. This impression was confirmed twenty-two years later, when in 1984, it was my unique and gratifying experience to return for a visit to the University of the Ryukyus. Visiting Shuri, it was with sadness that I viewed the old campus, abandoned and overgrown with weeds. But this was soon forgotten in my excitement at seeing my former colleagues of a quarter-century past, as they conducted me around their beautiful new and modern campus. The physical layout of the University of the Ryukyus was impressive, certainly. However, I was most thrilled to see the development of an outstanding faculty. The young college graduates and Ph.D. candidates that the MSU Advisory Group had worked with over twenty-five years previously were now in positions of leadership and at the height of their academic careers: deans, department chairs, senior faculty, and directors of special programs--all of them remembered fondly as they were during the 1950s and 1960s, capable young professors that worked with the MSU Advisory Group.

I felt truly privileged then to have been a part of an MSU program that was helpful in the early growth of what has now become an outstanding and respected Japanese institution--the University of the Ryukyus.

Reminiscences of a Library Advisor
1961 - 1962

Eugene deBenko

It was one morning in late May of 1961 that Dr. Richard E. Chapin, Director of Libraries at Michigan State University came to the Library lounge to have a cup of coffee. He told us that David W. Heron, MSU Library Advisor at the University of the Ryukyus (Ryudai) had resigned his position at that University in order to accept the Library directorship at the University of Nevada. Heron was to leave his post in Naha, Okinawa by the end of June 1961, about one month from then. Dr. Chapin then turned to me: "Would you like to go to Okinawa for about 9-10 months to complete Dave Heron's original assignment?" Surprised as I was, I asked for some time to think it over. "Well, you have ten minutes to decide," he replied and he surely meant it. After the coffee break was over, he looked at me for a reply and I told him, "If you want me to go, I'd be happy to work for the next nine or ten months in Okinawa." This is how my library advisory role at the University of the Ryukyus commenced. And I loved the challenge of the new assignment for it provided me with the first experience abroad which was later on of great advantage to me.

Since the Library of the Ryukyus served an institution that was (1961) less American in its tradition than it was Japanese, and more Okinawan than either, the first 2-3 months of my assignment concentrated, among other tasks, on the Library's services, resources, staff and physical facilities and their relation to the University's teaching and research programs.

The Library Advisory Program at the University of the Ryukyus was financed by a Rockefeller Foundation grant, although most of the logistics of this program were supported by the U.S. Department of the Army. The Program was designed to provide advisory service to the University President (then Dr. Genshu Asato), to the Dean of Education (then Professor Matsusuke Yonamine) and to the Library Director (then Professor Seizen Nakasone); to conduct in-service training for the professional library staff in various areas of library service such as reference, circulation control of library materials, streamlining of acquisition procedures, and cataloging and classification. In addition to having a lot to learn about the Ryukyus, its history, people, traditions and educational system, my mandate also included curriculum development for and teaching of library science courses through the College of Education, plus, preparing some library staff members for further studies in library science in Japan and in the United States.

One of the lasting features of the Library Advisory Program was that the Rockefeller Foundation grant made it possible for special studies in library science at Keio University in Tokyo for the following staff members:

- Mr. Keijin Taira, Deputy Director of the Library, studied personnel administration and financial management of university libraries.
- Mr. Yoshihiro Miyajima concentrated on cataloging and classification of Western language publications.
- Mr. Yasuyoshi Shinjo studied the organization and servicing of special library collections; that is, maps, microfilms, slides, phonorecords, tapes, etc.

- Mr. Atsuhiro Yamashiro devoted his time at Keio University's Library School to development of reference services.
- Mr. Hirotake Arai also devoted his studies to organization of reference services.
- Mr. Tsutomu Yamada concentrated upon classification and cataloging of Japanese and Chinese language publications.

Also funded through the Rockefeller Foundation grant, two members of the Library staff were able to complete degree programs in Library Science in the United States. Mr. Shigeo Oshiro studied at the University of Illinois in Champaign-Urbana where he was granted a Master's degree in Library Science in June 1961. Mr. Ishikawa studied at Western Michigan University in Kalamazoo, Michigan, and obtained his Master's degree in Library Science in 1964. Subsequently, Mr. Ishikawa completed a doctorate at George Peabody University in Nashville, Tennessee and at present time he is on the teaching faculty of the College of Education at the University of the Ryukyus. A friend and colleague who richly contributed to my efforts on this assignment was Shigekazu Oshiro. He obtained a M.A. degree at Temple University in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in English as Second Language. Throughout my service at the University of the Ryukyus, Mr. Oshiro acted as my translator and interpreter, with much grace and competence.

My Ryukyuan assignment was short in time but rich in experience that I gained there. I returned to the United States with great affection and respect for my colleagues at the University of the Ryukyus and with admiration for the intelligent and hard working people of the islands. And now, 25 years after, I recall with great pleasure those busy but happy days of 1961/62 on Shuri Hill on the original campus of the University. For me, my assignment at Ryudai was a fruitful educational experience and I am grateful for having been delegated to serve there.

The 35 years of operation of the University of the Ryukyus is indeed a success story. Often under difficult circumstances the institution was able to achieve tremendous progress in providing quality education for leadership roles for thousands of Okinawan youth. At this occasion I take the opportunity to salute the past and present faculty, staff and students and wish them and the University further success.

Chief of Party - University of the Ryukyus
July 1961 - January 1963

Raymond N. Hatch

The primary assignment consisted of two major parts. The first part was to continue the responsibilities of the on-site director of the project and the second aspect was to serve as advisor to the President of the University, Matsusuke Yonamine, his staff and Board of Directors headed by Ichiro Inamine, Chairman of the University Foundation.

All aspects of the project were significant to the development of the University but two seem to me to have been of unusual importance during this period of time. One of the primary objectives was to assist all University officials in their preparation for the eventual transfer of responsibility to the government of the Islands. My work was enhanced in this direction as the result of personal interviews with university administrators in Japan, including the President of the Imperial University in Tokyo. In addition, the staff on the MSU campus were able to obtain the consultative services of William Middlebrook, former Vice President for Business Affairs at the University of Minnesota. He spent several months on the project helping the staff of the University in the budget developmental process.

Another feature of our services during this time span was the role played by several members of the MSU staff in the planning and construction of three buildings on the campus. Two of these were to house the Engineering Departments which were to be given increased roles in the University program. Assistance to this work was provided by Frank Roop, Jr., the engineering consultant who spent a total of four years on this assignment.

The third building was constructed to provide a permanent facility for student services which had not been available up to this time. This was done in a most unique manner in that students, staff (both University of Ryukyus and MSU) and U.S. soldiers contributed directly to the construction process. The U.S. military provided the materials and various individuals from the groups noted above worked at digging, painting, etc., to complete the much needed facility. Dr. T. Akamine, Dean of Students of the University, was a prime mover of this development. Much interest was created by the sight of a Ph.D. with pick, shovel or paint brush in hand contributing directly to the construction.

Several other aspects of the work of the consultative staff should be mentioned even though they may not have been as dramatic as the two discussed above. The English Language Services were a significant part of the contributions of the staff for the entire span of the contract. Dr. Ralph Barrett and Dr. James Ney gave this phase of the work excellent leadership. Another important facet of the work of the group was the stress on the improvement of the Library. Dr. Eugene deBenko, Library consultant gave the entire staff leadership in obtaining materials and organizing a functional University service.

An unique service was provided the Islands by the obtaining of Dr. Henry Nakasonie from the University of Hawaii to serve the University staff of Agriculture in the development of a pineapple industry. His service provided an opportunity for the University and government officials to cooperate in the growth of this economic feature.

In Retrospect

The twenty-five years that have elapsed since serving in the roles noted above have tended to color the experience but may have added somewhat to the objectivity of the review. Time has provided the writer with a better prospective of the significance of services rendered as well as an increased appreciation of the personal rewards gained from the contacts.

A look back over the activities and associations of the period reveals a growing admiration for the staff of the University of the Ryukyus as all members endeavored to fulfill their roles with integrity and pride. This was accomplished many times under trying circumstances. In summary, it was a fine personal experience and it is hoped that our efforts of assistance contributed to the development of the present University with status in the family of higher education in Japan.

The English Consultant - MSU Group USCAR
At the University of the Ryukyus
1962-1964

James W. Ney

During my tenure, Sam Narita, Seiki Kinjo, Chotoku Higa, Hiroshi Yabiku and Katsunobu Sunagawa were probably the closest Okinawan colleagues that I had. The first two left for Osaka and appointments there shortly after my term of service. Sunagawa became the director of the English Language Center in Shuri. The chief-of-party when I arrived was Ray Hatch. He left in June of 1963 leaving me to serve as acting chief-of-party until Iwao Ishino arrived in the fall of 1963.

When I arrived on Okinawa, there was a line item in the USCAR budget for \$70,000 to build an English Language Center there. The previous English consultant, R. P. Barrett, had been unable to pry the funds loose from the then High Commissioner, Lt. Gen. Paul W. Caraway. Having been raised by an ex-military father, I evidently possessed the characteristics necessary to sway the High Commissioner. The funds came loose and the Center was built. The sticking point in all the proposals was: "Who is going to run the Center?" I put forward a plan to have an Okinawan running it, serving at the behest of the High Commissioner. This plan received his blessing. I then had the task of sketching in a design for the building--creating problems for the Okinawan architect by not leaving room for pipes--and of suggesting the first director, Katsunobu Sunagawa. The High Commissioner rewarded the Okinawans for their acquiescence by placing a Gutenberg Bible and an ancient copy of the Koran in the library of the Center. (This might have been expected since he had ordered a facsimile of John Hutchins' idea for the elementary schools, The Junior Great Books in English, which he felt should be re-written within the Ogden and Richards 500-word vocabulary. I remember being down in USCAR one day and being asked by the person in charge which word could be used for "lion," a word which was not in the five hundred. I told him, "why don't you try big yellow pussy cat?" He did not think that I was very funny.)

Probably, the second most significant project during my tenure was the attempt to introduce English into the elementary schools of the Ryukyu Islands in 1963. For this purpose, funds were secured for the production of a textbook, My First English Book, authored by the Okinawans, Narita and Yabiku, under the supervision of the English consultant. The project was largely implemented through the negotiations of Katsunobu Sunagawa with Government of the Ryukyu Islands officials, resulting in a total of ten classes being taught, two of them in the island of Miyako. This project also involved the introduction of the Junior Great Books into the elementary schools with the help of American volunteer teachers. It appears that the Junior Great Books program died shortly before this consultant's term expired; the fate of the project to bring English into the elementary schools is unknown to this consultant.

As I remember, the Okinawans considered the MSU personnel to be lobbying agents to obtain more money from Washington while the U.S. Civil Administration considered the MSU group to be its eyes and ears up in Shuri on the campus, watching for student unrest demonstrations. The fact that not much happened in

either direction is undoubtedly due to the skill of the MSU personnel there or the nature of the Okinawans—I'm not sure which. The most exciting event when I was on Okinawa was the strike against the American plywood company with a team of smoke-stack sitters blocking all work and keeping the labor division of USCAR busy. An event of less importance but still exciting was the attempt of Ray Hatch to play golf in condition three, before an approaching typhoon. Legend has it that he hit a ball forward into the wind; it landed behind him.

For me personally, the Okinawan experience was a great place to start a career. Not only did it give me an eye-opening approach to the "real world" but it gave me the opportunity to work side by side with top professional people in a number of fields from the University of the Ryukyus and Michigan State University faculty members.

Ryudai Reminiscences - Ryudai Project Campus Coordinator
December 1962 - June 1968

Miller Perry

In looking back some twenty years, I have many pleasant memories of my six year association as a member of Michigan State University's project with the University of the Ryukyus (Ryudai). These reminiscences include visiting and conferring with: Ryudai academic and administrative leaders, the United States High Commissioner to the Ryukyus Islands, the Civil Administrator and the Education Division of the United States Civil Administrator to the Ryukyus (USCAR), and Michigan State faculty members, families and others who were the MSU Group at Ryudai and were carrying out the project's goals. These parties cooperated in assisting the University of the Ryukyus to develop along many of the lines of a land-grant institution.

Other fine memories include coordinator activities on campus. Some of these duties were: correspondence with the chief of party, and offices in the Department of the Army and in USCAR; recruiting and briefing new staff members; purchasing and shipping limited amounts of special educational equipment; and processing various papers and vouchers. As more Okinawan students were enrolled on campus and some Ryudai visiting professors were appointed to Michigan State, the scope of the coordinator's responsibilities correspondingly became greater.

RYUDAI

As campus coordinator in the 1960s, I was fortunate to visit four Ryudai Presidents—Presidents Matsusuke Yonemine, Sunichi Shimabukuro, Genshu Asato, and Sadoa Ikehara—each with a different academic discipline, and all contributing their leadership to incorporate some of the land-grant philosophy in the University of the Ryukyus, along with maintaining some of the procedures of a Japanese national university. No doubt they visualized better than their Michigan State friends that sometime in the future, the Ryukyus Islands would be returned to Japan and their university might then become a member of the Japanese national university system.

My annual ten day visits to the Ryukyu Islands were made in early December, and were interesting and informative since many of my conferences were with Ryudai leaders. The visit itinerary included meetings with the President, the Board of Directors, College Deans, other University Administrators, and tours through many campus buildings—all of which permitted one to have an excellent overview of the University. These frank conferences impressed me with the trust and friendship between Ryudai and our MSU group.

USCAR arranged several visits by senior Okinawan officials to the United States each year. Some of the schedules included University of the Ryukyus faculty and staff. Presidents Shimabukuro and Ikehara each lead one of these Okinawan groups to Michigan State University where meetings were arranged with MSU academic and administrative leaders. During these visits, MSU former members of the Ryudai project were most generous in welcoming and entertaining their Okinawan friends.

HICOM

It was my good fortune to have known previously three of the officers who were appointed High Commissioner during the '60s. Calls on them permitted me to emphasize the excellent development of the University and to answer questions concerning the contract with Michigan State University. One of the High Commissioners, Lieutenant General Paul Carraway, visited Michigan State on his return trip to Okinawa after presenting his budget to the United States Congress. Visits with MSU leaders convinced him of the University's available support to achieve its Ryudai contract goals, and upon his return to Okinawa several changes were noted in our contract operations. For example, the program to orient Okinawan first year students coming to academic institutions in the United States was transferred from a west coast college to Michigan State where it was coordinated by the Asian Studies Center. The number of Okinawan students enrolled in Michigan State increased so that by 1967, there were 6 doctoral degree candidates, 4 masters degree and 7 undergraduate students on campus. Other increased activities in Okinawa no doubt will be mentioned in reminiscences by other members of the project.

USCAR

The United States Civil Administrator, Ryukyus' Office of Education supervised the Department of the Army's contract which contained Michigan State's goals and operations with the University. The chief of that office was Mrs. Jean Fink during the '60s. She was an excellent administrator, was greatly interested in Ryudai, and quite cooperative to the MSU Project. Many of the programs developed by the chief of party and the campus coordinator, and cleared with the University, were usually approved by her office. The contract's budget was a factor in the extent and timing of initiating a program. Mrs. Fink also visited our campus while on a State-side leave, and has conferences with several MSU administrators and academic persons. This visit gave her a better understanding of MSU's capabilities to support the Ryudai project.

MSU GROUP

During my Ryudai connection I had the opportunity to work with four dedicated chiefs of party--Dean Thomas King, and Professors Iwao Ishino, Jack Stockton, and Forrest Erlandson. Each represented a different academic discipline, and over the six years of their combined overseas assignments, they contributed greatly to the development of the University of the Ryukyus. They were the leaders of the project overseas, supervised the other members of the group, and were the project contact with the University, USCAR, and at times between the University and USCAR. Usually the group included three other regular (2 year) members and 2-3 short term (about 1 term) members. As I visited with them or sat in one of their classes, I realized that they were individually contributing to the improvement of a particular department or activity. This support continued in frequent contact with Ryudai professors, after returning to our campus.

PROGRAMS

There were several programs which were planned to strengthen the Ryudai faculty. One arranged for Okinawan professors, who had earned their doctoral degrees in an American university, to be appointed for one to two years as a visiting professor in an MSU department. They were accompanied by their families, lived in Cherry Lane apartments, taught classes, and had an opportunity for additional reading and research in their discipline. Michigan State departments generously contributed half of their salary and the project funds allocated the balance. USCAR provided the transportation. About 6 Ryudai young faculty members participated in this program.

Another program permitted young Ryudai faculty members who had completed their masters degree at an American university, to return to the United States as a doctoral candidate. USRAR approved and funded this effort initially on a limited scale, but later gave it additional support. A third plan involved young faculty members who had earned their degrees in the States, to conduct courses in English to MSU students who spent part of a summer in Okinawa. Courses in Okinawan and Japanese History, Culture, Political Systems and Japanese Language were offered, and credits were transferable to Michigan State. The MSU chief of party was very much involved with the local logistics and USCAR helped with housing and other facilities.

Not all suggested ideas were implemented. It was thought that a practical research program would be beneficial for the faculty and Okinawa. The chief of party obtained the HICOM's approval and plans were made to have it follow some of the procedures of Michigan State's faculty research system. Budget limitations in USCAR, however, prevented its being carried out. It was also suggested to the Ryudai President and the Board of Directors that a few graduate classes, but not graduate programs, be established in some departments. This would give some of the younger faculty members with doctoral degrees from Japanese and American universities, an opportunity to instruct at a higher level of subject content and possibly work with graduate assistants. While the substance of the program was considered beneficial it was not thought that it should be adopted at the time.

Two major land-grant university concepts were not accepted by the University of the Ryukyus. One which started earlier in the project related to the role of the university in agricultural extension service. Many efforts were made to install the American land-grant system, but at best, the Japanese model continued with improved cooperation between the Government of the Ryukyu Islands and Ryudai. A second concept which was not adopted was to change the procedure of the faculty electing their president every two years. Many at Michigan State believed during a two-year Presidential term, that truly long range educational planning could not be best achieved. General Carraway and USCAR supported this change of a longer period for the president to serve, but the University did not agree to a shift from that Japanese educational procedure.

In closing this rather lengthy reminiscence, full credit must be given to the core members of the project—the regular and short term faculty members and their families who initially went to Okinawa on Military Sea Transports and later on MATS planes. The MSU group entered a scene wherein a young university was started from the beginning, and despite the differences of language and culture, it daily contributed to the growth of the University. All completed their assignments both as to length and contribution, and brought back to Michigan State an understanding of international education which they continued in through their correspondence and work with former Ryudai colleagues and in help to Okinawans who came to our campus.

I would be remiss if I did not acknowledge the overall cooperation which our project received from Ryudai. The fact that several MSU faculty members agreed to serve there a second time gives proof of this excellent relationship.

My appointment to the project covered only the last third of its existence, and to me it was an interesting period in the growth of Ryudai. Agreements between the Governments of Japan and the United States started the return of the Ryukyus Islands to Japan, with a phasing out of American support to Okinawa in the summer of 1968, and the termination of the MSU project then became effective. The strong bonds and ties between our two universities continues and hopefully will remain so in the future. I feel that I had many wonderful friends at Ryudai and know that my activities as campus coordinator to the Ryudai project were enjoyable, at times somewhat stressful, and hopefully also productive.

History of Michigan State University Program on Okinawa
1964 - 1965

William S. Gamble

Working on the Ryukyus Project has been a pivotal experience with long lasting benefits for me as an artist and art educator. However, it is difficult to separate this experience from the remainder of my 1964-65 sabbatical which was spent in Japan, supported by a Ford Foundation grant. Because art is produced out of the totality of the experience that the artist undergoes, he is more influenced professionally by a short term assignment to the Ryukyus than agricultural specialists or language specialists whose profession has a narrower focus. A week spent in Taiwan, as the result of my assignment to the Ryukyus, also had beneficial ramifications beyond what one might expect for such a short stay.

My interest in Japanese culture began as a freshman at the University of Washington in 1932, when I met a fellow student in Art, George Tsutakawa. This was reinforced by Oriental Studies courses taken at the university, including Japanese Language. Also Oriental art in the Seattle Art Museum had a strong influence on me. During the 1950-60s prior to my sabbatical, I was researching the influence of Japanese art on Western culture, and especially art in this country. Hence, I was well primed to be receptive to the experience that came my way. I had waited 32 years for this opportunity.

Now, twenty-two years after setting out on this venture, even though certain names of persons I met then are sometimes difficult to recall without a search, the general aura of the experience is still vivid to a surprising degree.

While in Okinawa I made several paintings of the Hinomaru Series. The idea for these pieces had come to me just before leaving East Lansing, and involved trying to capture the quiet but insistent power of the sun through use of color and equilibrium of dynamics in the composition. These were done in acrylics, a new medium to me then, purchased at one of the base stores, from Robert Plummer. From him I also purchased three modern Japanese woodcuts for the Kresge Art Gallery permanent collection. Within the last ten years Robert Plummer has been in East Lansing giving demonstrations on flower arrangement. So it goes.

During my week in Taiwan I met a number of the Fifth Moon group artists. In Taipei there was: Chen, Ting-Shih; Hu, Chi-Chung; and Liu, Kuo-Song. From Chen, a deaf-mute, I purchased a print called The Beginning of Zen. Hu moved with his family to Carmel, California in 1972 and has written to me since then. Liu has been a visiting professor at the University of Washington. Traveling to Taichung, and nearby Tunghai University, I met Chuang, Che and family. In 1966 he visited here while in this country on a travel grant. Since then he moved to Ann Arbor in 1973, and we have seen each other numerous times over the years. While in Taichung I also visited the National Museum, out in the country from there. Che's father, Chuang Yen, was Director of the Museum then. He was also a noted calligrapher. Through Che we were able to get an exhibition of Yen's work, which was shown at Kresge Art Center, November

21-December 16, 1979. This was sponsored by Michigan China Council, Asian Studies Center, and Kresge Art Gallery. A copy of the original artwork for the poster is included with this report.

I met Masayoshi Adaniya in East Lansing prior to going to Okinawa. He was traveling in this country on a grant and was introduced to me by Margaret Geist. He took two of my paintings, so that when I was in Naha he gave me six small watercolors. Adaniya was the leading artist of the University of Ryukyus art staff. He died suddenly in 1968. During the 1970s Professor Ashitomi, the younger member of their staff, came to study for a year at Pratt Institute of Art in New York City. On the way he stopped off in East Lansing, and I showed him around the campus. Professor Okifumi Komesu from the University of the Ryukyus got his Ph.D. in English from MSU. While he was here we were in contact. These are the persons who are from Naha and the U of R that I have had contact with excepting those higher officials who I have seen at receptions sponsored by International Studies.

In Japan I met numerous artists and other persons within the cultural stream that have been good contacts for lasting effects. I will especially note Sam Francis the American artist who I visited with twice in Tokyo. His influence can be detected in some of the work I have since produced.

Looking at the list of my works for the 1982 retrospective of my work at Kresge Art Gallery, N55 is Homage to Francis: Two, now in the collection of Albion College. Such paintings as Birch Blue (N73), and Solar Bloom #2 (N80) are typical of trends in my work starting in part from the above contact with Francis' work.

Other works on the list that resulted from my sabbatical and relate to Japan may be noted. Heian Shrine Four (N65) is inspired by the colorful Shinto shrine in Kyoto. Imperial Palace, One and Two (N69,70), inspired by a special gate and wall surrounding the Imperial Palace in Kyoto, are two paintings nearly 5 feet high and 16 feet long on canvas, that unroll like horizontal scrolls to be hung. The Nagare Series (N71,72,116) are based on the idea of rapid running water. Fan Series #Seven (N113) is representative of a group of 20 paintings which use another Japanese theme.

Finally, from photographs taken in Japan, Japanese Portrait (118-140) was organized showing 65 black and white photos on 23 framed panels. These are stored in a crate, and are available as an exhibition.

During my sabbatical many works were collected. On the list I have marked those from Okinawa and Taiwan. To the extent of funds available I purchased works in Japan for the Kresge Art Gallery permanent collection.

While in Japan, because I was doing research, I made it a point to keep a Journal. Ten pages in volume 1 of Japanese Journal were entered while in Okinawa; and pages 155-210 in Volume 2 cover time in Okinawa and Taiwan after my return from Japan. Letters sent to Margaret, my wife, and other letters to

my children were saved to supplement these Japanese Journal entries. The Journals were done in blank ledger books of 300 pages each, size 10" x 7 3/4". Sketches were made of each work collected, and data about the piece entered. This entailed much work, but has been useful since. Excerpts from it were used for commentary in the Japanese Portrait exhibit.

Work stemming from my 1964-65 sabbatical still continues in retirement without abatement.. This is true of both art production and writing projects. In summary, that was a banner year for me, and working on the Ryukyus Project has been very important to me in many ways.



Chuang Jen calligraphy

November 21 – December 16, 1979

*KRESGE ART GALLERY
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan 48824*

*RECEPTION 2 – 4 pm
SUNDAY – DECEMBER 2*

Kresge Art Gallery

*sponsored by:
Michigan China Council
Asian Studies Center
Kresge Art Gallery*

Chuang Jen master of Chinese calligraphy

Born in Harbin China in 1898, he graduated from Peking University in 1924. He was one of the founders of the National Palace Museum in Peking, November 1924. He dedicated his life to the museum until retiring as Deputy Director in 1970. Also, until recently he was Professor of Chinese, teaching calligraphy, at the National Taiwan University. Now he is Professor of Chinese Art History at the College of Chinese Culture. At the present time he lives in Taipei, Taiwan.



.....WILLIAM S. GAMBLE: ARTIST/COLLECTOR.....
.....February 6, 1983-March 6, 1983.....

KRESGE ART GALLERY

ADVENTURE IN COLLECTING

In 1964-65 while on sabbatical leave from the Department of Art, Michigan State University, I traveled to the Orient. A short term appointment as art consultant by the United States Civilian Administration of the Ryukyus (USCAR) transported me to Naha, Okinawa, in September. Here my work focused on teaching at the University of Ryukyus until my departure by boat in January for Kagoshima, Japan. Returning to Naha July 25, I awaited transportation home, spending a week in Taiwan as part of my tour of duty. Thanks to a Ford Foundation grant, the intervening six months were spent in Japan, with Tokyo and Kyoto the major bases for study. Confluence, the writing project I was researching, is concerned with the influence of Japanese art and culture on modern Western art and culture, and the influence of the West on Japanese art and culture. I tried to live like the Japanese and get the feel of the country, currently and historically. Seeing places and visiting people was a part of my experience, and also collecting art, some of which came to the MSU Art Collection. Documentation resulted in the Journals with daily entries and sketches. I found collecting opportunities beyond my expectations. The present exhibition is a selection of what came my way.

Unless noted all works are Japanese and from the collection of William and Margaret Gamble.

● *collected in Okinawa* ●● *collected in Taiwan*

CALLIGRAPHY

1. Anonymous, Arabic
Lithograph, hand colored, no date
2. Anonymous, Chinese Memorial
Stone monument rubbing, no date
3. Anonymous, Chinese Style Poem
Sumi on silk, c. 1865
4. Anonymous, Gakumono
Sumi, c. early 19th century
5. Anonymous, Moon, Flowers, Floating Boat, Sumi, archaic style, no date
6. Anonymous, Package Label
Original block, no date
7. Anonymous, Pair of Seals: Buneido Saku
Original blocks, Matsue Store, no date
8. Anonymous, Shinto Goodluck Memento
Original block, no date
9. Bokkei, Sea View: Waka
Sumi, kakemono, c. 1865
- 10. Chao Nan, Pair of Hanging Scrolls
Sumi, Taiwan Chinese, 1965
11. Hagashi Doei (attributed to)
Self Accomplishments Become One's Dream, Sumi, two panel screen, c. 1760
12. Nakajima Kaho, Winter Festival Haiku
Sumi, early 20th century
13. Laisei Kumagai, Spring Sea. Mountain Cherry: Pair of Waka, Sumi, kakemono, 1815
14. Masanori, Violets: Waka
Sumi and watercolor, c. 1815
15. Tokugawa Nariaki, Modesty. Generosity
Sumi, kakemono, c. 1850
16. Nichiryu Sojo, Mandara, kakemono, 1693
17. Shutsuko (?), Archaic Characters
Sumi, no date

CERAMICS

18. Anonymous, Gifu Teapot with Cormorant
Earthenware folk-craft, 1965
19. Anonymous, Lidded Jar
Stoneware folk-craft, Tachikui, no date
- 20. Anonymous, Pair of Jars for Catching Octopus, Vitrified body, iron glaze, Okinawa folk-craft, no date
- 21. Anonymous, Pinched-jug Vase
Tsuboya ware, Okinawa, 1964
- 22. Anonymous, Sake Pitcher
Tsuboya ware, Okinawa, 1964
- 23. Anonymous, Vase
Stoneware, Tenmoku glaze, Okinawa, 1964
- 24. Arakaki, Hio Flask
Tsuboya ware, Okinawa, 1964
25. Hiroshi Kawai, Yellow Vase: Trailing Design, Stoneware, press mold, 1965
26. Kanjiro Kawai, Vase: Tibetan Inspired
Stoneware, press mold, cobalt over celadon, 1965
- 27. Kinjo, Hio Flask
Tsuboya ware, Okinawa, 1964
- 28. Kobashigawa, Hio Flask
Tsuboya ware, Okinawa, 1964

LACQUERWARE

29. Anonymous, Comb with Balls
Lacquer on wood, no date
30. Anonymous, Medicine Box with Hawk
Three-part wood box, red lacquer, cord with wood bead, ivory with metal netsuke, c. 1815
- 31. Bembo Workshop, Checkered Box with Cover, black, red lacquer on wood, raised panel effect, Okinawa, 1964

78. Kano Yoshinobu, Rising Sun and Flowers
Sumi and watercolor on silk,
kakemono, c. 1760

PAPER

79. Enshiro Abe Workshop, Folded and Dved Sheet, Izumo handmade paper, 1965
80. Enshiro Abe Workshop, Sheet with Lamenated Stripes, Izumo handmade paper, 1965

PRINTS

81. Anonymous, Shio with Figurehead Like Westerner
Woodcut, c. 1854
- 82. Chen Ting-Shih, The Beginning of Zen
Relief print, hanging scroll
Chinese, 1965
83. Gyosai, Swordsman Cleaving Supernatural Figure
Ukiyoe, woodcut, cover for "New Anthology", c. 1860
- 84. Tomio Kinoshita, Face and Hands
Woodcut, 1960
From the Kresge Art Gallery, Michigan State University Collection
85. Francois Masami Nakayama, Heaven and Earth
Etching, 7/10, 1963
86. Will Petersen, Kami
Lithograph, proof, 1965
87. Will Petersen, October Stone
Lithograph, 1/11, 1963
88. Kiyoshi Saito, Beauty with Camellias
Woodcut, c. 1965
- 89. Masaji Yoshida, Endless
Woodcut, 1960
From the Kresge Art Gallery, Michigan State University Collection
- 90. Masaji Yoshida, Space No. 39
Woodcut, 1964
From the Kresge Art Gallery, Michigan State University Collection
91. Minoru Yoshida, Blue-Green Form
Woodcut, 1964
92. Minoru Yoshida, Humanoid Purple Form
Woodcut, 1964
93. Minoru Yoshida, Purple Form with XX
Woodcut, 1964

SCULPTURE

94. Anonymous, Buddha
Wood and paint, no date
95. Anonymous, Chinese Shadow Puppet: Warrior on Deer
Water buffalo hide, painted and cut, moveable parts and two detachable heads, no date
96. Anonymous, Daikoku: God of Happiness
Earthenware, press mold, paint, from Yoshida Shrine Tsuinashiki festival, Kyoto, c. 1965

97. Anonymous, Flying Bat
Wood and paint, underside fragment of ochre gesso with lotus detail, no date
98. Anonymous, Flying Crane
Cast metal, no date
99. Anonymous, Hotei: God of Good Fortune
Earthenware, press mold, from Yoshida Shrine Tsuinashiki festival, Kyoto, c. 1965
100. Anonymous, Noh Mask
Wood and lacquer, c. 17th century
From the Kresge Art Gallery, Michigan State University Collection
101. Anonymous, Noh Mask
Wood and lacquer, c. 17th century
From the Kresge Art Gallery, Michigan State University Collection
102. Anonymous, Noh Mask: Woman
Wood with ochre, c. 1765
103. Anonymous, Netsuke: Seated Man
Ivory (?), c. 1845
104. Anonymous, Old Man and Woman
Folk-ware ceramics, clay, bamboo, and grass, 1964
105. Anonymous, Peach
Cast metal, no date
106. Anonymous, Pigeon
Earthenware, press mold, from Miyake Hachiman Shrine, Osaka, later from Yoshida Shrine, Tsuinashiki festival, Kyoto, c. 1965
107. Anonymous, Seated Monkey with Peach
Bizen ware(?), stoneware, c. 1800
108. Anonymous, Seated Priest
Satsuma ware(?), stoneware, c. 1800
109. Anonymous, Shishi-gashira Dance Mask
Folk art, wood and paint, moveable parts, no date
110. Anonymous, Sword-guard with dragons
Iron with filigree, c. early 19th century
111. Asazawa, Noh Mask
Wood and paint, c. 12th century
From the Kresge Art Gallery, Michigan State University Collection
- 112. Paiwan Tribe: Se Taiwan, Comb: Two Rows of Heads
Wood, no date
- 113. Paiwan Tribe: Se Taiwan, Cup with Figure Handles: For Wedding Ceremony
Wood and paint, no date
- 114. Paiwan Tribe: Se Taiwan, Two Divination Box Panels
Wood and nails, no date
- 115. Paiwan Tribe: Se Taiwan, Habu Snake: Toy
Wood, no date
- 116. Paiwan Tribe: Se Taiwan, Habu Snake with Head at Each End: Toy
Wood, no date

- N31. Self Portrait
Oil, 1942
- N32. Dog Days, Pt. Garcia, Alaska
Watercolor, 1945
- N33. Gulf of Esquibel
Watercolor, 1946
- N34. Life on the Black Sea Rocks
Watercolor, 1946
- N35. The Tree That Has Fallen
Oil, 1946
- N36. Ur Child One
Watercolor and beeswax, 1947
- N37. Life Cycle One
Oil, 1948
- N38. Ur Child Two
Oil, 1948
- N39. Ur Child Three
Oil, 1948
- N40. Ur Child 15
Oil, 1950
- N41. Ur Child Fourteen: Memorial Two
Oil, 1951
- N42. Ancestor
Oil and lacquer, 1953
From the Grand Rapids Art Museum
Collection
- N43. Effigy Figure
Oil and lacquer, 1953
From the Grand Rapids Art Museum
Collection, gift of the artist in
memory of his mother, Ruth Sylvester
Gamble
- N44. Madonna and Child with Birds: Sketch
Watercolor and pen and ink, c. 1956
- N45. Madonna and Child with Birds
Oil, c. 1956
- N46. Shaman II
Oil and lacquer, collage, 1957
From the collection of Alison MacMaugh
and James Adley
- N47. Hinomaru #1
Watercolor and sumi, 1964
- N48. Hinomaru #2
Watercolor, 1964
- N49. Hinomaru #3
Watercolor, 1964
- N50. Hinomaru #4
Watercolor, 1964
- N51. Hi-no-maru: 5
Acrylic, 1964
From the collection of Mary and
Iwao Ishino
- N52. Hi-no-maru Six
Acrylic, 1964
From the collection of Mayumi
Tsutakawa and Glenn Chinn
- N53. Hi-no-maru Seven
Acrylic, 1964
- N54. Hi-no-maru Ten
Acrylic, 1966
- N55. Homage to Francis: Two
Acrylic, 1966
From the Albion College Collection
- N56. Joy of Life: Two
Acrylic, 1966
From the collection of John R. Ford
- N57. Amida One
Acrylic, 1967
- N58. Falls Four--Falls Five: Diptych
Acrylic, 1967
- N59. Harp of the Winds
Acrylic, 1967
From the collection of Ila and
Howard Church
- N60. Hi-no-maru Eleven
Acrylic, 1967
From the collection of Gertrude
and Warren Gamble
- N61. Hi-no-maru Twelve
Acrylic, 1968
- N62. Outdoor Monument Study
Acrylic, 1967
From the collection of Sue and
James Lawton
- N63. Royal Salute
Oil, 1967
From the collection of Nan Stackhouse
- N64. Hi-no-maru Eight
Acrylic, 1966-68
- N65. Heian Shrine Four
Acrylic, 1971
- N66. Homage to Turner's Slave Ship: One
Acrylic, 1967-71
- N67. Passage One
Acrylic, 1966-71
- N68. Turning Form Two
Acrylic, oil, 1971
- N69. Imperial Palace. One
Latex, acrylic, 1972
- N70. Imperial Palace. Two
Latex, acrylic, 1972
- N71. Nagare Two
Diluted printing ink, nylon stocking
1972
- N72. Nagare Eleven
Diluted printing ink, nylon stocking,
1972
From the collection of Olivia and
Joseph Ishikawa
- N73. Birch Blue
Brayer, putty knife, printing ink,
1976
- N74.-
- N78. Equilibrium One through Equilibrium
Five
Printing ink and brayer, 1977
- N79. Solar Bloom #1
Monoprint, palette and putty knife,
printing ink, 1977
- N80. Solar Bloom #2
Monoprint, palette and putty knife,
printing ink, 1977
- N81.-
- N112. Mirror, K Dedication: One through
Mirror, K Dedication: Thirty-Two
Diluted enamel, mixed media for:
12, 13, 18, 20-24, 1977

Dr. Geist's Contributions to the University of the Ryukyus

Comments by an Okinawan colleague about the work of the late Professor Robert Geist at the University of Ryukyus

While serving as Visiting Professor and Consultant in English at the University of the Ryukyus from 1957 to 1960 and again from 1964 to 1966, Dr. Geist accomplished so much and grasped the hearts of those who came to know him in person so completely that more than twenty years later we still talk about his works, his classes, and his person.

The benefit that the English Department of the University of the Ryukyus has received from Dr. Geist's wide range of activities is immeasurable. All his activities were full of stimulation and inspiration that were reflective of the spirit of his gentle and simple, yet noble person. If it takes a large measure to measure a large object, the writer of these lines fully realizes that he is not equipped with large enough a measure to measure accurately his activities ranging from teaching to advising. But he also realized that it is the responsibility of those beneficiaries of his contributions to record his works, that unfortunately this writer can do only incompletely.

So following are some of his activities and accomplishments that remain to be of great importance to the English Department of the University of the Ryukyus and that gave a new direction and force to the teaching of English in Okinawa in general.

1. Textbooks that Dr. Geist co-authored with faculty members of the English Department of the University of the Ryukyus:

English Pronunciation for Speakers of Japanese, University of the Ryukyus, 1959. Co-authors: Hiroshi Yabiku and Yoshimitsu Narita. Revised 1965.

English Sentences for Speakers of Japanese, University of the Ryukyus, 1959, 1960. Co-authors: Hiroshi Yabiku and Yoshimitsu Narita.

English Reader for Okinawan Students, Tuttle, Tokyo, 1961. Co-authors: Seiki Kinjo and Okifumi Komesu. (Based on Okinawan folk-tales).

Mimeographed texts used at the English Language Center at Shuri, Okinawa.

A Synthetic Approach to English, Eihosha, Tokyo, 1968. Authors: Genshu Asato, Chotoku Higa, Toshio Kawabata, Okifumi Komesu, Yoshimitsu Narita, Hiroshi Yabiku. (This textbook was published under the guidance and advice of Dr. Geist and became one of the most widely used college English textbooks in Japan for a long time.)

2. In-Service Teachers Training Program:

From the very first year that Dr. Geist assumed the function in MSU Advisory Group in 1957, he organized and implemented the In-Service Teachers Training Program twice a year, summer and winter, with a view to improving English teachers' command of English and their teaching technique. This program was all the more important because it provided English teachers with

much needed opportunities of training at the time when such opportunities were practically non-existent. Among the participants of the program there are some who learned to find their own ways into careers of college English teacher.

3. Advice to faculty members of the English Department:

Dr. Geist would generously spend time to give valuable advice to faculty members. Nurtured greatly by Dr. Geist, they, in turn, especially those young teachers, matured into established scholars themselves. Dr. Geist was instrumental in forging the organization of teaching of foreign languages at the University of the Ryukyus.

4. Classes taught:

History of English
English Linguistics
English Phonetics
Advanced English Composition
Freshmen English

5. Publication of English Journal of Students

Dr. Geist helped start the publication of the English Journal of Students. Without his guidance and time consuming assistance of refining students' manuscripts of English, the students of English at the University of the Ryukyus would not have been able to publish the Journal, which continues to be published today.

6. Installation of Language Laboratory

Dr. Geist played a valuable role in implementing the project of installing a language laboratory at the University of the Ryukyus. The Language Laboratory of the University of the Ryukyus was one of the few language laboratories in Japanese universities at that time and remained one of the most innovative laboratories for a long time.

7. Dr. Geist contributed a number of articles in various journals in Okinawa, and thereby not only helped keep high the standard of these journals, but provided the English teaching community of Okinawa with an irreplaceable stimulation and inspiration. The articles include:

"Current Linguistic Change" in a volume honoring Genshu Asato, formerly President of the University of the Ryukyus.

"Mark Twain and His Boy's Books," Ryudai Eibungaku, II (1958), 12-17.

"Thomas Hardy," Ryudai Eibungaku, III (1960), 3-12.

"On Teaching Composition," The English Teachers' Magazine (Tokyo), XV (August 1966), 28-30.

"A Catalog of Errors," English Teaching (Okinawa), II (1966), 5-12.

"On Reading English," English Teaching (Okinawa), II (1965), 6-11.

"Language Different from Writing," University (of the Ryukyus) Review, 19 May 1965.

"English and World Understanding," Weekly Okinawa Times, 9 April, 1966.

Attachment: Newspaper item in Okinawa at time of Robert Geist's death.

Geist-Sensei (Mr./Dr. Geist) Seikikinja

Not very many people on Okinawa might know Geist-Sensei. He was never a mass-media celebrity, nor a historical figure mentioned in history textbooks, though he authored a number of textbooks. Geist-Sensi, however, is one of the unforgettable people to whom I shall be grateful all my life.

Professor Robert J. Geist, Ph.D. was a linguist who came to teach at the University of the Ryukyus, in two separate periods, from 1957 to 1966. Almost thirty years have elapsed since I had the opportunity of meeting him. The University, now immensely different as a full-fledged national institution, was under the U.S. military administration at that time. It was the U.S. Government that sent a group of advisors recruited from Michigan State University, in order to help in the administration and education at the University. Geist-Sensei came to Okinawa as a member of such advisory group.

Geist-Sensei always remained a scholar-teacher and friend toward us, though one can hardly assert that none of the advisory group ever lorded it over at the University. His "advices" went further than the U.S. military ever intended for the group to give. He was always kind to students; never missed an opportunity to encourage young teachers, just out of colleges themselves. Pronunciation of English for the Speakers of Japanese and English Readers for Okinawan Students were products of cooperation engineered by him. His residence was in a U.S. armed forces housing area, but it soon became a spot of friendship transcending the barriers of (literal) barbed wires. I am also certain that not a few Okinawese were entertained as guests at his lovely home in East Lansing, Michigan.

By living it out himself, Geist-Sensei taught us not only the joys of teaching but also the value of fellowship fostered on equal terms. He was utterly indifferent to "positions" and worldly fame. At the time of the U.S. occupation when Americans were sometimes seen swaggering about, Geist-Sensei never failed to make us feel the warmth of association between individual human beings. His warmth and humanity transcended the circumstances of the social and political realities. (It certainly obliterated the difference of the color of skin. I found myself forgetting a kind of guilty conscience which I used to feel whenever I came to have a close association with those who were on the side of occupation.

On April 1, 1985, Geist-Sensei closed the seventy-three years of his life in this world. All I can do now is to pray for the bliss of his soul.

Okinawa Times July 6, 1985

Experiences with the MSU Okinawa Program
January - May, 1965

Donald H. Skadden

I served one of the short-term assignments from January to May, 1965. At the time, I was on the faculty of the University of Illinois, and joined MSU as a Visiting Professor of Accounting. It was an outstanding experience, the memories of which I shall always cherish. Some of my principal activities were:

- Taught a course in Managerial Controls for which MSU granted graduate credit. It was the first graduate course offered through the MSU program. It was a case course, utilizing a textbook plus many Harvard cases. We had an enrollment in excess of thirty, although we required at least one year of university work in the USA as a prerequisite. There were three or four from the faculties of the two Okinawan universities, and the others came from the banks, utilities and other businesses of the island. The only CPA in Okinawa at the time enrolled in the course.

- Served as a Curriculum Consultant for the accounting and business faculties of the University of the Ryukyus.

- When the U.S. Department of Education office in Naha learned that I was on the island, they asked me to assist in the planning for the establishment of two or three post high school commercial schools to reach secretarial skills and commercial subjects. As part of this project I spent several days at the East-West Center at the University of Hawaii on my way home in May to arrange a program for potential teachers in the commercial schools to go to the East-West Center for training.

In addition to this being a delightful personal experience, I came away with the strong feeling that we had accomplished a great deal for the benefit of the University of the Ryukyus and the Okinawan people.

MSU Program on Okinawa
September 1966 - 1968

Dennis S. Karjala - Electrical Engineering

I was at Ryudai from 1966-1968, a member of the last group to serve in the MSU Program on Okinawa.

The College of Engineering was established at Ryudai, as I understand it, in the late 1950s, and although Frank Roop had served two 2-year terms as a visitor in mechanical engineering, by 1966 Miller Perry was looking for an electrical engineer to go over. Apparently no one on the electrical engineering faculty was able to make a commitment, because Moppy looked outside MSU for a suitable candidate. I was just finishing a year of post-doctoral research at Illinois and saw Moppy's letter seeking an electrical engineer who could join the MSU faculty and go to Okinawa for 2 years. That sounded interesting to me so I applied for the job, and against heavy competition (I believe I was the only candidate!), got the assignment. As a result, I was one of the few participants in the Program who was not affiliated with MSU prior to participation. (And, as things turned out, I remained at MSU for only one year after my visit ended).

Some may question whether any long-term effect of my participation in the Program is perceivable either at MSU or at Ryudai, but it has certainly made a vast difference in my life both personally and professionally--a difference that seems certain to continue until the end. Undoubtedly the most important reason is that I met and married my wife, the former Yoko Ishigaki, while participating in the Program. Yoko returned to Okinawa after 5-1/2 years of graduate study and training in the United States about the same time that I arrived to begin my tour. We met shortly thereafter and were married after I had been in Okinawa for a year. Ryudai President Ikehara, who during the first year of my visit had been Dean of the college that included the engineering departments, served as our "nakooko" (go-between), and it is always a pleasure to see him and his wife on our returns to Okinawa.

I was young, naive, and single in May or so of 1966 when it became firmly established that I would go off to Okinawa for 2 years, so when I found that people in Okinawa spoke Japanese, I immediately hired as my personal tutor the Japanese graduate student at Illinois who taught the basic Japanese courses. Little did I realize that 20 years later, after seemingly endless study and many more trips to Japan, I would still be flailing away at it, fluency remaining ever elusive. Still, progress was rapid at the beginning stages, and I believe that my efforts at learning the language helped me assimilate into university and departmental life much better than I could have done without it. I have returned to Okinawa and Ryudai often over the years since the Program ended, and while my professional affiliations are now solely related to law teaching and research, my many friends in both electrical and mechanical engineering at Ryudai continue to welcome me warmly whenever I return. (Both electrical and mechanical engineering were housed in the same building at the old campus and were sufficiently small in those days that all social activities involved both departments). In fact, two of my students from the days of the Program are now full time members of the faculty.

I arrived in September of 1966 after several confusing days of delay caused by the Miyako Typhoon. Jack Stockton was the head of our group (on his second

year as I arrived), and Paul Munsell arrived along with me, also for a 2-year term. Lee Erlandson came the following summer to take the baton from Jack as group head, but destined, unfortunately, to remain only 9 months as funding for the Program was suddenly cut off midway through his term (but almost at the end of Paul's and mine). Appearing for shorter terms while we were there were Jack Shikluna, Mike Tesar and Roy Donahue.

As Miller Perry described my job assignment to me, the purpose of my visit was to assist in teaching and to advise on teaching methods, curriculum development, and equipment purchases. My understanding is that these were the general goals of the Program from its inception. In fact, however, I arrived after the Program had been in operation for 15 years, by which time Ryudai had already established itself as a fine academic institution with its own goals, customs, and inertias. This was even true for electrical and mechanical engineering, which were then among the newest departments at Ryudai; the older departments were probably even more established in their ways by that time. Although others in my group may have felt differently, I regarded my "advising" function as one of making my availability clear and giving advice when it was requested of me (which was rare). Otherwise, I simply did such teaching as I was assigned and participated in departmental activities more as I would as a visiting professor anywhere than as some sort of special advisor to a new university.

My teaching involved courses in basic and advanced electromagnetic field theory, and I think they were reasonably successful. I was assisted during my first year by Professor Toru Ishikawa, who translated for me, and Professor Seiki Kyan who was a great help generally. By the second year, I attempted to lecture directly in Japanese, which is less difficult than it sounds because of the common use in both languages of the same mathematical symbolism. (Perhaps it would be more accurate to say that I wrote out most of my lecture on the blackboard in English, which the students could read, and translated it into pidgin Japanese to prevent the "lecture" from falling to pantomime.) On my most recent visit to Ryudai in January of 1986, former students showed me their carefully maintained notes from my lectures, which pleased me immensely, needless to say.

At the request of my colleagues, I also ran for a good portion of my first year an informal seminar, in which we read a paper or article in English on some subject of general engineering interest. We conducted these in English so that they could get some practice speaking and hearing and at the same time pick up vocabulary important to their work. This seminar was typical of others of this type in which I have participated, where interest is very high in general but gradually ceases to manifest itself in regular preparation and attendance. So, slowly, people began to drop out over the months and eventually this project died.

I was also most interested in helping Ryudai engineering students obtain graduate fellowships from USCAR for study in America. This fellowship program was, in my opinion, one of the best things USCAR did for Okinawa in its 27-year

reign, as hundreds of Okinawan students got master's or doctor's degrees under it, at the same time getting a much better command of English than their average counterpart from mainland Japan. Unfortunately, although USCAR wanted desperately to send engineering students, few of Ryudai's could get over the first hurdle, which took the form of the TOEFL test. Consequently, my wife and I spent two semesters having my students to our house once a week for English conversation practice. We would try to get other native speakers to join us in an informal party setting, the theory being that the normally shy students might feel more willing to talk (and therefore practice) if they had a few beers while playing party games or singing American folk music. We did have a number of good parties, which my students still remember, but to my knowledge none of them ever succeeded in getting one of the fellowships.

As for my overall impressions of the project, my perspective is limited to what could be seen at the very end and must be accepted with that qualification. It appeared to me even before I left for Okinawa that the Program had by that time probably outlived its original purpose of assisting a new university get up and going. That appearance was confirmed upon my arrival, and although I was disappointed at its sudden cancellation in 1968, I was not too surprised. I say "disappointed" because the cancellation abruptly terminated essentially all interaction between Ryudai and MSU, which I regard as a loss for both schools. The problem for Ryudai was exacerbated by reversion in 1972, which cut off the flow of Okinawan scholars to America and, over the years, has significantly reduced Ryudai's advantage relative to other national universities in Japan in having a substantial portion of its faculty highly competent in English and international in outlook. As I understand things, most young faculty members today, while brighter and more talented than ever, are more in the traditional Japanese grain.

I think that had Ryudai and MSU recognized earlier the changes in relationship between the two institutions that were demanded by Ryudai's maturity, the Program could possibly have been modified to reflect a more equal exchange of scholars that would have been sustainable at least during USCAR's presence and maybe even beyond. In fact, when rumors of the Program's demise began circulating, my wife and I, in consultation with Ryudai President Ikehara, sent a carefully drafted letter to the Civil Administrator (whose name I believe was Stanley Carpenter) seeking an extension of the Program until such a new relationship could be formally worked out. (I admit that we did not consult with MSU people about this, although I feel certain we must have discussed it with Lee Erlandson). However, by this time it was too late to ward off the opposition to the Program of USCAR Education Department Director Warner.

Consequently, the relationship between MSU and Ryudai never really flowered into the type of exchange program that I should think both institutions would welcome today if one could be developed. Japan in general is an interesting and obviously important country whose customs, traditions, and thought processes remain only dimly understood by the bulk of American, including American scholars. Ryudai is now a major national university of Japan.

Failing to maintain the contact that continued for 17 years under the Program strikes me as a significant loss for MSU. But it was equally a loss for Ryudai because, notwithstanding its spectacular new campus and facilities and the increasingly high quality of its faculty and student body, its most important contact with the outside world and its best opportunity to maintain its relative advantage compared to other Japanese universities (internationalization) disappeared with the termination of the Program and the MSU relationship.

It surely does not lie in my mouth to complain, however, for I personally have benefited from my participation in the Program beyond measure. Not only have I maintained personal contacts with Okinawa through my wife's family, but after switching into law (I left MSU in 1969 to attend law school and have been on the law faculty at Arizona State since 1978) I have developed deep and lifelong professional relationships with many Japanese legal scholars. I have spent a year as a Fulbright lecturer at the University of Hokkaido in Sapporo (during which I was invited to present two seminars to the America Research Group at Ryudai), and I recently spent a sabbatical year as a Japan Foundation Fellow at the Tokyo University Faculty of Law. In my visits to Okinawa, I have met and become close personal and professional friends with many members of the Ryudai Faculty of Law. None of this would have occurred but for Miller Perry's letter seeking an electrical engineer to go to Okinawa way back in 1966!

**LIST OF ON-CAMPUS RYUKYU RETURNNEES, RYUDAI FACULTY MEMBERS,
RYUKYUAN STUDENTS AND PROJECT CURRENT STAFF**

I. Returnees

<u>Name</u>	<u>In Okinawa</u>	<u>University Assignment</u>	<u>Room</u>	<u>Phone</u>
Ralph Barrett	60-62	Asst. Prof. English	204 Morrill	5-7576
Ralph Belding	64	Assoc. Prof. Microbiology	339 Giltner	5-6491
Wilbur B. Brookover	62	Asst. Dean Education	261 Erickson	5-2367
Richard U. Byerrum	62	Dean, Natural Science	103 Nat. Sci.	5-4473
Robert F. Carlson	56-58	Assoc. Prof. Horticulture	303 Hort.	5-5200
Eleanor Densmore	52-53	Co. ext. agt. -Home Econ. (728 Fuller NE Grand Rapids	GL9-4471)	
Robin A. Drews	52-53	Assoc. Prof. Social Science	144 Bessey	5-1882
Eugene de Benko	61-62	International Librarian	306 Library	5-2366
Richard C. Fell*	59-61	Pontiac Public Schools (327 W. Iroquis Pontiac)		
Guy H. Fox	51-52	Prof. Political Science	408 Berkey	5-2166
Margaret Harris*	55-58	Assoc. Dist. Ext. Supr. Emeritu, ret.	1329 West Grand River	ED2-0602
Raymond N. Hatch*	62-63	Chairman, Guid. & Pers. Serv.	439 Erickson	5-6683
Shigeo Imamura	56, 58	Asst. Prof. English Lang. Cntr.	204 Morrill	5-7576
Horace King	51-52	Registrar	325 Admin.	5-3330
Tom King*	63-64	Assoc. Dir. Spec. Projects Alumni Relations Development	257 Student Services	5-8314
Faye Kinder	58-60	Assoc. Prof. Foods Nutrition	3 Home Ec.	5-7723
Alvin L. Kenworthy	61	Prof. Horticulture	310 Hort.	5-5198
C. David Mead*	55-57	Chairman, English	201B Morrill	5-7572
James Ney	62-64	Asst. Prof. English	201 Morrill	5-7570
Ruth J. Peck	53-55	Program Asst. Home Econ. Cooperative Extension	108 Ag Hall	5-2313
Rowland R. Pierson	59-61	Acting Director, Counseling Cntr.	207 St. Serv.	5-8270
Robert L. Slocum	57-60	Okemos High School (1793 Oneida Dr. Okemos	332-0921)	
Karl T. Wright*	58-60	Prof. Ag. Econ.	35 Ag. Hall	5-1809

*Former Chief of Party

II. Ryudai Faculty Members

Toshio Akamine	Visiting Professor	206D Int'l Cntr.	5-3273
Yuji Yonemori	Visiting Professor	914 J Cherry Lane	5-8209
		315 Erickson	5-1769
		917 C Cherry Lane	5-7982

III. Ryukyuan Students

A. Graduates

Takashi Haehara	MA Economics	523 Sunset Lane	337-1194
Tsuyoshi Kakihana	MS Chemistry	213 Bailey St.	332-4546
Naotada Kobamoto	MS Genetics	217 Center St.	332-3937
Aritomo Matsuda	MA Economics	257 W Shaw Hall	355-9411
Mrs. Haruko Nakaima	MA Textiles Clothing	446 Grove St.	332-1907
Jiken Onaga	MA Education	410 Park Lane	351-4062

B. Undergraduates

Miss Sue Gibo	English Langage Center	302 E Mary Mayo	355-2453
Seishun Komesu	English Language Center	629 E Wilson Hall	353-0276
Eiji Maemori	BA Accounting	West Fee Hall	353-1970
Masayasu Namizato	BA Business	West Fee Hall	353-1970
Seikichi Oshiro	BS Mechanical Engineering	West Fee Hall	353-1970
Rishun Shinzato	BS Electrical Engineering	West Fee Hall	353-1970
Masahiro Taira	BA Business	West Fee Hall	353-1970

IV. Project Current Staff

Iwao Ishino	- Chief of Party - Anthropology
Robert Geist	- English Language
Frank Roop	- Engineering
Daniel Whitney	- Research Associate
William Gamble	- Art -- (October - December 1964)

MSU:10.14.64:wfh

October 13, 1967

International Programs
Michigan State University
Ryukyu Project

LIST OF RYUKYU PROJECT RETURNEES, RYUDAI VISITING PROFESSORS,
MREP PARTICIPANTS, RYUKYUAN STUDENTS, AND MSU GROUP IN OKINAWA

I. RETURNEES

<u>Name</u>	<u>In Okinawa</u>	<u>University Assignment</u>	<u>Room</u>	<u>Phone</u>
Ralph Barrett	60-62	Asst. Prof. English	1 Ctr.Intl.Prog.	3-0800
Ralph Belding	64	Assoc.Prof.Microbiology	368 Giltner	5-6472
Wilbur B. Brookover	62	Prof. Education, Sociology	261 Erickson	5-2367
Richard U. Byerrum	62	Dean, Natural Science	103 Nat Sci	5-4473
Robert F. Carlson	56-58	Prof. Horticulture	303 Horticulture	5-5200
Eleanor Densmore	52-53	Co.ext.agt.-Home Econ. (7208 Wilkinson Dr., Emeritus Rockford, Mich.)		
Eugene deBenko	61-62, 63	International Librarian	Library	5-2366
Roy Donahue	66-67	Prof., Soil Sci. (African Mechanization Project)		
Jack C. Elliott	55-57	Assoc.Prof.Botany-Plant Path. E-32 Holmes Hall		3-6480
Richard C. Fell*	59-61	Pontiac Public Schools (2388 Renfrew, Pontiac 48053)		682-2930
Harold J. Foster	65-66	Assoc.Prof.Emeritus (1039 Cresenwood, EL)		332-5342
William Gamble	64	Assoc.Prof.Art	320 Kresge Art Ctr.	5-7622
Robert Geist	57-60, 64-66	Prof.English, ELC	1 Ctr.Intl.Prog.	3-0800
Margaret Harris*	55-58	Assoc.Dist.Ext.Supr. (1329 W.Grand River, EL) Emeritus, ret.		332-0602
Raymond N Hatch*	62-63	Prof. Education (Chief of Party - Thailand)		
Shigeo Imamura	56, 58	Director-Eng.Lang.Cntr.	1 Ctr.Intl.Prog.	3-0800
Iwao Ishino*	63-65	Prof.Anthropology	126 Baker	3-6726
Alvin L. Kenworthy	61	Prof. Horticulture	310 Horticulture	5-5198
Faye Kinder	58-60, 65	Assoc.Prof.Emeritus Home Econ.	(318 Orchard, EL)	332-2149
Horace King	51-52	Registrar	325 Administration	5-3330
Tom King*	63-64	Dean Emeritus (446 Kedzie Dr., EL)		332-0429
C. David Mead*	55-57	Prof. English	110 Morrill	5-1905
James Ney	62-64	Asst.Prof.English	1 Ctr.Intl.Prog.	3-0800
Edward Pfau	51-53	Dir.Dept., Spec.Serv.Bureau	Higher Ed., Lansing	
Rowland R Pierson	59-61	Dir., Counseling Ctr.	207 St.Serv.Bldg.	5-8270
Frank S. Roop, Jr.	60-62, 64-66	Asst.Prof.Mech.Eng.	145 Engineering	5-5129
Robert L. Slocum	59-61	Okemos High School (1793 Oneida Dr., Okemos)		332-0921
Jack J. Stockton*	65-67	Prof.Microbiology	56 Giltner	5-6514
Milo B. Tesar	67	Prof.Crop Science	303 Ag Hall	3-3275
Karl T. Wright*	58-60	Prof.Ag.Economics	23 Ag Hall	5-1809

*Former Chief of Party

II. RYUDAI VISITING PROFESSOR

Masao Miyagi	Visiting Professor, Anatomy	278 Giltner	3-6380
	Asian Studies Center	202-212 Cherry Lane	5-7879
		East Lansing	

III. MREP PARTICIPANTS

Faculty

Maurice A. Crane	66	Assoc.Prof.Humanities	G55 Wilson	5-4528
Petr Fischer	65	Prof. Humanities	239 Akers	3-2930
Frederick Kaplan	66	Assoc.Prof.Humanities	191 Bessey	5-9660
Albert Karson	65	Assoc.Prof.ATL	250 Bessey	5-3506
David Klein	66	Assoc.Prof.Social Science	144 Bessey	5-1882
Austin Moore	65	Prof.Humanities	G57 Wilson	5-4693
Edward Natharius	65	Assoc.Prof.Humanities	109 Brody	3-0759
Clinton Snyder	66	Assoc.Prof.Social Science	141 Bessey	5-1840

Students (On Campus)

David Dunahm	66	Sr. Asian Studies	1031 Marigold, EL	332-3944
Gregory Ettling	66	Sr. Social Science	451 Evergreen St, EL	332-0846
Paul Maloney	66	Jr. History	317 N.Fairview, Lan	484-4315
Susan Mathews	66	Sr.Home Economics	536 Abbott Rd., EL	351-8686
Sally Shear	66	Jr. French	28 Ardmore Pl., Saginaw, Mich	351-7621
Bruce Wiegand	66	Jr. Advertising	630 Abbott Rd., EL	332-3507

IV. RYUKYUAN STUDENTS AT MSU

(Number in parenthesis after name indicates first year, etc., at MSU)

A. Ph.D. PROGRAM

Eitoku Goya (1)	Mathematics	E-433 Owen	3-7009
Ryokan Igei (2)	Physics	E-205 Owen	5-4034
Naotada Kobamoto (5)	Biophysics	217 Center St., EL	332-3937
Kazahura Oya (1)	Soil Science	E-630 Owen	3-7066
Seigen Toyama (1)	Biochemistry	E-432 Owen	3-7008
Seiho Yagi (1)	English	405 Hillcrest Ave., EL	

B. MASTERS PROGRAM

Tsunetaka Irei (2)	Pers.Management	E-342 Owen	3-6988
Kozen Nakachi (2)	Amer. Literature	155 Gunson St., EL	337-9511
Noritaka Nakamura (2)	Geography	241 Charles St., EL	351-5577
Choshin Nakayoshi (1)	Bus.Administration	E-365 Owen	5-4085

C. UNDERGRADUATE

Seishin Komesu (3)	Mathematics	213 Bailey St., EL	332-4546
Mieko Miyagi* (3)	Home Economics	446 Grove S., EL	337-9930
Kimiko Nakayama* (3)	Anthropology	323 Albert Ave., EL	332-1177
Masayasu Namizato (4)	Business Admin.	213 Bailey St., EL	332-4546
Seikichi Oshiro (4)	Civil Engineering	213 Bailey St., EL	332-4546
Rishun Shinzato (4)	Psychology	213 Bailey St., EL	332-4546
Toshiharu Uema (3)	Mechanical Engr.	Howland Cooperative House	
		332 Ann St., EL	332-6521

*Miss

V. MSU GROUP IN OKINAWA

Forrest L. Erlandson	Chief of Party - Student Affairs
Dennis Karjala	Electrical Engineering
Paul Munsell	English Language
John Shickluna	Soil Science

International Programs
Michigan State University
Ryukyu Exchange Program

October 10, 1969

LIST OF MSU RETURNEES, RYUDAI RETURNEES, MREP FACULTY MEMBERS, RYUDAI
VISITING PROFESSORS, AND RYUKYUAN STUDENTS.

1. MSU RETURNEES

<u>Name</u>	<u>At Ryudai</u>	<u>MSU Assignment</u>	<u>Office</u>	<u>Phone</u>
Roy Alexander *	54-58	Waterford Schools	Waterford, Mich.	
Ralph Barrett	60-62	Asst. Prof. English	On Lv - Bangkok	
Ralph Belding	64	Assoc. Prof. Microbiology	368 Giltner	5-6472
Wilbur B. Brookover	62	Assoc. Dir. Ctr for Urban Affairs	201 Erickson	5-1741
Richard U. Byerrum	62	Dean, Nat. Sci.	102 Nat. Sci.	5-4473
Robert F. Carlson	56-58	Prof. Horticulture	303 Horticulture	5-5200
Eleanor Densmore	52-53	Co. Ext. Agt. Home Ec. Emeritus	7208 Wilkinson Dr. Rockford, Mich.	
Eugene deBenko	61-62 & 63	International Librarian	Library	5-2366
Roy Donahue	66-67	Prof. Soil Science	409 Ag. Hall	5-0214
Jack C. Elliot	55-57	Prof. Lyman Briggs	35 W. Holmes	3-6480
Forrest L. Erlandson*	67-68	Prof. Counseling Center	207 St. Svc. Bldg	5-8270
Richard C. Fell *	59-61	Pontiac Public Schools	2388 Renfrew Pontiac, Mich.	682-2930
Harold J. Foster	65-66	Assoc. Prof. Emeritus	1039 Cresenwood, East Lansing	332-5342
William Gamble	64	Assoc. Prof. Art	320 Kresge Art Ctr	5-7622
Robert Geist	57-60, 64-66	Prof. English	334 Morrill	3-9352
Margaret Harris *	55-58	Assoc. Dist. Ext. Supr. Emeritus, ret.	1329 W. Grand River, E. L.	332-0602
Richard N. Hatch *	62-63	Prof. Couns. Pers. Serv.	451 Erickson	3-8749
Shigeo Imamura	56-58	Director, Eng. Lang. Ctr.	1 Ctr of Int'l Prog	3-0800
Iwao Ishino *	63-65	Chairman, Anthropology	152 Baker	3-2951
Alvin L. Kenworthy	61	Prof. Horticulture	310 Horticulture	5-5198
Faye Kinder	58-60, 65	Assoc. Prof. Emeritus Home Ec.	104 Home Ec.	5-7730
Horace King	51-52	Registrar	221 Admin.	5-3330
C. David Mead *	55-57	Prof. English	110 Morrill	5-1905
Paul Munsell	66-68	Inst. Eng. Lang Ctr.	1 Ctr Int'l Prog.	3-0800
Edward Pfau	51-53	Dir. Dept. Spec. Serv. Bureau Higher Ed., Lansing		
Rowland R. Pierson	59-61	Dir. Counseling Ctr.	207 St. Svc. Bldg	5-8270
Frank S. Roop, Jr.	60-62, 64-66	Asst. Prof. Mech. Eng.	145 Engineering	5-5129
John Shickluna	67-68	Assoc. Prof. Soil Sci.	107 Soil Sci.	5-0264
Robert L. Slocum	59-61	Asst. Superintendent Ingham Intermed. School District		
		147 W. Maple St., Mason Mich.		677-3481
Milo B. Tesar	67	Prof. Crop Science	306 Ag. Hall	3-3275
Karl T. Wright *	58-60	Prof. Ag. Economics	23 Ag. Hall	5-1809

* Chief of Party

II. RYUDAI RETURNEES

<u>Name</u>	<u>At MSU</u>	<u>Ryudai Assignment</u>
Toshio Akamine	64-65	Lv- Washington State Univ.
Yuji Yonemori	64-65	Professor, Dept. Education
Tadao Inami	65-67	Professor and Chairman Dept. Elect. Engineering
Seigen Miyasato	65-66	Professor, Dept. Law and Political Science
Nariyuki Agarie	66-67	Professor, Dept. Psychology
Masao Miyagi	67-68	Deceased,
Akira Kobasigawa	68-69	Lv - Univ. of Windsor, Canada
Masanobu Yonaha	68-70	Lv - at MSU

III. MREP FACULTY MEMBERS

Maurice A. Crane	66	Prof. Humanities	G 55 Wilson	5-4528
Petr Fischer	65	Prof. Humanities	239 Akers	3-2930
Frederick Kaplan	66	Prof. Humanities	191 Bessey	5-9660
Albert Karson	65	Prof. ATL	250 Bessey	5-3506
David Klein	66	Prof. Social Science	144 Bessey	5-1882
Austin Moore	65	Prof. Humanities	G 47 Wilson	5-4693
Edward Natharius	65	Prof. Humanities	109 Brody	3-0759
Clinton Snyder	66	Prof. Social Science	141 Bessey	5-1840

IV. RYUDAI VISITING PROFESSORS

Masanobu Yonaha	Visit. Prof. Math & Asian Studies Center	130 Wells Hall 939 E Cherry Lane	3-7738 5-8112
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V. RYUKYUAN STUDENTS AT MSU

(Number in parenthesis after name indicates first year, etc. at MSU)

PhD. Program

Eitoku Goya (3)	Math.	213 Bailey St. E. L.	332-4546
Naptada Kobamoto (7)	Biophysics	217 Center St., E. L.	332-3937
Kazahura Oya (3)	Soil Science	1202 B Univ. Village	5-5949

Masters Program

Fusako Maehira(1) **	Pharmacology	W 256 Owen Hall	5-3845
Noritaka Nakamura (4)	Geography	E 739 Owen Hall	3-7105

** Miss

International Programs
Michigan State University
Ryukyu Exchange Program

MEMORANDUM

DATE: October 10, 1969
TO: Friends of Ryudai
FROM: M.O. Perry, International Programs
SUBJECT: Ryudai Newsletter

This is our Fall 1969 newsletter concerning Ryudai - MSU exchange activities. Attached is a current list of MSU and U/R faculty returnees, MREP faculty members, Ryudai visiting professors, and Ryukyuan students at MSU.

USCAR Support for U/R - USCAR plans to continue its Ryudai assistance program in 1969-70. The program will include: (1) two visiting groups of U/R faculty to the U.S., each group to consist of five professors who will remain in the U.S. about one month; (2) three U/R professors who will attend U.S. universities for about 6 months each; (3) and 5 U.S. visiting professors at Ryudai for 3-6 month assignments. U.S. Dept. of HEW will program these Ryudai and U.S. professors' visits and it is hoped that the Ryudai professors will include MSU on their U.S. schedules.

Ryudai Visiting Groups to the U.S. - Ryudai has recommended that two groups come to the U.S. to visit educational institutions. The first group would include: Dr. Seiki Inafuku, U/R doctor; Dean Kujomatsu Miyasato, U/R Library; Professor Tokumasa Higa, department of physical education; Assistant Professor Shoesei Shinzato, department of physical education; and Assistant Professor Ken Oshiro, department of English. Professor Oshiro attended University of Michigan in 1952-53.

A second visiting group will consist of Professor Shinichi Ikehara, department of agriculture; Professor Sogi Yamagawa, department of animal husbandry; Professor Risho Sunagawa, department of forestry; Assistant Professor Hiroshi Inumi, department of agricultural engineering; and Assistant Professor Eisho Yamazato, department of mechanical engineering. Assistant Professor Yamazato attended Purdue University in 1961-62.

Ryudai Professors at U.S. Universities - The three U/R faculty nominated to attend six months study programs in the U.S. are: Instructor Kenryo Onaga, department of agricultural engineering, at University of Iowa State or University of Texas, soil conservation; Instructor Gisai Maeda, department of mechanical engineering, at University of Iowa or University of California, fluid engineering; and Instructor Norikatsu Ikehara, department of biology, at Yale University, plant physiological chemistry.

U.S. Professors to U/R - Ryudai has asked USCAR for five U.S. visiting professors to join its faculty in 1969-70. All will have short term assignments with the majority being of 3 months duration. The list of persons requested, university, and field of study are:

Dr. Richard Ripple	Cornell U.	Ed. Psychology
to be determined	MSU	English and Linguistics
Dr. Lois Calhoun	MSU	Histology
Dr. Paul Ekera	U. of Hawaii	Tropical Agriculture
Dr. Lynn S. Robertson	MSU	Soil Science

Ryudai Visiting Professors at MSU - Dr. Akira Kobasigawa who was assigned to the MSU department of psychology last year, left in late August for an assignment with the department of psychology, University of Windsor, Canada. He will teach two courses and assist in establishing a new program of developmental psychology. His Canadian address is: 1255 Dougall, Windsor, Ontario, Canada. The Kobasigawa's had a son, Michiko, born at MSU last spring.

Dr. Masanobu Yonaha will extend his assignment with the MSU department of mathematics to include the academic year 1969-70. Their young daughter had an operation on her hip at Sparrow Hospital in August and she is recovering very well.

Because of a misunderstanding in an exchange of cables last June, Professor Yonaha will not have a Ryudai colleague at MSU this academic year. It was proposed that Dr. Mikio Higa, department of law and political science, would join our Justin Morrill College faculty. Due to a misunderstanding concerning the timing of his MSU assignment, he accepted a visiting professor appointment at the University of Illinois. It is hoped that he will be able to come to MSU and give a colloquium on the U.S.-Japanese Security Treaty, under the auspices of the Asian Studies Center during this academic year.

MSU Returnees - The list of MSU returnees reflects some recent changes. Returning to MSU this fall are the Robert Geists who were on sabbatical leave last year at Stuttgart, Germany. The Roy Donahues completed their 18 month assignment with the African Agricultural Mechanization Project at Addis Abba, Ethiopia in June and are now back on campus. The Ralph Barretts left MSU during the past summer for a two year assignment with a University of Pittsburg project in Bangkok, Thailand. Iwao Ishino accepted the chairmanship of the MSU department of anthropology, effective September 1st.

James Ney and Dennis Karjala resigned from MSU during the summer. The Neys accepted an appointment with Arizona State University where he will establish a new TEFL program. The Karjala's visited Okinawa and Japan during the summer and Dennis plans to enroll in a law degree program at the University of California, Berkley this fall.

A new addition to our MSU returnee list is Roy Alexander who was at Ryudai from '54-58 and was chief of party in '56-57. The Alexander's came to MSU to pick up and host Ryudai professor Shui Sakihama, chairman of the department of vocational education, during his week-end visit in the Detroit area last June.

Ryudai Visitors at MSU - This past spring the third group of Ryudai faculty spent a few days on our campus. Included in the group were: Professor Kinsei Ashimine, chairman of the department of art; professor Tatsundo Nakamura, chairman department of Japanese literature; professor Minoru Oshiro, chairman department of physical education; and professor Seiichi Toguchi, chairman department of music.

Three professors on individual study programs in the U.S. also visited MSU. They included Instructor Kenji Heshiki, department of mechanical engineering, who had studied at Penn State University; assistant professor Chosho Ashitomi, department of art, who studied at Pratt Institute; and professor Shuei Sakihama, chairman of department of vocational education, who had studied at California State University, San Diego.

Other Visitors to MSU - Late last spring Jack and Naomi Stockton visited MSU when Jack attended some conferences at Kellogg Center. Jack, who was project chief of party '65-'67, is associate dean in the college of veterinary medicine, Purdue University. The Stocktons recently moved into the new home they built at Lafayette.

Mrs. Jeanette Fink, director of Education Division, USCAR, HEW Department, visited MSU in August on home leave. While at MSU she discussed USCAR support for Ryudai, inspected the ELC's program for the 40 English teachers from Japan with faculty members of ELC, visited Dr. Cherney concerning

the Overseas Graduate Program in education, and met some MSU returnees and Ryudai faculty and students.

Ryukyuan Students at MSU - Assistant professor Ken Fukunaka, department of agricultural extension, completed his three term study program in agricultural economics and returned to Okinawa in June. Three Okinawa students completed their course work and received their bachelor degrees this past summer. They include: Miss Mieko Miyagi, home economics; Miss Kimiko Nakayama, anthropology; and Mr. Toshiharu Uema, mechanical engineering.

One new Ryukyuan student will enroll at MSU this fall for her masters degree. She is Miss Fusako Maehiro and her studies will focus on a degree in pharmacology.

MSU Visitors to Ryudai - Last spring Dr. Sheldon Cherney, director of International Extension, and Dr. T. Clifton Cobb, College of Education, visited Ryudai while on a trip to East Asia concerning the location of future sites for off-campus graduate programs in education.

Professor and Mrs. David Klein stopped in Okinawa while on a visit to Japan during July. Dr. Klein, department of social science, was a faculty member of the 1966 MREP group at Ryudai. During his visit at Ryudai, Professor Klein held a seminar on his research concerning socialization process and driving behavior.

Dr. Ray Cook visited Ryudai in late August on his way to a three month soil science consultantship assignment in Taiwan. At Ryudai, he discussed course content and teaching arrangements for Professor Robertson's short term tour in the spring.

Special Announcement - Just before this news letter was printed, Professor Milo Tessar received a letter from Ryudai stating that following a year's illness Ryudai returnee Dr. Masao Miyagi died September 24th in Naha. Professor Miyagi was appointed as a visiting professor in MSU's department of anatomy 1967-68. He will be remembered by his many MSU colleagues for his friendliness and his sincere, earnest and professional work which he performed while at East Lansing. A letter, expressing the deep sympathy of her MSU friends, has been sent to Mrs. Miyagi.

Prof. Iwao Ishino
Anthropology
152 Baker
Campus

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY EAST LANSING • MICHIGAN 48823

OFFICE OF THE DEAN OF INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS • CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

October 14, 1966

MEMORANDUM

To: Ryudai Returnee Committee
From: Campus Coordinator
Subject: Discussion Notes for October 19th Meeting

It is thought that you might wish to scan this memorandum which sets forth some of the background, current situation, and possible future action concerning the Ryukyu Project that can be discussed on the 19th. Again, the purpose of the meeting is to provide suggestions to International Programs and the Ryukyu Project campus coordinator as to the future relationship between our two institutions.

A. Factors to be Considered

1. Campus Reaction to Overseas Projects -- Faculty discussions which started last December, have indicated that an Academic Council committee should be elected and meet to determine broad policies concerning type, acceptance, and operations of MSU's overseas programs. The fact that that committee has been approved and will commence work this fall makes our meeting all the more important.

2. New American Administrators in Naha -- With the appointment of a new High Commissioner--Lieut. General Frederick Unger--as of October 1st, and a new director of USCAR Education--Dr. Gordon Warner--last summer, it is possible that our project funding may be changed.

3. Ryudai Operation Under GRI Law -- Last July, the U. S. Civil Ordinance was revoked and a new GRI Law became operative for Ryudai. While this change will give Ryudai an increased degree of independence, the facts remain that its budget must still be approved by GRI, the GRI budget coordinated with USCAR, and that USCAR funds for new buildings and special programs will have some influence on USCAR-Ryudai relations. However, USCAR-Education has stated that all future Ryudai requests for support must be processed through the GRI, and this procedure would include an application for MSU cooperation.

A related item concerns Ryudai orientation toward the Japanese Ministry for Education. In the long run, Ryudai officials know that at some future date much of the Ryukyuan educational finances will no longer come from U. S. generated funds and that its support must shift to Japan. Hence, an eagerness by

Ryudai administration to develop early ties with Japanese education as typified by the push to have the GOJ provide a College of Medicine for Ryudai.

4. Reversion of Ryukyuan Education Administration to the GOJ -- As a start toward total reversion, Okinawans now support reversion of administration to GOJ with the U. S. in control of other activities in the Islands. Recently it has been proposed that the administration of Okinawan education would be one way to start such a program. Japanese and Ryukyuan committees are considering the methods to be used in carrying out the transfer of educational administration. USCAR notes that such a procedure is being studied in Washington and also points out some of the financial, control and other problems that would be involved with such a transfer.

5. MSU Overseas Staff Fringe Benefits -- Last year our contract was extended for this academic year instead of being renewed for two years. The reason for the extension was a USCAR strategy to continue MSU staff members fringe benefits of PX, Commissary, Club, Hospital, etc.

When USCAR submitted a contract to be made with the University of Hawaii for advising in the operation of a new hospital, USARYIS recommended that the fringe benefit clause be eliminated except for dependents schools and medical facilities. HICOM approved this recommendation and after much correspondence, the University of Hawaii accepted and signed its contract.

The HICOM approved USCAR recommendation for our one-year contract extension although USARYIS nonconcurrent, and further added that a change might be made when contract renewal was considered this academic year.

6. Institution Exchange Programs -- One of International Programs' goals with regard to its overseas projects is that as a project is terminated an institution-to-institution relationship would be continued through the exchange of faculty, students, cooperative research, cultural programs, etc. Such programs would minimize the technical assistance work and stress the cultural areas. It may be that the MSU faculty would prefer to set up an order of priority in the support of these exchange programs.

The Taiwan National University Exchange Program is an example of this type of institution relationship. At the operational level it is difficult to locate funds to support such an endeavor, and MSU faculty to staff the overseas component of the program is sometimes difficult to identify.

7. Establishment of an Exchange Program -- In 1962, Horace King prepared a doctoral dissertation which included some recommendations on ways that Ryudai and MSU could initiate an exchange program. It was his feeling that our working relationship could be more effective if our MSU Group activities were phased into such an arrangement.

Among his proposals were: (1) that MSU and Ryudai prepare and sign an agreement which would include an exchange program; (2) that Ryudai establish an International Study Center consisting of an Asian Studies Program and an American Studies Program; (3) that the latter would replace the MSU Advisory Group; (4) that its finances in the initial stage would be provided by an MSU-USCAR contract; (5) that its functions would include teaching -- English Language Training, American Cultural Studies, library acquisition of American books--, research,

adult education and extension programs, and programs of faculty and student and cultural exchange; (6) appointment of an Advisory Committee of joint representatives from both institutions.

Some of the above proposals have been carried out. A memorandum of agreement was signed in July 1962, and since 1961 our contract has deleted the word advisory in the name of the MSU Group. Staff members are generally called consultants by USCAR and visiting professors by Ryudai. Research has been limited to one doctoral candidate who did his dissertation research in Okinawa, and plans to use limited excess project funds for Ryudai research on one occasion were not approved by USCAR.

In the exchange area, President Hannah announced a Ryudai faculty visiting professor program in 1964 which has permitted five Ryudai professors to teach at MSU. A total of eight MSU University College professors and twenty two students have participated in summer study-tour programs at Ryudai during the past two years. MSU's Department of Art contributed an art exhibit which was shown in Okinawa in the winter of 1964-65. While no advisory committee work has been set up, several administrative and faculty members of both MSU and Ryudai have visited each others institution during the past few years.

B. Courses of Action

1. Introduction -- The above listed factors are some of those that should be considered in discussing Ryudai-MSU future relationship. It may be that members of this group from their experience in the field with our project will have additional subjects that should also be discussed.

2. Continue the Project as Currently Operating -- This course of action would include furnishing MSU faculty members to assist specific academic discipline as requested by Ryudai. Approval by USCAR and availability of MSU faculty would determine the effectiveness of this work. While General Caraway, the former HICOM, testified in a Congressional committee hearing that MSU should continue its assistance to Ryudai for several years, his successors and a new director of USCAR-Education may reverse his policy. On the other hand, MSU faculty may consider that it has helped Ryudai for fifteen years and that the time is on hand to transfer a limited supply of overseas staff oriented faculty members to projects that have not been in existence as long. Any continuation on the no change action might well include an increase in the exchange program activities.

3. Arrange with Ryudai and USCAR to Establish and Support an American Studies Program -- This plan would follow more fully the suggestions in the King recommendations. Ryudai would appoint MSU staff members as Ryudai visiting professors in order that our faculty members might participate more closely with the Ryudai faculty. Attempts would be made to secure research funds in order that the research aspect of the program would be increased.

In this connection, a former Ryudai visiting professor at MSU, Dr. Yonemori, and some colleagues are planning to request the establishment of an American Studies Center. This Center would carry out many features of the King plan but as presently considered would be solely an Okinawan manned group.

4. Notify Ryudai and USCAR that MSU Wishes to Terminate its Assistance to Ryudai -- This course of action would require some tactful correspondence in order

to terminate the memorandum of agreement, and depending upon the phase out date, agreement with MSU Department Chairman to pick up salaries of staff members who return to MSU before their contract expired. (The present Chief of Party returns to East Lansing next summer and two other regular staff members hold appointments until September 1968). MSU Faculty agreement on scarcity of overseas oriented staff members and needs of other overseas programs could be used to support this final course of action.

MOP:wft

Distribution

Dean Taggart
Robert Geist
Iwao Ishino ✓
Horace King
David Mead
Frank Roop
William Ross
Jack Stockton
Karl Wright

Office of the Dean of International Programs · Center for Int'l Programs

October 17, 1966

Dear Friends of Ryudai:

I am enclosing a copy of this year's list of returnees, Ryudai visiting professors, Okinawan students at MSU, MREP participants, and MSU Group in Naha.

MSU Group Changes -- You will note that the Fosters, Geists and Roops returned to East Lansing during the past summer and that their replacements are as indicated on the list.

Professor Donahue will be a short-term staff member during the second semester of 1966-'67 at Ryudai where he will establish a course in soil mapping. Dr. Donahue earned his B.S. in Agriculture at MSU in 1932 and his Ph.D. in Agriculture (Soils) at Cornell University in 1939. He has taught agronomy at Texas A & M College and was Chairman of the University of New Hampshire's Department of Agronomy in 1952-'56. Following that appointment, he served for four years as a staff member of Kansas State University's Advisory Group at Hyderabad, India, and for five years with The Ford Foundation as Consultant on Fertilizers in India. Professor Donahue was appointed a professor in MSU's Department of Soil Science in August 1966.

Dr. Dennis Karjala received his Ph.D. in Electrical Engineering at the University of Illinois in 1965 and last year accepted an appointment in its department where he taught and did research in the antenna laboratory.

Mr. Paul Munsell completed his Ph.D. course work in Education and Linguistics at the University of Michigan and was an instructor in its English Language Center for the past four years.

Both Dennis and Paul have been interviewed by MSU departments and it is hoped that they will return to East Lansing upon completion of their work in Okinawa and join our group of returnees.

Ryudai Visiting Professors -- The list also indicates that Professor Nariyuki Agarie has joined MSU's Department of Psychology and that he, his wife and two young daughters live in Spartan Village. Dr. Inami and his family have extended their assignment at MSU for a second year. He holds an appointment in the Department of Electrical Engineering. Seigen Miyasato who was a member of the Department of Political Science faculty last year received additional leave from Ryudai and will be in Washington, D. C., until about March 1st, researching material to revise his book on U. S. Administration in the Ryukyus. The Miyasatos are at the Commandor Apartments, Room 811, 1225 13th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., 20005.

Ryudai Doctoral Candidate Program -- You will note that the Ryukyuan Scholarship Program now includes doctoral candidates. Assistant Professor Ryokan Igei, M.S. in Physics at MSU 1956, is back and enrolled on his Ph.D. program. Other Ryudai professors

working on comparable programs are:

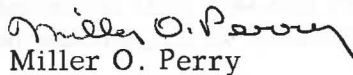
Kei Miura	-	Business Administration	-	University of Illinois
Hiroshi Yabiku	-	Linguistics	-	Cornell University
Yoshihiko Teruya	-	History	-	University of Colorado

HICOM and USCAR Changes -- There are a few changes in the U. S. Administration at Naha. Lieutenant General Albert Watson retired October 1st and will be succeeded by a Lieutenant General Frederick Unger. General Unger goes to Okinawa from an assignment as Deputy Chief of Staff, Continental Army Command, Fort Monroe, Virginia, and previously was J-3 of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in Washington, D. C.

Last summer, a new Director of USCAR Education was named. He is Dr. Gordon Warner who was a faculty member of the University of Maryland (Far East Division) since September 1964 in Okinawa, Japan, Korea and Taiwan. Professor Warner earned his Ph.D. in Education at the University of California-Berkeley, and held an appointment as professor of comparative education and history of education with the California State College-Long Beach, from 1955-1964. Mrs. Fink who formerly headed the department, is carrying out the deputy director duties.

Another change of interest to returnees is the recent transfer of Mr. Edward Freimuth from USCAR to Washington, D. C., where he is Special Assistant to the Deputy Under Secretary of the Army (International Affairs).

Sincerely,



Miller O. Perry
Assistant to the Dean
Campus Coordinator, Ryukyu Project

MOP:wft

Enclosure: List of returnees, etc.

October 17, 1966

International Programs
Michigan State University
Ryukyu Project

LIST OF RYUKYU PROJECT RETURNEES, RYUDAI VISITING PROFESSORS,
MREP PARTICIPANTS, RYUKYUAN STUDENTS, AND MSU GROUP IN OKINAWA

I. RETURNEES

Name	In Okinawa	University Assignment	Room	Phone
Ralph Barrett	60-62	Asst. Prof. English	1 Ctr. Int'l Prog.	3-0800
Ralph Belding	64	Assoc. Prof. Microbiology	339 Giltner	5-6493
Wilbur B. Brookover	62	Dir., Soci. Sci. Tchg. Inst.	261 Erickson	5-2367
Richard U. Byerrum	62	Dean, Natural Science	103 Nat. Sci.	5-4473
Robert F. Carlson	56-58	Prof. Horticulture	303 Horticulture	5-5200
Eleanor Densmore	52-53	Co. ext. agt. - Home Econ.	(728 Fuller NE Grand Rapids)	459-4471
Eugene de Benko	61-62	International Librarian	306 Library	5-2366
Richard C. Fell*	59-61	Pontiac Public Schools (327 W. Iroquis, Pontiac)		682-2930
Guy H. Fox	51-52	Fulbright - Afghanistan		
Harold J. Foster	65-66	Assoc. Prof. Emeritus (1039 Cresenwood, E. L.)		332-5342
William Gamble	64	Assoc. Prof. Art	320 Kresge Art Center	5-7622
Robert Geist	64-66	Prof. English (Leave) (947 Marigold, E. L.)		332-8015
Margaret Harris*	55-58	Assoc. Dist. Ext. Supr. (1329 W. Grand River, East Lansing)		332-0602
Raymond N. Hatch*	62-63	Chief of Party-Thailand		
Shigeo Imamura	56, 58	Director-English Lang. Cntr.	1 Ctr. Int'l Prog.	3-0800
Iwao Ishino*	63-65	Prof. Anthropology	10 Ctr. Int'l Prog.	3-2950
Alvin L. Kenworthy	61	Prof. Horticulture	310 Horticulture	5-5198
Faye Kinder	58-60, 65	Assoc. Prof. Foods & Nutrition	3 Home Econ.	5-7723
Horace King	51-52	Registrar	325 Admin.	5-3330
Tom King*	63-64	Dean Emeritus (446 Kedzie Dr., East Lansing)		332-0429
C. David Mead*	55-57	Prof. English	201 Morrill	5-7570
James Ney	62-64	Asst. Prof. English	1 Ctr. Int'l Prog.	3-0800
Ruth J. Peck	53-55	Program Leader, Family Living- Cooperative Extension	108 Ag Hall	5-2313
Rowland R. Pierson	59-61	Director, Counseling Center	207 St. Serv.	5-8270
Frank S. Roop, Jr.	64-66	Asst. Prof. Mech. Engineering	145 Engineering	5-5129
Robert L. Slocum	59-61	Okemos High School (1793 Oneida Dr., Okemos)		332-0921
Karl T. Wright*	58-60	Prof. Ag. Economics	35 Ag Hall	5-1809

*Former Chief of Party

II. RYUDAI VISITING PROFESSORS

Nariyuki Agarie	Visiting Professor, Psychology	122 Psych. Research	3-1651
		1529J Spartan Village	5-2873
Tadao Inami	Visiting Professor, Elect. Engr.	259 Engr. Bldg.	
		809I Cherry Lane	5-8144

III. MREP PARTICIPANTS

Faculty				
Maurice A. Crane	66	Assoc. Prof. Humanities	G55 Wilson	5-4528
Petr Fischer	65	Prof. Humanities	120 Bessey	5-2730

Frederick Kaplan	66	Assoc. Prof. Humanities	191 Bessey	5-9660
Albert Karson	65	Assoc. Prof. ATL	250 Bessey	5-3506
David Klein	66	Assoc. Prof. Social Science	144 Bessey	5-1882
Austin Moore	65	Prof. Humanities	G57 Wilson	5-4693
Edward Natharius	65	Assoc. Prof. Humanities	109 Brody	3-0759
Clinton Snyder	66	Assoc. Prof. Social Science	141 Bessey	5-1840

Students (On Campus)

Albert Burger	66	Grad. Geography	1106K University Village, E.L.	5-5814
Gregory Ettling	66	Soph. Social Science	564 N. Hubbard	3-8263
Paul Maloney	66	Soph. History	424 N. Wonders	3-2777
Susan Mathews	66	Jr. Home Economics	1200 Grand River, Apt. 5, E.L.	351-9413
Sally Shear	66	Soph. Education	210 Gilchrist	5-0404
Sally Rush	65	Sr. Japanese Studies	323 Grove, East Lansing	332-4485
Bruce Wiegand	66	Soph. No Pref.	6300 Abbott Road, E. L.	332-3507

IV. RYUKYUAN STUDENTS

(Number in parenthesis after name indicates first year, etc., at MSU)

A. PH.D. PROGRAM

Ryokan Igei (1)	Physics	430 E. Owen Hall	3-7006
Naotada Kobamoto (4)	Biophysics	217 Center Street, E. L.	332-3937

B. MASTERS PROGRAM

Itsuo Fukuyama (2)	Educational Admin.	410 Park Lane, E. L.	351-5577
Seiken Higa (1)	Civil Engineering	630 E. Owen Hall	3-7066
Shinichiro Higa (2)	American Literature	410 Park Lane, E. L.	351-5577
Mitsuko Higashionna * (2)	Business Education	323 Albert Ave., E. L.	332-1177
Tsunetaka Irei (1)	Personnel Management	351 E. Holmes	3-7536
Aritomo Matsuda (2)	Economical Statistics	653 E. Owen Hall	5-4172
Kozen Nakachi (1)	American Literature	246 W. Owen Hall	5-3835
Noritaka Nakamura (1)	Geography	G66 E. Shaw Hall	5-8801
Mikio Shiroma (2)	American Literature	357 E. Owen Hall	5-4086
Hajime Tokeshi (2)	Journalism	627 E. Holmes	3-7696

C. UNDERGRADUATE

Toshio Arasaki (1)	Accounting	A128 Bryan Hall	5-0512
Shigeo Kaneshiro (2)	Business Admin.	106 W. McDonel	3-1315
Seishin Komesu (2)	Mathematics	312 Grove Street, E.L.	351-5577
Eiji Maemori (3)	Accounting	410 Park Lane, E. L.	351-5577
Mieko Miyagi * (2)	Home Economics	446 Grove Street, E.L.	337-9930
Kimiko Nakayama * (2)	Psychology	323 Albert Ave., E. L.	332-1177
Masayasu Namizato (3)	Business Admin.	410 Park Lane, E. L.	351-5577
Seikichi Oshiro (3)	Civil Engineering	213 Bailey Street, E. L.	332-4546
Rishun Shinzato (3)	Psychology	312 Grove Street, E. L.	351-5577
Toshiharu Uema (2)	Mechanical Engr.	Howland Cooperative House	
		332 Ann Street, E. L.	332-6521

*Miss

V. MSU GROUP IN OKINAWA

Roy Donahue	-	Soil Science	
Dennis Karjala	-	Electrical Engineering	
Paul Munsell	-	English Language	
Jack Stockton	-	Chief of Party - Microbiology	MSU:10.17.66:wft

International Programs
Ryukyu Project
Michigan State University

January 11, 1967

Dear Ryudai Returnee:

This letter is to report some notes from my last month's trip to your Ryukyu project.

1. Contract -- Ryudai, after approval at the faculty and academic council levels, wrote the Chief Executive November 1st, that it wished our contract renewed through USCAR. After settling some misunderstandings concerning the contract in GRI offices, USCAR and our Chief of Party are now drafting a two-year contract that may be prepared in the new office of Contracting in USARYIS. It was asked that our "fringe benefits" be continued, and this issue which was so critical last year, no longer is a problem.

2. American Studies Program -- The prospects for an American Studies Program were discussed initially with Ryudai faculty who had some of their advance courses in the U. S. The group was uncertain whether the Program should be an independent effort or whether Ryudai approval should be obtained. Such programs are growing in popularity in Japanese universities where their goals are primarily research instead of a combination of research and curriculum development. With the group's permission, we discussed the program with President Asato who stated he would appoint a committee to determine faculty support and interest in the proposal. Both USCAR and the Asian Foundation stated they would be interested in some financial support for its operation. It was also suggested to President Asato that he may wish to assign MSU visiting professors to joint appointments in the department of their academic discipline and to the Program when it is set up.

3. Ryukyu Scholarship Program -- This faculty program for doctoral degrees now has four participants in the U. S. and will add six additional participants next fall. The new participants will be:

<u>Name</u>		<u>Department</u>	<u>Name</u>		<u>Department</u>
Eiki Senaha	-	English	Seiki Kiyan	-	Elect. Engr.
Yukiharu Sakiyama	-	USCAR Education	Kazuhiro Oya	-	Agr. Chem.
Yoshimitsu Narita	-	English	Seiho Yagi	-	English

Narita and Yagi are applying to MSU and Oya may send his request here too.

4. New Construction -- Two additional buildings are being constructed on campus. A biological museum, in rear of the Administration Building, is being constructed with funds from a private donation by Kinjo Hoonkai. The second building is a new dormitory for men and it is located on the area between the two dormitories now in use. Completion of the museum is programmed for this week and the dormitory will be finished by the fall semester.

USCAR budgeted FY1967 funds for a new science building which will be located behind the electrical and civil engineering building. Plans for this biology and physics structure are being finalized for approval by USCAR and its construction will start this spring. This latter building will be used in the four-year nursing program that Ryudai starts in April 1968.

A General Studies building is next on Ryudai's construction program and it is hoped that it can be started in FY1968.

Plans for a second campus continue to be held up because of land acquisition difficulties. Ryudai, municipal officials and land owners concerned have been holding meetings to reach a satisfactory agreement.

5. Advance Courses -- Dean Kabashigawa, College of Education, is planning to recommend a masters program in educational psychology to the Council of Deans. Chairman Yonemine of the Department of Psychology and Professor Toshio Akamine are drawing up the plans to include library additions, needed to start the graduate course.

6. Master's Degree in International Relations -- The educational advisor at Kadena AF Base asked if MSU were interested in setting up such a program in Okinawa. University of Southern California has a similar program in Europe. The program would include teaching two courses -- political science and related courses -- during a 8-10 week term by two faculty members. Each course would have six contact hours per week, 2 night classes of 3 hours each for 3 academic credits. The Air Force would provide logistical support at Kadena, would furnish each faculty member with air travel to another location of their choice in the Far East, and would add such reference books and microfilms of journals to its library that a professor would request for his course.

The educational advisor is also negotiating with the University of Southern California to establish a masters in aero-space management and with the University of Maryland for a masters in educational administration.

7. MSU Group -- Jack Stockton (Chief of Party), Paul Munsell (English), Dennis Karjala (Electrical Engineering), and Roy Donahue (Soil Science) formed the group in December. Discussions with the above faculty, with Ryudai deans and visits to classes they were instructing indicated that they are doing excellent work. Milo Tesar, Crop Science, joins the group this month for a three-month assignment.

We had a group meeting in which we discussed transferring their work to more of a visiting professor category. Discussions included having only a main office of one room in the Administration Building for the Chief of Party, group secretary and Japanese language assistant, and having all other members of the group officed with their departments. Jack Stockton is discussing this shift with Ryudai and at present Donahue has a desk in Agriculture Chemistry, Munsell in the English Language Center, and Karjala in Electrical Engineering. This proposal would give up the offices in the library but provide central secretarial support for our visiting professors.

8. MREP -- This summer study-tour program has been cancelled for the summer of 1967. One of the major reasons for not having it is the lack of funds to assist deserving students in enrolling for the trip.

MOP:wft

Miller O. Perry
Miller O. Perry
Campus Coordinator, Ryukyu Project

MEMORANDUM

DATE: April 9, 1969
TO: Friends of Ryudai
FROM: M.O. Perry, International Programs
SUBJECT: Ryudai Newsletter

Initially this newsletter started out as an announcement of some visiting Ryudai professors coming to MSU later this month. However, as additional items that might be of interest were added, the announcement became a newsletter.

RYUDAI VISITORS TO MSU - The U.S. HEW office has programmed a group of Ryudai faculty to visit MSU Saturday April 26, 1969 - Tuesday, April 29, 1969. In addition to visiting East Lansing, the group will discuss academic programs at Washington, D.C., Columbia University, Harvard University, University of Indiana, Oberlin College, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Hawaii. The group will arrive at the Capital City airport on United flight 789 at 9:30 p.m. Saturday and leave for Chicago on a flight about noontime, Tuesday. They will be billeted at Kellogg Center. The members of the group are:

- Prof. K. Ashimine, Head Dept. of Art
- Prof. S. Toguchi, Head Dept. of Music
- Prof. T. Nakamura, Head Dept. of Japanese Literature
- ~ Prof. M. Oshiro, Head Dept. of Physical Education
- ~ Prof. J. Shimamura, Head Dept. Business Administration (Interpreter)

A program of visits to related MSU departments and facilities will be scheduled and a reception will be held in the Union Building's Gold Room, Monday, April 28, 4:30 - 6:00 p.m. so MSU friends of Ryudai may meet our visitors.

U.S. FACULTY TO RYUDAI - The following seven U.S. professors have been selected by U.S. HEW to be visiting professors at Ryudai in accordance with the USCAR plan to provide such assistance during fiscal year 1969.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Discipline</u>	<u>University</u>	<u>Departure</u>	<u>Assignment</u>
Prof. R. Korf	Forestry-Pathology	Cornell	March '69	1 mo.
Prof. S. Townsley	Biology-Botany	Hawaii	"	3 mo
Dean R. Forrester	Amer. Law	Cornell	"	2 mo.
Prof. R. Evans	Campus Planning	Calif. Berkley	"	2 mo.
Prof. B. Black	Student Personnel	Miami	May '69	3 mo.
Prof. T. King	English	Off. of Ed.	Oct. '69	4 mo.
Prof. J. Gleason	Ed. Psych.	Wisconsin	Oct. '69	3 mo.

The HEW office has not received information concerning USCAR's intent to support a comparable program with FY 1970 funds.

MSU M.A. IN EDUCATION AT NAHA - Professor Sheldon Cherney, director of the office of International Extension and Professor Clinton Cobb, assistant dean, College of Education, will visit East Asian sites later this month to determine the possibilities of establishing overseas master degree programs in education this fall in Tokyo, Naha, Taipei and Clark AF Base in the Philippines. Similar centers may also be established in Europe to provide courses primarily for Department of Defense Dependent School teachers. Last fall a questionnaire was sent to prospective teachers and based upon the considerable amount of interest indicated in the program, the follow-up visits have been scheduled.

A recent issue of This Week in Okinawa (TWOO) announced that the USARYSIS education office now has three master degree programs in Okinawa. The universities and programs are:

Maryland - Education

Hawaii - Business Administration

Oklahoma - Public Administration and Economics

RYUDAI VISITING PROFESSORS TO MSU - A February letter from USCAR indicated it would furnish transportation for two Ryudai visiting professors and their families to come to MSU this fall. President Ikehara wrote on March 31 that Ryudai is now recruiting candidates to come to MSU from its colleges.

USCAR SCHOLARSHIPS - Ryudai instructor Kyoharu Ishikawa came to the U.S. January 25th to enroll in a doctoral degree program in library science at George Peabody College for Teachers. According to the news item in TWOO a total of 983 students have participated in the USCAR scholarship program since 1949, and 196, including 10 doctoral candidates, are now in the program. Fourteen Ryukyuan scholars have earned Ph D's in the U.S. and most of these scholars are now teaching at Ryudai.

HICOM CHANGE - Lieutenant General F.T. Unger, completed his assignment as HICOM on January 17th and was re-assigned to DC as director of Civil Disturbance Planning and Operations. His successor, Lieutenant General James B. Lampert, reports to Okinawa from his previous assignment as Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Reserve Affairs. Prior to this latter duty, he was Superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy.

Ryukyu Project
International Programs
Michigan State University

November 7, 1967

Dear Friends of Ryudai:

This note is to inform you that we will have four Ryudai faculty visitors at MSU during the period November 27 - December 9, 1967. Members of the group include:

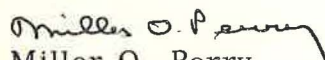
Dean Toshihiko Shinjo, College of Law and Literature
Dean Shinen Tomimura, College of General Studies
Dean Keisho Sunagawa, Dean of Students
Prof. Yasuharu Agarie, Chairman Department of Psychology.

They will arrive at the Lansing Capital airport Monday evening, November 27th, at 9:12 p.m. on United flight 648.

A series of meetings will be arranged for the visitors so they will become better acquainted with MSU activities in their areas of academic interest.

It is requested that you reserve Friday afternoon, December 1st, from 4:30 to 6:00 to meet the visiting group in Kellogg Center's Big Ten Room. Invitations to this reception will be mailed later.

Sincerely,


Miller O. Perry
Campus Coordinator,
Ryukyu Project

MOP/je

*This is the last and only list I have of our Ryukyu returnees.
Those listed out were off campus in 67-68.
Will check library archives for more info
mll*

October 13, 1967

International Programs
Michigan State University
Ryukyu Project

LIST OF RYUKYU PROJECT RETURNEES, RYUDAI VISITING PROFESSORS,
MREP PARTICIPANTS, RYUKYUAN STUDENTS, AND MSU GROUP IN OKINAWA

I. RETURNEES

Name	In Okinawa	University Assignment	Room	Phone
Ralph Barrett	60-62	Asst. Prof. English	1 Ctr.Intl.Prog.	3-0800
Ralph Belding	64	Assoc.Prof.Microbiology	368 Giltner	5-6472
Wilbur B. Brookover	62	Prof. Education. Sociology	261 Erickson	5-2367
Richard U. Byerrum	62	Dean, Natural Science	103 Nat Sci	5-4473
Robert F. Carlson	56-58	Prof. Horticulture	303 Horticulture	5-5200
Eleanor Densmore	52-53	Co.ext.agt. Home Econ. (7208 Wilkinson Dr., Emeritus Rockford, Mich.)		
Eugene deBenko	61-62, 63	International Librarian	Library	5-2366
* Roy Donahue	66-67	Prof. Soil Sci. (African Mechanization Project)		
Jack C. Elliott	55-57	Assoc.Prof. Botany-Plant Path.	E-32 Holmes Hall	3-6480
Richard C. Fell*	59-61	Pontiac Public Schools (2388 Renfrew, Pontiac 48053)		682-2930
Harold J. Foster	65-66	Assoc.Prof. Emeritus (1039 Cresenwood, EL)		332-5342
William Gamble	64	Assoc.Prof. Art	320 Kresge Art Ctr.	5-7622
Robert Geist	57-60, 64-66	Prof. English, ELC	1 Ctr.Intl.Prog.	3-0800
Margaret Harris*	55-58	Assoc. Dist. Ext. Supr. (1329 W. Grand River, EL) Emeritus, ret.		332-0602
* Raymond N. Hatch*	62-63	Prof. Education (Chief of Party - Thailand)		
Shigeo Imamura	56, 58	Director-Eng. Lang. Cntr.	1 Ctr.Intl.Prog.	3-0800
Iwao Ishino*	63-65	Prof. Anthropology	126 Baker	3-6726
Alvin L. Kenworthy	61	Prof. Horticulture	310 Horticulture	5-5198
Faye Kinder	58-60, 65	Assoc.Prof. Emeritus Home Econ.	(318 Orchard, EL)	332-2149
Horace King	51-52	Registrar	325 Administration	5-3330
Tom King*	63-64	Dean Emeritus (446 Kedzie Dr., EL)		332-0429
C. David Mead*	55-57	Prof. English	110 Morrill	5-1905
James Ney	62-64	Asst. Prof. English	1 Ctr.Intl.Prog.	3-0800
Edward Pfau	51-53	Dir. Dept. Spec. Serv. Bureau	Higher Ed., Lansing	
Rowland R. Pierson	59-61	Dir., Counseling Ctr.	207 St. Serv. Bldg.	5-8270
Frank S. Roop, Jr.	60-62, 64-66	Asst. Prof. Mech. Eng.	145 Engineering	5-5129
Robert L. Slocum	59-61	Okemos High School (1793 Oneida Dr., Okemos)		332-0921
Jack J. Stockton*	65-67	Prof. Microbiology	56 Giltner	5-6514
Milo B. Tesar	67	Prof. Crop Science	303 Ag Hall	3-3275
Karl T. Wright*	58-60	Prof. Ag. Economics	23 Ag Hall	5-1809

*Former Chief of Party

II. RYUDAI VISITING PROFESSOR

Masao Miyagi	Visiting Professor, Anatomy	278 Giltner	3-6380
	Asian Studies Center	202-212 Cherry Lane East Lansing	5-7879

III. MREP PARTICIPANTS

Faculty

Maurice A. Crane	66	Assoc. Prof. Humanities	G55 Wilson	5-4528
Petr Fischer	65	Prof. Humanities	239 Akers	3-2930
Frederick Kaplan	66	Assoc. Prof. Humanities	191 Bessey	5-9660
Albert Karson	65	Assoc. Prof. ATL	250 Bessey	5-3506
David Klein	66	Assoc. Prof. Social Science	144 Bessey	5-1882
Austin Moore	65	Prof. Humanities	G57 Wilson	5-4693
Edward Natharius	65	Assoc. Prof. Humanities	109 Brody	3-0759
Clinton Snyder	66	Assoc. Prof. Social Science	141 Bessey	5-1840

Students (On Campus)

David Dunahm	66	Sr. Asian Studies	1031 Marigold, EL	332-3944
Gregory Ettling	66	Sr. Social Science	451 Evergreen St, EL	332-0846
Paul Maloney	66	Jr. History	317 N. Fairview, Lan	484-4315
Susan Mathews	65	Sr. Home Economics	536 Abbott Rd., EL	351-8686
Sally Shear	66	Jr. French	28 Ardmore Pl., Saginaw, Mich	351-7621
Bruce Wiegand	66	Jr. Advertising	630 Abbott Rd., EL	332-3507

IV. RYUKYUAN STUDENTS AT MSU

(Number in parenthesis after name indicates first year, etc., at MSU)

A. Ph.D. PROGRAM

Eitoku Goya (1)	Mathematics	E-433 Owen	3-7009
Ryokan Igei (2)	Physics	E-205 Owen	5-4034
Naotada Kobamoto (5)	Biophysics	217 Center St., EL	332-3937
Tazahura Oya (1)	Soil Science	E-680 Owen	3-7066
Seigen Toyama (1)	Biochemistry	E-432 Owen	3-7008
Seiho Yagi (1)	English	405 Hillcrest Ave EL	

B. MASTERS PROGRAM

Tsunetaka Irei (2)	Pers. Management	E-342 Owen	3-6988
Kozen Nakachi (2)	Amer. Literature	155 Gunson St., EL	337-9511
Noritaka Nakamura (2)	Geography	314 Charles St., EL	351-5577
Choshin Nakayoshi (1)	Bus. Administration	E-365 Owen	5-4085

C. UNDERGRADUATE

Seishin Komesu (3)	Mathematics	213 Bailey St., EL	332-4546
Mieko Miyagi* (3)	Home Economics	446 Grove S., EL	337-9930
Kimiko Nakayama* (3)	Anthropology	323 Albert Ave., EL	332-1177
Masayasu Namizato (4)	Business Admin.	213 Bailey St., EL	332-4546
Seikichi Oshiro (4)	Civil Engineering	213 Bailey St., EL	332-4546
Rishun Shinzato (4)	Psychology	213 Bailey St., EL	332-4546
Toshiharu Uema (3)	Mechanical Engr.	Howland Cooperative House	
		332 Ann St., EL	332-6521

*Miss *

V. MSU GROUP IN OKINAWA

Forrest L. Erlandson	Chief of Party - Student Affairs
Jennis Karjala	Electrical Engineering
Paul Munsell	English Language
John Shickluna	Soil Science

International Studies and Programs
Michigan State University
Ryukyu Exchange Program

December 3, 1970

Memorandum:

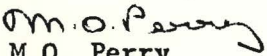
To: Ryudai Friends

This memo concerns two news items for those interested in Ryudai. The first note is that graduate students Kazahura Oya and Naotada Kobomoto have completed their doctoral programs in Soil Science and Biophysics respectively, will graduate at the December 5th commencement, and will return to Okinawa about mid-December. They will increase to three the number of those from Okinawa who will have received their Ph D's at Michigan State, and have earned our congratulations on their academic accomplishments.

The second item is a copy of a list recently received from Mr. Kazuo Toguchi in response to an inquiry about a current roster of Ryudai deans and chairmen. You will note some changes which were not included in the Fall newsletter.

Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Sincerely,


M.O. Perry
Assistant to the Dean

MOP/mr

encl:

November 1970
Office of Administration
University of the Ryukyus

The Names of Chairmen of Departments

College of Law and Literature

Mr. Tatsundo Iaiamura - Japanese Language and Literature
Mr. Yukichi Shimabukuro - English Language and Literature
Mr. Masao Shiroma - History Department
Mr. Yasu Nakamatsu - Geography Department
Mr. Seiken Kochi - Law and Political Science Department
Mr. Kyoichi Gakiya - Sociology Department
Mr. Masahiko Kuba - Economics Department
Mr. Junichi Shimamura - Business Administration Department
Mr. Kinsei Ashimine - Fine Arts Department

College of Education

Dr. Yuzi Yonemori - Education Department
Mr. Yoshinaga Fumizawa - Psychology Department
Mr. Tokumasa Higa - Elementary Education Department
Mr. Masaichi Toguchi - Music Department
Mr. Minoru Oshiro - Physical Education Department
Mr. Shuei Sakihama - Technical Education Department

College of Sciences and Engineering

Dr. Masanobu Yonaha - Mathematics Department
Dr. Yowa Kadena - Physics Department
Dr. Kiyoshi Kaneshima - Chemistry Department
Dr. Sadao Ikehara - Biology Department
Mr. Koji Makishi - Mechanical Engineering Department
Mr. Kosho Gushi - Civil Engineering Department
Mr. Seiki Kiyari - Electrical Engineering Department

College of Health Sciences

Dr. Hisahichi Matsubayashi - Health Science Department

College of Agriculture

Mr. Choju Tomoyose - Agriculture Department
Mr. Tadashige Chinzei - Agricultural Chemistry Department
Mr. Michio Shiroma - Agricultural Engineering Department
Mr. Yuichi Matsuda - Animal Husbandry Department
Mr. Choei Ogimi - Forestry Department
Mrs. Yuki Hokama - Home Economics Department

November 1970
Office of Administration
University of the Ryukyus

The Names of Deans, Business Manager, Directors
and Division Chiefs

Mr. Shinen Tomimura, Professor of History, Dean of Law and Literature
College

Dr. Nariyuki Agarie, Professor of Psychology, Dean of Education College

Mr. Ken Miyagi, Professor of Physics, Dean of Sciences and Engineering
College

Dr. Hisakichi Matsubayashi; former Professor of Medical Science, Keio
University in Tokyo, Japan; Dean of
Health Sciences College

Dr. Kiyomatsu Miyazato, Professor of Agriculture, Dean of Agri. College

Mr. Keishin Sunagawa, Professor of Law, Dean General Education Division

Mr. Chojun Maeshiro, Business Manager

Mr. Yoshio Higa, Professor of Health Science, Dean of Students

Dr. Tadao Inami, Professor of Electrical Engineering, Dean of Junior College

Mr. Kisei Yogi, Chief, General Affairs Division, Office of Administration

Mr. Seiwa Shinjo, Chief, Accounting and Maintenance Division,
Office of Administration

Mr. Seiwa Nakamura, Assistant to the Dean of Students

Prof. Iwao Ishino
Anthropology
152 Baker
Campus



International Studies
and Programs

International Report

Michigan State University

December 1986

Vol. 10 No. 1

35 years: MSU, University of Ryukyus



University of Ryukyus President Yasuharu Agarie admires a clock, presented to him by MSU President John DiBiaggio in commemoration of the universities' 35-year cooperative relationship.

MSU President John DiBiaggio met with President Yasuharu Agarie of the University of the Ryukyus (UR) in Naha, Okinawa, on October 31. In a ceremony commemorating 35 years of cooperation, Agarie expressed the appreciation of his university colleagues for the role which MSU played in the early years of UR.

DiBiaggio responded by expressing MSU's desire to continue an active program of student and faculty exchange with Okinawa and Japan in general. The ceremony was marked by a presentation to Agarie of a clock bearing an inscription acknowledging the 35 years of continuous relationship and a set of historical materials documenting the early years.

UR opened its doors in 1950. The following year five MSU faculty members took up residence on Okinawa to help start the new university. Over the years, MSU advisers to UR were drawn from the fields of agriculture, public and business administration, home economics, English, library management, the natural sciences, social science, and

university administration.

MSU faculty members assisted in developing curriculum, building a research program, and sending Okinawan faculty for advanced degree training in the United States. Creating an effective English language training program and a substantial library were important elements of the program.

The assistance relationship had grown into a pattern of friendship and exchange by the time the formal MSU project at UR ended in 1968. In the 17-year-project, 58 MSU faculty worked with Okinawans to build a strong university. From its modest beginning, the university had grown to four colleges with 28 departments, 219 faculty members and almost 3,500 students.

As the formal program ended, MSU responded to requests for continued relations with UR by allocating funds to support a new exchange agreement. For several years after 1968, UR faculty members taught as visiting professors at MSU. Although the cooperative activities and exchanges have diminished, each year there are some Okinawan students at MSU, and there have been a number of Okinawan scholars in residence.

Ralph Smuckler, MSU dean of International Studies and Programs, points out that this relationship is the longest which MSU has maintained with any overseas institution.

"The efforts of many MSU faculty members working closely with Okinawan colleagues," Smuckler says "has led to the

(Continued on page 4)

Japanese links celebrated

(Continued from page 1)

growth of a major university. We learned very much from the successful institution building process, and we have carried some of those lessons into our work in other countries."

The stop in Okinawa was one of five in Japan during a 12-day visit by Smuckler, DiBiaggio and Trustee Thomas Reed. Other stops were in Tokyo, Kyoto, Tsu in Mie Prefecture, and Hikone in Shiga

Prefecture. MSU maintains exchange programs in these locations as well as Kobe.

At Mie, where exchanges have occurred for more than 10 years, DiBiaggio signed an agreement to extend relations another three years. The visit to Naha, Okinawa, was prompted by the gathering there of MSU alumni from all over Japan.

More Japanese links expected

Following travel in Japan, Ralph Smuckler, MSU dean of International Studies and Programs, proposed to involve faculty members and departments in conversations and planning pointing to a far more significant relationship between MSU and Japanese institutions. Smuckler's proposals were made as he reported to the All-University

Advisory/Consultative Committee on International Studies and Programs on his recent trip to Japan with MSU President John DiBiaggio and Trustee Thomas Reed.

Reflecting on the visits to four universities and meetings with alumni, Smuckler said, "We have a broad pattern of good will and useful exchanges now which became apparent during this travel." He commented on the enthusiasm which greeted them at each of the stops. Smuckler also noted that the importance of Japan as an economic and cultural force in the world would justify a much broader pattern of relationships.

"We know that there is much more to learn and to gain through exchange programs and collaborative research endeavors which would tie our MSU faculty and students more closely to recent Japanese experience and growth," Smuckler added.

The Japan trip from Oct. 26 to Nov. 6 was in response to the invitation extended to DiBiaggio by the MSU alumni club of Japan.

from the office of

DEAN OF INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

Michigan State University

Oct 5 1967

Memorandum to J. was

Re attached material:

- ☐ For your information, do not return
- ☐ Please note contents and return
- ☐ Please give your opinion and return
- ☐ Please initial for clearance
- ☐ Please take charge
- ☐ Please answer
- ☐ Please answer, copy to me
- ☐ Please prepare reply for my signature
- ☐ Thanks for calling to my attention
- ☐ Please file
- ☐ Please circulate to:

What I would like to discuss for is
the priority order for about 4 Rydian
visitors this fall. Machine in the 9/26
meeting if Lee came up with the
list on page 2 of Lee's MR.
Others who could be considered are
on the enclosed list of Rydian faculty who
Signed have I have not been to the US

May

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY GROUP

26 September 1967

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD:

SUBJECT: Biweekly Meeting with Maeshiro, 9/22/67

1. We reviewed the new administrative appointments:

- a. Yasuharu Agarie ^{U of T and '58 - Oxford Program} replaces Matsusuke Yonamine as Chairman of the Psychology Dept
- b. Matsusuke Yonamine replaces Hiroshi Kobashigawa as Dean of Education.
- c. Kiyomatsu Miyasato ^{Prof Agrie} replaces Ken Miyagi as Director of the Library.
- d. ^{MSU 53-54 in Dept Economics} Keisheo Sunakawa ^{Prof} replaces Kiyomatsu Miyasato as Dean of Students. Sunakawa is an economist and has served as a "counselor" (faculty adviser) in the College of Law and Literature.
- e. ^{Prof H. H. H.} Shinen Tomimura replaces Masahiko Kuba as Dean of General Education.

2. The enrollment figure for March 1968 has been set at 921 (1). The reason for the decrease (approximately 40) is primarily due to the shortage of staff and equipment in Engineering. The reductions are 10 each in EE and CE., and 5 in ME. Current Ryudai facilities are intended for a maximum enrollment of only 3000, whereas the actual enrollment is about 3200 (this figure probably includes Evening School. Ten years from now an enrollment of 5000 is expected and ultimately Ryudai expects a maximum of 7000. The enrollment to applicant ratio is 1 to 4. The Evening School expects 200 new students for a total of 400. The enrollment to applicant ratio is a little over 1 to 2.

3. Maeshiro estimates the current land and building value of the Shuri campus to be about \$13 to \$15 million dollars. He estimates the cost for buildings alone on the "North Campus" may run as high as \$30 million dollars.

4. For the 4 week observation tour at MSU in October, Maeshiro recommends the following people (in rank order); however I will discuss this matter with Ikehara next Friday.

In reply,
I agree with
this tho I
wish Sunakawa
were going
this year;
hell make
it next year

- auth Prof in Dept of Psychology*
- a. Agarie, Yasuharu - Chairman Department of Psychology
(The only person who can speak English)
Prof. Masaharu P. Li Sci
 - b. Shinjo, Toshihiko - Dean College of Law and Literature
(Has already served in his current position for at least
one year)
 - c. Shinohara, Shiro - Director of Evening School (Has already
served in his current position for at least one year)
Prof. Shinohara
 - d. Miyazato, Kiyomatsu - Director of Library (Served as Dean
of Students for past 3 years, but has never been to the U.S.)
 - e. Sunakawa, Keishe - Dean of Students; or Tomimura, Shinen - Dean
of General Education

? *Asaheli, Shichi* - Dean Science & Engineering (has 1 yr of course 51-52)

FORREST L. ERLANDSON
Chief of Party
MSU Group

cc: Education, USCAR
Mr. Perry, MSU

Mr. Perry

Partial
A LIST OF STAFF MEMBERS WHO HAVE BEEN IN THE USA
FOR STUDY AND OBSERVATION

October 1, 1967
Office of Administration

Name and Title

Purpose
Study

Period

I (President and Deans)

Sadao Ikahara, President

Study
Observation

September, 1951-September, 1952
April 11, 1966-May 2, 1966

Toshihiko Shinjo, Dean
College of Law and Literature

Matsuzaki Yonamine, Dean
College of Education

Study
Observation

September, 1951-September, 1952
October 1, 1961-December 17, 1961

Osachi Iwakaki, Dean
College of Sciences and Engineering

Study

July, 1952-July, 1953

Tetsuo Takara, Dean
College of Agriculture

Study

April 11, 1966-May 2, 1966

Shinichi Tomimura
Division of General Education

Shiro Shinohara, Director
Junior College (3 Year Evening Course)

Chojun Maeshiro, Business Manager

Study
Observation

July 1, 1955-June 30, 1956
April 9, 1965-May 1, 1965

Keisho Sunakawa
Dean of Students

Kiyomatsu Miyazato
Director of Library

II (College of Law and Literature)

Seizon Nakasone, Chairman
Dept of Japanese Language and Literature

Observation
Study

October 1, 1961-December 17, 1961
March 19, 1963-July 22, 1964

Seito Kanekawa, Chairman
Dept of English Language and Literature

Observation

July, 1950-July, 1951

Dept of History

Kosai Akemine, Chairman
Dept of Geography

Observation

December 29, 1954-April 15, 1955

Hidezo Kinjo, Chairman
Dept of Law and Political Science

Study

July 15, 1963-July 15, 1964

Chosho Iye, Chairman
Dept of Sociology

Study

July 2, 1959-July 1, 1962

Keishe Sunakawa, Chairman
Dept of Economics

Study

July, 1953-June, 1954

Junichi Shimamura, Chairman
Dept of Business Administration

Study

November 2, 1964-April 1, 1965

Kinsel Ashimine, Chairman
Dept of Fine Arts

IV (College of Education)

Tuji Yonemori, Chairman
Dept of Education

Exchange-Professor June 30, 1964-September 1, 1965

~~Yoshio~~
Koji Agarie, Chairman
Dept of Psychology

Shin Nakamae, Chairman
Dept of Elementary Education

Minoru Oshiro, Chairman
Dept of Physical Education

Shuei Sakihama, Chairman
Dept of Technical Education

Study October, 1962-January, 1963

V (College of Sciences and Engineering)

Seishin Yonamine, Chairman
Dept of Mathematics

Study January 1, 1962-July 1, 1962

Asao Yara, Chairman
Dept of Physics

Shitoku Tama, Chairman
Dept of Chemistry

Motosuke Miyagi, Chairman
Dept of Biology

Koji Makishi, Chairman
Dept of Mechanical Engineering

Observation June 13, 1965-June 30, 1965

Kosho Gushi, Chairman
Dept of Civil Engineering

Tadao Inami, Chairman
Dept of Electrical Engineering

Exchange-Professor September 1, 1965-August 31, 1967

V (College of Agriculture)

Shinichi Ikehara, Chairman
Dept of Agriculture

Takeshige Chinzei, Chairman
Dept of Agricultural Chemistry

Study July, 1952-July, 1953

Yuki Izumi, Chairman
Dept of Agricultural Engineering

Tuichi Matsuda, Chairman
Dept of Animal Husbandry

Study July, 1955-June, 1956

Hohiyo Oyama, Chairman
Dept of Forest

Observation July 6, 1967-August 3, 1967

Kimio Onaga, Chairman
Dept of Home Economics

Observation March, 1952-June, 1952
Study July, 1956-June, 1957

VI (Office of Administration)

Kissho Yagi, Chief
General Affairs Division

Seiya Shinjo, Chief
Accounting and Maintenance Division

Toshinobu Taketomi, Chief
Planning and Investigation Division

Seiya Nakamura, Assistant to the Dean
Office of Student Personnel

Observation

June 29, 1967-August 8, 1967

D.G. Haring
117 Euclid Terrace
Syracuse N.Y.
13210

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
Ryūkyū Research Collection

Supplement to update catalog of May 1964, entitled: The Ryūkyū Research Collection, Holdings and Desiderata as of May 1964. Syracuse University Library and the Maxwell Graduate School of Citizenship and Public Affairs. Syracuse, N.Y. Compiled by Douglas G. Haring.

The accompanying 12-page supplement includes:

List of Accessions, May 1964 through July 1966

List of Holdings in Serials, as of July 1966

Some Corrections in entries in the 1964 catalog, excluding corrections in ideographs.

The accompanying list does not provide ideographs; hopefully, a new Catalog will be issued during the coming year.

For those who did not receive or do not now have a copy of the 1964 catalog, a few copies of the latter are still on hand and while they last, copies can be obtained by request, without charge. Requests should be sent to:

Douglas G. Haring
P.O.Box 24, University Station,
Syracuse, N.Y. 13210

Note: This list, like the original catalog, is not intended as a bibliography of Ryūkyū. Recommended bibliographies:

Sakamaki, Shunzo: Ryūkyū. A Bibliographical Guide to Okinawan Studies
Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1963

Sakamaki, Shunzo: Ryukyuan Research Resources at the University of Hawaii. Ryukyuan Research Center, Research Series No.1, 1965.
Social Science Research Institute, University of Hawaii,
Honolulu, Hawaii, U.S.A.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
Ryūkyū Research Collection

List of accessions since publication of catalog in May 1964, as of July 1966.

The following are numbers designating items formerly listed as desiderata and now included in the collection. The numbers are those of the catalog entries. The abbreviation SU denotes items presently held by the University Library; the abbreviation H denotes items in Mr. Haring's private library but available for reading and study by qualified persons.

9, 12, 20, 21, 25, 36, 43, 54, 73, 134, 139, 155, 161, 167, 170, 173, 175, 178, 179, 185, 188, 198, 201, (213 includes 226, 227, 240), 216, 238, 245, 247, 248 (title changed), 264, 267, 270, 272-a, 275, 286, 300, 301, 320, 323-a, 327, 329, 337, 350, 356, 357, 359, 367, 368, 388, 392, 399, 409, 420, 421, 422 nos. 2-7, 428, 452, 466, 479, 499, 503, 507, 514, 516, 520, 525**, 529, 532, 550, 580, 582, 583, 589, 591, 597, 614, 614-a, 622, 638, 639, 646, 650, 663*, 670 & 671 in 241, 681*, 706, 717, 719, 720, 721, 743, 744, 752, 761, 765, ⁷⁷²775, 777, 778, 805, 816, 828, 829, 830, 841, 843 (ed. numbered 3), 851, 852, 855, 885, 898, 905, 1015, 1017, 1023, 1029, 1031, 1032, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1039, 1040, 1042, 1044, 1045, 1046, 1047, 1049, 1052, 1055, 1064, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1073, 1074, 1075.

* Microfilm ** Both microfilm and bound Xerox print.

Microfilm not listed in catalog: Family records from Southern Ryūkyū, over 23,000 pages from Ishigaki, Kishaba, and Miyara families.

BOOKS, OFFPRINTS, etc. not listed in 1964 catalog:

Abbreviations: SU= in Syracuse Univ. Library; D= desideratum, not available, searching; H= in Haring personal collection.

- SU Arasaki & Takara. Okinawa no Seibutsu (Okinawa's Living Things)
- SU Bank of Taiwan. Liu-chiu yü chi lung shan. (Ryūkyū & the Keelung Mountains)
- SU Casey, Brian. Okinawa: A Story of the U.S. in Asia. Congressional Record, 87th Congress, vol.107 No.171-Part 2; Sept, 26, 1961, Pp.A7825-A7834.
- SU Chên Ta-tuan. Yung Ch'ien Chia Shih Tai Ti Chung Liu kuan hsi (China-Liu-kiu Relations as in the period from 1723-1820)
- SU Chû Shih-chieh. Hsiao Liu-chiu man chih (Little Ryūkyū's copious annals.)
- SU Daikuma Sōnen Dan. Daikuma Shi. (History of Daikuma Village)
- SU Dawson, Chandler R., M.D. Problems of Trachoma in the Ryūkyū Islands (Okinawa).
- H Dorson, R.H., ed. Studies in Japanese Folklore.
- H Emori Itsuo. Ryūkyū Yaeyama Guntō no Shakai Soshiki (Social Organization in the Yaeyama Islands of Ryūkyū). In: Festschrift in honor of Prof. Oka, 1963. Offprint.
- SU Ezaki Tatsuo. Daitō-jima Shi (History of the Daitō Islands)
- SU Free Labor World. Articles on Okinawa: No.118:164-166; No.143:167-170,173; No.165:18-20.
- SU Futakawa, Y. & Mizuno, H. Okinawa no Mingei (Okinawan Folk Arts) Photographs.
- SU Fuzoku Gahō Special Issue on Okinawa, 1896: Okinawa Fuzoku Zue (Okinawan Customs, Illustrated)
- SU Galloway, Major C.A. Chief, Yaeyama Civil Affairs Team. 1965. Yaeyama Guntō Facts Book.
- SU Gillies, Roderick M. Deputy Civil Administrator, USCAR, 1959. Ryūkyū Keizai no Genjō to Shorai (Ryūkyū Economics, Present & Future) Okinawa to Ōgasawara 7:36-40.

- SU Govt. of the Ryūkyū Islands. Personnel Roster Index, 1964.
(Govt. of the Ryūkyū Islands, called Ryūkyū Seifu in Japanese, is the official designation of the civilian government instituted by the U.S. Army)
- SU Higa Mikio. Okinawa, Seiji to Seitō (Okinawa: Parties and Politics)
- SU Higa Shunchō. Okinawa no Rekishi (History of Okinawa)
- SU -----, and Sakihama Shūmei. Okinawa no Hanka-chō (Record of Crime in Okinawa)
- SU Higaonna Kanjun. Ishin Zengo no Ryūkyū (Ryūkyū before and after the Imperial Restoration)
- SU ----- Ryūkyū Jinmei-kō. (Treatise on Ryūkyūan Personal Names)
- SU Honda Shimpū. 1805. Ōshima Yobunshū 1615-1672 (Collection of Memoranda on Ōshima, 1615-1672).
- SU Ifa Fuyū. Baba no Ryūkyū-go. (Ryūkyūan Race-course Language)
- SU --- ----- Ryūkyū Bungaku (Ryūkyūan Literature).
- H Ijūin Michito. 1863. Jōkoku Nikki (Diary of a trip to Kagoshima) Hand written.
- SU Ikeda Kiyoshi, H.J. Ball, & D.S. Yamamura. Ethnocultural factors in Schizophrenia. Amer. Jnl. Sociology 68:242-248.
- SU Imperial Japanese Government. 1869. Satsu-Gū-Nichi Hanji Shokusei. (Official Organization of Han rule for Satsuma, Ōsumi, & Hyūga). Xerox of Ms.
- SU Ishida Mikinosuke. Nankai ni Kansuru Shina Shiryō (Chinese sources dealing with the Southern Seas)
- SU Ishida Elichirō, Izumi Seichi, & Miyagi Otoyā. Gendai Bunka Jinruigaku. (Contemporary Cultural Anthropology). 5 vol.
- SU Ishikawa Burfichi. Oni Oshiro Den (Legend of the Demon Oshiro)
- SU Ishikawa Kiyoharu. Kaigai de sakanna Okinawa Kenkyū (Okinawan Studies flourish abroad)
- SU ----- Okinawan Studies Abroad. Congressional Record, Senate, Feb. 24, 1965. Extension of remarks of Senator Inouye. Pp. 3410-3412
- SU Iwasaki Takuji. Hirugi no Hitoha (A Mangrove Leaf). Guide to S. Ryūkyū. Scarce.
- SU Ito Chūta. Ryūkyū: Kenchiku Bunka (Ryūkyū: Architectural Culture)
- SU Iwakura Ichirō. Kikaijima Gyogyō Minzoku (Fishing Customs of Kikai Island).
- SU ----- Kikai-jima Nenjū Gyoji (Annual Cycle of Events on Kikai Island)
- SU Japan. Prime Minister's Office. 1963. Okinawa Sankō Shiryō (Statistical Source Book for Okinawa)
- H Kagoshima-ken, Ōshima Chū Gakkō (Ōshima Middle School, Kagoshima Prefecture) Amami Ōshima Fujin no Irezumi Kenkyū: Irezumi no Zu (A Study of Women's Tattoo Designs in Amami Ōshima, with drawings). Dittoed.
- D Kagoshima-ken, Ōshima Gun. Chōsei Jisshūnen Kinen Hensan: Naze-chō Annai, 1932. (Souvenir Publication: A Guide to Naze-chō on the Tenth Anniversary of attainment of Chō Status)
- H Kagoshima-ken ritsu Ōshima Kōtō Gakkō Kenkyū Kurabu. Amami Ōshima ni okeru Minzoku Chōsa.. Naze-shi Kokenchi-ku no Baai. (Study of Folk-Culture in Amami Ōshima, with reference to Kokenchi-ku) By a student association. Dittoed.
- SU Kakoi Kiichirō. 1938. Kikai-jima Nōka Shokuji Nisshi (Daily record of Farmers' Diet on Kikai Island). Attic Museum publ.
- SU Kamakura Yoshitarō. Echigo-kei Katazome Kenkyū (A Study of the Echigo system of Pattern Dyeing)
- SU ----- Ryūkyū no Orimono (Ryūkyūan Textiles). Color plates.
- H Kaneko, Erika. Ryūkyū Report, 1962. Asian Perspectives VII:1-2:113-137.
- SU Katō Sango, ed. by K. Hayakawa. Ryūkyū no Kenkyū (Ryūkyūan Studies)
- SU Keimeikai Foundation, ed. by Sasamori Tadashige. Zaidan Hōjin Keimeikai Dai 15-kai Koenshū. (Collected Lectures, Series 15, Keimeikai Foundation.
- SU King, Col. Norman D., USAR(Ret.) Civilian Casualties in the Ryūkyūs during World War II. (Army Fact Sheet: Mimeo)
- SU ----- Development of the Government of the Ryūkyū Islands. 21 pp. mimeo. (Deals with the civilian government organized by the U.S. Army)
- SU ----- 1956. The Ryūkyū Islands. Mimeo, pp. 3, 63. For public Affairs Div'n, Civil Affairs & Military Government.

- D Ko Kan-yō (Hu Huan-Yung). Taiwan yū Liu-Kiu (Taiwan's Gifts to Ryūkyū).
- D Koba Kazuo. Studies on the snakes of the Genus Trimeresaurus of the Amami and Tokara Islands. Japan Soc. for the Promotion of Science. IN Japanese with English title & summary.
- D Kōno Shinji. 1936. Taiwan Okinawa Tō no Ichiba oyobi Tōgyō Seisaku. (Taiwan and Okinawa Sugar Markets and Sugar Industry Policies.
- SU Kōno Shinji. 1930-31. Nippon Tōgyō Hattatsu Shi (History of the Development of Japan's Sugar Industry) 3 vols.: Production, Consumption, Personnel.
- SU Kuba Seiyo. Okinawa Kyōdo Shiryō Mokuroku. (Catalog of Okinawan Local Source Materials) RARE
- H Kreiner, Josef. 1965. Der Noro Kult von Amami Ōshima. Beiträge zur Erforschung von Religion u. Gesellschaft auf dem nördlichen Ryūkyū. Wien: Abteilung für Japankunde am Institut für Völkerkunde der Universität Wien... Ph.D. dissertation.
- H ----- Akamata-Kuromata (Eindrücke von einem Maskengeheimbund in südlichen Ryūkyū). Mitt. der anthropologischen Gesellschaft in Wien. XCV:117-123. Offprint.
- H Kreiner, Josef. Maskenbrauchtum der Tokara Inseln. Japan. Archiv für Völkerkunde 19:90-101. Offprint.
- H ----- Kakeroma-shima Noro Shinkō Oboegaki: Adachi buraku .. chūshin ni.. (Memoranda on the Noro cult in Kakeroma Island... especially in Adachi Village).
- SU Kuroda Kaiichirō. Okinawa Kikō (Okinawa Travelogue)
- SU LaRue, Adrian J.R. Okinawan Notation System. JNL. AMER. MUSICOLOGICAL ASSN. 4: 24-35.
- SU Laufer, Ludwig G. Cultural problems encountered in the use of the Cornell Index among Okinawan natives. Amer. Jnl. Psychiatry 109:861-864
- SU Leach, Bernard, with S. Ōhara, H. Hamada, & R. Toyohira. Okinawa Mingei wo kataru (Panel discussion of Okinawan Folk Art) Asahi Shimbun. Apr. 27, 1964.
- SU Lebra, Wm.P. Okinawan Religion. Honolulu, 1966.
- SU Liang Chia-pin. Liu-chiu chi tung nang chu hai t'ao yū chung k'uo (Ryūkyū and other islands of the East and South China Seas in relation to China). Tunghai Univ.
- SU Liu Ta-jên. Liu-chiu kai k'uang (The outlook for Ryūkyū). Taihoku: Nat'l Defense Research Institute.
- SU Liu-kiu, Shūri Ōfu, comp. 1786. Kyūmei Hōjō (Procedures in questioning suspected persons). A supplement to Ryūkyū Karitsu, the Criminal Code of the old Liu-kiu Kingdom. Electrostatic copy of original handwritten text.
- H Mabuchi Tōichi. Tales concerning the origin of grains in the insular areas of east & South Asia. Asian Folklore Studies XXIII-1:1-92. Offprint
- SU Makiminato Tokuzō. Okinawa Seishin Fukei (The spiritual landscape in Okinawa).
- SU Matsumoto Shigeharu. Two articles on Japanese-American relations, 1965, referring to Okinawa: The Rising Anger in Japan, ATLAS, Dec. '65.
- SU Matsuura Seizan. Kasshi Yawa (Evening tales of Kasshi). 6 vol. w Suppl.
- SU Misato Ōji, comp. 1831. Goseji Kudochi (Songs to teach morals). Xerox copy of old handwritten scroll, owned by Prof. Haraguchi of Kagoshima Univ.
- SU Miyagi Eishō. Ryūkyū Karitsu Kyūmei Hōjō. (Criminal Code of the Liu-kiu Kingdom, with procedure in questioning suspected persons). Japanese translation of original Chinese code, critical analysis of text, and original Chinese of the Kyūmei Hōjō. (Syracuse has a photostat copy of the original code: 537 handwritten pages) and also of the supplement; see under Liu-Kiu, Shūri Ōfu, above.)
- SU Miyagi Eishō, Shinshū Karitsu (Revision of the Karitsu) Vide supra. Jnl. Yokohama Nat'l Univ., Humanities, Sect. I, Philosophy and Social Sciences, No. 10.
- SU Miyagi Eishō. Amami Shotō no Noro ni tsuite (On the Noro in Amami Islands) Nihon Minzokugaku Kaihō 40:1-15
- SU Miyamoto Tsuneishi. Nihon Sairei Fūdoki: Okinawa, Kyūshū (Japan Festival Gazetteer : Okinawa & Kyūshū volume)

- SU Miyara Takahiro. Akamata Shiromata Kuromata no Saishi (The Shintō festival of red, white and black mata). Okinawa Times, Aug. 6, 1963
- H ----- Saiki keishō kara mita sonraku kyōdōtai no Kōzō—Ryūkyū Hateruma-jima no Baai (Village community structure as revealed in patterns of succession to ritual roles). Kyōdōtai no Hikaku Kenkyū # 4.
- H ----- Yaeyama Guntō no Shinzoku Kōzō (Kinship Structure in Yaeyama Guntō)
- SU Miyara Tōsō. Yaeyama Shotō Monogatari (Folk Tales from the Yaeyama Islands) Jinruigaku Zasshi 35, 36 (in 19 installments)
- SU ----- Yaeyama-shotō no Urafune no Uta ("Urafune" songs of the Yaeyama Islands) "Urafune": Songs sung to an official departing for Okinawa.
- H Motoi Shunryō. 1869. Go Keiji ni tsuki Jōkaku Jōnen yori zai koku chū getō made no Nikki (Diary of a congratulatory voyage to Kagoshima, experiences there and return.) Hand copied by F. Yamashita.
- SU Miyazato Seigen. Amerika no Okinawa Tōji (American rule in Okinawa)
- SU Motoyama Keisen. Kaitō Fūshū (Gist of the Oceanic Islands)
- H N.H.K. Broadcasting Station. Amami Ōshima no Hachigatsu Odori (August dance Festival on Amami Ōshima) Phonotape.
- SU Musya (Musha ?), K. Principal Earthquakes and Volcanic Eruptions in the Okinawa Islands. Electrostatic copy of faded typescript.
- SU Mutō Chōhei. Seinan Bun'un-shi Ron (Historical essays on Cultural Trends in the Southwest).
- SU Nagai, M. & Mishima, I. Amami Ōshima Tsuchihama Yāya Dōkutsu Iseki Chōsa Gaihō. (Summary of research: Remains in "Yāya" Cave, Tsuchihama, Amami Ōshima) Kōkōgaku Zasshi 50:127-142. Offprint.
- D Nagai Ryūkichirō, comp. Amami Ōshima Hanchi Jidai Sho-furei (Complete Official Notices of the Clan Government Period in Amami Ōshima)
- SU Nakahara Zenchū. Omoro Shinshaku (New interpretation of the Omoro)
- SU Nagata Norihide, M.D. Okinawa no Chōjusha (Long-lived Okinawans).
- SU Nakamatsu Yashū. Okinawa no Chiri (Geography of Okinawa)
- H ----- Ryūkyū Retto ni okeru sonraku no kōzōteki Seikaku (Village Structure in the Ryūkyū Islands) Jimbun Chiri 16 # 2:113-118. Offprint.
- SU Nakane Chie. 1964. "Hiki" no Bunseki: Amami Sōkei Shakai no Ketsuen Soshiki. (Analysis of the 'hiki', kinship system of Amamian bilateral society) Tōyō Bunka Kenkyūsho Kiyō (Institute for Oriental Culture) Memoir 33.
- SU Nakano Yoshio and Arasaki Moriteru. Okinawa Mondai Nijūnen (Twenty Years of the Okinawa Problem)
- SU Nampō Dōhō Engokai Publications (Assn. for Relief of our Southern Compatriots) Beikoku no Okinawa Kanri no Hōhō (Aims of U.S. administration in Okinawa) Ryūkyū Keizai no Kenkyū (Researches in Ryūkyūan Economics) Ryūkyū Keizai to Bōeki Jiyū Ka (Ryūkyū Economy & Changing Freedom of Trade) Nampō Ryōdo to Kokusai-hō (Southern Sovereignty and International Law) Okinawa Sokoku Fukki no Mondai Ten (Points on the problem of Okinawan Reversion to the Fatherland)
- and several other publications; this is an important series.
- SU Naze-shi Shi Hensan Inkai, comp. (Naze Municipal History Compilation Commission) Three sources reprinted in one book: Amami Shi dan (#894 in SU Ryūkyū Collection Catalog of 1964); Nantō Go oyobi Bungaku (also in # 894); Tokunoshima Jijō by Yoshimitsu Gishinobu. Limited ed., not sold.
- H Naze-shi Shi Hensan Inkai, comp. Amami Ōshima ni okeru 'Yanchū' no Kenkyū. (Studies of serfdom in Amami Ōshima). 4 articles by different authors, some previously printed. Limited ed., not sold.
- SU Ney, James W. The English Language Center in Naha, Okinawa. The Linguistic Reporter, Feb. 1964.
- SU ----- Project ELES, RYIS: English Language in the Elementary Schools, the Ryūkyū Islands. The Linguistic Reporter, Aug. 1964.

- SU Nishimura Tokihiko. Nantō Ikōden. (Traditions of Accomplishment in the South Islands) 1886.
- SU Ōba Ayako, tr. Perry Teitoku Enseiki (Commodore Perry's Expedition to Japan)
- SU Okamura Kichieemon. Zuroku Okinawa no Kōgei (Pictorial Record of Okinawan Folkcrafts)
- SU Okinawa: Sketch maps for auto tours: no author's name, no date. Published by a service organization for U.S. Army personnel. Xerox reproduction.
- SU Okinawa Times, publisher. Kyōdo no Bi: Mingei Okinawa (Local Beauty: Okinawan Folkcrafts)
- SU ---- Okinawa Nenkan, 1964 . (Okinawa Yearbook, 1964)
- SU ---- Okinawa no Tabi. (A Trip to Okinawa). Guide book.
- SU Okuno Hikorokurō . Nantō no Haruyama Shōbusei no Kōsei (Community competition to exploit land under the Ryūkyūan Feudal System.)
- SU Olson, Lawrence. Japan and the U.S. in Okinawa. Amer. Univ. Field Staff, E. Asia Series, XII # 1.
- SU Oshiro, Sally Katsuko. An Annotated Translation of the Kyūyō Gaikan Irōsetsuden. Typescript. Pp.222. Thesis, Univ. of Hawaii.
- SU Ōzato Tōei. Jahana Noboru Den. (Biog. of Jahana Noboru)
- SU Ryūkyū Seifu (Govt., Ryūkyū Is.) This government has embarked upon the publication of a 19 volume history of Ryūkyū. The volumes appear according to a schedule that is not based on volume numbers. Thus far two volumes have been issued: Vol.11 (Source Compilations No.1), and Vol.14 (Source Compilations No.4). Additional volumes will be added to our holdings as they appear.
- H Ryūkyū Seifu. Bunkazai Hogo Iinkai. (G.R.I., Commission on Protection of Cultural Treasures). Katsuren Jō-shi Dai Ichi Ji Hakkutsu Chōsa Hōkokusho. (Report on the first excavation at the site of Katsuren Castle.) Ryūkyū Bunkazai Chōsa Hōkokusho, June 1965, Pp.1-87. Pages 89-119 contain 5 articles by Prof. Takara Tetsuo on the topic.
- SU Ryūkyū Shimpōsha. Okinawa Jijō (Conditions in Okinawa).
- SU Ryūkyū University. Data on the University of the Ryūkyūs. 1961.
- SU Ryūkyū University, written by Nakayama Seimō. Yūjō no Kane (Friendship Bell)
- SU Sakae Kikumoto. Amami Ōshima, Yoron-tō no Minzoku. (Folkways of Yoron Island, Amami Ōshima) "Not for Sale"
- D Sakaguchi Sōichirō. Okinawa no ishutsu Sosai no tsurikata. (Production Methods of Vegetables for sale in Okinawa).
- SU Sakamaki, Shunzo. The Rekidai Hōan. Jnl. Amer. Oriental Soc. 83:107-113.
- SU ---- Ryūkyū and Southeast Asia. Jnl. of Asian Studies 23:383-389.
- SU ---- Ryūkyūan Research Resources at the University of Hawaii. Pp.454.
- SU ----, ed., with S. Amioka, S. Higa, W.P. Lebra, & T. Tanonaka. Ryūkyūan Names. Monographs on and Lists of Personal and Place Names in the Ryūkyūs.
- SU Sakihara, Mitsugu. Omoro Era: As Reflected in the Omoro Sōshi. Typescript. Thesis, Univ. of Oregon.
- SU Sakima Kōei. Nantō Setsuwa (South Island Tales)
- H Shiba Saneo. 1783? 1874? Chaku-ke Daidai Sakushiki Dempata Fuzoku Chō. (Chaku Lineage notebook on assignment of family fields in successive generations of the Main House). Blue-print of old Chinese-language document, parts badly worn. Date will be verified by analysis of content.
- SU Shigeta, James Y. Survey of Farm and Youth Organizations and general Agricultural Situation in Okinawa. 1963.
- D Sudō Toshiichi. A study of the history of mathematics in the Ryūkyūs. Science Papers of the College of General Education, Tokyo Univ. 4 # 2:166-7
- SU Sumiya Kazuhiko and Josef Kreiner. Bemerkungen zur Gesellschaftsstruktur und ihrer religiösen Grundlagen auf Hateruma. Sociologus 15:68-77.
- SU Sung Shu-shih. Liu-kiu Kuei-shu Wen-t'i. (The Problem of Ryūkyūan Reversion).
- SU Szcesniak, B.B. Two papers on ancient maps, duplicated from Imago Mundi.
- SU Strandberg, Major H.L. Miyako Guntō Facts Book, 1965.

- H Tabata, H., & Tsuru, I. Amami Ōshima ni okeru Minzoku Chōsa: Kagoshima-ken Naze-shi Komichi-ku no Baai. (Study of Local Customs in Amami Ōshima, Komichi-ku of Naze City, Kagoshima Prefecture)
- H Takamiya Hiroe. Okinawa no Kyū-sekki Bunka (Palaeolithic Culture of Okinawa) Rekishi Kyoiku 13 # 3:39-43. Offprint.
- SU ----- & others. Iheya Shima Chōsa Tokushū (Special Issue: Symposium on the Iheya Islands) Okidai Ronso 2 # 2 (1963)
- SU Takara Tetsuo. Habu: Osoru beki doku Hebi no Zembō. (Pit Vipers: Complete story of these dangerous poison snakes.)
- H ----- (Five papers on animal remains from excavation of Katsuren Castle ruins.) Ryūkyū Bunkazai Chōsa Hōkokusho, June 1965, pp.89-119.
- SU Takekoshi Yosaburō. Nangoku K1 (A Record of southern Countries)
- SU Takeuchi Yuzuru. Shumi no Kikaijima-shi ("Eclectic History of Kikai Island")
- H Tan Fu. Jōkoku Nikki. 1858. (Diary of a trip to Kagoshima to offer compliments). Hand copied.
- H Tatsu-se Shō Gakkō. Amami Guntō Sokoku Fukki Jisshūnen Kinenshi. (Special Publication, 10th anniversary of reversion of Amami Guntō to the Ancestral Country). Written by school children 1963. Ditto.
- H Tarling, Nicholas. 1963. Piracy and Politics in the Malay World.
- SU Tawada Shinjun. Ryūkyū Shokubutsu Kembun Roku (Observations on Ryūkyūan Plants) Biological Magazine 1:76-79 Offprint
- SU Tigner, James L. The Ryūkyūans in Bolivia. Hispanic American Historical Review 43: 206-229.
- SU Toguchi Masakazu. Okinawa Motobu-chō Toguchi ni tsutawaru Ushidēku Uta no Kiroku ((Record of the Ushidēku songs of the Shinugu Ritual at Toguchi, Motobu-chō, Okinawa) Ryūkyū Univ. Kenkyū Shuroku 4:93-107.
- SU Tokashi Pēchin. Gozen Honso (Edible Plants). 1824 manual republished.
- SU Tokonami Tokuji. Review of Okinawa Problems: a Transition in the Status of Okinawa. USCAR Translation. Mimeo.
- SU ----- My personal views on the return of Okinawa to Japanese Sovereignty. Offset. 14 pp.
- SU Tomihara Shuho. Kinyū no uramado Jūgo Nen (15 years of finance from a back window).
- SU Tomoyose Eiichirō. Okinawa Kōkogaku no shomondai. (Sundry problems of Okinawan archaeology). Kōkogaku 11 # 1:13-21.
- SU ----- Kumejima Janado Kaizuka Chōsa Gaihō-fu: Ryūkyū Kankei Kōkogaku Bunken Mokuroku hoi. (Summary report on Janado Shell Mound. Supplement: Bibliography of literature on Ryūkyū archaeology) Ryūkyū Univ. Bull. Faculty of Arts & Sciences, Social Section, # 8. Offprint.
- SU Torigoe Kenzaburō. Ryūkyū Shūkyō-shi no Kenkyū. (Studies in Ryūkyūan Religion).
- SU Toyohira Ryūken. Ryūkyū Buyō no Kiroku (Record of Okinawan Dances)
- SU Tsai Chang. Liu-chiu wang k'uo shih t'an (Talks on the history of the national extinction of Ryūkyū).
- H Tsuchi Masateru et al. 1873. Ōkura-shō Shutchōkan e Teishutsusho. (Report submitted to deputation from the Finance Ministry) /on taxation/ Hand-written copy.
- SU Uemura Yukio. Ryūkyū Hōgen no tokushoku to sono Kenkyū no Igi (Characteristics of Ryūkyūan dialects and the significance of their study). Minami to Kita 27:27-35
- SU USCAR. The Civil Code in effect in the Ryūkyū Islands. Mimeo
- SU ----- List of Selected Ryūkyūan Organizations and commonly used abbreviations in Japanese & English for Select Ryūkyūan Organizations. Mimeo
- SU ----- Outstanding Civil Administration Legislation and Index to Titles as of 20 Sept. 1961. Mimeo.
- SU ----- Dec. 1964. Personnel Roster Index. (Govt. of the Ryūkyū Islands) Mimeo.
- SU ----- Message of Lt. Gen. Albert Watson II, High Commissioner, to Legislature, Govt. of the Ryūkyū Islands. 18th Session.
- SU USCAR, Comptroller Dept. Ryūkyū Islands Facts Book, March 1965. Also Sept. '65
- SU USCAR. Office of the High Commissioner. Beikoku Enjo: Ryūkyū Hanei no Yōso. (American Aid: The Constituents of Ryūkyū's Prosperity)
- SU ----- Motion Picture Theaters in the Ryūkyū Islands. Mimeo.

- SU USCAR. Chronological Report on Public Election of Chief Executive and Reversion (as reported by the Ryukyuan Press) for the period Sept. 1950- Sept. 1965. (Mimeo)
- SU USCAR Background Information Booklets: (Ten received so far)
Aguni-Son (Son= county or township)
Hirara-shi (Shi= City) Minami Daitō-son
Ie-son
Irabu-son
Nakijin-son
Taketomi-chō (chō=borough, ward, etc. Intermediate between son and shi.
Tokashiki-son
Tonaki-son
Yonashiro-son
- SU USCAR. The Ryukyu Islands during September, 1965.
- SU USCAR. The Ryukyu Islands during October, 1965
- SU U.S. Dept. of the Army. The Ryukyu Islands. 1965. Mimeo, 8 pp.
- H U.S. Dept. of the Army. 1964. U.S. Army Area Handbook for Japan. 2nd ed. Dept. of the Army Pamphlet No. 550-30. Pp. 821.
- SU U.S. Forces, Ryūkyū Islands. 1966. Nō San Gyō Ka no Koyomi (Almanac for Farm, Forester, and Fishing Households) (In Japanese)
- H U.S. Government. The Budget of the United States Government for the fiscal Year ending June 30, 1965. Ryūkyū Islands: pp. 366-368, 1035. Xerox copy of Ryūkyū items.
- SU U.S. House of Rep., 89th Congress, Comm. on Foreign Affairs. Report of the special study Mission to the Far East, Southeast Asia, India, and Pakistan, Nov. 7-Dec. 12, 1965. Pp. 6-7 & 9 deal with Ryūkyū.
- SU Voyage of the Bayonnaise: Translation of unsigned article in Revue des deux Mondes, vol. 13 (1852): 228-248. Translation of section on visit to Ryūkyū. Xerox.
- SU Watanabe Shigetsuna. 1879. Ryūkyū Manroku (Sundry Notes on Ryūkyū). Rare
- H Wakino Soryū. 1964. Ku to Bun: Erabu no Shō (Haiku and Commentary: Erabu's Hidden Rocks) (Haiku poetry)
- SU Yagi Senjirō. Okinawa Keizai ni okeru Nōgyō no Iyōyō-sei to sono Kihonteki Kadaï. (Importance & Basic Problems of Agriculture in Okinawa's economy) Minami to Kita # 27: 53-59.
- SU Yanagita Kunio. Kaijō no Michi. (Ocean Highways)
- SU ----- Kyōdo Shi Ron (Comment on Local Chronicles)
- H -----, tr. by Fanny Hagin Mayer. 1966. Japanese Folk Tales, a Revised Selection.
- SU Yamazato Elkichi, Sakamoto, S., & Ishino, M. Okinawa Rekishi Nempyō. (Chronological Tables of Okinawan History) Post-war edition.
- SU Yohena Kōtarō. Ryūkyū Nōson Shakaishi. (Social History of Ryūkyūan Agricultural Villages)
- SU Zakimi Hōkō. Nōson Mondai no Ichi-kōsatsu (Study of the problems of agricultural Villages) Minami to Kita # 27: 53-59

Ryūkyū Research Collection, Syracuse University Library.

Holdings in serials, as of July, 1966

D = Desired

- Amami Hyōron (Amami Review) Published at Naze, Amami Ōshima, 1947 until unrecorded date in 1950 decade.
Mr. Haring has 11 miscellaneous issues in 1951-2
- Amami Kai (Amami World) Publ. Naze, Amami Ōshima, 1962-3, ending Sept. '63
Nos. 12-25 in Haring library.
- Amami Kyōdo Kenkyūkai-hō (Bulletin, Society for Study of our Native Amami).
Publ. Naze, Amami Ōshima, 1958. No. 7 publ. in 1965
Mr. Haring has all seven issues.
- Amami Minzoku (Amami Folklore) Publ. at Naze, Amami Ōshima, occasionally by
Kyōdo Kenkyū Club of Ōshima Senior High School.
Haring library has Nos. 3 & 4 (1962 & 1963)
- Amami Ōshima Kishō Benran (Amami Ōshima Weather Manual). Published annually
by Naze Meteorological Station and the Amami
Ōshima Meteorology Club. Haring library has
1963 through 1966.
- Asiatic Society of Japan: Transactions. Tokyo, since 1874. Generally in
English. 3 series: 1874-1922, 1924-1940, 1948—
See main catalog, Syr. Univ.
- Bunka Okinawa (Cultural Okinawa) 1948-1953: 27 issues. Not in SU. D
- Bunkazai Yoran (Handbook of Cultural Treasures). Annual: Publ. by Govt. of
the Ryūkyū Islands. Not in SU. Superseded 1964. D
- Chireki Kenkyū (Studies in Local History). Publ. at Tsurumaru High School,
Kagoshima, Japan. Not in SU (Haring has one copy)
- Denshō Bunka ("Jnl. of Japanese Folklore Studies"). Publ. in Tokyo at Seijō
University. Haring has Nos. 1, 3, & 4. SU has
placed subscription order. D
- Dorumen (Dolmen). Publ. Kyōto, 1932-1935. High level journal of archaeology
and general anthropology. SU has vols. 1-3 complete
and vol. 4, parts 1-8. Except the final issues,
SU has all ever published.
- Cekkan Amami (Amami Monthly). Publ. in Naze; successor to Amami Kai, q.v.
Haring library has Oct. '63, Jan. '64, May-Sept. '64
- Jinruigaku Zasshi (Jnl. Anthropol. Soc. of Tokyo). Publ. Tokyo Univ. since 1895.
SU has complete run, except perhaps most recent issues.
- Jinrui Kagaku (Science of Man). Tokyo, annual since 1949. (League of the Nine
Academic Societies for Joint Research). SU has
Nos. 7-18 (1954-1965) D: Nos. 1-6
- Jiyū (Freedom). Published monthly at Naze, Amami Ōshima, 1946—
Discontinued at date not available. Mr. H has
seven issues (from 1951-2)
- Josei to Keiken (Woman and Experience). Tokyo: 1956— Published by a group
of women anthropologists and amateur anthropologists;
SU has I # 1 & 2, II # 6, and III # 4. Remaining
issues are desiderata. D
- Kagoshima Minzoku (Kagoshima Folklore). Publ. by Kagoshima Volkskunde Soc. from
Apr. 1954. Present status unknown. Haring library
has # 1-7, 9-12, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21-23, 25, 27-28. D
- Kōkogaku Zasshi (Jnl. of Archaeology). Tokyo: monthly since 1910, successor to
Kōkogakkai Zasshi (1896-1900). Also called Kōko (to
1910), Kōkogaku (1930-37. Vols 1-7) D
- Konnichi no Ryūkyū (Ryūkyū Today). Naha, 1957—. SU has complete file from vol. 3.
Mimeo English translation has been supplied to
subscribers since some of the issues of Vol. 3.
Controlled by U.S. Army.
- Kyōiku to Bunka (Education and Culture) Publ. monthly in Naze, Amami Ōshima
since 1947. Haring has some issues. Discontinued
at unrecorded date.

(Serials, cont'd)

- Minami to Kita (South and North) Publ. Tokyo by Nampō Dōhō Engokai (Assn. for Aid to our Southern Compatriots) Successor to Okinawa to Ogasawara, q.v. Issues numbered consecutively with that journal. SU has all to date: 21 through 34. Issued in newspaper form on the 5th, 15th & 25th of each month; SU has only #253-281, 283-286 of the newspaper. Organ of Japanese irredentism for Okinawa, Bonin Is., & Kurile Is.; not extremist, often carries scholarly articles. Officially supported? D
- Minkan Denshō (Popular Traditions) Tokyo. Monthly. 1935— Folklore Society of Japan. SU has only 17 # 8; Haring has 15 # 7, 9. D
- Minzoku (Folkways) Tokyo: Minzoku Hakkōjo. 1925-1929. SU has complete run of Vols. 1-3 and 4 # 1-3; lacks remaining parts of Vol. 4, these are D
- Minzoku to Rekishi (Folk Custom & History) Tokyo: semi-annual. 1919-1922, Vols. 1-8. In 1923 title changed to SU has
- Shakaishi Kenkyū (Studies in Social History). Vols. 9 & 10 publ. in 1923; no further issues published. In SU
- Minzokugaku (Ethnology) Tokyo: 1929-1933. Monthly. Publ. by Minzokugaku Kenkyūjo (Center for Ethnological Studies) D
- Minzokugaku Kenkyū (English title: "Japanese Jnl. of Ethnology") Tokyo: Nihon Minzokugaku Kyōkai (Japan Ethnological Society) 1935— Quarterly. Successor to Minzokugaku. SU has complete set to date.
- Nanpō-shi Kenkyū (Studies in Southern History) Tokyo Univ. Dept of Literature. Cornell Univ. Library has this. D
- Nantō Bunka (Southern Island Culture) Publ. in Kagoshima. D
- Nantō Kenkyū (Southern Island Studies). Published in 1928-1929 only, by Nantō Kenkyū Kai (Southern Island Research Soc.) Only 5 issues ever publ.; SU has Xerox of No. 1 and originals of Nos. 2-5. This was the organ of the brilliant group of young scholars who have made the major contributions of the generation now retiring from active life. VERY RARE.
- Nihon Rekishi (Japanese History) Publ. by Nihon Rekishi Gakkai (Japan Historical Society) since 1948. Monthly. Not in SU. D
- Okidai Ronsō (Eng. title: "The Journal of the Okinawa University") Naha, Okinawa. Quarterly, 1961— SU has 1 # 2, 2 # 1, 3 # 1 & 2, 4 # 1, 2. Missing issues desired.
- Okinawa to Ogasawara (Okinawa & the Bonin Is.) See supra, Minami to Kita. This is the same publication under its earlier title; it appeared quarterly since 1957. SU has all of Okinawa to Ogasawara except # 2, 3, 4, 6, 13, 14; it is hoped that they can be discovered and acquired. (D)
- Rekishi Chiri (Historical Geography) Tokyo: Japan Soc. for Historical Geography. Monthly since 1899. D
- Rekishi to Chiri (History and Geography). Kyōto: monthly, since 1917. D
- Rekishigaku Kenkyū (Historiographical Studies). Tokyo. Monthly 1933-1946; Bimonthly, 1946—. In Cornell Univ. Library.
- Ryūkyū. Naha, Okinawa, 1952—. Publ. irregularly by Ryūkyū Shiryō Kenkyūkai (Ryūkyū Historical Sources Research Soc.) SU has # 4-13, incl. Hope to acquire the rest. (D)
- Ryūkyū Bungaku (Ryūkyūan Literature) Tokyo: Nihon Hōgen Kenkyū-jo (Japan Dialect Research Institute). Monthly. 1960—
- Ryūkyū Bunkazai Chōsa Hōkokusho. (Research Reports on Ryūkyū's Cultural Treasures) Supersedes Bunkazai Yōran. Publ. by Govt. of the Ryūkyū Islands, Comm. on Protection of Cultural Treasures. Occasional. D

Okinawa Bunka (Okinawan Culture) Tokyo:

3 per yr. SU lacks only # 1,2,12

Ryūkyū Daigaku (University of the Ryūkyūs). Publications:

Bunrigakubu Kiyō (Bull. Arts & Sciences Div'n, Humanities & Social Science)

1956. Nos.3-7; thereafter in two sections:

1964. No.8, first part: Geography, History, Sociology
do. Second part: Humanities. (SU lacks # 1 & 2)

(Bull. Arts & Sciences Div'n, Mathematics & Natural Sciences.)

1957. No.1, through #6, 1963.

Keizai Kenkyū (Ryūkyū Univ. Economic Rev.) Approximately annually. 1961—

SU has # 1 through 5.

Jimbun Shakai Kagaku Kenkyū (Studies in the Science of Human Society) 1963—

Semi-annual. In SU.

Kenkyū Shūroku (Research Bulletin, Division of Education) 1957—

SU has # 2-6 (1958-1963)

Nōkaseigakubu Gakujutsu Hōkoku (Bull. Div'n of Agricultural Home Economics
and Engineering). SU has # 3-11 (1956-1964)

Ryūdai Hōgaku (Ryūkyū Univ. Law Review). Occasional. SU has Nos.1-5 (1958-64)

Ryūkyū no Ayumi (The course of Ryūkyū). Naha: Govt. of the Ryūkyū Islands.

Monthly. 1958—

Not in SU.

Ryūkyū Rōdō (Ryūkyū Labor).

Not in SU; desired.

Seibu Shakai Gakkai (Western Sociological Society) Research Reports. Not in SU. D

Shakai Jinruigaku (Social Anthropology) Ed. by Social Anthropology Circle,

Tokyo Metropolitan Univ. 1958— Not in SU. D

Shakai Kagaku Kenkyū (Social Science Research.) Vol.1 publ. by Hakujitsu Shoin.

Vol.2 publ. by Nippon Hyōron-sha

SU has 1: # 1,2,3 and 2: # 1,2

Shakai to Denshō (Society and Tradition). Publ. in Kumamoto. 1957—. 8 vol.to 1965. In SU

Shigaku (History) Quarterly. Tokyo: Keiō Univ. Mita History Assn. D

Shigaku Zasshi (Jnl. of History) Tokyo University History Assn. Monthly. 1889—

SU has vols.1-60 and others not catalogued yet.

Shurei no Hikari (Eng. title: "The Light of Courtesy") Naha, Okinawa. Publ.

supported by U.S. Dept. of the Army.

1958 through Aug. 1965, 12 issues annually.

Thereafter numbered consecutively from # 81.

SU has 1962-1966, with translation of many issues.

Tabi to Densetsu (Travel and Traditions) Tokyo: 1928— Now extinct. D

Contains much ethnographic material: a major desideratum.

U.S.C.A.R. Ryūkyū Islands Facts Book. Mimeo handbook, revised semi-annually,

issued regularly by Army Civil Affairs under

various titles since the start of the Occupation.

U.S.C.A.R. Programs & Statistics Section. Ryūkyū Islands, Economic Statistics, Bulletins

NOTE: All articles dealing with Ryūkyū in the following serials have been indexed by author and title and the cards are incorporated in the files of the Ryūkyū Research Collection:

Dorumen

Jinrui Kagaku

Minami to Kita

Minzoku to Rekishi and Shakaishi Kenkyū

Minzoku, except vol.4 # 4 et seq.

Minzokugaku Kenkyū

Okinawa to Ogasawara

Indexing in progress:

Jinruigaku Zasshi

SOME CORRECTIONS OF ENTRIES IN 1964 CATALOG OF THE RYÜKYÜ RESEARCH COLLECTION

Mistakes in ideographs not included; Japanese readers will discover many.
We hope to issue a more trustworthy catalog!

25. Author is Kakoi Kiichirō
188. Author is Uenuma Hachirō
197. Author probably is Honda Chikataka.
245 & 248. 245 is Rev.ed. of 248.
256. Author is Ikemiyagusuku Sekiho
287 and 288. Author is Itō Mikiharu
321. Second author is Nagai Masabumi
323. Item following: entry number omitted. Read: 323-a Kaneku Tadashi. 1963...
350. SU has 1941 ed.
357. Title should read: Zoku Nampō Bunka
367. SU has #15 only.
388. Title should read: Amami Shotō nō
399. SU copy is electrostatic duplicate.
489. Delete this; 490 duplicates it.
500. Delete: this item does not belong in Ryūkyū Collection.
530. Delete; Prof. Nakahara died in 1964.
547. Series title is: Kinsei Chihō Keizai Shiryō.
568. For Yoshikawa Motojirō, read Yoshikawa Daijirō
583. Author is Nomura Yoshifumi. Publisher is Sagami Shobō
595. In title, for hitoridachi read dokuritsu
599-a & b. Author is Ōwan Seiwa, q.v.
614-a & b. Author is Ono Shigeo
615. See #547, above.
627. Author is Ōsaka Shidai Yaeyama Guntō.....
Translation should read: (Ōsaka Municipal University Yaeyama Guntō.....)
634. Author is Honda Chikataka
640. Second author is Hokama Shuzen (not Toma Moriyoshi)
663. Microfilm now in SU
672. Delete this entry: 677 includes it.
683. Gaikan also is read, especially in Okinawa, as Gekan.
678. Change to read: See also Miyazato Eiki, rev.ed. 1932
711. Author is Sakae Kikumoto
730. Author in doubt: Sawa Kazukane ?
761. Title should read: Amami Manyō, Koi Uta Hishō.
778. See remark above in 683.
805. This item was a special issue of Fūzoku Gahō, a periodical. Various authors.
(English translation in preparation)
816. Published 1964.
839. Author is Naora Nobuo
843. SU has the 1938 ed.
866-871 inclusive: Author is Tashiro Antei
984 is Vol. I of 982.
1029. Author is Fusato Seiki. Title: Akai Sotetsu to Shi to Gō to..... (Red Cycads,
Death and Trenches)
1059. Date of Publication, 1964.

(Corrections of catalog entries)

1032. Author is Makise Tsuneji
1043. Title is: Ryūkyū Kōga Shōhō (Summary of study of ancient Ryūkyūan tiles)
1050. For Kamizato read Uezato; also read mae for mai
1051. Authors are: Ōshiro Tomoyoshi and Hokama Seikō
1064. Title is: Shurei no tami (People of Propriety)
1067. Author is Arazato Kimpuku
1073. Author is Tokuda Anshū
1071. Title is: Yomitan-son Akai'nko Iseki.....
1074. Author is Tomita Yuko
1075. Add: Vol.5 only.
1081. Author is: Ishigaki Nishi Tō Kai Henshū Inkai
Title is: Ishigaki Nishi Tō Kai Kai-shi (History of the Nishi Tō Society)
1103. Title translated: (Teapot World: a Peep at Ryūkyū History from the back)
1104. For Seitō read Nishi Tō

Additional Corrections:

73. Tōjō Misao appears as General Editor in SU copy, dated 1951.
173. This item appeared in Nantō Ronso. #782
179. A sequel was published in the author's Nantō Ronkō. #175
185. Author is Hirose Yūrō.
243. Same as 249.
422. Rōhen Sōsho series includes many more books: SU has numerous items not on Ryūkyū, unlisted here.
428. Publ. 1966.
530. This work has been carried on by Hokama Moriyoshi, publication expected.
547. In title, read chihō for jikata.
1045. Author is Oyadomari Seihaku.
1050. Title should read: Yonhyaku nen mae no rekishi no himerareta Uezato.

April 12, 1996

Dear family,

Apropos of a fortieth celebration at MSU of the establishment of the Office of International programs I was asked to prepare a statement giving the background to its existence. The enclosed attempts to do this. My involvement was only one of the many things I was privileged to participate in. To those knowledgeable in the field, it is recognized that no other university has had the same impact in the developing countries as MSU. And this activity is still continuing.

I hope it is not considered too presumption to think that you might be interested to know how it all got started.

Love,

Phil

P.S. Hope this note finds you all
in fine fettle & health now

WORLD WAR II AND MSU'S WORLD WIDE EXTENSION PROGRAMS, 1951-1957

AND

THE ROLE ENVISAGED FOR THE NEW OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

MILTON E. MUELDER

*VICE PRESIDENT EMERITUS FOR RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT
COORDINATOR OF INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS PRIOR TO 1957
ACTING DEAN OF INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS, 1968-1969*

April 10, 1996

World War II jolted the United States from its post World War I isolation posture and thrust it ineluctably as the leader of the free world. New global responsibilities and challenges of awesome proportions devolved upon the country. National imperatives were greatly altered to include unprecedented international exigencies which challenged especially service oriented universities to relate resources and talents to help resolve some of the nation's major problems. Two of the University's early projects, namely in Okinawa and South Vietnam, were directly related to the consequences of World War II, of which more will be said later. It was the good fortune of Michigan State College, later Michigan State University, that during this era John A. Hannah was at the helm of the institution. Among other creative endeavors, he was deeply involved in re-ordering and broadening of the institution's academic programs so as to include, among its objectives, the preparation of students to become responsible citizens of the world. World wide extension programs were soon to ensue.

During much of Hannah's early years as president, I was on leave from MSC. As a navy officer and following the completion of an intensive nine month training period at Columbia University for military government duty for the Pacific Rim and Europe, I was assigned, in due course, as consultant to the army with headquarters in Berlin where I eventually took over the

function of coordination of planning for the military government control of German administration. For completing the plans for the proper distribution of staff specialists required for the many towns and cities in the American Zone of occupation, the army accorded me the Legion of Merit Award. Subsequently, in a civilian status I assumed the position of deputy director of the Education and Cultural Affairs Division during which time President Hannah paid a visit to Berlin as he recalled in a letter written upon the occasion of my retirement in June 1976.

"I will never forget the rainy day when I sat on top of sacks filled with coal in an old DC 3 plane being flown into Berlin during the Communist blockade, to convince you and Kathleen that you should return to East Lansing and become a key part of the MSU Administration instead of accepting other opportunities that were available to you. I never regretted my trip which was camouflaged as a trip for me to talk to the US Commanding General. And I hope you and Kathleen have not regretted your decision to return to East Lansing."

The war and post war duties and experiences in Europe were to prove invaluable upon my return to Michigan State in the Fall of 1949. For example, as part of the U.S. military government effort to overcome years of intellectual, cultural, and social isolation of Nazi Germany, I was centrally involved in getting underway one of the most comprehensive exchange programs of its kind ever attempted. Hundreds of German professionals from all major branches of society were sent to the U.S. to meet and confer with their American counterparts: in the arts, in education, religion, police administration, labor, etc. etc. Concurrently, hundreds of American specialists were brought to assist and confer with their counterparts in Germany. As an aside, Michigan State University hosted a group of German police officers whose orientation was ably conducted by Professor Arthur Brandstatter, head of MSU's Police Administration Department.

The World War II experiences were also invaluable later in representing MSU in numerous negotiations with the army whether in Washington, D.C. or abroad, as well as with numerous U.S. government agencies and with major foundation representatives.

The pink slip appointing me in the fall of 1949 as head of the newly created department of political science and public administration carried an interesting addendum: "It is understood that additional responsibilities may be assigned to you by the President." I'll confine myself to those which impinge upon international programs and their administration.

In a relatively brief period, Michigan State became involved in four major international programs: Okinawa, Vietnam, Brazil and Columbia. A brief word about each.

At the request of the U.S. army in 1950, Arthur S. Adams, president of the American Council of Education, sent a letter to the Land Grant Colleges and Universities inviting them to express an interest in "adopting" the University of the Ryukyus, newly created by the army, and to submit a proposal to this effect. When President Hannah asked my reaction, I simply stated that if he wanted the project I would draft a proposal employing the military staff format--a one page presentation, succinct and clear, supported by tabs of supporting documentation. I had drafted many such presentations and had critiqued many more for the Chief of Staff in Berlin. Briefly, MSU's proposal was the one that was accepted.

Responsibility for handling the Okinawa project fell on my shoulders. In times past, the Ryukyans had their own kings with residence at the Shuri Castle in Okinawa but in modern times the ruling house was made to recognize the suzerainty of both China and Japan. However, in 1879 the Japanese proclaimed the outright annexation of the Ryukyuan islands, introducing a common language and an elementary education for all inhabitants, but no university. Under U.S. occupation, Okinawa essentially became wards of the U.S. government; hence the U.S. military

assumed responsibility to establish a university, which it did in May 1950. It was a "university" essentially only in name. At the time Okinawa was isolated from the Japanese mainland economically, politically, and culturally.

I considered it essential to involve directly as many deans as possible in the overseas venture: to stimulate their interest, to educate them and make them feel that these efforts were an interesting and integral part of their academic agenda. There's a kind of unmatched inspiration and insight which can derive from direct personal contact with one's foreign counterparts, a special human magic. Thus on the first inspection and planning trip to Okinawa, I was accompanied by Ernest L. Anthony, Dean of the College of Agriculture. Upon his retirement, his successors, first Dean Clifford Hardin and then Dean Thomas Cowden made the trip with me to Okinawa. Finally, it was possible to involve Clifford Erickson, the Dean of the College of Education and later Provost of the university. He began the trip reluctantly and skeptically but ended extremely enthusiastic and was quick to introduce international initiatives in his college.

The specific areas of instruction given by members of the MSU mission to the University of the Ryukyus covered such subjects as agriculture, forestry, home economics, education, vocational education, political science, natural science, social science, business administration, and the humanities, including special instruction in English. Many activities were devoted to the development of the library, improvement of the curriculum, the setting up of teacher education programs for the entire Ryukyus Islands, the upgrading of staff, faculty organization, the acquisition of equipment and materials, the improvement of university administration and the development of the student-faculty exchange program.

A more comprehensive statement of the MSU involvement in Okinawa, its origins, staffing, administrative arrangements, overall objectives and the military context in which it was

carried out, was published in an article of The Educational Record, October 1951, pages 350-360, a publication of the American Council of Education. This article was adapted from my initial report written for the orientation and guidance of the first five MSU faculty selected to get the MSU mission underway.

VIETNAM

The aftermath of World War II was more devastating than the war itself for Vietnam which had been one of the states of French Indochina. It had been overrun by the Japanese. The defeat of Japan brought both hope and despair - hope to achieve national independence, despair with the attempt of the French to re-establish control over its old empire in Asia. Three struggles went on concurrently, that of the French to re-establish their position, that of the Communists, and that of the Nationalists, many of whom were not sympathetic toward the Communists but were resentful of the French. Upon the debacle of France at Den-Bien-Phu, a treaty was finally concluded at Geneva in which Vietnam north of the 17th parallel was ceded to the Communists and the south was left free to try to establish a government of its own. The withdrawal of the French naturally created a vacuum in the administrative hierarchy because of the posts previously held by them.

Ngo-Dinh-Diem was appointed president of South Vietnam by Emperor Bao Dai. Prior to his appointment as president, Diem had established a friendship with and confidence in Dr. Wesley R. Fishel, a Professor of Political Science at MSU. He was somewhat familiar with the University. August 28, 1954, he addressed a brief note to the FOA Mission in Saigon, Vietnam asking for the assistance of Michigan State in four areas of public service: public administration and political science, police administration (including the development of field security units), public finance and journalism.

In quick order, a survey team from MSU proceeded to South Vietnam to see what might be done. Subsequently, contracts were concluded between MSU, the FOA in Washington, and the South Vietnam Government.

Some thirty specialists were to make up the MSU group in South Vietnam advancing the special areas for which assistance had been requested. It was the largest university level program of its kind in the world. Assistance was also rendered to the office of the Commissioner General who was struggling with the millions of refugees fleeing North Vietnam.

COLUMBIA

In Latin America both the U.S. government and private institutions, as well as foundations, had been trying to overcome negative aspects of the old legacy of the Yankee imperialism and dollar diplomacy. Early in 1951 the government of Columbia through the Technical Cooperation Administration requested the U.S. government to strengthen the educational programs of the colleges of agriculture located at Medellin and Palmira. A formal contract was signed in December 1951 between MSU and the Technical Cooperation Administration to finance an exchange of professors between the two colleges of agriculture at Palmira and Medellin, which were part of the National University of Columbia, and MSU. MSU assisted in the development of a broader curricula of study, including laboratory and field training courses, in special practical training such as short courses and in expanding services through research, farm demonstration and extension. By 1955, some 20 staff members from Columbian colleges had received training at MSU and MSU had 20 professors who had gained first hand knowledge of the people and agriculture of Latin America.

BRAZIL

MSU's program in Brazil centered around the establishment of a school of business

administration at Sao Paulo. In 1953, the Vargas Foundation in Brazil, in cooperation with the government of Brazil, requested through the Institute of Inter-American Affairs that MSU accept responsibility to proceed with such a venture. Dr. Herman J. Wyngarden, Dean of the College of Business and Public Service at MSU, made a survey in September and again in October 1953 to see what might be done. A contract was concluded shortly after to establish a business administration school at Sao Paulo. Four professors at MSU made up the original mission. Emphasis was given to advance management, especially organization, marketing, production, accounting, finance, public relations, personnel, and labor relations.

After a visit to Sao Paulo in the summer of 1955, Dean Wyngarden could report: "I was convinced on my second visit that the program had developed beyond my expectations both as to quality and to size and I think a very useful form of technical assistance is being carried out and that is a credit to MSU."

ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS PRIOR TO 1957

At each MSU project abroad one person was designated as Chief of Mission. He reported in turn to a person on campus designated as Coordinator. Eventually, President Hannah was to appoint a Coordinating committee for Overseas Projects. In addition to myself as chairperson there was Dr. Herman J. Wyngarden, Dean of the College of Business and Public Service and Dr. Thomas K. Cowden, Dean of the College of Science and Arts. Thus reporting of the overseas programs were made to me. As always the tenor of my administration was to delegate maximum responsibilities to the several colleges and their departments, to encourage the unleashing of imaginative and creative ventures of faculty and then to assist them as far as possible in the successful realization of their efforts, underscoring and publicizing their contributions to the University. A University becomes great only as its faculty become eminent.

CREATION OF THE NEW OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

While the MSU overseas projects were successful, it seemed clear to Dean Cowden and myself that the future potential of the University could be expressed more effectively through the establishment of a new office of international programs, responsible directly to the President. In a joint communication, we set forth a list of functions of such an office which were then later approved by the Board of Trustees upon the recommendation of the President. It would be the first such office of its kind at an American university.

As far as practical, the new office of international programs, working through and with established colleges and other organizational units of the university, was to provide leadership and support throughout the institution to bring about the mobilization and wise use of its resources to contribute to programs abroad, and by the same process to bring about an effective on-campus international program. Specific functions included such matters as administration and coordination of MSU programs; development and promotion of research, education and training in international programs and representation with such institutions as foundations, government and other colleges and universities.

Finally, Dean Cowden and I also recommended, privately to President Hannah, that Dr. Glen Taggart be considered as the first dean of the office. We were pleased at his appointment.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF THE RYUKYUS

Milton E. Muelder

By

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The University of the Ryukyus

A Report¹

By MILTON E. MUELDER

EARLY IN JUNE of this year, acting under contract with the Department of the Army, the American Council on Education completed arrangements with Michigan State College under which the college would take the initiative in developing a program of aid to the newly established University of the Ryukyus in Okinawa, including selection of a team of five members of the Michigan State College staff to be sent at Army expense to teach and engage in extension activities at the university during the current academic year. Michigan State College was asked to participate as a result of the recommendation of a special committee created by the American Council on Education to select one from among several American universities which appeared to meet the specifications indicated by the Department of the Army for the cooperating American institution. Serving on the Council's Advisory Committee on the University of the Ryukyus were representatives of the Association of American Colleges, Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, Institute of International Education, and the United States Office of Education.

The University of the Ryukyus was opened on May 22, 1950, and the extensive aid of the U.S. Military Government and of dozens of Ryukyuan and American officials and interested friends made it possible for the new university in its first year to provide

¹Dr. Milton E. Muelder, director of Office Research Development and Head of the Department of Political Science and Public Administration at Michigan State College, and Dean Ernest L. Anthony of the School of Agriculture, in July made an "advance survey" trip to Okinawa to make certain investigations preparatory to the departure of a mission of five members of the staff of Michigan State College, who in September began a year of teaching at the new University of the Ryukyus. This article concerning the new university and the environment within which it functions is adapted in part from a report which Dr. Muelder prepared for the information of the five M.S.C. visiting instructors, upon his and Dean Anthony's return.

formal classroom instruction for more than five hundred students, who came to Okinawa from islands scattered throughout the Ryukyus chain. In the short space of sixteen months the historic site of Shuri Castle, completely destroyed in the bitter fighting of 1945, had been transformed into an institution with promising physical facilities. It was chiefly the leadership and perseverance of Mr. Arthur E. Mead, then head of the Civil Information and Education Division of the Civil Administration, which led to the founding of the new institution. Indeed, this is the first university ever established in the Islands. The Japanese extended formal control over the Ryukyus before the turn of the last century. Two small normal schools were established to meet a part of the need for teachers in the lower schools, but no institution of university standing was established. Many able and ambitious students went to Tokyo for university training.

A major goal of the Military Government in creating the university was to train teachers in school administration and teaching according to American patterns, looking toward making more effective the Army's efforts to change the character of the entire school system from the prewar Japanese pattern to a democratic one. Major emphasis is also being given to the practical arts, notably agriculture and home economics, to the teaching of English, and to extensive informational and educational programs among the adult population. Special programs (majors) are now offered at the university in (1) English, (2) teacher training, (3) agriculture, (4) science, and (5) social science.

American activities in the Ryukyus fall under the command of General Matthew B. Ridgway in his capacity as Commander in Chief of the Far East (CINCFE). General Ridgway wears many hats. He is, among other things, Supreme Commander for the Allied Forces (SCAP), which command is restricted to Japan and does not include Okinawa. He is also Commander of the United Nations Forces in Korea. General Ridgway is Governor of the Ryukyu Islands. His command in the Ryukyus is exercised through Major General Robert S. Beightler, Commanding General of the Ryukyus Command and Deputy Gov-

ernor of the U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands. Excepting the large air base which is supporting the military operation in Korea, all military installations and establishments on the islands—and they are enormous—fall under the Deputy Governor. Under the Deputy Governor is included Military Government operations, known as U. S. Civil Administration. It is within the Civil Administration that activities relating to the University of the Ryukyus fall. One of the many departments in the command of Brigadier General James M. Lewis, the U.S. Civil Administrator of the Ryukyu Islands (USCARI) is the Civil Information and Education Department. It was as head of this department that Arthur E. Mead was so instrumental in making the creation of this new enterprise possible.

The university itself is administered by Ryukyuan officers and a chiefly native faculty. The university and its students are almost wholly dependent upon the United States Army for financial and logistical support, and this fact coupled with the status of the Ryukyus as an occupied area makes it obvious that in truth the institution is an activity of the U.S. Army. The level of the economy in the Ryukyus is such that there is no immediate prospect of adequate native support for the university, private or public. Nonetheless, the officers and faculty are encouraged to take initiative in developing the teaching and other services of the university. The president of the University is Mr. Koshin Shikiya, former governor of Okinawa. Mr. Shikiya's experience in the political life of the island may prove to be a decided boon, as the institution faces the inevitable problems of the future. During the past summer the Army brought both the president and the business manager to America for a tour of a number of American educational institutions. It is significant, and I believe encouraging, to note that in a report on their reactions, they selected Berea College in Kentucky as an appropriate model for them, rather than one of our larger institutions, the support of which would require basic resources and state appropriations beyond the reach of the University of the Ryukyus.

It was impossible in the brief course of our visit to make an

individual study of the faculty members whom we met. They lack appropriate dress and attire, including shoes of proper size and fit, but are not lacking in native intelligence and drive and sincerity of purpose to develop a valid institution which some day may be worthy of the name "university." For the present, the level of student pre-university attainment, the capacity of available instructors, and indeed the practical nature of the instruction most urgently needed in the Islands is such that general rather than specialized courses are typical of all the departments into which the curriculum is divided. Those departments are: agriculture; "applied arts," which includes home economics and management, typewriting, music, and certain other subjects; education, English, science, which includes mathematics, chemistry, physics, biology, botany, and zoology; and social science.

The student body is coeducational, and, in its selection, care is taken to assure that it will be representative of the entire Ryukyus chain. During the first year nearly 530 persons were enrolled, and last July it was anticipated that enrollment during the year ahead would exceed 800. Few of these students could begin to meet normal admission standards for an American college, in no small part because of the complete disruption of the educational system in the Islands as a result of the war, and the difficult and slow process of reconstruction.

The present physical plant of the university includes a two-story Administration Building, the second floor of which contains an auditorium which will seat about 600 persons. The Administration Building stands on the site of the throne room of the old Shuri Castle, high on a hill. The rest of the old site of Shuri Castle is taken up with classrooms, an Extension Building, and Library, which are grouped around the edge of this hilltop. With the Administration Building, they form an oval-shaped "campus." The center of this oval is now being landscaped, and an attractive lawn and flower garden combination should in time emerge. Lower down on the hillside and near the old moat, girls' and boys' dormitories have been erected. None of these buildings are sumptuous in appearance or appointments.

The Administration Building has a stone surface but the classrooms, Extension Service Building, and the Library are all one-story wooden structures, "typhoon-proof," and rather small in size. A president's residence has been constructed near the university, and President Shikiya has agreed to make this house available as a model home-management house.

The Library is small. Its capacity would not exceed four "barracks apartments" of the kind American GI students know so well. The number of books is correspondingly small. The amount of laboratory equipment is meager. A radio broadcasting station serving all of Okinawa has been in operation, and another to be connected with the university is in process of construction. A regular radio education extension program to the public schools, on a daily basis, has been planned.

There are five agricultural experiment stations on the island. These were established before the war and presently fall under the jurisdiction of the Food and Natural Resources Department in U.S. Civil Administration. In conformity with the pattern in Japan, the experiment stations were not attached to a college or university but were supervised by a government agency.

GENERAL BACKGROUND OF CONDITIONS ON OKINAWA

To appreciate the milieu and setting of the university of the Ryukyus and of M.S.C. staff participation at the university, it is necessary to gain some understanding of the impact of the war and the intrusion of the U.S. military and Military Government upon native society and local conditions.

That the war on Okinawa exceeded in destruction any other theater of military operations in the Far East is well known, but not so well known is that in addition to the vast destruction of the war, affecting the entire southern half of the island, additional land and property has been taken by the various major military commands. The result has been to affect importantly the precarious economy of the people. Along the area stretching from Naha to Kadena, roughly some twenty miles, large sections of the land are occupied by military installations—each of which

has its own series of Quonset huts for GI's, and often its own officers' and GI clubs and messes. Concurrently with the taking of land for military purposes, the population of Okinawa, which is presently about 600,000, was sharply increased when Okinawans living throughout the entire Far East area and in the Pacific Islands were returned to Okinawa. The most conservative estimate is that about 130,000 Okinawans were returned to the island. Given the increase in population and the disappearance of arable land, the average land holding of the farmer, which before the war was about two acres, is now approximately one-half acre of land. The return of Okinawans brought other ills. Because of unsettled military conditions, it was not possible to establish a strict quarantine, and diseases which were prevalent in other areas of the Pacific were brought to Okinawa. Two of the most important of these affect the sweet potato crop, which is being attacked by a virus and a weevil. Sweet potatoes, along with rice, constitute the basic produce of their agricultural economy.

At the conclusion of hostilities, Filipino laborers were brought in in large numbers for work with the U.S. forces, on the presumption that they were further advanced in the handling of mechanical machinery and were needed in construction work. Native Okinawans have shown that they are quite adaptable for this type of work, but as yet have not replaced the Filipinos. The presence of the Filipinos further complicates conditions in the native economy and culture, which were already troubled by overpopulation, poverty, and the presence of the military.

Whether Ryukuans or Americans liked it or not, the fact was that the Ryukyus after the war became an increasingly strategic link in the defense system of the Western world, and American activities in the Islands have inevitably reflected this fact. In the course of the resultant activity, however, native interests and customs have suffered. Construction activities provide one of the more obvious examples of this: in some cases, bulldozers have run over the large ancestral tombs; certain hills have been leveled off—shoving huge stones and debris on paddy farms; buildings have been located at the sites of ancient shrines and

tombs. Under these circumstances, it is no wonder that local sentiment reportedly favors a return of the Islands to Japan; recent polls taken in southern Okinawa show roughly that 80 percent of the natives have these views.

All too infrequently have Military Government personnel worked closely with native organizations and people. Local Military Government personnel have not thus far succeeded in establishing on a permanent basis many of the programs initiated by consultants who have been brought to the Islands. It should be pointed out that the plan of bringing five faculty persons to the Ryukyus University for a full year was devised in part, at least, as a result of the limitations of the consultant program.

No evidence of a training program for military and civilian personnel which would give Americans working in the Islands some background and knowledge of the native language, culture, and history, was seen. There was no one close to topside advising the Civil Administrator on the impact of U.S. policies and programs on natives. His staff is not—with few exceptions—in close touch with the people and at best can submit reactions only on a secondhand basis, that is as given by those Okinawans who speak English.

Okinawa enjoys few of the attractions of Japan and Europe as a place for military service. It is remote both as to geography and as to the civilization familiar to Americans. Its living accommodations are less well developed than those of many other areas. Thus, Okinawa has been a sort of "end of the line" in the assignment of military and civilian personnel. Happily, as with any general rule, there are exceptions to this one. And, doubtless, improvement is possible through training programs, which would appear to be one of the important needs on the island.

ACTIVITIES OF THE MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE MISSION

During this first year, in accordance with USCARI specifications, instructors have been furnished in agriculture, home economics, government and public finance, education, and business subjects. Chief of mission is Professor Russell E. Horwood,

director of the Upper Peninsula Experiment Station at Chatham, Michigan. Others include Miss E. Eleanor Densmore, home demonstration agent in Kent County; Guy H. Fox, associate professor of political science and public administration; Edward Pfau, Jr., assistant professor of education; and Horace C. King, instructor, department of business education.

The most important program for the M.S.C. teachers will be to help develop an organization pattern and the philosophy of education which will reflect that of the land-grant institution. For that reason their schedule will be held to a half-time or, at the maximum, a three-quarters time basis, so that extension activities may be planned and developed.

The Michigan State College staff members will be assisted by "interpreters"; one interpreter will be attached to each staff member. The interpreter is to be more than just a translator; he will also be an individual personally interested in the subject matter falling within the fields on which the M.S.C. professor is lecturing. The interpreter is thus to be regarded as a potential successor to the respective M.S.C. professor. It is expected that M.S.C. professors initially will work through the interpreters in giving their lectures, but that the staff will increasingly be able to lecture in English as the students acquaint themselves with both the vocabulary and the pronunciation of the American staff personnel.

Transportation facilities are likely to impose considerable difficulty upon the M.S.C. teachers. Indeed, the nature of arrangements for living makes transportation one of the problems of the Islands—the general area in which quarters, schools, stores, and recreational facilities are located extends over ten to twenty-five miles, and bus service is infrequent. The university is several miles from the living area. Two station wagons are presently available to the college staff, but these seem inadequate, in view of the range of activities in which the five teachers will be engaged and the fact that their diverse professional interests will normally require them to be meeting with different kinds of groups in different places.

PROBLEMS

In addition to the problems of the new university which arise from the physical limitations of life in the Ryukyus—problems which will be surmountable on an enduring basis only as the whole society of which the university is a part is slowly uplifted—there are a number of problems confronting the university itself which are in a sense opportunities as much as they are problems. One of these is the continuing problem of a realistic, calculated, balanced growth of the university. It is important that the American military authorities and university officials not seek to over-extend the services which it is possible for the institution to give on a continuing basis. For example, it at once occurs to an American who knows our own land-grant college system that the agricultural experiment stations might well be placed under the university. Dean Anthony and I visited one of the five stations in the Ryukyus chain, that at Nago. This experiment station has about seventeen acres of land. It has a staff of four or five persons, exclusive of manual labor. There is very little in the small wooden "headquarters" building by way of library and laboratory equipment. Arrangements had been made by an official in the Civil Administration to have another of the experiment stations, located closer to Shuri, give up five acres of land to the university. Both Dean Anthony and I counseled against taking five acres and advised that steps be undertaken to develop, as soon as possible, an organization and staff at the University of the Ryukyus which could make a valid claim to the entire experiment station located near the university. This might then be the first phase of taking over all of the existing experiment stations. It would be a boon to bring these stations under the wing of the university as soon as there is valid and proper staff in the university to direct, guide, and integrate their work and services. In the meantime, however, if one does not have adequate staff to take over an entire experiment station, it is highly questionable whether one has adequate staff to take over five acres intelligently.

It is true that there are Okinawans in the university, and in local communities, who feel that the steps already taken to pro-

vide an institution with even the minimum facilities which are now available cannot be sustained by the Ryukyuan economy. To hazard an answer to that question today would be folly. But it seems abundantly clear that the pessimists will turn out to be correct unless the University of the Ryukyus comes to be recognized as one of the local social institutions which must be preserved in spite of the cost. It is for this reason that Michigan State College is entering the development of the University of the Ryukyus at a very critical time. The local organization model for a university is that of the University of Tokyo which, like the German university and even some American schools, is inclined to be an "ivory tower" institution which does not relate its programs of research and teaching to the needs and problems of the surrounding society. A real contribution can be made by the University of the Ryukyus to the future development of Okinawa and the surrounding islands. If the Ryukyuans are given reason to expect that such a contribution *will* be made, because the whole purpose and orientation of the university is one of service to the community, then future support to sustain and develop the institution will undoubtedly be found. Thus, in the over-all, it would appear that the most challenging task of the Michigan State College staff this year is to help to provide a basic organization pattern, both as to general administrative arrangements and as to purpose and philosophy, similar to the pattern and goals of a land-grant institution such as Michigan State College.

THE OPPORTUNITY AND CHALLENGE

Obviously Okinawa is no place for anyone seeking satisfaction in a life of sophistication, but it is a land of impelling fascination and challenge for anyone deeply interested in people and for anyone who can identify himself with the intensity and scope of problems confronting the natives, and with the complex adjustments which are necessary because of the intrusion into the Ryukyuan economy and social life of the far-flung operations of a foreign nation whose interests on the island are predominantly military in character.

At present the Okinawans are separated, for the greater part, from the Japanese economy and are entirely separated from Japanese political life. As indicated above, they currently have an unsound and unhealthy economy and large numbers of them wish to return to Japan. Since a number of the natives are employed as workers in the homes of Americans where new tastes and standards are observed and appropriated, a clash between the older and newer generations in many native homes seems inevitable. While the Okinawan is well poised and well disciplined, this behavior should not be interpreted as symbolic of a close understanding and affinity between the United States personnel and the natives.

With the assistance of the Michigan State College staff the University of the Ryukyus has an opportunity to probe new ways of strengthening the native economy and of helping people. This is predicated on the establishment of an extension service with emphasis on service to people. Standards of the university as to equipment and level of instruction are not high, and patience and understanding will be needed to assist the faculty to develop a university truly worthy of the name. A continuing inventory of needs will have to be made to avoid duplication, although this will not be a problem for the first year, as the university currently needs everything.

If the United States is to remain for many years on the island, it is imperative that we gain the respect of the natives as well as their obedience. For this a great deal more is demanded than importation of food or the mere dissemination of information. A real challenge exists for the Michigan State College staff to play its part in the reorientation program. That part is an integral and important aspect of our policy in the Ryukyus.