

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY GROUP

July 26, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PROJECT COORDINATOR

FROM: Iwao Ishino, Chief of Party, MSU Group

SUBJECT: Terminal Report

This is the final report I am writing as the Chief of Party of the MSU Group. It is written with two purposes in mind. One is to review the activities which have concerned me since March 26, 1964, when I first assumed this role. Since you, too, have been involved with these activities and have no doubt suffered through some of the uncertainties inherent in them, I thought you might appreciate how they look to me as I end my tour of duty. The other reason for writing this report is to provide my successor, Dr. Jack J. Stockton, with background information relevant to his activities.

> IWAO ISHINO Chief of Party MSU Group

TERMINAL REPORT

For Period of March 26, 1964 to July 26, 1965

by

IWAO ISHINO, Chief of Party

In his last official letter to the MSU Project Coordinator, one of my predecessors listed nine projects on which action was still pending and after such renumeration he had this to say: "This about summarizes the situation here . . One can only hope for action when you wait on <u>someone else</u>." This statement has particular meaning to me because the actions initiated by the Chief of Party are largely dependent upon the cooperation and follow-through he can enlist from others. If anyone reads a sense of accomplishment emanating from this report, that feeling is warranted only because my colleagues have provided their willing support.

MAJOR ACTIVITIES

1. <u>Continuing Education</u>. Following a visit to the MSU campus in March of 1964 the former High Commissioner, General Caraway, requested the establishment of a continuing education center comparable in conception to the operations at MSU's Kellogg Center. I wrote a paper which outlined a plan for such an institutional structure, but neither the financial nor human resources were made available and the project was stillborn. However, the planning produced some side benefits. For example, it stimulated interest in the evening college program and opened discussion on the possibility of incorporating the present English Language Center into the University's continuing education program.

2. Agricultural Extension Service. Linked to the continuing education concept was the project to assist farmers in acquiring a better knowledge of scientific agriculture. There already was a sizeable corps within GRI devoted to agricultural extension work, but the thought here was to make more effective the educational program of this and other agencies concerned with extension (such as the University of the Ryukyus, the unit cooperatives, and the agriculture and forestry association). For this purpose High Commissioner Caraway had organized special task forces which brought together representatives from the GRI sections, USCAR farm specialists, University of the Ryukyus and myself for MSU. These task forces were sent to several parts of the Ryukyus chain to interest farmers in reducing sugar cane acreage and to diversify Ryukyuan agriculture generally. I participated in the trips to Miyako and to Ieshima, but did not go on the other trips taken by the task force.

3. <u>Productivity Center</u>. This Center was established by USCAR to promote the industrial sector of the economy. It was patterned after the Taiwan institution where its functions were to test industrial products, to search for new products, and to promote sound industrial management. Because in the spring of 1964 the Okinawan Center was not fulfilling its mission and because its physical plant was deteriorating rapidly, I had been asked to see if the University of the Ryukyus could provide some technical assistance. The University, however, was having problems of its own at this time in the engineering departments (the departments most concerned with the Center's operations), and so the matter of its relationship to the Center was dropped.

4. <u>ARIA Scholarship Program</u>. During the first six months of my tenure as Chief another USCAR activity was the scholarship program enabling Ryukyuans to obtain graduate and undergraduate training in the United States. I have participated in this program, not only as a member of the screening committee, but also in the local orientation program held for the successful candidates. I have also served as consultant to USCAR Education Department on various technical questions relating to the U.S. university educational system.

5. <u>Commercial High School</u>. In FY 1965, U.S. funds were available to establish a school to train office workers, but USCAR Education Department was experiencing difficulty in starting this project, largely because of resistance from GRI Education. So I was asked to investigate the interest of the University in sponsoring this institution along with a junior high school it has under its jurisdiction. The University was interested, but while this inquiry was being pursued, the deadlock in the negotiations between USCAR and GRI was broken. By February 1965 the staffs of both governments were working together with the MSU consultant in business administration acting as the mediator and advisor.

6. <u>The English Language Center</u>. In the spring and summer of 1964, this Center, established with USCAR funds, was under severe attack by various educational leaders in the community, including the GRI Director of Education. As a consequence, the Center was having difficulty fulfilling its primary mission of re-training English teachers. The MSU English consultant, the Director of the Center, and I held numerous meetings to study the problem and to work out methods of attracting a greater number of participants in the program. Between July and September of 1964 when Dr. Ney (English consultant) returned to the U.S. and Dr. Geist, his replacement, arrived on the scene, the number of participants utilizing the Center's facilities had gradually increased, despite the continued poor press it was receiving. At present there is no question that the Center has become a viable institution, though discussion continues about its eventual affiliation with the University of the Ryukyus.

7. The Nagazumi Case. About the same time the English Language Center was being criticizen the Professor Nagazumi case troubled the University administration. The professor from Kobe University was invited to teach a course in Japanese literature, but USCAR denied his request for entry presumably because of his earlier political activities. Students and faculty groups protested this rejection on the ground that USCAR was interfering with their right of academic freedom. These agitations coincided with the change in command from General Caraway to General Watson as high commissioner and with the GRI legislature's demands for the resignation of Chief Executive Ota. The problem of the Nagazumi case was resolved when General Watson facilitated the procedure for handling visitors from Japan. In October Professor Nagazumi arrived in Naha and the matter no longer attracted significant public attention.

8. <u>Matsugawa Housing</u>. My predecessor left for Michigan a few days after the ground-breaking ceremony was held for the Matsugawa structures. These houses were completed on September 15, and within a week or so the Geists and the Roops arrived to take occupancy. I was responsible for negotiating final rental agreements with the University Foundation, for selecting the appliances and furniture, for consultation on Landscaping, and for readying the houses for their first occupants. The procurement of the furniture and appliances was a most time-consuming task, and I still am not happy about the matter.

9. Men's Dormitory. This structure has been placed on the University's five-year building program as a critical item. We were successful in obtaining USCAR support for this project and it is hoped that funds (\$300,000) will be made available by Congress in October of this year. The initial plans and sketches for the dormitory were completed in April 1964, but in February of this year, an ARIA scholarship winner who had just returned from studying at the Pratt Institute is presently working on a new design. This new design provides for a better utilization of the prevailing winds for ventilation and a better use of space than did the former set of plans.

10. Faculty Lounge. The University campus has no facility within easy walking distance for faculty getting together over a cup of coffee or lunch. In a report to High Commissioner Caraway this fact was communicated to him, and he decided to build a faculty lounge and specified its location and its architectural features. When General Watson arrived, this project was tabled for several months. I am happy to report that the lounge is nearing completion.

11. Expansion of Student Cafeteria. The near completion of the faculty lounge has given rise to the felt need to expand the cafeteria space in the present Student Center. At present we are thinking of expanding into the space occupied by student council offices, but are prevented from action because no space is said to be available for these offices.

12. <u>Visiting Professor Program</u>. In late 1963 the MSU Project Coordinator, Miller O. Perry, initiated a program to send a University of the Ryukyus Professor and his family to MSU. One professor, Dr. Yuji Yonemori, spent the academic year 1964-65 there. This year, the program has been expanded to two professors. In both years, I have been involved in the selection and in their pre-departure briefings.

13. <u>MSU Orientation Tour</u>. Funds were found for a three-week orientation tour to the MSU campus in April 1965 by three U of R officials. This MSU Group facilitated their travel plans and pre-departure briefings. 14. Faculty Seminars. This program is intended to help U of R professors update their knowledge by attending seminars given by MSU consultants. The program was begun by Dr. Ralph Belding, consultant in bacteriology, and continued by Dr. Donald Skadden, consultant in business administration, and Professor Faye Kinder, consultant in home economics. Unfortunately only Dr. Skadden's seminar materialized to the full extent of providing MSU graduate credits to those faculty members who took the seminar.

15. Education and Manpower Survey. Dr. Wilbur Brookover, a consultant in 1962, had written a report outlining a plan for a manpower study. Such a survey could facilitate planning university curricula that would more nearly fit the manpower requirements of Ryukyuan society. Acting as a sociological consultant, I have brought this matter before the University's Policy Committee, the Deputy Chief Executive of GRI, and the Director of Education, USCAR. All have expressed positive interest in the manpower survey, but for understandable reasons they have not yet taken positive action. During his visit here in late 1964, Dr. Raymond Hatch, former Chief of Party for the MSU Group, and presently Chief of the Education and Manpower Project in Thailand, discussed the value of manpower-education survey with University officials as well as with those at USCAR.

16. Transfer of GRI Experiment Station and Extension Service. At the time of his appointment in mid-1964, Chief Executive Matsuoka expressed interest in transfering these services from the GRI to the University of the Ryukyus. The proposed transfer is being discussed. Professor Foster is now pursuing a study of the delicate negotiation process now taking place

17. <u>Premedical Training</u>. Especially since March of this year, interest in the University's assumption of a premedical training program has grown. I have had several conversations with officials of Public Health and Welfare Department, USCAR, and have been kept informed on the progress of the thinking at the University. My position has been that the basic science courses must be greatly improved before a sound medical training program can be grafted onto the University. Such improvements include the substantial addition of up-to-date laboratories and other instructional facilities.

18. <u>Teaching</u>. The Sociology Department, which is closest to my professional interest, is one of the weakest in the University. Not only is it understaffed, but it is also torn by divergent professional orientations-from sociology proper to journalism and social work. My presence on the campus as an anthropologist was not particularly helpful in unifying the department. It only served to raise fears that further diversification of interests would take place. Accordingly, I was reluctant to teach more than the one course--Introduction to Cultural Anthropology--which I taught in the second semester of 1964.

19. <u>Building Programs</u>. The science building, the home economics building, and the student union building are in various stages of planning. All of these proposed construction projects need to be justified, and we on the MSU staff have been aiding in this endeavor.

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20. <u>Second Campus Site</u>. As an outgrowth of planning for various new structures, it has become obvious to some of us that a second campus site will soon be necessary. The University is currently undertaking serious study of this matter. The thinking now is that, if funds are made available to begin a medical school at the University, the second campus site will inevitably follow.

21. <u>MREP</u>. This year, Mr. Miller Perry initiated a program to send from MSU four faculty members, two school teachers and nine undergraduates for a five-week study program. With the able assistance of the MSU Group members, I have been able to coordinate the local arrangements and plan for a two-week tour in Japan for the group. Four U of R professors are offering courses on Japanese language and Okinawa society (politics, history and culture change). Members of the U of R research institutes are discussing their research with the four MSU faculty members and the two school teachers.

22. <u>Faculty Wives Club</u>. Although I had very little to do with its organization, I am very proud of the fact that the wives of the MSU Group initiated the University of the Ryukyus Faculty Wives Club. This organization made possible the frequent association of the wives of the MSU Group and those of the U of R faculty. Perhaps more significant is the fact that this organization facilitated acquaintance among the U of R faculty wives themselves. As one professor put it, "A revolution in the women's circle is taking place."

23. Increased Cooperation Between Universities. Perhaps the most significant set of activities, as far as I am concerned, is the generally improved communication and cooperation existing between Michigan State University and the University of the Ryukyus. The credit for this is due to all members of the MSU Group, both long- and short-term consultants who have conducted themselves in the best academic tradition as scholars and men of goodwill.

ROUTINE ACTIVITIES

Inevitably the task of the Chief of Party involves not only meeting with people and seeking consensus with them, but also the writing of special reports, "USCAR disposition forms," and letters. The writing aspect of my duties is summarized in statistical form as follows:

1. To satisfy the requirements of our contract, five quarterly reports were prepared during my assignment.

2. To keep our project coordinator at the home office informed and to request advice, at least 119 letters have been written since December 1964. (A count of the earlier period has not been made.) This does not include several telephone calls and a dozen or so radiograms.

3. To keep up the flow of information between ourselves and USCAR, at least 428 disposition forms and memoranda have been read and answered since March 1964.

4. To maintain a working file and to keep the members of our group informed on current events, 402 Memoranda for the Record have been written since 30 January 1964.

In addition to writing, a good deal of communication took place in face-to-face discussions or by telephone. On 4 June 1964, for instance, my records show that in my meeting with the Acting Director of USCAR Education, I:

1. Promised to send him a copy of a recent book on Manpower, Education and Economic Development;

2. Complained about the poor preparation in English of certain candidates for overseas training programs;

3. Discussed the non-delivery of \$10,000 worth of engineering equipment for the University;

4. Gave my reactions to the proposal to buy rare books for the English Language Center;

5. Refused a request to participate in an orientation program for East-West Center's candidates;

6. Discussed the candidates for the vacancy left in the impending retirement of a member of the University's Board of Directors.

7. Was briefed on the USCAR staff meeting which I missed.

In the year or so that has transpired, my relations with USCAR official: have undergone some change as it inevitably must. In general the change has been a shift away from an almost daily concern with the various facets of the educational system in the Ryukyus to a primary concern with the internal problems of the University and the MSU Group. Part of the explanation for this shift comes from the personnel changes that have taken place in USCAR (a new Education Director, a new Civil Administrator, a new Deputy Civil Administrator, a new High Commissioner). Another part of the explanation lies in our own wishes to become less involved with day-to-day concerns of USCAR. This attitude in turn developed out of our improved understanding of the University structure, the increase in number of MSU Group members from two to a maximum of five at one time; and the innovations in our own program (MREP, MSU Orientation Program, Visiting Professor Project, Faculty Seminar Project).

The messenger role of the Chief of Party still continues, however. In recent weeks, for example, I have:

1. Urged certain members of the U of R faculty to apply for the Ph.D. ARIA Scholarship Program;

2. Explained to University officials why the Undersecretary of the Army's official visit to the University had to be cancelled after the University staff had been waiting patiently for more than two hours (at 2 different times).

3. Requested the University Foundation to help improve the appearance of the yard surrounding the Matsugawa housing area;

4. Defended the University students against what seemed to me unwarranted fears about "student agitators";

5. Discussed with the English consultant ways of seeking funds for renovating the language laboratory of the University.

In addition to the above, another routine feature of my role was to plan itineraries and to escort official visitors. During my assignment as Chief of Party, I was responsible for the visits of the following individuals from MSU:

> Dr. and Mrs. Karl Wright Dr. and Mrs. Wheeler Prof. Frank S. Roop, Jr. (On his way back from India) Mr. Miller O. Perry Dr. William Ross Dr. and Mrs. Raymond Hatch Dr. Cole S. Brembeck Dr. and Mrs. John Ryder (Prof. Roop was escort officer here) Dr. Kirk Lawton

Dr. and Mrs. Hideya Kumata

Though requiring less attention, the visitors from other American Universities, from Washington, and from embassies in Tokyo were also quite numerous. It was evident that the University is one of the show places on the island.

The arrivals and departures of MSU consultants were significant events for us. Housing arrangements and other necessary preparations were carried out for:

> Mr. Daniel D. Whitney, research associate Dr. Ralph Belding, bacteriology consultant Dr. William S. Gamble, art consultant Dr. Robert J. Geist, English consultant Prof. Frank S. Roop, engineering consultant Dr. Donald S. Skadden, business administration consultant Prof. Faye Kinder, home economics consultant Prof. Harold J. Foster, agricultural extension consultant

SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

I participated in the following activities which are peripherally related to our project:

1. Lecture, "A Conceptual Framework for the Study of Naha City," before the members of the Humanities and Social Science Research Institute, U of R.

2. Lecture, "Current Trends in the Study of Anthropology," a special convocation at Okinawa University.

3. Lecture, "Community Development Movement" before the members of the GRI Social Education staff at the Ishikawa Cultural Center.

4. Lecture, "The Study of Cultural Change," before a mixed audience of social workers at the Naha Cultural Center.

5. Lecture, "Juvenile Delinquency in Okinawa," before the Missionary Society of Okinawa.

6. Lecture, "The Analysis of Survey Data," before a group interested in the study of Okinawan religion, Conference Room, GRI Building.

7. Lecture, "Trends in Cultural Anthropology," before members of the Library of Humanities, Naha.

8. Consultation with several members of the Naha City Planning Commission.

9. Advice to Reverend Bollinger on a religious survey he conducted in the Ryukyus.

10. The writing of eight brief articles on anthropology for the <u>Okinawa Times</u> newspaper, which appeared weekly for two months.

Finally I would like to put down for the record that I went to Japan on two separate occasions. The first was in March of this year. The purpose of the trip was to seek ideas for designing the proposed men's dormitory building at the U of R. What I learned on this trip is reported in the MSU Group's Second Quarter Report, 1965. The other temporary assignment was a trip to Tokyo to present a paper at the Japan Ethnological Society held on 15-16 May of this year. My paper, "Alternative Futures of Japanese Rural Society," was one of three presented by invited foreigner to this meeting.

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ALPHABETICAL LISTINGS

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U. S. ARMY TRANSPORTATION GROUP MILITARY BUS SERVICE

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NOTE:

1. Buses leaving both ends of the line after 17:15 hours, Monday thru Friday and after 1200 hours on Saturday will run Perimeter Road.

2. All buses leaving both ends of the line after 1700 hours, Monday thru Friday will run behind the US Army Hospital, Camp Kue.



Go For Broke National Education Center supporters Ken Akune, Christie Ichikawa (widow of Robert Ichikawa) and Sam Fujikawa.

Veterans

Continued from page 7

and the Torrance Armed Forces Day Parades until about five years ago when it was decided that the veterans were unable to continue this arduous job. Ever committed to making things better for his country and his family, sadly, but appropriately, Ichikawa died on July 4 of this year.

A special community celebration, sponsored by the Nisei Week Foundation with the Go For Broke National Education Center (GFB-NEC), 100th/442nd Veterans Association, and the MIS Club of Southern California, is being held on the afternoon of the parade on Aug. 14 at the JACCC Plaza, from 2:15 to 2:45 p.m., when the public can celebrate the signing of the bill alongside members of the 100th/442nd and MIS. The bill introduced by California Congressman Adam Schiff was unanimously passed in the U.S. House of Representatives on May 14, 2009, and an amended Senate bill to include the MIS was introduced by Senator Barbara Boxer and passed on Aug. 2, 2010. Since 1776, this coveted Congressional Gold Medal has been awarded to an individual or unit who performs an outstanding deed or act of service to the country's security, prosperity and national interest, beginning with George Washington and followed by only 141 others, including the Tuskegee Airmen, the Navajo Code Talkers, President Ronald Reagan, and Thomas Edison. The public is invited to attend what is hoped to be the biggest community celebration of the Nisei World War II veterans ever held in Little Tokyo, followed by the Nisei Week Parade at 5:30 p...m, during which the veterans will be specially honored this year.

The tribute to the Nisei veterans could not come at a more crucial time. Just in the months since the Obama signing, many have passed on, among them four from Southern California alone: Ben Kitagawa, Taro "Tommy" Uchizono, Yukio "Yuk" Hibino, and Ichikawa. As former MIS and longtime Go For Broke volunteer Ken Akune comments, "Our people are passing away fast, and I'm so grateful to Nisei Week and Rev. Nakagawa for coming forward to do something before the guys are all gone. The guys who fought made a sacrifice not only for ourselves but for the whole Japanese American community by opening doors for all of us. How do you thank people like that for all that they did?

Another tribute is now being planned for later this year when GFBNEC holds their 10th annual Evening of Aloha on Nov. 5. Joining in the commemoration of this historic year will be members of the Tuskegee Airmen and the Navajo Code Talkers. For more information on the Go For Broke National Education Center, visit www.goforbroke.org.

Heroes

Continued from page 3

represent nonprofit organizations servicing the community across a broad range of categories including animal welfare, arts, education, environment, health, safety and human services. For a complete list of finalists, visit Toyota's Facebook page. **Grateful Crane Ensemble**

Ten years ago, the Grateful Crane Ensemble began its journey by singing songs for Nikkei seniors at the Keiro Retirement Home in Boyle Heights. This idea of "giving something back" to Japanese American elders soon turned into the telling of their stories, and in telling their stories and singing their favorite songs, the group realized that there also needed to add a heartfelt message at the end of every show: "thank you."

Two simple, yet powerful words. Grateful Crane has thanked the Issei and Nisei for everything they endured so that we could live a better life in America. They were thanked for paving the way, for opening the doors, and for what they endured and suffered "for the sake of the children."

Tuesday Night Project

Tuesday Night Project (TNP) hosts 1st & 3rd Tuesday Night Cafe in Little Tokyo, one of the longest running free public art series in Los Angeles, with performance art, music, poetry, visual art, short film, and an eclectic array of performers and community members from spring through fall. But since 1999 the people behind the project and the series have grown into an actual community fiercely devoted to creating venues where art and community connect. It is a community of artists, organizers, activists, professionals, independent business owners, educators and community members of different generations, a myriad of artistic disciplines and all walks of life.

Tuesday Night Project maintains a passionate, positive space with a focus on new work from Asian American/Pacific Islander communities and from the greater Los Angeles area. TNP constantly introduces its audiences to new artists and organizations and the amazing work they do all over the city. While TNP offers modest stipends to some of its technical crew, they have kept the series alive and free to the public with sheer passion and the practice and belief that people are each other's greatest resource. UNITED STATES CIVIL ADMINISTRATION OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS OFFICE OF THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATOR APO San Francisco, 96248

HCRI-CA

23 July 1965

Dear Dr. Ishino:

During the period 20 June 1963 to 25 March 1964 as Sociological Consultant and 26 March 1964 to 26 July 1965 as Chief of Party for Michigan State University Group at the University of the Ryukyu Islands, you have addressed yourself with deep concern to the improvement of all colleges of the University in a myriad of areas. The standardization of under-graduate curricula and establishment of higher standards for advancing scholarly research were major accomplishments. Your timely and excellent advice to the Board of Directors, and members of the faculty covering the gamut of adademic areas contributed greatly to the continued efficient operation.

Your contribution to enlisting the support and interest of the local government and community in the University problems has been most outstanding. Your efforts have significantly aided the United States Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands in carrying out its mission of advancing higher education.

The Staff of the United States Civil Administration joins me in extending sincere appreciation to you for your endeavors and accomplishments and wishing you success in your future undertakings.

Sincerely yours,

GERALD WARNER Civil Administrator

Dr. Iwao Ishino Chief of Party Michigan State University Group

Dinner Party (TW Photos)



Miss Jeanette Fink, hostess, talks to Col. James Taylor, left, and Dr. D. Whitney.

Miss Jeanette K. Fink held a dinner party on Thursday (May 20) honoring two visitors from the United States. Col. James Taylor, Jr. is a visitor to Okinawa from the Department of the Army in Washington. Dr. D. Whitney is a scholar on Okinawa for the Ford Foundation.

Dr. D. Whitney gave an illustrated talk on Russia showing slides he had taken on a recent trip to Russia.



Seated at the table are, left to right, are Mrs. N. Daetz, Mr. B. Bruner, Mrs. L. Otto, Maj. M. S. Larsen, Mrs. R. Geist, Dr. O. Traylor, Mrs. D. Whitney, Col. R. Huse, Mr. A. Liosnoff and Col. W. H. Beachamp.



Enjoying a chat before dinner, left to right, are Dr. I. Ishino, Mrs. W. Burns, Col. M. Kreiger, Mrs. E. Freimuth, Mr. M. Osborne, Mrs. E. J. Dehne, Col. W. Cobb, Col. J. Napier, and Mrs. J. Ford.



Guests at the party included: Maj. M. J. Larsen, Mrs. R. Geist, Dr. O. Traylor and Mrs. D. Whitney.



Some of the guests, right to left, are Mrs. J. Napier, Col. E. J. Dehne, Mrs. B. Bruner, Capt. N. Daetz, Mrs. M. Osborne, Mr. W. Burns, Mrs. M. Kreiger, Judge R. Stevens and Mrs. I. Ishino.

OKINAWA DIARY

Sakini

I sometimes worry Oji-son who almost 90 years old. Rast weekend, Oji-san and Americans GI friend visit house to Olympics watch on teevee have in house. Anytimes Oji-san see Nippon boy-son not so good rike other countries people, Oji-san speak more better Japanese government peoples ask him do. Oji-san takusan angry when see Nippon boy-san not so very good in boat row. Oji-san speak he more better. Oji-san say he boat row maybe £0 years when behore fisherman. Speak many times race takusan big typhoon and all times win.

Oji-san, Americans GI friend and I all much rike Olympics come from Tokyo. When Oji-san not watch sports, he takusan watch peoples crowd for number one brother. Number one brother, who write letter Oji-san, say very easy can find. Number one brother write he wear takusan brue tie, yellow sports jacket, brown trousers, white shoes, red carnation on sports jacket and green sun grrases. Oji-san rook and rook no see. More better, Oji-san speak, number one brother wear something unusual instead of clothing rike many handsome papasan we'ar. Then, Oji-san speak, can see easy.

House watch Olympics teevee very universal. Oji-san and I watch teevee and risten Japanese speak. Americans GI friend also watch teevee, but risten Americans talk on radio simulcast speak. Anybody happy can see, can understand, but sometimes very confusing for all just who takusan shout for. When race close between Americans and Japanese, Oji-san and I takusan shout for Nippon boy-san. Americans GI friend takusan shout for Americans boy-san. When race all over, anybodys in house no speak. Sometimes Oji-san and I no rike Nippon boy-san lose. Sometimes GI friend no rike when Americans boy-san lose. After think shoshi time, maybe one minutes, anybody shout and takusan loud talk. Oji-san, Americans GI friend and I remember Olympics is game of sport between peoples, not game of sport between countries to see what countries best. After, Oji-san, Americans GI friend and I, all slap each other on shoulder and speak joto good when anybody win, even Russian boy-son.



CASUAL COMMENTS

Dear Mary and John:

I must write to you at once upon receipt of your letter. Don't feel sorry for us living here and don't under estimate our lives here. This is not the lovely little quiet tucked-away tropical isle of the escapist literature of our youth. Okinawa is a pretty island, but it has spots of extreme ugliness, like most any other place. Its beaches are some of the most beautiful in the world, with wonderful swimming and skin diving. Sailing is a delightful adventure. But this is not a rural, pastoral life. We are living in the Sixties of the Twentieth Century with all its tensions and pressures, many the same that you experience at home. On the otherhand we have wider concept of all the nearby nations with their problems and their joys, as well. We are not isolated, by any means, and possibly have a fuller knowledge of the "outside world", as you express it, than many of the small town newspapers in the United States give you, for we are not as much concerned with happened in the neighboring village as what happened in the neighboring nation. Or even the neighboring groups of nations on the neighboring continents.

Then, please don't forget that we know we have reason to be here. It isn't quite the idea of Joe's getting a job in the garage in Maysberry, or Center City. Important as it is to have that job to Joe and his family, we have much more to realize than that. We're here to do our individual jobs because our nation sent us here to help maintain peace in the world, with all the many and complex ramifications of maintaining such peace. All right! I know many of the people here, the "gaijins" or foreigners, didn't want to come here, and it was not by their choice. But they're here! And they're doing their assigned jobs well, and gaining a satisfaction and an experience, for the most part, that increases their knowledge and understanding of human behaviour in international relationships that proves to be of great human values.

So never feel sorry for us. Instead we might say that we feel sorry for you in that you are unable to have the experiences that we are. We have gone beyond the fact that a new drugstore was just built on Main Street, or that the old factory was torn down. We are closer to the facts of a people struggling with a new and growing economy, or a new nation rebuilding itself during the throes and chaos of war. We not only have the privilege of sitting on the 50-yard line, but we know that all of us here are helping in our very small ways the struggling people

> Sincerely, Helena

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Viceroys and Indians

On the ground with British administrators in 19th-century India.

THE RULING CASTE

Imperial Lives in the Victorian Raj. By David Gilmour. Illustrated. 381 pp. Farrar, Straus & Giroux. \$27.

By A. J. SHERMAN

T is salutary to be reminded, now that some version of a Pax Americana is being extended with mixed results to several restive parts of the world, that the British Empire at its zenith was ruled by an improbably small number of men. British India with its teeming population of nearly 300 million people, covering present-day India, Pakistan, Burma and Bangladesh, regarded by Queen Victoria as her proudest possession, was administered throughout her reign by a mere thousand or so British officials of the Indian Civil Service, backed by some 60,000 British and 120,000 Indian troops. The handful of civilian officials, most drawn from a narrow cohort of middle-class young men, fanned out across the vast subcontinent, often sent to remote country districts seething with religious, tribal and communal complexities, with instructions no more detailed than "settle the country, make the people happy; and take care there are no rows!" Our image of these officers, who acted as benevolent autocrats over large populations, is derived mostly from fiction, literary or cinematic, that often presents them as arrogant, racist, at least snobbish and sometimes stupid as well. E. M. Forster, who profoundly disliked his heartier countrymen in India, is the best-known purveyor of this patronizing stereotype in "A

British India, with

nearly 300 million

administered by

a mere thousand

civil servants.

people, was

Passage to India," but he was not alone: other writers deploring the entire imperial enterprise have portrayed its agents in British India as sordid in motive, crude and unfeeling in behavior, condescending to the subjects they ruled.

David Gilmour, biographer of both Rudyard Kipling and the

grandest of British Viceroys, Lord Curzon, takes a more nuanced view. His research into private as well as official papers informs us how members of the Indian Civil Service in Victoria's time were recruited and educated, and what they thought and felt about their tasks. He describes how they balanced family life and multiple duties throughout careers marked by frequent transfers, prolonged separations from wives and children, illnesses and in many cases premature death. Neither an apologia nor an indictment, Gilmour's account is engaging in its depiction of the challenges, anxieties and satisfactions experienced by individual officials as they performed their duties. He does not gloss over failures and conflicts, yet his rounded history helps explain why many of the governed felt

A. J. Sherman, a scholar in residence at Middlebury College and associate fellow of St. Antony's College, Oxford, is author of "Mandate Days: British Lives in Palestine, 1918-1948." genuine affection for their rulers, and presentday Indian and Pakistani civil servants pride themselves on being heirs to the British Indian Civil Service, celebrated even by nationalists for its incorruptibility and competence.

Almost from the beginning, there was ambivalence among the British rulers of India, tension between proponents of benevolent trusteeship that would gradually prepare Indians for independence and those who took the view that India would be best off under permanent British governance. Most British administrators in India, consciously modeling themselves after the Romans, whose history they closely studied, felt justified in their imperial mission, proud of establishing an impartial system of justice; building railroads, highways and irrigation works; and keeping the peace that prevailed almost everywhere except in the turbulent northwest. Even officials convinced their dominion over India would eventually end maintained in public the imperturbable demeanor of rulers who expected an indefinite tenure.

This outward show was sustained by what one imperialist called "the masterful will, the stout heart, the active brain, the calm nerves, the strong body," but Gilmour makes us aware of the human cost, the strain of being on perpetual parade. His narrative, for all its depiction of remarkable achievement, is suffused with melancholy, not least because so many British, especially wives and children, died in India. Victorian officials denied homesickness, loneliness, even boredom; but despite strenuous duties, the annual migration to hill stations to avoid crushing summer heat, and a hectic round of sports, hunting and social events, they often suffered from all three.

Haunted by grim memories of the Indian Mutiny of 1857, socially isolated by convention and local religious customs, British civil servants frequently felt themselves exiles both in India and after returning "home," where for the most part they met indifference if not hostility after years abroad. Men who had enjoyed significant authority, battalions of servants, the grandiloquent titles and decorations of British India found they were nobodies in cold, wet Britain; and that their efforts, motives and policies were sometimes maligned or derided.

ILMOUR argues that members of the Indian Civil Service have been misunderstood by many critics: they may have been self-righteous, held themselves apart, exhibited muscular self-confidence typical in representatives of superpowers at their apogee, but most did not consider Indians inherently inferior, and many believed that one day their subjects would govern themselves. Indeed, many felt some genuine fondness for those they ruled.

Despite occasionally numbing administrative detail, Gilmour's judicious study contains vivid individual histories, some amusing and many poignant, that allow us to see real people beyond the caricature of starched pukka sahibs dressing nightly for dinner in remote upcountry bungalows. Their collective story of effort, self-sacrifice and courage is moving, and

lends weight to Gilmour's conclusion that the Indian Civil Service "represented the British Empire at its best and at its most altruistic." \Box

Some parallels with US. officials in Okinawa 6A • Sunday, October 30, 2005 • Lansing State Journal

U.S., Japan redefine their military alliance

7,000 Marines will depart Okinawa; Japan's role greater

By HARRY DUNPHY Associated Press

WASHINGTON - A U.S.-Japanese agreement announced Saturday is intended to strengthen plained of crime, crowding and military cooperation, draw down noise associated with the Ameri-U.S. Marines from Okinawa and give Tokyo greater responsibility for security in the Pacific.

The decisions were part of an all are in Okinawa. American effort to streamline its military overseas and create a leaner, more flexible fighting force.

APAN STATISTICS AND A STATISTICS

located Okinawa for the U.S. Pacific territory of Guam, a move that is expected to take six years. Earlier in the week the two governments agreed to close the Futenina Marine Corps Air Station in the crowded southern part of Okinawa and move its functions to Camp Schwab in the north, clearing the way broader for week-

end talks on defense issues. can bases. There are 14,460 Marines in Japan, the largest contin-

terpart, Yoshinori Ono, said the formation of our alliance." The accord says that 7,000 U.S. 14-page document would trans-

"Now is the time to move forward with the transformation of our alliance." Donald Rumsfeld, U.S. defense secretary

Department news conference by Okinawans have long com- Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice and Japanese Foreign Minis- States and Japan will step up joint ter Nobutaka Machimura.

"We have agreed to the findings and recommendations to gent based overseas, and nearly strengthen our alliance and achieve strategic objectives," Rumsfeld and his Japanese coun- to move forward with the trans-

Ono said the alliance is getting Marines will leave strategically form the U.S.-Japanese alliance. "a fresh start, new energy and

They were joined at a Defense opening a new era ... to improve for ballistic missile defense and

peace and security."

The accord said the United military planning, hold military exercises together and share with the use of the Kadena air base and other facilities in the country.

Calling the alliance the anchor gives Japan more responsibility for its own defense and an enhanced security role in the region.

It says Japan will defend itself pan," the accord says.

and respond to situations in areas surrounding Japan, including ad- the transfer of about 7,000 Madressing new threats and diverse rine officers and enlisted personcontingencies "such as ballistic nel plus dependents out of Okinamissile attacks, attacks by guerrilla and special forces and invasion of remote islands."

The United States will deploy state-of-the art radar in Japan closely coordinate command and control systems with the Japa-

nese, the document says. At the same time, the accord reaffirms the role of U.S. forces in the defense of Japan, which dates back to the end of World War II.

"The U.S. military presence in Both Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld said. "Now is the time of regional stability, the agreement the Asia-Pacific region is a core capability that is indispensable to regional peace and security and critical to both the U.S. and Ja-

The realignment "will include wa," the accord says.

The document said Japan will work with the U.S. government to examine what financial and other measures it can take to help the movement to Guam.

The two sides committed to producing realignment schedules by March 2006.

The agreement to close the Futenma air base was followed by announcement Thursday that Japan will allow a nuclear-powered aircraft carrier to be based there for the first time.

The Japanese public has long been wary of a U.S. nuclear presence because of the fear of radiation leaks.



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EAST ASIA SERIES Vol. XII No. 1 (Japan)

JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES IN OKINAWA by Lawrence Olson

American Universities Field Staff



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> TEG C. GRONDAHL Executive Director

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LAWRENCE OLSON studied at the University of Mississippi and received an M.A. in English Literature from Harvard University. He has been interested in Japan ever since his experience in the Japanese language program at Boulder, Colorado, and

service with the U.S. Navy for three years as a translator during World War II. Subsequently, he held several government posts, including that of Cultural Attaché at the American Embassy in the Philippines, and then returned to Harvard to complete work for the Ph.D. in Asian History and Languages. He was a Fellow of the Harvard-Yenching Institute and the Ford Foundation Foreign Area Training Program. Since 1955, Dr. Olson has reported on developments in Japan for the AUFS, first from Kyoto and later from his base in Tokyo, and he has also traveled extensively to write on Japan's relations with other Asian countries. In 1963 Dimensions of Japan, a collection of his Reports, was published by the AUFS.

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EAST ASIA SERIES Vol. XII No. 1 (Japan)

JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES IN OKINAWA

Some Recent Developments

by Lawrence Olson

Tokyo June 1965

Every day the United States Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands (U.S.C.A.R.) prepares a mimeographed sheet entitled "The Public Image of U.S. Military Forces in the Ryukyus," consisting of translations of stories in the Okinawan press which are believed to be favorable or unfavorable to that image. While the criteria of selection are not given, favorable stories describe the sort of meritorious actions soldiers and others overseas are known frequently to perform: giving blood, air-lifting emergency cases to hospitals, presenting books to libraries or equipment to schools and laboratories, holding "friendship festivals," and the like. Stories considered unfavorable to the image tell of Americans beating up taxi drivers, intimidating bar girls, running over people while drunk, and occasionally tearing down or stealing a Japanese flag, which may be flown legally in Okinawa on certain days: in other words, deeds that are likely to occur wherever men live on military bases overseas. Happenings regarded as neither favorable nor unfavorable are also included; for example, if an Okinawan assaults an American the effect may be thought to be neutral as far as the American image is concerned. A great many, though not all, of the favorable stories concern group actions, while many of the unfavorable ones have to do with failed individual behavior of a violent character. If they occurred in the United States, few of these episodes, favorable or not, would reach even the back pages of a newspaper, but in Okinawa they are collected, labeled, and said to influence a "public image." One might suppose that a daily reading of the "image" record could lead to sharp fluctuation between feelings of self-congratulation and guilt. Yet this preoccupation with images is characteristic of the time and place. For 20 years the United States has held Okinawa and the rest of the Ryukyus in the face of a

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steady wish by the majority of its people to return to Japanese sovereignty. Today the American military establishment there is more important than ever to American interests in the Pacific area. Since perfect freedom of military action and the political stability to support it are our two principal goals in Okinawa, it is not surprising that, among many other tasks, translators are set to work to tally up "images."

United States Policy and Growing Japanese Aid

The circumstances of the American presence in the Ryukyu Islands are well known and available from many sources. The United States originally took the Ryukyus as a prize of war, with the thought that their possession would help prevent a resurgence of Japanese militarism. The period 1945-1949 now has an archaeological quality. By 1949 the usefulness of Okinawa, the principal island, as a military base for the containment of communism in Asia was clear; and in Article III of the Japanese Peace Treaty of 1951 the Ryukyus were detached from Japan, and the United States was given jurisdiction over the islands for an indefinite period, subject only to the possible decision of the American government to place them under United Nations' trusteeship. This line of policy the government has shown no intention of pursuing.

Authority for the administration of the islands is vested in the Secretary of Defense, who delegates responsibility to a High Com missioner, who must be an Army officer on active duty and who concurrently commands military forces in the Okinawa area. The High Commissioner disposes over a Civil Administration composed of a mixture of military officers and civilians and supervised by the Civil Administrator, who until recently was an Army officer; U.S.C.A.R. officials in turn run administrative departments and extraterritorial courts and exercise extensive powers of advice and consent over the Government of the Ryukyus Islands (G.R.I.), which has the usual three branches and is staffed by "Ryukyuans." This term is one of the curiosities of the American period in Okinawa. Since inhabitants of the Ryukyus are Japanese in language and culture and have long since regarded themselves as racially assimilated to Japan, they are Ryukyuans in about the same sense that Americans living in California are Californians. American insistence that they must be called Ryukyuans and not Japanese is a legalism: Japan lost legal sovereignty over them with the Peace Treaty, and although the United States recognizes that Japan has what is called "residual sovereignty," it would not do to muddy the fact of American jurisdiction by admitting officially

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that Ryukyuans are Japanese. In their travel documents they are called Ryukyuans, thereby occasionally mystifying foreign consular officials; and Ryukyu ships may not fly the Japanese flag. Such confusion of the inhabitants' identity has been a source of complaint and resentment over the years.

This, then, is the basic position: in Okinawa military consideration have taken and continue to take precedence over the desire of the people to revert to Japanese sovereignty. The United States has no intention of colonizing the islands, but it is buying time and trying to preserve a stability essential to the effective operation of an enormous complex of military bases equipped with nuclear capability, only a few minutes from the China coast by jet aircraft, and presently a key logistical and training center for American operations in Vietnam. American policy has improvised and experimented, sometimes clumsily and sometimes with more skill, but always seeking to damp down dissatisfactions both in Japan and in Okinawa without giving away one iota of essential freedom to use the military bases and airfields as America sees fit.

To promote these ends, the United States government in the last few years has shown a disposition to grant some careful concessions to the popular Okinawan yearning for more self-government, pointing toward eventual reversion of sovereignty to Japan. At the same time, Washington has begun to encourage more Japanese government assistance to the Ryukyus within certain cautiously set limits.

These new tactics were initiated in official talks between former Prime Minister Ikeda and the late President Kennedy in June 1961. In this period the United States was still reacting to the Tokyo riots of May-June 1960, and a fresh attempt was being made to open up communication with the Japanese in many fields. In the fall of 1961 a factfinding team headed by a member of the White House staff was sent to Okinawa; and although the report of this mission has never been released, from its recommendations came the first change in five years in the Executive Order providing for American administration of the Ryukyus.

In the amended order of March 19, 1962, several concessions were made to Okinawan pressure for more self-government. The demand for public election of the Chief Executive of the G.R.I.—a recurrent issue for years—was not granted, but thenceforth he was to be nominated by the Ryukyu legislature and then approved by the High Commissioner, rather than simply designated by the American side as before. The term of the legislature was extended from two to three years to give members some respite from continual campaigning and a chance to spend more time considering how to pass laws. The legislature was empowered to reapportion electoral districts and certain changes were made in the rules for criminal jurisdiction, though extraterritoriality for United States servicemen and their dependents was not fundamentally affected. Finally, the Civil Administrator was to be a civilian rather than an Army officer, although his authority would continue to derive entirely from the High Commissioner. At about the same time, the six million dollar limit on annual American aid appropriations was raised to 12 million, and the first civilian Civil Administrator, a man with long Asian experience, arrived to take up his duties.

These small steps did not noticeably reduce the desire of the Okinawans for more "autonomy," by which they meant simply reversion to Japan. Neither did they change the basic fact of American control or the efficiency and freedom of American bases. All G.R.I. legislation remained subject to "prior and post adjustment" by U.S.C.A.R.; and cases in G.R.I. courts could still be transferred to U.S.C.A.R. courts if American interests required. (Relatively few cases have been so transferred.) Moreover, although the intent of these moves was to allay grievances and promote the so-called American-Japanese "partnership," much depended upon the personality and methods of the High Commissioner to achieve even an atmosphere of mollification. As the supreme authority on the spot, he could, if he wished, impede the drift of policy, even if he could not wholly block it. The American High Commissioner of that period was a man possessed of a strong sense of personal mission and an unflagging persistence in pursuing it, but these were not, perhaps, the qualities most desirable in the holder of that position at a time when American tactics, if not basic policies, were softening. Distrusting Japanese intentions and filled with zeal to intervene in the details of Okinawan government affairs, this High Commissioner laid about him against the corruption and venality of Okinawan businessmen and politicians and, far from countenancing a wider "autonomy," did not hesitate to govern by numerous ordinances. No one questioned his determination to protect the bases, reform the local banks, and make other badly needed improvements in the local scene, but his regime was widely regarded as a period of regression in Okinawan-Japanese-American relations at precisely the time when some quarters in Washington were trying to improve them. In a speech in Naha before an audience of Okinawan leaders who had studied in the United States, he referred to Okinawan autonomy as a "myth"; and he was clearly out of sympathy with the softer touch laid down from 1962.

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In that year discussions began with the Japanese government looking toward increased Japanese economic aid to the Okinawan people. On April 25, 1964, two committees were finally set up to coordinate this aid: a Consultative Committee in Tokyo and a Technical Committee in Naha. Both are now functioning. At the Consultative Committee the American Ambassador communicates to the Japanese side those areas in which aid is desired; in the Technical Committee details are worked out and specific proposals prepared. Initiative is thus reserved to the American side, but in Okinawa the Americans are of two minds about this aid operation. On the one hand, it could have an important constructive aspect. United States aid funds are narrowly limited by Congress, and everyone with any knowledge of Okinawa is aware that economic and social conditions there leave very much to be desired. Educational and welfare facilities are deficient and social security measures inadequate. Long-range American plans now in preparation call for more aid in these and other fields, but the Okinawans have long complained that they are less well-off than their cousins in Japanese prefectures, an argument that cannot be refuted successfully with statistics alone. More assistance from Japan itself might help to quiet complaints that are not unjustified. On the other hand, Americans on the scene, aware of being in competition with Japan and jealous of their mission to safeguard the bases above everything else, insist that Japanese economic activities must be limited to fields that can be carefully controlled and that do not impinge upon American administrative authority.

In Japan's fiscal year 1964, which ended last March 31, the central government in Tokyo granted \$5,207,000 in aid to the Ryukyus. (This compared with \$12 million in United States appropriated aid, which was only a portion of total American spending in the islands.) Of this, slightly more than \$4 million worth was administered through the G.R.I., and included funds for agricultural research and development, free textbooks for Okinawan schools, medical programs, public works such as roads, retaining walls, and bridges, and also funds for the Central Bank for Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries. Nearly all the remainder, or about \$1 million, was administered directly by the Japanese government, and included hospitalization for tuberculosis patients in Japan, a model farm run by Japanese, medical equipment and supplies, weather station equipment, and technical assistance in a number of other fields. The Japanese government aid program for 1965-66 totals \$7,960,000 and follows a similar pattern, with most of the funds disposed of through the G.R.I. It is obvious that Japanese know-how and facilities in many key areas—especially agriculture, medicine, and education-are returning to the Okinawan scene in ever

increasing quantities, and that such activities will require the presence of larger and larger numbers of Japanese from the "homeland." More Japanese projects and personnel can lead to greater Okinawan welfare; they can also contribute to greater American official nervousness.

The Reversion Question

In January 1965, in the communiqué issued following talks between President Johnson and the new Japanese Prime Minister, Eisaku Sato, the usual acknowledgement was made of Japan's "residual sovereignty." From the Japanese side, however, came a clearer call than before for the restoration of Japanese administrative control over the inhabitants of the Ryukyus "as soon as feasible"; and Sato and Johnson "agreed in principle to broaden the functions of the existing Japan-United States Consultative Committee so as to enable the committee to conduct consultation not only on economic assistance to the Ryukyu Islands but also upon other matters on which the two countries can co-operate in continuing to promote the well-being of the inhabitants of the islands." So far no progress on the expansion of the committee's functions has been announced, but it is clear that in addition to wider economic activities in Okinawa the Japanese government intends to press for the return of some degree of administrative jurisdiction over the people there.

The significance of the "reversion question" today lies in the separation of total return of Okinawa, including the bases, to Japan an event neither government wants at present—from the restoration of Japanese civil control over the Okinawans. On this question the Tokyo government is currently showing just enough of a combination of push and drift to give pause to Americans sitting in Naha in a time of mounting United States involvement in Southeast Asia.

As a practical matter, reversion of administrative rights would be enormously difficult unless the Americans withdrew their lines into a smaller geographical area. After 16 years of military rule, bases and the civilian economy are inextricably intertwined. The whole island of Okinawa, and especially the southern half, is one huge base, and the economy is largely base-centered. Is the electric power system, which supplies everyone and which has been operated by the Army until very recently, a military or civilian complex? What about the highways, which are filled with military as well as private traffic? More fundamentally, how could the G.R.I. answer to both Japanese authorities and U.S.C.A.R.? The very thought of the bureaucratic jungle that might grow up in Okinawa with the addition of a degree of Japanese jurisdiction is a nightmare to American officials.

As I have suggested, the Japanese government does not press the United States very hard on this issue at a time when it wishes the bases to remain. Neither does it call for public election of the Chief Executive of the G.R.I., which Tokyo is well aware the Americans are reluctant to allow when the conservative party in Okinawa is badly factionalized and receives less than 50% of the total vote in elections, and when any candidate is likely to campaign on the reversion issue. Yet the Japanese government keeps reversion talk going at a certian pitch, and it has sent up several "unofficial" trial balloons, including a "personal" proposal by the chairman of the Liberal-Democratic party's Committee on the Okinawa Question. According to this document, Okinawa might become a separate and special administrative subdivision of Japan not subject to the Japanese Constitution, and Japan might then conclude a new treaty with the United States calling for Japanese jurisdiction outside and American jurisdiction inside the bases. This plan suffers from overelaborateness, and it is not clear how seriously party leaders in Tokyo take it. However, it has received thoughtful study by Americans in Okinawa.

The American side has responded negatively to a Japanese suggestion that "administrative advisers" be stationed in Okinawa, a foot-in-the-door gambit that American bureaucrats believe would lead to too much Japanese bureaucratic interference. However, the Japanese government came out in February 1965 with a list of some ten other changes it would like to see made in the administrative process in Okinawa. These are worth listing for the specific evidence they give of current Japanese thinking: (1) abolition of the High Commissioner's ordinances and notifications concerning election of city, town, and village assembly members and other matters, and transfer of the rights thereof to the G.R.I.; (2) transfer of the right of appointing G.R.I. department chiefs from the High Commisioner to the Chief Executive of G.R.I.; (3) large-scale transfer of criminal trial rights; (4) transfer of jurisdiction over the Ryukyu Electric Power Corporation and other U.S.C.A.R.-owned corporations to the G.R.I.; (5) expansion of the self-governing rights of cities, towns, and villages; (6) transfer of control rights over fishing and other ports to the G.R.I.; (7) raising the ceiling on United States economic aid to Okinawa; (8) establishment of social security systems, including medical insurance and a pension system for public service personnel; (9) freedom to fly the Japanese flag at all public facilities at any time; and (10) freedom of travel between Okinawa and Japan proper, and permission for Okinawans to record themselves as Japanese in travel documents.

How far these "suggestions" were discussed with American authorities before they were released to the press is unclear. All of them are long-standing issues; some had been solved before they were made public, others have been since. For example, more than onequarter of all ordinances in force when the present High Commissioner took office last summer have been rescinded, a feat that was not, perhaps, as impressive as it sounds, when one considers his predecessor's use of ordinances. The G.R.I. Chief Executive has been given authority to select his department directors. A new American-Okinawan committee to "streamline the co-ordination of ideas on draft legislation"official prose has free play in Okinawa, if many other things do nothas been set up, and this has resulted in a quickening flow of bills into the legislature, though it has not fundamentally altered the American veto on legislation. The Electric Power Corporation is to be turned over to the G.R.I. on July 1, 1965, and efforts are now under way in Washington to remove the \$12 million Congressional ceiling on aid. Some other small concessions have been made; but one of my purposes in describing these details has been to show how determined the United States remains to avoid giving away to the Japanese or the G.R.I. the substance of power in Okinawa. It should be pointed out that Japanese Socialist demands go much further than the government's, at least as long as the Socialists are out of power. They would abolish extraterritoriality, end all ordinances, return administrative rights to Japan, withdraw all bases and nuclear weapons whatever, and apply the Japanese Constitution to the islands.

The present High Commissioner shows every sign of being a more diplomatic official than his predecessor; he appears to be less interested in personal manipulation of the details of Okinawan politics and to have less of a sense of manifest destiny, although of course he knows how to use his powers to bring about local political effects considered useful to the American position. In the matter of retention of civil as well as military authority, however, he is under the same instructions as every other High Commissioner. The personal style may change but not the essentials of policy, at least not up to now. The following excerpts from a conversation between the High Commissioner and members of the Japan Newspaper Publishers and Editors Association in Okinawa in January 1965 may help illustrate this point:

> Question: I would like to state first of all that General Watson is a person well-received in Japan in that he is

so unlike a military person. He is very broadminded.

Answer: Thank you.

Question: I would like to ask General Watson, a man of understanding, the following question. Without General Watson having to inform us, I would like to say that the people of Japan are well aware of the necessity for the U.S. forces to stay in the Ryukyu Islands. However, I would like to state, in view of the Kennedy statement made three years ago [March 19, 1962], in which reference was made to many matters including autonomy, that as we look back there has not been any progress in the field of autonomy. This is something which not just I but the people of Japan take seriously. I would like to know if it is possible to consider the base separately from the question of administration over the Ryukyu Islands.

Answer: I have heard of the desire for the return of administrative authority while retaining the base. Without wishing to be facetious, we have an expression in English about having our cake and eating it also. I have tried in my own study of the situation here to visualize how administrative authority can be transferred from the United States while, at the same time, the United States retained military defense responsibility. No one has proposed how this would be possible, and I am unable in my own study to come up with any practical method of doing this. I simply have not heard of any practical proposal for a solution. It appears to me, from what I have been able to learn, that the desire for reversion to the homeland of Japan is the father to the thought of the desire of transfer of authorityadministrative authority-to the homeland of Japan. I don't believe that this has been thought out directly to a practical solution. I am aware of the great desire of many people of the Ryukyu Islands. I don't know, of course, how many do have a desire for the complete return to the homeland, but I do understand this. It is natural. It would be strange if they did not wish to do this. On the other hand, there are practical considerations which I believe many people here understand. . . .

I find it difficult to envisage how the Chief Executive of the G.R.I. would be able to take guidance from the U.S. commander here and the Government of Japan at the same time.

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Conclusion

Okinawa remains a poor place with few resources. The dream of those few who told me on my first visit to the island in 1959 that it might become a "showcase of democracy" or a "Canberra of the Western Pacific" seems more fantastic than ever today. In recent years some new enterprises aimed at self-sufficiency have been established—a cement plant (U.S.-backed), a factory for making construction board from bagasse, a plywood mill-but exports still are no more than two-thirds of imports, and are balanced by aid grants and massive military spending. The economy outside the bases rests on a single commodity, sugar, which is produced at very high cost and is at the mercy of the weather and Japanese willingness to buy the crop at artificial prices. American aid has increased in recent years and will probably increase further. Average per capita income rose from \$173 in 1958 to \$319 in 1964; but this figure was much lower than the average for Japan proper, and Okinawa today is regarded as being on a lower economic plane than all but one or two of the poorest Japanese prefectures. Six years ago it ranked eighth from the bottom. Such comparisons are of course inexact and can easily be loaded in various ways to support an argument. Americans have helped the economy to grow, but a large proportion of the labor force outside agriculture is engaged in essentially nonproductive activities, of which the most evident is repairing old automobiles. Highway One through Naha and up into the vast base areas around Kadena must be the world's longest garage.

To the American assertion that Okinawans have been given a far better life than they had before the war and more autonomy than they might have under Japanese rule in the future, the local people answer that they are Japanese and wish to return to Japan's control, finding there their "autonomy." For it is not so much autonomy in the Western sense of having freedom and responsibility for themselves that they want, as it is a chance to receive the largess that they believe a relationship of dependence upon the central government in Tokyo would give them. This is the burden of the economic argument of those who preach reversion: today they pay relatively high income taxes and receive less aid than they think they should from the United States for schools, social security, medical treat-

V

ment, and the like. Under the Japanese, because of differences in governing philosophy, they might be given larger subsidies, direct taxes would probably be lower, and the old, comfortable, supplicating role vis-à-vis Tokyo—which the Americans for their part neither appreciate nor wish to take over—might be assumed once more. Okinawan nationalism is Japanese, not "Ryukyuan"; Ryukyuan nationalism hardly exists; and some of their educated men, including some educated in the United States, resent the American tendency to underestimate their long assimilation to Japanese culture in the past. The idea expressed by some Americans that Okinawa might serve as a "bridge" between Japan and the United States is offensive to them.

The American position in Okinawa is clearly an anomalous by-product of America's larger policies in Asia. Responsible Americans on the island fully realize this. They know that the Okinawans are Japanese who wish to return to Japan's sovereignty, even while many of them depend for their livelihood on the bases and do not wish them withdrawn. Americans there may well sometimes wish that they could operate the bases without the problems of 930,000 Okinawans; but American policy has remained basically unchanged since 1949: to keep the bases, to try to give the Okinawans a deal as good as, or better than, they would get as a part of Japan, and to manage Japanese and Okinawan pressures in such a way that our interests in neither area are jeopardized. Americans may not relish this job, but until there is some major shift in United States foreign policy in Asia the position is unlikely to change very much.

Beyond this it would be easy to write more subjectively about Okinawa and to get into moral issues; Okinawa is full of moral issues as well as other ones. However, a hard look at the dictates of present American policy in Asia turns the mind rather rapidly to different questions, and especially to how long the present relatively quiet state of American-Japanese-Okinawan relations may endure. The furor over American actions in Vietnam in the Japanese mass media since last winter has to some extent overshadowed the demand for return of Okinawa, though the two matters are obviously closely related. There is no way of telling when new outcries will come; Socialist party gains in the July 4, 1965, Upper House elections in Japan might embolden the party to increase pressure for elimination of the American "imperialists."

On the Japanese government's side, there is no reason to suppose that official forbearance on the base issue, as well as on the issue of administrative reversion, will abruptly cease. Yet the

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government, like all conservative governments for many years, is to some extent caught between the demands of a passive, "pro-American," wait-and-see policy in Okinawa and elsewhere, which in its view is the course of least risk at a time of Chinese-American confrontation, and the needs of an emotional, popular nationalism, which wants Okinawa back because it is Japanese territory. Thus the government gravely receives petitions from Japanese intellectuals protesting the use of Okinawa as a base in the Vietnam war, and from time to time states that it wants the islands returned. But in a period of serious economic recession, it is more anxious than ever before to keep and expand its markets in America and satisfied to have the United States foot the bill for most of its defense.

- 12 -

Differences of opinion on foreign policy within the Liberal-Democratic party, the Foreign Ministry, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, and other agencies in and out of government may not erupt in alarming forms. The conservatives propose to hang together to keep power away from the Socialists, and the Socialists lack the unity to mount a major protest à la 1960 at present—or so it appears. Still, Americans should be prepared to encounter difficulties as the sphere of Japanese economic activities in Okinawa expands but reversion is withheld. The Japanese government will have to respond to political pressures by calling for more rights and prepare for the day when the islands will be returned by extending the kind of aid that will tie the inhabitants ever more closely to the "homeland"; while the American side will have to pay attention to its primary mission of safeguarding the bases and at the same time avoid leaving the Japanese government with too little room for maneuver. Present American policy cannot envisage total reversion short of a wholesale change in the Japanese frame of mind toward defense and rearmament. Such a change will be slower in coming than Americans desire, and before it comes there will be more "suggestions" and perhaps demands for wider administrative authority, which will have to be met or compromised. The policies of the United States and Japan in Okinawa are potentially in sharp opposition, and unless it is very carefully handled, the "Okinawa question" could get out of control as 1970 approaches and the matter of revision of the United States-Japan Security Treaty rises nearer to the volatile surface of the Japanese mind.



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December 21, 1964

Dr. john A. Hannah, President Michigan State University Administration Building Campus

Dear President Hannah

During the period November 30 - December 9, 1964 I visited Okinawa and discussed the Ryukyu Project with officials of the University of the Ryukyus and of the United States Civil Administration for the Ryukyu Islands (USCAR), and our MSU Group. 1 met the new President of the University, Dr. Sunichi Shimabukuro, the new Dean of the College of Education, Dean Kohashigawa, the recently elected chairman of the Board of Directors, Mr. Higa, and the new director of the USCAR Education Department, Mrs. Fink.

It was learned that Michigan State University's program of visiting professors from Okinawa to Michigan State University has helped in establishing an excellent rapport between the two institutions, and that consultations between the MSU Group members and the Ryudai faculty and staff are frequent and effective.

At nearly every office visited, it was requested that Dr. Iwao Ishino should continue as the Group's chief of party for one additional year starting june 1, 1965. President Shimabukuro placed this subject as number one on his list of discussion topics as did Chairman Higa. The Director of the USCAR Education Department as well as the two University officials stated that they were preparing letters to you which would indicate this request in writing.

I talked with Dr. Ishino about his remaining in Okinawa for a second year as chief of party and he was finally agreeable, subject to coordination with Dean McQuitty and Acting Chairman Hughes of the Department of Anthropology, and your approval. He has a strong feeling of loyality toward his MSU department and does not wish to jeopardize its program. From my weekly correspondence with him over the past eight months as well as observations made during this trip. I know he has the respect and confidence of the Civil Administrator and his staff directors, and of the University's faculty and staff. He has been an outstanding administrator for the project and considering some of the new programs being planned for the coming year. I feel that his experience would greatly assist in their best resolution. Dr. John A. Hannah, President Page 2 December 21, 1964

The following programs were discussed with University and USCAR officials and members of our Group in Okinawa.

- 1. University Charter. General Watson, the new High Commissioner, has announced that where possible USCAR ordinances will be replaced by GRI laws. The University charter is considered in this group and the USCAR Education Department plans to include provisions in the charter by which the University president will be selected and receive tenure in line with your conversation with General Caraway. University officials and the GRI Education Department are developing their versions of the new charter which should be presented to the GRI legislature this spring.
- 2. Transfer of GRI Cooperative Extension and Agricultural Experimental Station Functions to the University. The new GRI Chief Executive, Mr. Matsuoka (elected in September) has announced that he would like to have plans submitted to him by which this transfer can be effected. Consequently, the University is preparing papers to accomplish the change. It is believed that this transfer has a good chance of being accomplished since it has Chief Executive backing. The fourth regular staff member for the group will now be recruited from the MSU Cooperative Extension Service.
- 3. College for General Education. It is planned to establish this new college January I, 1965 and to begin its courses in the April 1965 semester. Much of the planning is being conducted by the staff of of the College of Art and Science and the announcement of the new dean will be made January 1st.
- 4. Evening Courses. Plans to establish evening courses are also being developed with a view toward opening these classes in the Spring 1965 semester. Opposition to the 1965 opening is being raised by the University of Okinawa which is a private institution and holds 68 percent of its classes at night. The private university has proposed a 1966 opening for the University of the Ryukyus' evening courses, and staff members of the two institutions are discussing a compromise opening date and list of courses.
- 5. Reorganization of the Colleges. Talks with the three academic deans revealed that the organization of a college of engineering with its own three departments is under consideration. Since the dean of the college for agriculture, home economics and engineering is busily engaged in plans to shift the responsibility for cooperative extension and agricultural experiment station work to his college, it appeared that the separate college for engineering may be requested of the board of directors early in 1965. Dean Kobashigawa of the College of Education is considering a recommendation to establish a separate department of psychology and Dean Ikehara of the College of Art and Science is thinking about setting up a separate department of public health and microbiology.

Dr. John A. Hannah, President Page 3 December 21, 1964

- 6. The University's visiting professors to Michigan State University. Dean Ryder gave me a letter to President Shimabukuro in which it was suggested that Dr. Inamine of the Ryudai Department of Electrical Engineering be released as a visiting assistant professor to his college for the next academic year. I suggested that the program also include a visiting professor from the College of Art and Science in order that each college would have one professor returnee. USCAR and University officials tentatively approved this suggestion and I will attempt to place a visiting professor in either the department of political science or the department of psychology.
- 7. ARIA PhD, scholarships for University faculty. While this program has been considered in the past, no definite action has been taken on it. Since the University has 26 faculty members with master degrees earned in the United States and 7 with doctorate degrees similarly earned, we discussed using 3 such scholarships per year for three years each in order to upgrade the faculty. The University has made arrangements in which the faculty member would be permitted a three-year leave and the USCAR Education Department considered that such a proposal was feasible and within its capabilities to support.
- S. Research and Training Aids. The project budget will have about \$8,000 of unexpended funds this year because of the delay in filling the fourth regular staff position. Plans were discussed which would recommend the use of half of this sum for four faculty research proposals and half for instructor classroom aids.
- 9. Staff Member Housing. The three three-bedroom houses constructed by the University with borrowed funds were completed in September and two are occupied by regular staff families. The quarters are quite adequate and the families living in them are satisfied with their living conditions.
- 10. Physical Plant. A new agricultural building is under construction and is expected to be occupied in the fall of 1965. USCAR is budgeting \$300,000 in its FY1966 funds to construct a men's dormitory which will be located between the two existing smaller dormitories.
- 11. "For Okinawa" Exhibit. The "For Okinawa" Art Exhibit that the faculty of the MSU Department of Art gave and/or loaned to the University of the Ryukyus has been set up in the Naha Ryukyuan-American Cultural Center. It received good publicity and was well attended. After being shown at the other cultural centers, the Exhibit will be placed in the University. Enclosed is a letter of appreciation to you and a brochure used at the Exhibits.

Dr. John A. Hannah, President Page 4 December 21, 1964

> 12. Undergraduate Summer Exchange Program. An undergraduate summer exchange program to be conducted at the University and assisted by USCAR in minimum cost for housing, lodging and transportation was also considered. Favorable reaction was obtained from those with whom the project was discussed.

I feel that my discussions with the President of the University, the Board of Directors, also the members of the Deans Council as a group and as individuals, the President of the University of Okinawa, the Director of the GRI Agricultural Experiment Station, with the HICOM and staff members of USCAR, and our Group staff, greatly increased my understanding of the problems facing the development of the University, and also provided some plans and programs which will contribute toward the solution of these problems.

Sincerely yours.

Miller O, Perry Assistant to the Dean Coordinator, Ryakya Project

MOP

Enclosures: Letter of Appreciation Art Exhibit Brochure

cc: Dr. Ishino, MSU Group Colonel John Duffy, Department of the Army Mr. Lagerman, Mobility Equipment Center



The University of Ryukyus held a faculty Christmas party Wednesday, Dec. 16, at the Harbor View club. Members of the board of directors, deans, Michigan State University officials, the university president and past presidents were present for the occasion. Pictured above are: Mrs. Yoshihiro Akamine, Mrs. Tetsuo Takara, Mrs. Shunichi Shimabukuro, Mrs. Genshu Asato, Mrs. Chojun Maeshiro, Mrs. Iwao Ishino, and Mrs. Toshio Onaga. (MorNING STAR Photo)

-Tri- 20, 1964



Mrs. Iwao Ishino was hostess at a welcoming tea honoring Mrs. Robert Geist and Mrs. Frank Roop Friday, Oct. 16, at the Harbor View club. Mrs. Ishino is wife of the chief of party, Michigan State university group. Pictured are (L-R) Mrs. Shunichi Shimabukuro, wife of the president of the University of the Ryukyus; Mrs. Ishino; Mrs. Roop, wife of the engineer consultant, Michigan State university group; Mrs. Matsusuke Yonamine, wife of the professor of the education department, University of the Ryukyus; Mrs. Geist, wife of the English consultant, Michigan State university group; and Mrs. Genshu Asato, wife of the professor of the English department, University for the Ryukyus. (MORNING STAR Photo)

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Smuckler "Acting Dears of ISP" in 1966. p.22





The new chief of Party Stockton

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

	In				
Name	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. (7 Emeritus	208 Wilkinson Dr.,		
Europa de Popica	61 61 62		ockford, Mich.)	5-2366	
Eugene deBenko	61-62, 63 66-67	International Librarian	Library	3-2300	
Roy Donahue		Prof., Soil Sci. (African Me		3 6460	
Jack C. Elliott	55-57	Assoc.Prof.Botany-Plant Pat		3~6480	
Richard C. Fell*	59-61	Pontiac Public Schools (2388	Kenfrew, Pontlac 480		
Hanald L. Franker				682-2930	
Harold J Foster	65-66	Assoc.Prof.Emeritus (1039		332-5342	
William Gamble	64	Assoc.Prof.Art	320 Kresge Art Ctr		
Robert Geist	57~60, 64-66	Prof.English, ELC		3~0800	
Margaret Harris*	55-58	Assoc.Dist.Ext.Supr. (1329	W.Grand River, EL)	332-0602	
	(2)	Emeritus, ret.			
Raymond N Hatch*	62-63	Prof. Education (Chief of Pa		2 0000	
Shigeo Imamura	56, 58	Director ~ Eng. Lang. Cntr.		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			
Rowland R Pierson	59~61	Dir., Counseling Ctr.	207 St.Serv.Bldg.	5-8270	
Frank S. Roop, Jr.		Asst.Prof.Mech.Eng.	145 Engineering	5~5129	
Robert L. Slocum	59-61	Okemos High School (1793 C	0 0	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	
Trant I TITEIT	00 00	TTOL. ME. LEONOMILEO	wo ng nan	0 1001	

*Former Chief of Party

II. RYUDAI VISITING PROFESSOR

Masao Miyagi



Visiting Profèssor, Anatomy Asian Studies Center

278 Giltner 3-6380 202-212 Cherry Lane 5-7879 East Lansing

prey 9 - 8:30	J.m.	1			
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III. MREP PARTICIPANT	S				•
Faculty					. 15.00
Maurice A. Crane	66	Assoc.Prof.Humanities		355 Wilson	5-4528
Petr Fischer	65	Prof. Humanities		239 Akers	3-2930
Frederick Kaplan	66	Assoc.Prof.Humanities		91 Bessey	5-9660
Albert Karson	65	Assoc.Prof.ATL Assoc.Prof.Social Scienc		250 Bessey	5~3506 5~1882
David Klein	66	Prof. Humanities		44 Bessey 57 Wilson	5-4693
Austin Moore Edward Natharius	65	Assoc.Prof.Humanities		09 Brody	3-0759
	65 66	Assoc.Prof.Social Scienc		2	5-1840
Clinton Snyder	00	ASSOC. F101. SOCIAL SCIENC	1	41 Bessey	3-1640
Students (On Campus)					222 2044
David Dunahm	66	Sr. Asian Studies		031 Marigold, EL	
Gregory Ettling	66	Sr. Social Science		51 Evergreen St, El	
Paul Maloney Susan Mathews	66 66	Jr. History Sr.Home Economics		17 N.Fairview, Lan 36 Abbott Rd., EL	
Sally Shear	66			e Pl., Saginaw, Mic	
	· 66	Ir. Advertising		530 Abbott Rd., EL	
		6			
IV. RYUKYUAN STUDEN					
	esis after	name indicates first year,	, etc.,	at MSU)	
-M. Komer					
A. Ph.D. PROGRAM					
Eitoku Goya (1)		Mathematics	T	E-433 Owen	3-7009
Ryokan Igei (2)		Physics		E-205 Owen	5-4034
Naotada Kobamoto (5)		Biophysics		217 Center St., EL	
Kazahura Oya (1)		Soil Science		E - 630 Owen	3-7066
-Seigen' Toyama (1)	2	Biochemistry		E-432 Owen	
Seiho Yagi (1).		English		Hillcrest Ave., EL	
				Peter	272. 12. 6
B. MASTERS PROGRAM				. They	
- Tsunetaka Irei (2)		Pers.Management	< F	E-342 Owen	3-6988
Akozen Nakachi (2)		Amer. Literature		55. Gunson St., EL	337-9511
-Noritaka Nakamura (2)	why the .	Geography		41 Charles St., EL	357-5577
Choshin Nakayoshi (1)	9	Bus. Administration		E-365 Owén	5-4085
C. UNDERGRADUATE	-72				
Seishin Komesu (3)	ich	Mathematics		13 Bailey St., EL	332-4546
Mieke Miyagi* (3) 7,51	Caro t	Home Economics		46 Grove S., EL	337-9930
Kiniko Nakayama [*] (3) 3	51-0728	Anthropology		23 Albert Ave., EL	
Masayasu Namizato (4)	Here and Andrews	Business Admin.		13 Bailey St., EL	332-4546
Seikichi Oshiro (4)		Civil Engineering		13 Bailey St., EL	332-4546
Rishun Shinzato (4)		Psychology		13 Bailey St., EL	332-4546
Poshiharu Uema (3)		Mechanical Engr.		lowland Cooperative	
. ,		8		32 Ann St., EL	332-6521
*Miss •					
W MELL CROUP IN OVIN	A 717 A				
V. MSU GROUP IN OKIN	AWA				
Forrest L. Erlandson		Chief of Party - Student	Affairs	5	
Dennis Karjala		Electrical Engineering			5. B
Paul Munsell		English Language			
John Shickluna	8	Soil Science			Sec. 1

May 12, 1965

HSU Group	882-1984 *
Education Department	73176 ***
Mr. Slaytor, M. F	72941 - Ex. 52 **
Mr. Robinson, K	n . Ez. 51 **

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The University of the Ryukyus Data as of May 1, 1999

ENROLLMENT

March 31, 1967

Undergraduates	7,586	3,414
Masters Program	659	0
Doctoral Program	158	0
Total	8403	

INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS

Undergraduate	23
Graduate Students	96
Researchers	34
Auditors	66
Japanese Course	3
Total	222

As of March 31, 1967

Professors	306
Associate Professors	228
Assistant Professors	89
Instructors	214
Teachers	47
Total	884

FACULTY

Full-time faculty	220
Part-time faculty	73
Total	293

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES

Faculty engaged in research abroa	458	
Foreign scholars and researchers of	145	
Visiting scholars (short-term)	64	
Total		667
SIZE OF CAMPUS (in squ	uare meters)	
Senbaru campus	1,127,247	
Uehara campus	136,399	
Other	178,412	2
Total	1,442,058	3

Comments by Dr. Sadao Ikehara, President University of the Ryukyus, Japan

Several members of the University of the Ryukyus toured the United States from October 11 to November 18, 1969 under a technical assistance program of the Civil Administration of the Ryukyus (USCAR) and of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. A report of the trip was given by President Ikehara at the end of the tour. The following is the section he wrote concerning the Michigan State University segment of the tour:

"Michigan State University maintained cooperative relations with the University of the Ryukyus for 18 years. At the same time the U.S. Department of the Army continued to furnish Michigan State University the necessary funds for expansion and improvement of the University of the Ryukyus. This assistance was effected under an agreement between the Department of the Army and Michigan State University.

"Michigan State University sent three to five professors to the University of the Ryukyus yearly to provide guidance and advice concerning the curriculum, extension services, library operation, instruction methods, and university administration.

"In addition, at the invitation of Michigan state University, two professors of the University of the Ryukyus were sent to the United States every year for instruction and research experience, and this has proven to be a valuable opportunity for the professors of the University of the Ryukyus. The experience has given them confidence and courage in their specific area of instruction.

"The fact that the University of the Ryukyus is more democratized than the universities of Japan proper is attributable largely to its 18-year cooperation with Michigan State University.

"This arrangement ended in June 1968 at the convenience of the U.S. Government, and from that time financial assistance to the University of the Ryukyus became a matter for consideration between USCAR (United State Civil Administration, Ryukyus) and the University as a part of the U.S. aid program to Okinawa... "When we visited the university we were accorded a warm welcome at a special reception in our honor. About 80 faculty members who had visited our university from time to time were on hand with their wives, and we were thus able to exchange talks with them, sharing our pleasure of meeting each other again."

Source:

Sadao Ikehara, "University of Ryukyus Administrators Tour the United States Under USCAR Technical Assistance Program," Konnichi No Kikari, Vol. 3, No. 4, pp 32-34.
n May 2000, Michigan State University will participate in the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the University of the Ryukyus (UR), a member of the elite national university system of Japan, which formally opened its doors May 22, 1950 in Shuri City, Okinawa. An MSU delegation will attend ceremonies at the new campus in Nishihara, May 19–23.

In a parallel ceremony on the MSU campus, slated for May 12, Milton Muelder, MSU vice president emeritus for research development, will dedicate a traditional Japanese garden in honor of his late wife Kathleen and the relationship between the University of the Ryukyus and MSU. Muelder funded construction of the garden as part of an active learning project for horticultural students and as an educational cultural

experience for the campus and broader community. (For information about the MSU dedication, contact the Department of Horticulture, the ISP Dean's Office, or the Asian Studies Center.)

Muelder's—and MSU's—relationship with the University of the Ryukyus is long standing. Muelder developed the original fundraising proposal for a collaborative partnership with the University of the Ryukyus in a members taught at the Okinawan university for three months or longer, many on assignments of two years. A number of the University of the Ryukyus faculty and graduates also studied at MSU. Many of the UR students and graduates who studied at MSU returned home to assume important positions at the university and in government, educational, and business positions.

The exchange with UR has been the longest continuing project among MSU's overseas training and development programs. MSU's cross-cultural educational experience in Okinawa allowed the formation of a corps of faculty for subsequent projects overseas. The program also influenced MSU students to participate in international activities, including such programs as the Peace Corps.



University of the Ryukyus campus in May 1961, from a U.S. Civil Administration, Ryukyus (USCAR) photo.

response to an invitation of the American Council of Education and until 1957 was responsible for MSU's participation. Starting in 1951, Michigan State College (as it was then called) sent its first contingent of five faculty members to initiate its partnership with the University of the Ryukyus.

MSU's partnership with the University of the Ryukyus has been a 50-year mutually beneficial learning experience. It is an exemplary model of cooperation and an expression of sincere hope for humanity in modern global society.

–Iwao Ishino

Between 1951 and 1968, at least 45 MSU faculty

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C. Japanese Language Consultant Resigns. After nearly five years of service with the MSU Group, Mr. Jinsei Nakamura resigned as of 31 March to accept a full-time position in the English Department at Okinawa University. Mr. Nakamura is missed in this office. His loyalty and devotion were exemplary and his contributions to our efforts highly significant. Perhaps his greatest contribution was that in connection with the MREP program, particularly MREP II. The participants in these programs turned to Mr. Nakamura with their problems and in most instances he was able to help them to everyone's benefit and satisfaction. He knew the university, its ways, and its people. His flexibility, his willingness to do whatever needed to be done in order to accomplish the task at hand, his infectious amile and pleasing personality are the hall marks of this young man. I will be eternally grateful for the assistance he rendered me during the 20 months of our association.

We are fortunate to have acquired Mr. Takatsugu Oyakawa as Mr. Nakamura's replacement. He joined us on 28 March and thus had a few days overlap with Mr. Nakamura. He did his undergratuate work at Ryudai where he graduated in 1963 with a major in English and earned the M.A. degree in Linguistics at the University of Washington in Seattle. In addition to his duties as interpreter-translator for the MSU Group it is expected that he will also teach one course in English per semester in the university as a part of his regular duties.



Mr. Takatsugu Oyakawa (left) replaced Mr. Jinsei Nakamura (right) as the Japanese Language Consultant in the M.S.U. Group office. 3. Science Building. ^{The} contract has been negotiated and ground breaking ceremonies are scheduled for early next quarter. The lowest bid was \$277,800.00 which was \$22,200.00 less than the original allocation. The university is negotiating for use of the remaining money to add laboratory tables, increased and improved plumbing facilities, and additional electrical circuits and facilities. A decision on this matter is expected momentarily from USCAR and prospects are bright for its approval.

4. <u>Language Laboratory</u>. The 54 booth, Sony equipped, air-conditioned language laboratory is essentially finished and will be put into use early next quarter.

E. Former U.S. Civil Administrator Dr. Shannon McCune Visits Ryudai. Dr. and Mrs. Shannon McCune were in the Ryukyu Islands from 19 January to 2 February. Dr. McCune was the first civilian U.S. Civil Administrator of the islands and served during the period approximately ^{August} 1962 -January 1964. On the present occasion he was on an around-the-world tour studying the relation of certain selected universities to the geographical area which supports these universities. A great deal of his time in the Ryukyus was spent at Ryudai talking with faculty members knowledgable and interested in this subject. We were honored to have him share the facilities of the MSU Group office. During his stay he gave two seminars at Ryudai. One was on "Geography and Education" which was student-oriented and was well attended. The second, on the topic "Impressions and Reimpressions of Okinawa", was cosponsored by the American Studies Interest Group and the MSU Group and attracted nine people. Despite a written invitation to each USCAR and GRI Department Director and staff no one from Naha attended.



Dr. Shannon McCune (2nd from left), former U.S. Civil Administrator of the Ryukyu Islands, returned as an academician to Ryudai for a 2 week period during this quarter. Others in this picture are, from left to right, Dr. Stockton, President Asato, Dean Ikehara and Dr. Akamine.

7

UNION-TRIBUNE

Okinawa advance stalled

This is one in a series of reports on events that helped shape the outcome of World War II.

By WILLIAM R. HAWKINS Knight-Ridder News Service

Three weeks into the Okinawa campaign, the Army and Marines were bogged down along the "Shuri Line," the Japanese defenses in the southern hills of Okinawa built around the ancient castle and town of Shuri.

The 27th Infantry Division, veteran of Makin and Saipan, had taken 3,000 casualties. It was pulled out of the line and replaced by the 1st Marine Division.

The Japanese had launched a counterattack on the ground the night of April 12, 1945, to coincide with a major kamikaze airstrike. The ground attack was driven back, costing Japan more than 1,500 dead.

The kamikaze attack was more successful. The destroyer Mannert L. Abele was sunk by a suicide Zero and a Baka rocket bomb, the ultimate "smart" missile of the war.

The Baka was carried within striking distance by a medium bomber. Once launched, the rocket bomb was guided to its target by an onboard kamikaze pilot. Its small size and high speed made it almost impossible to intercept.

Two battleships and a dozen other ships also were hit on April 12.

On April 18, Lt. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, commander of the 10th Army, ordered an offensive on the right to outflank the castle in the center of the Japanese line.

But after a week of heavy fight-



BETTMAN-UPI

On Okinawa: A Marine uses a flamethrower against a Japanese sniper who refused to abandon a tomb that was being used as cover.



ing, the line held. In Europe, units that were outflanked and cut off could be expected to surrender, but not here.

There were 70,000 Japanese troops along this line, each willing to fight to the death. As Buckner told his men: "I see no way to get them out except to blast them out yard by yard."

And, as on other islands, this meant close combat on the ground. Artillery and bombs, no matter how heavy, could not silence the return fire from the maze of tunnels, caves and pillboxes. It took direct attack by tank fire, flamethrowers and explosives placed by hand.

In the winding ridgelines and passes, ambushes could be deadly. The Japanese moved in small groups or as individuals, infiltrating American lines, regaining lost posts, hitting and running.

Thursday, April 13, 1995

An entire company of 27th Division tanks was trapped at one point, with 22 out of 30 tanks knocked out of action.

Personal initiative and valor were crucial in such a contest.

Pvt. Edward Moskala of the 383rd Regiment, 96th Infantry Division, was with the lead element of his company when heavy enemy fire halted its advance. Moskala charged forward and knocked out two enemy machine-gun nests with grenades and fire from his Browning Automatic Rifle.

When a counterattack forced his unit back, he stayed behind to provide cover and killed 25 of the enemy in a three-hour firefight.

He rejoined his company, but then went forward again to aid in the recovery of wounded. He saved two of his wounded comrades and killed four more of the enemy.

He was mortally wounded while trying to aid a third casualty. Moskala was awarded a posthumous Medal of Honor.

PROCEDURE FOR VACATING QUARTERS

OCCUPANTS WILL INSURE THAT THE QUARTERS AND SURROUNDING AREA ARE IN CONDITION FOR INSPECTION AS FOLLOWS:

- A. Clean windows, screens and venetian blinds.
- B. Remove tape from around windows and louvers.
- C. Clean light fixtures and insure that all sockets contain a serviceable bulb.
- D. Floors must be clean (excess wax must be removed, and a light layer of wax applied).
- E. Remove all finger prints, crayon and pencil marks on walls and woodwork.

F. Walls must be free of dirt, dust and grease.

- G. Remove cob webs from corners and ceiling.
- H. Remove dirt and dust from door frames, window sills and water pipes.
- I. Remove antennae and guy wires.
- J. Remove air conditioning and window fans and restore windows and screens to original condition.
- K. Clean bathroom tile, medicine cabinets, drain pipes and bathroom fixtures thoroughly with cleaning powders or similar type cleaner.
- L. Clean sinks, bath tub, soap dishes and commodes.
- M. Mow lawn and insure area is free of trash and debris,
- N. Clean stove thoroughly, including hurners, reflectors, drip pans, oven and ovenracks and under all ledges where grease collects, open stove drawers and oven door, disconnect and pull away from wall.
- 0. Defrost and dry refrigerator, clean exterior and interior surfaces, disconnect and pull away from wall.
- P. Clean exhaust fan.
- Q. Empty and clean all drawers, cabinets and closets.
- R. Clean space heater and space heater room.
- S. Empty garbage cans, clean with steel wool, soap and water. The lawn mowers, garden hose and nozzle, rake and shovel and door mats will be clean and placed in the utility room with the garbage cans.
- T. Open all drawers in stair step fashion.
- U. Open all closet doors.
- V. Place venetian blinds in down position.
- W. Clean and polish all furniture and pull away from walls.
- X. Clean all rugs, roll up, and place off the floor on some item of furniture.
- Y. Remove and clean drapes and cushion covers.
- Z. Close and lock all windows and doors.
- AA. Tag keys (keys must fit a door to your quarters; you will be charged \$.35 for keys that do not fit if listed on your hand receipt).

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(5)TILE				(19)SPACE HEATER	ea,		
(6)SCREENS (7)WINDOWS		+		(20)TOILETS (21)SINKS	ea.		
(8)WOODWORK		+		(22)WASH BASINS	ea.		
(9)HARDWARE				(23) MED. CABINET	ea,		
(10)DOORS (11)CEILING				(24)VENETIAN BLIND (25)ELEC RANGE	S ea.		
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Cn Leaving Okinawa

(Comments on Chart)

- Al Under MSU regulations, you are allowed to a ccumulate 40 days of leave. To determine ETD, simply count back from the end of your contract 40 days plus three days for travel. If you should want to stay longer, request the home office to extend your contract by the number of days desired.
- A2 See exhibit A2. This also covers many other steps in the processing.
- B1 This is accomplished in the transportation group headquarters, Naha port. At present, a Mrs. Seehan sits at a desk by the Air booking counter. Her desk is marked "Shipment of household goods" or something to that effect. Whatever she did, she did it wrong because army movers came at the same day as Griffith, for us. (See exhibit B1) Nevertheless it is necessary to have some paper work done to get goods on MSTS vessel. TAKE TWO COPIES OF ORDERS.
- B2 Shipment of household goods need not be so early, but it is advisable since MSU has no kit in East Lansing. Our goods (Ney) were picked up on 15 June. They were not at the port until 22 June. They did not leave Okinawa until 5 July or reach San Francisco until 25 July. Nevertheless, arrangements should be at least two weeks before pick up. (See Exhibit B2)
- A3 See exhibit A3.
- A4 Passenger booking at a counter in Transportation Group, Naha port will tell you that nothing can be done to book you until one month prior to ETD. Give them at least TWO COPIES OF YOUR ORDERS. If you turn them in early, they have a greater opportunity to loose them.
- B4 See exhibit B4. (Also furnish release of HG. Movement can be gleaned from Trans. Gp., Naha port, J. Nakamura.)
- B5 It is wise to start selling at least one month prior to ETD. It is possible to advertise in daily bulletin; a DF through Education is the first choice of channels. Administration is the second.
- A5 One month prior to ETD we had received no port call so we went to Passenger Booking to investigate. They had never heard of us before! Finally one bright little Ryukyuan girl found the records filed under my middle name, Walter. This determines your ATD, Actual Time of departure. In my case, this resulted in a 9 days lag between ETD and ATD. In the end, because of MSU policy regarding overlapping pay periods it resulted in a corresponding loss of leave-time since English department contract started at the termination of International Programs contract and there was no time to adjust or make adequate compensation.
- C3 As soon as ATD is known, arrangements can be made with QM Furniture Branch for Check-out. (See exhibit C3). As soon as Check out date is known arrangements must be made with Transient (39225) Billet at Rycom Plaza. Make them one month prior or they will not be available. These are much better than Sukiran staging out area.

- B7 Since transfer of air-conditioners and cars etc. require participation of a third party, it is best to make these arrangements some time prior to actual transfer. It is wise also to secure deposits on these items (B6) prior to this. Don't make the mistake of Dahlgren, ...ting Education head, who was offered \$400 for his car but felt that his back was to the wall so refused. He later had the car sold on consignment by Barclays for \$300. It is worth the peace of mind to under sell the market; none of my air-conditioners or car etc. even required advertising on this philosophy.
- B7[⊥] I am informed that the packing list will help on customs clearance in S.F. Also Griffith will supply customs forms. (See Exhibit B7[⊥])
- C4 This is a routine ritual. QM checks to make sure that all furniture is in the house; post engineers, to make sure that everything works.
- C5 Medical Clearance. If there are any pregnant women or children under six in the family, they require a medical exam. This cannot be done prior to 8 days before ATD. Take shot records with you; they are required. Also go to civilian personnel clerk, Mrs. Danbara, to get form AR 210-10, Installation Clearance record. On this record you have to get initials from the Library, Hospital, Provost Marshall (CAR Tags), Officers Mess, Cuarters assignment (QM check out), Postal officer (Mail clerk), and Finance and accounting (Telephone). Since it requires hospital initials, get it before going to the hospital. Mail over-weight Baggage. Have one copy orders for each package to get free entry of parcel to USA.
- B8 It is wise to have suitcases packed and all airconditioners removed before quarters are being cleaned. (The reasons are obvious, I hope.) Mail extra overweight baggage. See exhibit B8.
- C6 If you want, you may clean your own house, but this is difficult since the inspectors use the white-glove technique of inspection. These professional house cleaners do a good job and since they are known by the inspectors, if they do a good job, the check out is a ritual. (Ours was.) Ryukyu Custodial (899-3832) is recommended and they do the job for \$17.00 but prices are on the rise. (Exhibit C6.)
- B9 This transfer of vehicle title requires a trip to two places. The judge advocate section and the provost marshall (Camp Boone). If you go to Judge Advocate first and get a bill of sale you will not need to accompany buyer to Provost Marshall. Bill of sale can also be formalized by adjustant in buyers' unit. This may save waiting at judge advocate (basement of USARYIS HDQ) were legal assistance is given only in the morning. If buyer does not have a bill of sale accompany him to Provost Marshall and you can transfer the title. It is a good idea to go along anyhow so you can get Installation Clearance initialed. Be prepared to take off Car Tags (License Plates) because they might require it. (Take screw-driver and wrench.) Make sure buyer has insurance on car BEFORE going to Provost Marshall. You'll have to make two trips if he does not.
- C7 On the Check out, the crew might be late especially as the day wears on. Allow extra time in case they are. Have the luggage in the car when they come so you can buzz right up to Evcom. Turn car over to buyer after this and ride the Area Bus. From Rycom to Buckner PX is only 20 minutes (ask at desk of 4125 for schedule) and from Buckner to Okinawa times building, 30 minutes. Area clearance can and should actually be started before this. (CPM should be revised, Area Clearance should be after C5 and Instructions for Clearance should be before C5. But I'm sorry I'm in a terrible rush to catch the plane. Can't revise now.)

MSU's Dr. Ishino Will Study Okinawa Culture

By JERRY MOSKAL (Journal Staff Writer)

Modern life is fusing many of the world's cultures into new patterns of living for man.

However, a Michigan State University anthropologist said the dream of one man with a single culture probably will never evolve.

"There are certain aspects of world culture that will be fairly uniform throughout the world," said Dr. Iwao Ishino. "Certain others will not change."

This problem will be among the miles long and ranges in width studies Dr. Ishino will carry out between three and 12 miles. during a two-year stay in Okin- "I'm really interested in find-

awa. He leaves about June 1.

AID NEW CULTURE

Interchanges of technicians and teresting to see how traditions in-students, swift world travel and teract." modern communications are helping bring about new ways of life throughout the world, he said.

"By these kind of linkages of different people," he noted, "there is an interesting international or When World War II can world culture developing."

Members of MSU's Department brothers and sisters were sent to of Anthropology and Sociology are a Japanese camp in Arizona. interested in this process, he said. Here he met Dr. Alexander interested in this process, he said.

ways will be retained.

instance, has become internation- went on to work for the Office of al."

ment, improvement of the use of cific. resources, methods of meeting problems, agricultural techniques, State University and came to health standards and production MSU in September of 1956. are beginning to be met commonly in various nations, he said.

fer in views on many subjects, during 1958-59 as Fulbright lecsuch as politics, he pointed out. turers at the University of Tokyo.

TEACH, RESEARCH

Dr. Ishino will be a member of MSU's mission to the University of Ryukyus on Okinawa. He will

teach and carry on research. His wife and their four daughters, ranging in age from five months to 14 years, will accompany him.

Dr. Ishino said he will study what changes have been brought about on Okinawa's 700,000 residents by the 120,000 Americans stationed with military forces there have brought about.

Okinawa, he said, is about 75

ing out how communities change and how people adapt to change," Dr. Ishino added. "It's very in-

Dr. Ishino was born of Japanese parents in California. He attended San Diego, Calif., State College

When World War II came along, he, his parents and two younger

The new world culture, Dr. Leighton who put him to work on Ishino added, is being superim- a sociological study in the camp posed on local cultures, which al- and Dr. Ishino decided to change his career from architecture.

"This is manifested in m a n y ways," he explained. "Jazz, for can born of Japanese descent). War Information on studies of Worldwide notions of develop- Japanese troop morale in the Pa-

He served five years at Ohio

Dr. Ishino and Dr. John D. Donoghue, also an MSU anthro-Man will probably always dif- pologist, spent a year in Japan



IN JAPAN-Dr. Iwao Ishino, an anthropologist at Michigan State University, stands next to a sign that says "Bus Stop" at Yokogoshi in Northwest Japan during a year's stay there in 1958-59. He leaves about June 1 for Okinawa where he will spend two years on research and teaching.



Fort Buckner Women's club scholarship award competition were guests at a luncheon given by the scholarship committee at the Fort Buckner Officers' club on Tuesday, May 5th. Pictured are part of the group: (L-R) Patricia Nicholas, Mrs.

Carl M. Clark, welfare chairman, Judy Mashita, Dr. Iwao Ishia no, Michigan State Advisory group, Janet Johnson, Dennis Smith and Colonel John F. Vic'fe, USARYIS staff judge advocate. Dr. Ishino and Col. Wolfe are serving as judges for the committee. (MORNING STAR Photo) NEW MSU CHIEF

Michigan State university (MS) has announced the appointment of Dr. Iwao Ishino as chief of the MSU Group at the University of the Brown

Announcement of Ishino's appointment was contained in a letter from Glen L. Taggart, dean of international programs, MSU, to High Commissioner Paul W. Caraway. Ishino succeeds Dr. Thomas H. King who returned to his MSU post at East Lansing, Mich. earlier in March.

Dr. Ishino joined the MSUG in July, 1963, as professor of sociology and anthropology. He came here from the MSU campus where he had been a professor of sociology and anthropology at the University of Tokyo, Japan. From 1951 to 1956 he was an assistant professor of sociology and anthropology at Ohio State university.

Born in San Diego, Cal., on Mar. 10, 1921, Dr. Ishino was educated at San Diego State and at Harvard university where he received his doctor of philosophy degree in 1954. His publications include articles in professional journals and books on sociology and Japanese culture. His books include "Kokoku-no-Shakaigaku

(Sociology of Advertising)," "Paternalism in the Japanese Economy," and "American Social Problems."

He is fellow of the American Anthropological Association and the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of the Society for Applied Anthropology, the Central States Anthropological Society, the Association for Asian Studies, the Michigan Academy of Art, Science and Letters and the International House of Japan.





University of the Ryukyus

Tonokura-cho, Naha, Okinawa

Office of the President

May 1, 1964

Dr. and Mrs. Iwao Ishino Chief of Party Michigan State University Group at the University of the Ryukyus

Dear Dr. and Mrs. Ishing:

The president of the University of the Ryukyus and Mrs. Yonamine request the pleasure of your company at a cocktail party in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Ishino yourselves on the occasion of Dr. Ishino's acceptance of the position of Chief of Party, Michigan State University Group at this University, to be held at Harborview Club on Thursday evening, May seventh, 1964 from seven to nine o'clock.

Sincerely yours,

ramine Tatousake ?

Matsusuke Yonamine President University of the Ryukyus

GUESTS 4721
<u>GUESTS</u> <u>ゲスト</u> Mrs. Edward DEHNE, wife of the director of the Public Health and Welfare Department, USCAR 民政方公家海子主教長 エドワードデーイ夫人 Mrs. Homer W. FLEMING, wife of the Preventive Medicine Officer, Public Health and Welfare Department, USCAR 民政方公家衛生教育原医ホーマーWフレミング夫人 Mrs. Iwao ISHINO, wife of the consultant in Anthropology and Sociology, Michigan State University Group ミニガード 近尾放復同人預学社会学
顧向 る 評 崴 天人 Mrs. Seiyo KOHAGURA, wife of Dr. Kohagura of Naha 古夜倉医院 古夜倉正曜天人 Mrs. Shuei SAKIHAMA, wife of the president of the Bank of the Ryukyus 玩 球 銀 行 総 載 崎 快 奏 英 大人 Mrs. Masahiko TOGUCHI, wife of the president of the Daichi Sogo Bank 方一相互銀行 総 载 凌 2 政 房 夫人 Mrs. Alan WANFIELD, wife of the commander of the Composite Service Group 昆 衣 쫅 蔵 尽長 ブラン ラブ-71-4ト 天人
NEW MEMBERS FT Q
Mrs. Thomas H. (Thelma) BAKER, 436 M/N, 74108 トーマスH (セルマ) ベ 17-夫人 436 M/N 第74168 Miss Rumi HIGA, 91 Asato, Naha ビレ売 留美 ヨド朝寺安定 91 Mrs. Masahiko (Fumiko) MIYAGI, 2-120 Matsuyama, Naha, 8-2633 宮 核 島房(文子) 夫人 刃下朝寺 私た 2-120 愛 8-2633 Mrs. Ryutaro (Kanako) OSHIRO, 1-a90 Makishi, Naha, 2-4055 天核 稽 太芹 (フェネ子) 夫人 刃下朝寺 牧志,町 1-490 毫 2-4655 Mrs. Ralf (Toshiko) VON SCOREBRAND, 378 Uenoya Aneku, Naha, 8-8321 ラルフ(袋子) ギンスコアブランド夫人 羽南寺 秋志, ング 毫 378 毫 Mrs. Koichi (Hatsuko) SHIROMA, 255 Matsuo, Naha, 8-5076 大衣 南 恒 -(初子) 夫人 哥声静寺 ��志, ング 毫 8-5076 上三2111 朝 /言(八重子) 夫人 哥爾寺 ��志, ング 毫 8-5076 上三2111 朝 /言(八重子) 夫人 哥爾寺 鄭元寺 町 1-72 毫 8-1556 上三2111 朝 /言(八重子) 夫人 哥爾奈 蒙元寺 町 1-72 毫 8-1556
ヨマフ(初子)新田夫人 1492 サダ 電39236 FINANCIAL REPORT <u>A計報告</u> Balance on hand: \$426.70 年時残高 426年70所
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LECTURE

Mrs. Gerald WARNER delighted a group of students and teachers at the University of the Ryukyus last month with a talk entitled, "The American Foreign Service Wife."

光月ジェラルドワーナ夫人は琉大ご外國に於いる美国外空中妻」と題して学生ない教授主で

TODAY 18 PROGRAM - ADN7'29776

達顶

"Urabonye," or commonly called just Obon, is a Buddhist memorial held late in the summer for ancestors, relatives, and friends who have passed away, particularly those who have died during the past year.

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The main feature of Obon is the offering of various foodstuff to the deceased, and of course all of those who assemble for the services will partake of special food prepared for the occasion. This is because Obon originated in a Buddhist legend about an old Indian priest who saw his mother starving in Hades and offered her some food. When it turned into a flaming fire, he consulted Sakya and was advised to give food to the priests and pray for the salvation of his mother. Therefore, he gathered together many priests, gave them an abundance of food, and held a grand service for his mother. Through his service of giving food to the priests, his mother was saved from starvation.

Obon used to be quite an important social event. Persons engaged in work away from their native hones invariably returned home for the services. To factory and shop apprentices or household maids, Obon and January 15 were the only two holidays in the whole year in the Tokugawa period, when they were permitted to return home to their parents.



HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

AGAO-L (9 Jul 63)

11 July 1963

SUBJECT: Travel Orders

TO:

Individuals Concerned Michigan State University East Lansing, Michigan

1. The Secretary of the Army authorizes the following named individuals (dependents of Dr. Iwao Ishino, presently in Okinawa) to proceed on or about 17 July 1963 from East Lansing, Michigan to Okinawa for a period of approximately 2 years in connection with Contract DA 33-031-QM-22268. Upon completion thereof return to point of origin.

Mrs. Mary Ishino, wife Marilyn Janice Ishino, daughter, age 15 years Catherine Jo Ishino, daughter, age 11 years Ellen Susan Ishino, daughter, age 9 years Tomi Ruth Ishino, daughter, age 1 year

2. Travel to be performed is necessary in the public service. Travel by Military Air Transport Service or Category A is authorized from continental United States to outside continental United States on a reimbursable basis with billing made directly to Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan. Determination of the appropriate mode of travel outside continental United States will be made by the responsible Transportation Officer according to provisions of pertinent regulations. All expenses incurred as a result of this mission will be borne by the Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan under Contract DA 33-031-QM-22268. Individuals are authorized to report to the Department of the Army Air Traffic Coordinating Officer, Travis Air Force Base, Fairfield, California not later than 1030 hours, 17 July 1963, for air transportation under Air Movement Designator SUU-DNA-3DU-3832-AZ-07.

3. Logistic support cannot be predetermined and will be as prescribed by the appropriate oversea commander under the provisions of AR 700-32.

4. Baggage allowance of 66 lbs, personal effects, authorized each individual while traveling by acft. Hold baggage, not to exceed 350 lbs each adult dependent and 175 lbs each dependent under 12 years of age, and household goods within the maximum weight allowance are auth to be shipped through the United States Army Transportation Terminal Command, Pacific, AGAO-L (9 Jul 63) SUBJECT: Travel Orders 11 July 1963

Fort Mason, California by Military Sea Transportation Service on a reimbursable basis.

FOR THE ADJUTANT GENERAL:

Alladuult Adjutant General

DISTR:

- 25 Each Indiv thru contact
- 15 Contact ODCSOPS USA Will Call/73763
 - 2 Michigan State University Attn: Contract DA 33-031-QM-22268, East Lansing, Mich
 - 6 DA ATCO, Travis AFB, Calif (Airmail)
 - 2 Passport & Visa Br MDW Rm 1B 874 Pentagon

106 - 64

24 June 1965

SUBJECT: Travel Orders

TO: Individual Concerned

TC 370. Fol orders AMENDED.

SMO: <u>DA Travel Orders AGAO-L (10 Jun 63)</u> Pert to: <u>DR ISHINO, IWAO</u> As reads: "<u>(GS-13 Equiv)</u>" IATR: "(GS-15 Equiv)"

FOR THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATOR:

NEIL A. DAETZ

Captain, AGC / Administrative Officer

DISTRIBUTION:

- 25 Indivs
- 2 Michigan State University Attn: Contract DA 33-031-QM-22268, East Lansing, Mich
- 6 DA ATCO, Travis AFB, Calif (Airmail)
- 1 CAAS
- 1 Orders Clk





TO:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

AGAO-L (10 Jun 63)

12 June 1963

SUBJECT: Travel Orders

REPLY REFER TO

Dr. Iwao ISHINO, GS-13 Equivalent Michigan State University East Lansing, Michigan

1. Verbal authorization of the Secretary of the Army, 10 June 1963, is confirmed as follows: The Secretary of the Army authorizes you to proceed on or about 10 June 1963 from East Lansing, Mich to Okinawa for a period of approximately 2 years in connection with Contract DA 33-031-QM-22268. Upon completion thereof return to point of origin.

2. Travel to be performed is necessary in the public service. Travel by Military Air Transport Service or Category A is authorized from continental US to outside continental US on a reimbursable basis with billing to be made directly to Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich. Determination of the appropriate mode of travel outside continental US will be made by the responsible Transportation Officer according to provisions of pertinent regulations. All expenses incurred as a result of this mission will be borne by the Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich under Contract DA 33-031-QM-22268. You are authorized to report to the Department of the Army Air Traffic Coordinating Officer, Travis Air Force Base, Fairfield, Calif not later than 2300 hrs, 16 June 1963, for air transportation under Air Movement Designator SUU DNA 3PU 3449 AZ-06.

3. Security Clearance: Access to classified material and information is not required.

4. Logistic support cannot be determined and will be as prescribed by the appropriate oversea commander under the provisions of AR 700-32.

5. A baggage allowance of 66 lbs, personal effects, is authorized while traveling by aircraft. Hold baggage not to exceed 350 lbs and household goods within the maximum weight allowance are authorized to be shipped through the US Army Transportation Terminal Command Pacific, Ft Mason, Calif by Military Sea Transportation Service on a reimbursable basis. Shipment of one (1) privately owned vehicle is authorized from the US Army Transportation Command, Pacific, Ft Mason, Calif to port of debarkation in

WAM/cmb 12 June 1963

AGAO-L (10 Jun 63) SUBJECT: Travel Orders

Okinawa by Military Sea Transportation Service on a space available reimbursable basis. Delivery of privately owned vehicle to the Army Terminal will be at no expense to the Government,

6. You are authorized 3 days delay enroute in Hawaii at no expense to the Government.

FOR THE ADJUTANT GENERAL:

10mas D Token Adjutant General

DISTR:

25 - Indiv thru contact

15 - Contact, ODCSOPS USA - Will Call/73763

- 2 Michigan State University, Attn: Contract DA 33-031-QM-22268,
- East Lansing, Mich (Airmail)
- 2 DAATCO, MATS Tml, Travis AFB, Fairfield, Calif (Airmail)

2 - Passport and Visas Br, USASCAF, Rm 1B 874, Pentagon

石野巌殿 貴殿はミシガン州支大学派遣教授として1963年6月 本学に赴任され1964年3月から団長として今日さで 引續き本学発展のためにご尽力下さいました とくに本学とミシガン州立大学の協力体制の強化に 貫重な働きななた 教育拡充計更の樹立、研究」 活動の改善、職員センター並びに職員アパートの建設 等についてど積極的な協力を下さいました ここに記念品を贈り深く感謝の意を表します

感謝状

ミジガン州立大学派遣教授团長

1965年7月25日

A LETTER OF APPRECIATION

July 25, 1965

琉球大学長 島 袋 俊

To: Dr. Iwao Ishino Chief of the Party MSU Group at the University of the Ryukyus

Dear Dr. Ishino:

I wish to express my deepest gratitude for the efforts you have made toward the development of the University of the Ryukyus since June 1963.

As the Chief of the Party you have positively cooperated with us in the planning of educational development programs, the improvement of research activities, and the constructions of a Faculty Center and the Ryudai Apartments. Especially, your great contribution to the strengthening of a cooperative relationship between Michigan State University and the University of the Ryukyus will long remain in our memory.

As a token of our sincere appreciation of your efforts, I present this citation and album.

Sincerely yours,

President

University of the Ryukyus

LO 6 - 20

7 June 1965

SUBJECT: Ordinary Leave (Isolated Area Leave)

TO:

Individuals Concerned

TC 340. LEAVE auth as indicated.

DR ISHINO, IWAO (GS-15 Equiv) Michigan State University Group, USCAR, (SF-1726) APO San Francisco 96248 PP#D317506 ISHINO, MARY T ISHINO, MARILYN J PP#D317508, depn wife of Dr. Ishino ISHINO, CATHERINE J ISHINO, CATHERINE J ISHINO, ELLEN S ISHINO, TOMI R PP#D317505, depn dau of Dr. Ishino PP#D317505, depn dau of Dr. Ishino

Eff date: OA 10 Jun 65 Type of lv: Ordy (Isolated Area Leave) Auth to visit: Japan No days: Fourteen (14)

Sp instr: Individuals are valid part in the Isolated Area Leave Program. Travel by military air/surface transportation on space available basis or commercial air/surface transportation at no expense to the Government authorized. All expenses incident to this leave will be defrayed personally. If travel by Govt sur trans is performed, reimbursement will be effected prior to embarkation. It is the individuals' responsibility to secure necessary passports, visas, clearances, physical examinations and immunizations as applicable and to comply with currency requirements of country visited.

FOR THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATOR:

NEIL A. DAETZ / Captain, AGC Administrative Officer

DISTRIBUTION: 15 - Sponsor 2 - MSU, Gp 1 - CAAS 1 - Orders Clk

FL. P216 Hickory

1000 29 IT July

LO 5 - 37

19 May 1965

SUBJECT: Travel Orders

TO:

Individuals Concerned

TC 370, Fol orders AMENDED.

SMO: DA Travel Orders AGAO-L (9 Jul 63)

Pert to: Mrs. Mary Ishino

Marilyn Janice Ishino

Catherine Jo Ishino

Ellen Susan Ishino Tomi Ruth Ishino

As reads: "<u>NA</u>"

IATA: "Individuals authorized 3 days delay enroute in Hawaii at no expense to the Government"

FOR THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATOR:

NEIL A. DAETZ / Captain, AGC Administrative Officer

DISTRIBUTION:

- 25 Indivs
- 15 Contact ODCSOPS USA Will Call/73763
- 2 Michigan State University Attn: Contract DA 33-031-QM-22268, East Lansing, Mich
- 6 DA ATCO, Travis AFB, Calif (Airmail)
- 2 Passport & Visa Br MDW Rm 1B 874 Pentagon

1 - CAAS

1 - Orders Clk

LO 5 - 37

19 May 1965

SUBJECT: Travel Orders

TO:

Individuals Concerned

TC 370, Fol orders AMENDED.

SMO: DA Travel Orders AGAO-L (9 Jul 63)

Pert to: Mrs. Mary Ishino

Marilyn Janice Ishino

Catherine Jo Ishino Ellen Susan Ishino

Tomi Ruth Ishino

eads: "NA"

As reads: "NA

IATA: "Individuals authorized 3 days delay enroute in Hawaii at no expense to the Government"

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1 - CAAS

1 - Orders Clk



TO:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

AGAO-L (9 Jul 63)

11 July 1963

SUBJECT: Travel Orders

N REPLY REFER TO

Individuals Concerned Michigan State University East Lansing, Michigan

1. The Secretary of the Army authorizes the following named individuals (dependents of Dr. Iwao Ishino, presently in Okinawa) to proceed on or about 17 July 1963 from East Lansing, Michigan to Okinawa for a period of approximately 2 years in connection with Contract DA 33-031-QM-22268. Upon completion thereof return to point of origin.

Mrs. Mary Ishino, wife Marilyn Janice Ishino, daughter, age 15 years Catherine Jo Ishino, daughter, age 11 years Ellen Susan Ishino, daughter, age 9 years Tomi Ruth Ishino, daughter, age 1 year

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3. Logistic support cannot be predetermined and will be as prescribed by the appropriate oversea commander under the provisions of AR 700-32.

4. Baggage allowance of 66 lbs, personal effects, authorized each individual while traveling by acft. Hold baggage, not to exceed 350 lbs each adult dependent and 175 lbs each dependent under 12 years of age, and household goods within the maximum weight allowance are auth to be shipped through the United States Army Transportation Terminal Command, Pacific, AGAO-L (9 Jul 63) SUBJECT: Travel Orders 11 July 1963

Fort Mason, California by Military Sea Transportation Service on a reimbursable basis.

FOR THE ADJUTANT GENERAL:

Alladuult Adjutant General

DISTR:

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- 15 Contact ODCSOFS USA Will Call/73763
- 2 Michigan State University Attn: Contract DA 33-031-QM-22268, East Lansing, Mich
- 6 DA ATCO, Travis AFB, Calif (Airmail)
- 2 Passport & Visa Br MDW Rm 1B 874 Pentagon

	REQUEST FOR PERSONNEL SECURITY ACTION (Military Personnel)	e a Anna Arthur (
	Hq USARYIS, APO 331Provost MarshalUSA HospitalATTN: Security DivAPO 331AFO 331	DATE:
	ISHINO, Iwao (NMI) EGS-15 (social sec.) Mar 10, 121 Chi	DESCRIPTION: lef of Party
	SECTION I REQUEST INVESTIGATION FOR: (Check Applicable Blocks) (Explain "Other" in Remarks Section) Initial Investigation CRYPTOGRAPHIC Information Verification of Prior Clearance TOP SECRET Information Other SECRET Information Is Interim Clearance Required? YES NO	
	SECTION II A UNIT PERSONNEL FILES CHECK (201) REVEALS THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION: No investigation has been completed. An investigation consisting of an was completed by on on (Type) (Headquarters/Agency) (Date) under dossier Nr	for access
	No adverse information exist. The following adverse information exist. (Explain in full in Remarks Section)	
Station of the second se	SUEJECT has years, months continuous active service without a break of six (6) months. EDDFAC:ETS:DD Form 98 was satisfactorily completed:	
	MOTE: A copy of this request has been placed in "SUBJECT'S" 201 file in accordance with para 20b, AR copy of DD Form 398 is inserted in accordance with para 8b(6), AR 381-130.	604-5. A
	REQUESTER'S NAME: (Printed or Typed) SIGNATURE: FOR USE BY INVESTIGATIVE ACENCIES ONLY	
Closed St	SECTION III PROVOST MARSHAL SECTION IV MEDICAL SERVICE GROUP REPRES	ENTATIVE
100	□ No Record □ No Derogatory □ See Remarks □ Negative □ Positive (S	iee Remarks)
-	PM REPRESENTATIVE: (TYPED OR PRINTED) SIGNATURE: MED REPRESENTATIVE: (TYPED OR PRINTED) SIGNA	TURE:
	INCLS: DD FORM 398 (SPH) (Trip) DA FORM 340 (7 or 12) FD FORM 2	58 (Dup)
	NOTE: SEE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS FORM FOR "REMARKS SECTION".	
20	COARTIS FORM 102 (7 Aug 62) Replaces USARYIS FL 102 (31 Jan 59), which is obsolete. (USARYIS Security	Manual)

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MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY EAST LANSING - MICHIGAN - USA

OFFICE OF DEAN OF INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

March 26, 1964

Dr. Iwao Ishino MSU Advisory Group USCAR, APO 48 San Francisco, California

Dear Iwao:

I am enclosing copies of letters to General Caraway and to President Yonamine. General Perry tells me that he has cleared with you your willingness to serve in the capacity of Chief of the Michigan State University Group. We are grateful for this and even more grateful for the effective manner in which you are proceeding in your relationship with the University, the Ryukyuan Government and the High Commissioner's office. Your appointment as Chief-of-Party will go through our next board meeting so that in addition to this official notification you will receive the board action sometime within the next month.

I have received your letter detailing some of the issues faced at the University of the Ryukyus where you have requested certain guidelines. General Perry is now working on a response to this which will receive my closest cooperation.

Also, we will be sending you a resume of the discussions held with General Caraway. We were very satisfied with his visit. It is unfortunate that this did not occur a year earlier so that this past year would have had the benefit of such an experience here at Michigan State University. I am sure that it would have helped our relationship with the University of the Ryukyus.

Kindest personal regards.

They MANUCADAY JUNADA

Glen L. Taggart, Dean International Programs

GLT: dy 2 encloaures

May 12, 1965

ISHINO, Drao	71553 ***	
GEIST, Robert J	8823564	+
ROOP, Frank S	882-3586	*
MATSUGAWA, Apt. C-3	882-3571	*
KINDER, Faye	79106 **	
POSTER, Harold J	73291 **	(after 16 May, 882-3571) *
WHITNEY, Daniel	888-5040	•

MSU Group	882-1984 *				
Education Department	73176	숾	H		
Mr. Slayter, M. M	72941	Ð	Ex.	52	**
Mr. Robinson, Measure	P B	e n	Ex.	51	**

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- * These numbers are for calls made from military phones. If you are calling from a non-military phone, omit the first two numbers ("88-") and begin dialing with the third digit.
- ** If you are calling from a non-military phone, dial 9 before dialing these numbers.

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of Training Certificate

This is to certify that

IWAO ISHINO

has successfully completed

PROGRAM EVALUATION REVIEW TECHNIQUE (PERT)

Given at HEADQUARTERS, U.S. ARMY, RYUKYU ISLANDS, APO U.S. FORCES 96331 15 May 1965

Peter A. aconti

PETER J. ACCORTI Lieutenant Colonel, CE

DA FORM

7 REPLACES DA FORM 87, 1 JAN 49, WHICH IS OBSOLETE



LANSING STORAGE CO.

440 N. WASHINGTON AVENUE LANSING 30, MICHIGAN Phone IV 9-7568



May 14, 1965



Moving

Storage

Packing

E. J. Griffith Division Getz Bros. & Co. (U.S.) VAN

Manuel V. Dizon

Dr. Iwao Ishino MSU Group USCAR, APO 48 San Francisco 96248

Dear Dr. Ishino:

Assist Manager Van Division Office Phone: 099-2235, 2269

Crating

Shipping

Trucking

We have been advised by Mr. Miller Van Division Van Division University that you probably will August 1 and probably will arrive in the Lansing area about August 12, 1965.

The usual procedure consists of packing and boxing by Army selected contractor or Army personnel in Okinawa, shipment by Military Sea Transport from Okinawa to Oakland Army Terminal, Oakland, California, unboxing by Market Street Van and Storage and shipment by Allied Van Lines from Oakland to the Lansing, Michigan area, with storage at our warehouse if you do not have a residence available at time of delivery.

By copy of this letter to Oceanic Forwarding Company, 596 Clay Street, San Francisco 11, California, we are requesting that they mail to you the necessary Customs papers in order that you may become acquainted with the necessary information. Since it is not possible to legally sign the papers until you are on American soil, we would suggest that you sign the papers when you arrive in this country or, if time permits, visit the office of Oceanic Forwarding Company and complete any necessary Customs formalities.

By copy of this letter, we are requesting the Receiving Officer, Oakland Army Terminal to advise Market Street Van and Storage, 1025 - 98th Avenue, Oakland 3, California (phone 452-4848) when the subject shipment arrives so that Market Street Van and Storage can make necessary forwarding arrangements and correlate Customs clearance at their warehouse with Oceanic Forwarding Company.

BEKINS VAN LINE CO. BEKINS HOUSEHOLD SHIPPING CO. American Ensign van Service Getz Bros. & Co. Fernstrom Storage & Van Co. Richardson transfer & Storage Co.

> AMANINO AHAN AGENT FOR

CPO BOX 150

(NYA) :S018 2185

E. J. GRIFFITH DIVISION



LANSING STC 440 N. WASHINGT LANSING 30, M Phone IV 9

May 14, 1965

Dr. Iwao Ishino MSU Group USCAR, APO 48 San Francisco 96248

Dear Dr. Ishino:

We have been advised by Mr. Miller O. Perry of Michigan State University that you probably will be leaving Okinawa about August 1 and probably will arrive in the Lansing area about August 12, 1965.

The usual procedure consists of packing and boxing by Army selected contractor or Army personnel in Okinawa, shipment by Military Sea Transport from Okinawa to Oakland Army Terminal, Oakland, California, unboxing by Market Street Van and Storage and shipment by Allied Van Lines from Oakland to the Lansing, Michigan area, with storage at our warehouse if you do not have a residence available at time of delivery.

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By copy of this letter to Market Street Van and Storage, we are requesting that they take prompt further action when they are advised by Oakland Army Terminal to:

- 1. Move the goods to their warehouse.
- 2. Unbox and clear Customs, with the assistance of Oceanic Forwarding Company, and arrange loading on Allied Van for movement to the Lansing, Mich-igan area.

It is suggested that, after your household goods have been surrendered at Okinawa for boxing and shipment, you address a letter to the Commanding Officer, Oakland Army Terminal, Oakland, California authorizing release of your household goods to Market Street Van and Storage, Oakland California for unboxing and forwarding to Lansing, Michigan.

It is further suggested that a copy of your letter be mailed to Market Street Van and Storage.

Mr. Perry has stated that if you wish us to arrange insurance this can be paid by Michigan State University. The rate is \$1.25 per \$100. valuation for residence to residence coverage, subject to \$25.00 deductible per shipment on marring, chipping, denting, scratching and breaking.

We appreciate the opportunity of handling this shipment and trust **y**ou will contact us if you have further questions on any details.

Very truly yours,

GRW:db

Geo. R. Walt, Manager

cc: Mr. Miller O. Perry, MSU Commanding Officer, Oakland Army Terminal, Oakland, Cal Market Street Van & Storage, Oakland, Cal. Oceanic Forwarding Co., San Francisco, Cal.


PHONE IV 9-7568

440-442 N. WASHINGTON AVE., LANSING, MICHIGAN

April 2, 1965

Dr. or Mrs. Iwao Ishino USCAR, MSU Group APO San Francisco, Cal. 96248

Dear Dr. or Mrs. Ishino:

Increased insurance protection as detailed on the enclosed sheet was offered to recent storage accounts and received so favorably that we have decided to make the increased insurance protection available to all storage customers.

The increased cost is only 15¢ per \$1,000. valuation per month, which is nominal in view of the considerable increase in insurance protection involved. To minimize the paper work and necessary detail the present basic coverage will be changed to comprehensive storage insurance effective May 17, 1965.

If you do not wish comprehensive insurance coverage, please indicate by notation on the bottom of this letter or by separate note.

Very truly yours, LANSING STORAGE, COMPANY

Geo. R. Walt, Manager

GRW:db



COMPLETE FACILITIES FOR MOVING, PACKING AND STORAGE OVER 50 YEARS OF SERVICE TO LANSING • AGENT-ALLIED VAN LINES, INC. Insurance is provided against ALL RISKS of physical loss or damage from any external cause, except for the following:

- 1. Loss or damage from insects, moths, vermin, inherent vice, deterioration, dampness of atmosphere, extremes of temperature, or from ordinary wear and tear.
- 2. Damage sustained during and caused by any cleaning, repairing, restoration or retouching process, unless caused by fire.
- 3. War Risks as set forth in the War Risk Exclusion Clause in the printed "Conditions" of the Open Policy.
- 4. China, crystal and similar articles are not covered against chippage or breakage unless packed and unpacked by warehouseman or hauler.

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Jehino

Commanding Officer Oakland Army Terminal Oakland, California

July 21, 1965

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the enclosed letter from Lansing Storage Company, dated May 14, 1965.

As per instructions in reference letter, I hereby authorize the release of my household goods to Market Street Van and Storage Company, Oakland, California for unboxing and forwarding to Lansing, Michigan.

I would like to advise you that on July 14, 1965 my household goods were bound and surrendered to port authorities in Naha, Okinawa, for shipment by Military Sea Transport from Okinawa to Oakland Army Terminal, Oakland, California. As of this date, the household goods are reported to be in the warshouse in Naha, Okinawa, waiting for shipment on the next available MSTS. Also as of this date, I do not know what ship these households goods will be sent, but if I learn of the name before my departure on July 26, I will so advise you.

I enclose a Thermofax copy of my travel orders.

Sincerely yours,

INAO ISHINO Chief of Party Michigan State University Group

Encl: Travel Order Letter from Lansing Storage Co.

cc: Market Street Van and Storage 1025 - 98th Avenue Oakland 3, California

> Oceanic Forwarding Company 596 Clay Street San Francisco 11, California

FROM DR. IWAO ISHINO **Oceanic Forwarding Company** TO MSU GROUP 596 CLAY STREET SAN FRANCISCO 11, CALIFORNIA USCAR, APO #48, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. 96248 Ξ SUBJECT: RETURN OF PERSONAL EFFECTS AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS TO U.S. DATE:___5/21/65___ FOLD As requested by Lansing Storage Co. in their letter of May 14th addressed to you, we are enclosing a copy of Customs Form #3297, along with pertinent information concerning Customs clearance. Very truly yours, OCEANIC FORWARDING COMPANY Hansen F. Hansen, Import Dept. PLEASE REPLY TO -----SIGNED SIGNED DATE SEND WHITE AND PINK COPIES WITH CARBONS INTACT. PINK COPY IS RETURNED WITH REPLY. GRAYARC CO., BROOKLYN 32, N. Y.

December 21, 1964

Dr. John A. Hannah, President Michigan State University Administration Building Campus

Dear President Hannah:

During the period November 30 - December 9, 1964 1 visited Okinawa and discussed the Ryakyu Project with officials of the University of the Ryakyus and of the United States Civil Administration for the Ryakyu Islands (USCAR), and our MSU Group. I met the new President of the University, Dr. Sunichi Shimabukuro, the new Dean of the College of Education, Dean Kobashigawa, the recently elected chairman of the Board of Directors, Mr. Higa, and the new director of the USCAR Education Department, Mrs. Fink.

It was learned that Michigan State University's program of visiting professors from Okinawa to Michigan State University has helped in establishing an excellent rapport between the two institutions, and that consultations between the MSU Group members and the Ryudai faculty and staff are frequent and effective.

At nearly every office visited, it was requested that Dr. Iwao Ishino should continue as the Group's chief of party for one additional year starting June 1, 1965. President Shimabukuro placed this subject as number one on his list of discussion topics as did Chairman Higa. The Director of the USCAR Education Department as well as the two University officials stated that they were preparing letters to you which would indicate this request in writing.

I talked with Dr. Ishino about his remaining in Okinawa for a second year as chief of party and he was finally agreeable, subject to coordination with Dean McQuitty and Acting Chairman Hughes of the Department of Anthropology, and your approval. He has a strong feeling of loyality toward his MSU department and does not wish to jeopardize its program. From my weekly correspondence with him over the past eight months as well as observations made during this trip, I how he has the respect and confidence of the Civil Administrator and his staff directors, and of the University's faculty and staff. He has been an outstanding administrator for the project and considering some of the new programs being planned for the coming year, I feel that his experience would greatly assist in their best resolution. Dr. John A. Hannah, President Page 2 December 21, 1964

The following programs were discussed with University and USCAR officiels and members of our Group in Okinawa.

- 1. University Charter. General Watson, the new High Commissioner, has announced that where possible USCAR ordinances will be replaced by GRI laws. The University charter is considered in this group and the USCAR Education Department plans to include provisions in the charter by which the University president will be selected and receive tenure in line with your conversation with General Caraway. University officials and the GRI Education Department are developing their versions of the new charter which should be presented to the GRI legislature this spring.
- 2. Transfer of GRI Cooperative Extension and Agricultural Experimental Station Functions to the University. The new GRI Chief Executive, Mr. Matsuoka (elected in September) has announced that he would like to have plans submitted to him by which this transfer can be effected. Consequently, the University is preparing papers to accomplish the change. It is believed that this transfer has a good chance of being accomplished since it has Chief Executive backing. The fourth regular staff member for the group will now be recruited from the MSU Cooperative Extension Service.
- 3. College for General Education. It is planned to establish this new college January I, 1965 and to begin its courses in the April 1965 semester. Much of the planning is being conducted by the staff of of the College of Art and Science and the announcement of the new dean will be made January 1st.
- 4. Evening Courses. Plans to establish evening courses are also being developed with a view toward opening these classes in the Spring 1965 semiester. Opposition to the 1965 opening is being raised by the University of Okinawa which is a private institution and holds 68 percent of its classes at night. The private university has proposed a 1966 opening for the University of the Ryukyus' evening courses, and staff members of the two institutions are discussing a compromise opening date and list of courses.
- 5. Reorganization of the Colleges. Talks with the three academic deans revealed that the organization of a college of engineering with its own three departments is under consideration. Since the dean of the college for agriculture, home economics and engineering is busily engaged in plans to shift the responsibility for cooperative extension and agricultural experiment station work to his college, it appeared that the separate college for engineering may be requested of the board of directors early in 1965. Dean Kohashigawa of the College of Education is considering a recommendation to establish a separate department of psychology and Dean Ikehara of the College of Art and Science is thinking about setting up a separate department of public health and microbiology.

Dr. John A. Hannah, President Page 3 December 21, 1964

- 6. The University's visiting professors to Michigan State University. Dean Ryder gave me a letter to President Shimabukuro in which it was suggested that Dr. Inamine of the Ryudal Department of Electrical Engineering be released as a visiting assistant professor to his college for the next academic year. I suggested that the program also include a visiting professor from the College of Art and Science in order that each college would have one professor returnee. USCAR and University officials tentatively approved this suggestion and I will attempt to place a visiting professor in either the department of political science or the department of psychology.
- 7. ARIA PhD, scholarships for University faculty. While this program has been considered in the past, no definite action has been taken on it. Since the University has 26 faculty members with master degrees earned in the United States and 7 with doctorate degrees similarly earned, we discussed using 3 such scholarships per year for three years each in order to upgrade the faculty. The University has made arrangements in which the faculty member would be permitted a three-year leave and the USCAR Education Department considered that such a proposal was feasible and within its capabilities to support.
- 3. Research and Training Aids. The project budget will have about \$3,000 of unexpended funds this year because of the delay in filling the fourth regular staff position. Plans were discussed which would recommend the use of half of this sum for four faculty research proposals and half for instructor classroom aids.
- 9. Staff Member Housing. The three three-bedroom houses constructed by the University with borrowed funds were completed in September and two are occupied by regular staff families. The quarters are quite adequate and the families living in them are satisfied with their living conditions.
- 10. Physical Plant. A new agricultural building is under construction and is expected to be occupied in the fall of 1965. USCAR is budgeting \$300,000 in its FY1966 funds to construct a casea's dormitory which will be located between the two existing smaller dormitories.
- 11. "For Okinawa" Exhibit. The "For Okinawa" Art Exhibit that the faculty of the MSU Department of Art gave and/or loaned to the University of the Ryukyus has been set up in the Naha Ryukyuan-American Cultural Center. It received good publicity and was well attended. After being shown at the other cultural centers, the Exhibit will be placed in the University. Enclosed is a letter of appreciation to you and a brochure used at the Exhibits.

Dr. John A. Hannah, President Page 4 December 21, 1964

> 12. Undergraduate Summer Exchange Program. An undergraduate summer exchange program to be conducted at the University and assisted by USCAR in minimum cost for housing, lodging and transportation was also considered. Favorable reaction was obtained from those with whom the project was discussed.

I feel that my discussions with the President of the University, the Board of Directors, also the members of the Deans Council as a group and as individuals, the President of the University of Okinawa, the Director of the GAI Agricultural Experiment Station, with the HICOM and staff members of USCAR, and our Group staff, greatly increased my understanding of the problems facing the development of the University, and also provided some plans and programs which will contribute toward the solution of these problems.

Sincerely yours,

Miller O. Perry Assistant to the Dean Coordinator, Ryakya Project

MOPINE

Unclosures: Letter of Appreciation Art Exhibit Brochure

ce: Dr. Ishino, MSU Group Colonel John Duffy, Department of the Army Mr. Lagerman, Mobility Equipment Center

Rec'd aug 11, 1963 Sunday, August 4, 1963

2

Dear Iwao:

I'm glad the second page of your letter explained why you find your current situation interesting - frustrations and all. The problems - settling in, the disprganized MSU "group," the Army, and race prejudice - were all beginning to sound pretty horrible. But then you said that this was all "part and parcel" of what makes the place so fascinating to study and observe.

It seems to me that it's fairly critical to see if some of our ideas about communities, and the ways to study them, make sense in what might be called "pathological" conditions as well as when everything seems to be going right (wherever that may be). This struck me particularly when I was trying to explain to Ruth why it was valuable to study communities and community development in places like Vietnam, Kenya, Okinawa, and so on. Because of her strong psychological orientation, I finally said, "But haven't psychologists and psychiatrists learned a good deal from how human beings behave in pathological situations?" (Of course, I've always argued with her that too much of psychology has involved trying to transfer what is learned about abnormal behavior directly to more normal conditions, so I'm forced to argue here that we need to test our ideas in a variety of circumstances.) In any case, it seems to me that there must be some beautful opportunities to find out if our "image-plan," "systems," and other idees make sense. The sitautions full of frustrations and conflicts should really put them to the test.

As a very moderate parallel, our few initial interviews in Olivet have uncovered some very definite impressions that this is not the nice idyllic small college town it may look like to passers-through. There are undercover battles between college and town, between the oldtimers and newcomers, between industrialists and downtown businessmen, between rural kids and town kids, and so on. Ed and Jack and I went down there about four times in the last two weeks, taking to some of the people who initiated the study and just sort of looking around and starting our "reconnaissance." It's been a lot of fun, as well as very interesting, and we wished you were with us each time.

As one example of the interesting and fun-type "findings," Ed asked one of our informants, "What about your policeman?" - he had in mind the reputation of Olivet as a speed trap. The informant anwarms ansawered, "Oh, he's a good man in spite of the fact that I don't agree with his morals." (Seems to me I may have written you about this already)) Intrigued by the possibilities, we later in asked another informant, "What's this about the morals of the policeman?" and discovered that he has the reputation for playing loose with both women and drink (in this seemingly straight-laced town). But he's still on the city payroll, so what does that say about the depth of local tabbos? We got another slant on this from the local Culligan water softener man (who's also on the city council), when he said that he's seen almost every basement in town and he knew who had piles of empty beer and liquor bottles.

We're using the Olivet study to begin to get much more specific about research plans on our TREE proposal. We've already talked to Duane about submitting our proposal to Kellogg in early fall, and will talk with him about that more definitely when we all get back from vacation in early September. About two weeks ago Jack was talking with John Useen, and gave John copies of our proposal to take off to a meeting of a committee of the National Institutes of Mental Health. I haven't heard what, if anything, resulted from that meeting.

When you said that it'd be a matter of weeks till you got your household things, and referred specifically to the TREE materials, I decided to put together copies of some of the things I had readily available. They should be coming to you, mailed from the Institute, along with an up-to-date list of Institute publications (so you can mark the ones you haven't seen and have them sent to you - you might also write Walt or Shirl Murray and tell her what kinds of things you want sent regularly). Also, I appreciate the check to cover those books I sent, but why don't you forget the money and just let me send things. It inhibits me to try to figure out whether or not this book or that pemphlet is something you might want to spend your money on - just let me send things and I'll tell you specifically if there's something I think is too big for me to handle that way. If you feel you must, you can put the money aside for a case of beer or something when you get back.

On Tuesday we're heading out for Chicago, San Francisco and Los Angeles. We expect to be in S. J. about four days, then to LA till September 3rd. My address there is:

> c/o S. D. Marquis 714 Heatherside Road Pasadena 2, California (better add the Jr. to my name if you write me there)

I'm planning to contact John Olfford at the San Franceico Planning Department (he wrote that paper on "The Nature of the City as a System" which you had copied just before you left. In LA I plan to contact Mel Branch (planner for Rano-Woolrdige), Herbert Isaacs of Systems Development Corp., and Ward Edwards (who wrote that paper on "Intercity Competition that we borrowed from Dick Duke). They all seem to be working on somewhat parallel lines, especially on the systems approach to cities. I want to talk with them as well as get copies of some of their papers; and I'll keep you in mind for copies of materials that I get.

On the outline of the Missouri CD program, we got a copy of the paper which they gave at Carbondale. I'll have Kay send you either the original (on loan) or a copy, if she can get a dittoed paper copied. Also Jack got some additional materials from Dan Schlur (sp?) which I'll ask her to include copies of.

In looking over the notes I copied and had mailed to you, you'll notice that I've been struggling some more with the problem of defining development and evaluation, trying mainly to relate it to the performance of systems and subsystems. I've been struggling with the separate sets of notes that I hurriedly put together in the spring, and again ran up against the need to spell out the development and evaluation phases more carefully. I'm still far from satisfied, and I didn't and up with a draft of a consolidated paper before going on vacation - decided I'd just have to let it simmer on the back burner awhile. Please let me know if you've had any further ideas. I did tentatively conclude to replace the and "ends plan" and "means plan" terminology, which went over with such a dall thud, and use "outcome plan" and dection plan" instead. And I also struggled some with the connection beteen "action" and "development." I hope you've got some good ideas on the matter.

Ed and family are up at alipshod for a couple of weeks. Jack and Mary are planning to drive down to Florida late in August, taking her mother home. Friday night I dropped over to Jack's to watch the All Star football game and seen the All Stars beat the Packers, 20-17 - a really exciting game.

I sure hope that at least some of your frustrations have tapered off by now and that you are beginning to be able to enjoy things and getting started on digging into some of the data on development in Okinawa.

As ever, Stew

Dear Iwao -

It sure doesn't seem like over two months ago that Ruth and I and the kids tookoff for California \rightarrow and over one month ago since we got back to East Lansing. Lots has happened, so I'll try to hit some of the highlights to catch you up with us.

I'll start with our vacation, because if I get started on what's gone on here \sim and still is \sim I'll never get that covered. We spent four days in San Francisco, and wished we could spend our whole time there. For the dozenth time, now, I've reconvinced myself that there's not much I care about in 2 the Los Angeles area except the people we know and love there. So now we wish they'd all move to San Francisco \sim that's a real city. Actually, we didn't have much time to see it, and we did mostly things the kids would like, too \sim Fisherman's Wharf, Chinatown, Muir Woods, and raaming around downtown, the cable cars, et al. But Ruth and I were both struck with the whole atmosphere of the place \sim lots of people from all over the world, fascinating shops, streets alive at night, and so on. We definitely want to go back for a longer stay.

Los Angeles was fascinating, too, but in a quite different way. Aside from all the time we spent with various relatives (my parents in Pasadena, aunt and uncle in Santa Monica, brother and his wife in Manhattan Beach, and cousins in Laguna Beach), we also spent some time seeing new sights - Disneyland, Marineland, etc. But I was really amazed by the whole new way of life implied by the new expressways, and the whole new pattern of driving. They're really not so bad to drive on, I discovered, but you have to do two things that I remember learning in flight school. The first is to drive about two or three miles ahead, so you see the turnoff signs at the right time. The second, is to keep aware of what all the drivers around you are doing \sim in front, at the sides, and in back \sim this is what we used to call "keeping your head on a pivot" in flying. The other anazing thing about L.A. is to keep up with what happens to a city that has no real primary "center." This was getting to be more and more true when I lived out there fifteen years ago. Now it's got so that there's no one place that everybody goes sometime. I doubt that any of my many LA relatives and friends have any occasion to go to "downtown Los Angeles" (where the Civic Center is). About the closest they get is the Union Station, and they avoid that whenever possible - had us get off at Burbank on the way down from San Fransisco. There is nothing at all like the Chicago Loop, or downtown San Francisco, or Manhattan. I'm not exactly sure what to think of this development, but I find it fascinating. It's a complete set of subsystems, with little or no happenstance face-to-face contacts at a central point that's common for the whole metropolitan region.

I stopped in at the San Francisco City Planning Commission and talked to John Gifford ("The Nature of the City as a System"). We had an intriguing discussion, and agreed that we were each tackling the problem from a different end of the line. He's trying to find and spell out the systems and processes that are the equivalent of those outlined for systems in general by Bertalanffy et al, while I'm trying to spell out some definitions of the basic components and subsystems. \mathbf{x} He (also Dick Meier) pointed out that my approach did not as yet have the dynamics built in. I agree that I haven't indicated the specifics of subsystem dynamics (processes) or the relationships between components and flows. However, I think that my definitions to this point allow for handling those dynmaics when I get that far. But I also agree that this is something I8d better tackle pretty soon.

In Los Angeles I talked with several other people. One was Robert Edwards, who wrote that paper on "Intercity Competition" which we borrowed from Dick Duke. We also had a good discussion, though I'm not exactly sure what I get out of it. He was kind of excited by the article in General Systems by John Platt on "Functional Geometry and the Determination of Pattern in Mosaic Receptors", which he seemed to think suggests some limitations on the "cybernetic" approach to human behavior. Don't ask me exactly why, because he lost me somewhere along the line. But he did comvince me I want to take another look at that artelle, and at functional geometry.

I also visted Mel Branch, who was in urban planning, and has spent the last ten to fifteen years in corporate planning. Some of his ideas were also stimulating, but I mostly got reinforcement from him, not anything especially new. The same goes largely for my short visit with Herbert Isaacs at Systems Development Corporation. I still have to write him for a number of their publications ~ I'll let you know if any of them seem especially interesting.

Since we got back, I've been plunged into the midst of getting our CD seminar setup and getting the latest version of my master planning lectures worked out. In the process I haven't added much of anything to our thinking on community systems, etc. though I have worked out some ways to explain what we mean, including examples and charts. I'm working ahead on this, especially as we try to apply it in Oldvet (on which we've done very little since we got back). The main thing I've worked on to take our system thinking a little further is in trying to define development in terms of major changes which improve system or subsystem performance - you'll note that this is the major part of my notes for our October 10th CD seminar (attached).

For the CD seminar, we have an excellent group of students, as you can see by the attached list. This time we have a good sound group of American students, some with Peace Corps, IVS or ALD experience. And the ALD group seems good, with only one or two who may not be able to keep up with us at a fairly advanced level (compared to last year). As you will notice from the attached course outline, we have dispensed almost completely with the segmental views of all the social sciences. We have plunged right in with "Images" of Community, Development and Community Development - and have already given them the community as a system. This week we will move on into the Image-Plan model, with weekend trip to Clare (couldn't make arrangements at Gull Lake) on October 18-20, where we'll give them the pretty much the same skits, images, etc. as we did last winter. Then we move on into planning, with Ed's two "models" and then my general discussion of planning (I'll use Outcome and Action instead of Ends and Means) and action and evaluation. Next quarter we will deal almost entirely with community research, giving them our systems model in more detail and bringing in some of the other social sciences in special sessions. You'll note that we are having a number of special sessions on Tuesday evenings. At this point Jack thinks we may be moving ahead too fast for the class, but we consciously realized this problem at the beginning and decided that otherwise we wouldn't be able to talk about systems, etc. in greater depth in the winter quarter. We'll see how it works out. In any case, we're sure giving them a lot more of our ideas this fall than we did last fall.

Last week we had a touch of excitement, when a Peace Corps official called Jack and asked if we could handle 60 Peace Corps trainees (for Ecuador) in the winter quarter. It seems that this guy was at Minneapolis last spring and heard Jack's paper and the following discussion. He liked our "holistic" and "anthropological" approach and thought these community development trainees should have it. There were only two difficulties, first that he had to have a definite committment by last Friday, and second, that the trainees would need language, physical training, housing, etc. and a complete taking care of their time for 10 weeks. Mack scrambled like made trying to see if arrangments could be made - and got a little mad at Glen Taggart when he didn't want to be rushed into anything, especially after MSU's sad experience with the group pf Wiger trainees for Nigeria two years ago. Anyway, this immediate deal fell through, but the Peace Corps guy is supposedly going to come out to talk to us about possibilities for another time, so we may yet have a Peace Corps groups. Ed and Jack and I were all excited about this one, but now I'm beginning to have second thoughts. I'm afraid it may take our eyes off the mainstream of what we want to do ~ and we sure won't have time for everything. For example, it looks as if our basic CD seminar group is growing, so we may have the equivalent of two sections next year. I think we'd all rather hadple that one right, and not spread ourselves too thin. What do you think? Peace Corps would be a source of funds and future grad students.

Things sure seem to be looking up for your anthropology curriculum and faculty, with lots more students and so on. ixwishxixcouldxsayxthaxsamaxforxerbanxplanning. It seems like your hard work (and battles!) last year are beginning to pay off. I wish we had a full professor on our side in urban planning. We still have most of the battle to fight, and our leader was made chairman of the joint department last year and is now trying to weld us back togther with the landscape architects again. My little rebellion of last summer didn't pay off, so maybe I'll have to start another one.

Dick Duke is plugging away on his <u>urban planning game</u>, and now has it to the point where he has had a group of students play it through a couple of times. It looks really intriguing. I'll send you some dope on it as soon as he has something down in writing.

Nothing much happening in the Institute, except that the wedding with Cooperative Extension is getting closer. Duane, as Institute Director, is also an associate director of Continuing Education - now he has also been named an assistant director of Cooperative Extension. I don't know where this leaves Eucl Blank. Walt is still Chief of Research, but I don't know what he's doing. None of us talk to him, nor he to us (us is the TREE group). Last Friday afternoon Carl McMonagle had a group of us out on his pontion boat on the Grand River, with lots of bourben and scotch. Ed, Jack, Dick Duke, Carl Goldschmidt, Ivan Alten (who is replacing Dick this year while he's on his National Science Foundation fellowship) and I were aboard. It was a good relaxing time - wish you could have been there.

Seems like I've talked about a lot of things without really getting into any very deep. Jack says you have a tape recorder now, so I'll try to talk off a reel or so on some of these subjects and give you more feeling for what's going on. I haven't done much new reading in the last couple of months, but have run across a few articles which I'll send you. And I'll also try to round up another batch of papaerbacks.

I expect you're pretty busy. Have you started any community dimine studies? If so, how are our models working out? What do we need to revise? How dome our Image-Plan and systems models work in analyzing the complicated Army-University-Okinawa relationships? Have you written down any notes that we ought to be reading? Send us some tapes, and books, and other materials. Keep those two-way flows going.

How are Mary and your kids liking Okinawa? How's your housing working out? Is your "new" car still running? Do you have any interesting guests enroute across the Pacific?

How is "CD in your country"? (I just thought of this because we're having a special seminar session Tuesday night to get all of this out of the way before our "Gull Lake" trip to Clare next weekend.) Is there any community development in Okinawa?

As ever,

Freno

UNITED STATES CIVIL ADMINISTRATION OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS APO San Francisco 96248

LO 5 - 37

19 May 1965

SUBJECT: Travel Orders

TO:

Individuals Concerned

TC 370. Fol orders AMENDED.

- SMO: DA Travel Orders AGAO-L (9 Jul 63)
- Pert to: Mrs. Mary Ishino

Marilyn Janice Ishino Catherine Jo Ishino Ellen Susan Ishino Tomi Ruth Ishino

As reads: "NA"

IATA: "Individuals authorized 3 days delay enroute in Hawaii at no expense to the Government"

FOR THE CIVIL ADMINISTRATOR:

NEIL A. DAETZ / Captain, AGC Administrative Officer

DISTRIBUTION:

- 25 Indivs
- 15 Contact ODCSOPS USA Will Call/73763
- 2 Michigan State University Attn: Contract DA 33-031-QM-22268, East Lansing, Mich
- 6 DA ATCO, Travis AFB, Calif (Airmail)
- 2 Passport & Visa Br MDW Rm 1B 874 Pentagon
- 1 CAAS
- 1 Orders Clk



The Michigan State University Consultant wives held s luncheon In honor of Mrs. J. D. Ryder, wife of the Dean of the Electrical Engineering department, and Miss Faye Kinder, consultant for the Home Economics department, Friday, April 9 at the Shuri Hills club. Hostesses for the event were Mrs. Iwao Ishino, Mrs. Robert Geist, Mrs. Frank Roop and Mrs. Donald Shadden, Guests included Mrs. Shunichi Shimabukuro, Mrs. Shoei Higa, Mrs. Kimiyo Onaga, Mrs. Matsusuke Yonamine, Mrs. Genshu Asato, Mrs. Caojun Naeshiro, Mrs. Sadao Ikehara, Mrs. Hiroshi Koboshigawa, Mrs. Tetsuo Takara and Mrs. Masahiko Kuba.



Mrs. Iwao Ishino (far left) was bid sayonara at the University of the Ryukyu Faculty Wives' tea Saturday, July 10. Mrs. Ishino is the wife of the Chief of Party of the Michigan State University Group, University of the Ryukyus. Mrs. Onaga, chairman of the Home Economics department, is shown presenting Mrs. Ishino with a farewell gift at the tea.





Cutting a cake decorated with the words 'Hail to the Chiefs' are (L to R) I

are (L to R) Dr. Stockton, Mrs. Stockton, Dr. Ishino, and Mrs. Ishino. (MORNING STAR Photos)

Mrs. Finch Honored

(TW Photos)



Mrs. Gerald Warner, wife of the Civil Administrator, gave a beautiful tea for Mrs. Richard Finch on Monday (May 10) in her charming home.

Space does not permit naming the happy guests but we believe you our readers know most of them.

Mrs. Finch is the wife of Mr. Richard Finch, the American Consul. Mr. and Mrs. Finch will be leaving the island soon. Mr. Finch will serve as an instructor and member of the faculty at U.S. Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs, Colorado.



4 Bands 2 Floor Shows Saturday 15 May Continuous Entertainment 9 PM. - 1 AM.



Revolving Door



Mr. A. K. Bier, Far East manager for Alcoa (Aluminum Company of America), arrived Wednesday for a three day business visit to Connell Brothers.

Mr. Payne, regional manager for Federal Services, returned to the island Tuesday from a business trip to Tokyo.

Mr. Francis A. Shiotani, CPA, has returned from Hawaii to become the partner of Mr. Arthur J.Dellinger and Associates as they reopen their office.

Mr. Bill Matchett of Coca Cola returned from the Tokyo Olympics Tuesday after a ten-day stay. He attended the swimming competition, the track-and-field events, and the yachting. Mr. Matchett tells his friends here how proud he was to be wearing an American shield as he watched the American athletes perform so very well.

Mr. Jim Kelly of World Wide Service returned Tuesday from a week at the Olympics in Tokyo. Says Mr. Kelly, "A very pleasant week."

Susie's Christmas Shoppers group of 51 American-Taiwan ladies arrived via CAT Airlines Thursday (Oct. 22) to spend three days Christmas shopping and sightseeing. Mrs. Newhart, V.P. of the MAAG Officers' Wives Club called Susie from Taiwan and asked her to make all ground arrangements for their stay on the island.





The Okinawa chapter of the National Defense Transportation Association will celebrate its thirteenth anniversary with a dinner-dance at the Harborview Club on Octorber 29. Cocktails begin at 7:00.

The wives of the 173rd Airborne Brigade (Separate) will hold a reception for Mrs. Albert Watson on the 29th of October.

Open readings for the hit Broadway comedy "Under the Yum Yum Tree", will be held October 26 beginning at 7 p.m. at the USARYIS Entertainment workshop in Sukiran building #443. This uproariously funny play will be produced by the Entertainment Division of USARYIS Special Services.

The final program of a series conducted by USARYIS Special Services on the Olympic games will be the Olympic banquet to be held on October 29. The spotlight will be on the gold-medalists from the preceding seven weeks of Olympic events at the club.

An original band and Singing Concert by Kingsman and his band will be held at the Koza USO on October 23 at 8 p.m.

Machinato service club will have a Hallooween party on the 28th at 8 p.m.

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IZLAND ACTIVITIES

Ishikawa Day Beach has begun winter hours of operation. The change came about on October 19. All the facilities at the beach open and close at the same time. On Tuesday through Thursday open hours are 10 a.m. until 6 p.m.; on Friday and Saturday and all days preceding holidays open hours are 10 a.m. until 7 p.m.; on Sundays and holidays the hours are 9 a.m. until 6 p.m.

Fitz-Woody Beach and the officer's and airmen's swimming pools at Naha A.F.B. closed for the season as of Monday, October 19. The boating section is closed until further notice, also. Last year, Fitz-Woody Beach closed down one week earier than this year.

Mrs. Frank Root and Mrs. Robert Geist were honored with a welcoming tea at Harborview Club on Friday, the 16th. They are wives of the English consultant and the engineering consultant, respectively, to the University of the Ryukyus from Michigan State University. Present at the tea were the president of the U of R's wife, two wives of former presidents, and eight dean's wives The tea was sponsored by Mrs. Iwas Ishino, wife of the Chief of party of the MSU group.

The United States Chamber of Commerce in Okinawa will honor its newly elected officers for 1964/1965 with a cocktail party at Castle Terrace on Friday, October 30. Guests are invited for 7:00.

USARYIS Youth Activities is looking for boys and girls between the ages of 13 and 19 that would like to try-out for the Youth Activities drill team, drum corps, and color guard. Interested persons should phone the Youth Activities office 55244 or 34263.

"Trick-n-Treat", this year will be for more than candy. Children will carry orange and black UNICEF collection boxes and will solicit contributions to this fund, Children wishing to participate can register at Sukiran, Machinato, or Kadena chapels.



NEWS IN BRIEF

The Ryukyu Islands Voluntary Agencies Committee (RIVAC) announced last week that the October distribution of American-donated relief food for family feeding will be suspended. According to RIVAC, the suspension is due to the loss of a shipment of 3.4 million pounds of wheat flour and bulgur wheat when the SS Surna was grounded off Kobe, Japan during Typhoon Wilda.

With the exception of the Ft. Buckner Exchange, the Ft. Buckner Service Station, the Ft. Buckner Custard Cup, the Kadena Exchange, and the Kadena Baldwin Restaurant, all Exchange facilities located north of Highway 30 will be closed this Sunday (Oct. 25) due to a scheduled power outage. All facilities will resume normal operations Monday (Oct 26.).

The United States Civil Administration this week announced the the names of 29 Ryukyuan principal and alternate candidates selected for the orientation phase of the 1965-66 U.S. Dept. of Army-sponsored graduate scholarship program. TW is proud to announce that Kotaka Nakabayashi, an employee of Ryukyuan Advertising Company, is a principal candidate for pre-medicine training in Hawaii.

A new series of American Citizenship classes will be offered during the fall and winter of 1964-65 under the sponsorship of the USCAR Women's Club. These classes are intended to assist any and all noncitizens who aspire to United States citizenship, in preparing for their appearance before a United States court in Guam, Honolulu, or the continental United States.

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ARE YOU ONE OF THESE MEN?

Contact Mr. Robert Monroe, Sales Manager This Week On Okinawa 099-2290 or 099-2289

40

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Ce	entral TV Service-App THIS WEI		A second s
WEI	ONESDAY A.M. 21 Oct. 1964	THU	RSDAY P.M. 22 Oct. 1964
10:00 10:05 12:00 1:00 2:00 4:00 4:15 4:45 4:50 5:30 6:00 6:30 6:45 7:00 7:30 8:00 9:00 9:06	Start Of Marathon(Olympics) True Adventure Track & Field-Finish of Marathon EBF Death Valley Days	3:30 3:40 3:45 4:00 4:30 5:05 5:10 6:00 6:30 7:00 7:00 7:30 8:00 9:00 9:06 10:00 10:30 11:00	Sign On News Science Report Price Is Right Teen Town Showtime Crusader Rabbit Captain Kangaroo "News-Sports-Weather" Biography Lucky Lager Sports Time Gymnastics (Olympics) Rawhide Threat And The Challenge Check Mate "News-Sports-Weather"

FRIDAY P.M. 23 Oct. 1964

3:30	Patterns In Sound
3:45	Sign On News
3:50	Felix the Cat
3:55	Crusader Rabbit
4:00	Science In Action
4:30	Sermons From Science
5:00	Showtime
5:05	Thunderbird Invitational
	Golf Tournament
6:00	"News-Sports-Weather"
6:30	To Tell The Truth
7:00	Five Star Jubilee
7:30	Rip Cord
8:00	My Three Sons
8:30	Markham
9:00	Threat And The Challeng
9:06	Perry Mason
10:00	"News-Sports-Weather"
10:30	Lock Up
11:20	Friday Night Movie -
11.20	Secret for Derger
	Search for Danger
12:30	"After Hours"

SATURDAY	P.M .	24 (Oct,	1964
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- 1:15 Patterns In Sound
- 1:35 Sign On News
- 1:40 Showtime
- 1:45 Educational TV
- 2:15 Greatest Dramas
- 2:30 Game Of The Week Closing Ceremony 4:45
- (Olympics)
- 5:30 Sea Hunt
- "News-Sports-Weather' 6:00
- 6:30 The Big Picture
- 7:00 Joey Bishop
- 7:30 Coronado 9
- Gunsmoke 8:00
- 9:00 The Untouchables
- "News-Sports-Weather" 10:00 10:30 Star And The Story
- 11:00 Saturday Night Movie-
 - Captain from Castile

Artistry was present too in the original table centerpiece created by Mrs. Russell (Oleta) Stevens, which featured three charming rope dragons representing the year of the dragon.

The special guests of the club were: Mrs. James D. C. Robinson, wife of Col. Robinson, Commander, Kadena Air Base; Mrs. Edward Dehne, wife of Col. Dehne, Director of Public Health and welfare Department, USCAR; Mrs. Herbert Hudson, wife of Mr. Hudson, Plans and Research Act., USARYIS; Mrs. Kenneth L. Scott, wife of Col. Scott, USARYIS HO: Mrs. Robert Geist, wife of Mr. Geist, English Consultant, Michilan State University Group; Mrs. Frank Roop, wife of Mr. Roop, Engineer Consultant, Michigan State University; Mrs: Shunichi Shimabukuro, wife of Dr. Shimabukuro, President, University of the Ryukyus. Mrs. Shogi Teruya, wife of Professor Teruya, University of the Ryukyus; Mrs. Choko Nakayoshi, wife of Mr. Nakavoshi, President, Chuo Sogo-Bank.

A program of forthcoming events was outlined at the meeting, including the addition of a cake raffle to take place at each regular monthly meeting. The cakes and cookies will be baked by several American members and the Okinawa members will take care of the ticket sales. Proceeds will go to their Wakaba Building Fund. December will provide aspiring as well as talented interior decorators in the membership with an opportunity to plan and carry out the decorative theme for the entire dining room at the Harborview Club for that monthly meeting.

A teahouse will be the scene of an Oriental New Year's meal in January. Ryukyuan members of the club will put on a special program.

Members were reminded of the annual MR. AND. MRS. DINNER DANCE which will take place at the Harborview Club on November 13 for the benefit of the Wakaba Building Fund.

Installation Banquet

The lst Medical Service Group Enlisted Men Wives' Club installed new officers at an installation banquet held on Saturday (Oct. 10) at the Topper Club.

MSgt Joseph H. Nolan celebrated 25 years in the Army with a cake cutting ceremony during the banquet.



Newly installed officers: left to right, Mmes. Claude J. Boggs, Abmon Mitchell Joseph H. Nolan, Ivan Bordelon, John W. Ernst.



MSgt and Mrs. Joseph H. Nolan cut the anniversary cake. 60



THIS WEEK on TV

MONDAY A.M. 19 Oct. 1964

1:30	Patterns In Sound	9:45	Patterns In
1:55	Sign On News	10:00	Sign On N
2:00	Track & Field (Olympics)	10:05	Gymnastics
4:00	Crusader Rabbit	10:30	Magic Lane
4:05	This Is The Life	10:55	Crusader R
4:35	20th Century	11:00	Gymnastics
5:05	Showtime	11:30	Temporay
5:10	Bonanza	3:50	Sign On-Si
6:00	"News-Sports-Weather"	4:00	Track & F
6:30	I've Got A Secret	5:00	Showtime
7:00	Mr. Ed	5:05	American
7:30	Andy Griffith	6:00	"News-Sp
8:00	Battle Line	6:30	My Favori
8: 30	King Of Diamonds	7:00	Redigo
9:00	Threat And The Challenge	7:30	Boxing (O
9:06	Combat	8:00	Danny Kay
10:00	"News-Sports-Weather"	9:00	Threat An
10: 30	Target	9:06	Dick Powe
10:55	Monday Night Movie-	10:00	"News-Sp
	Too Many Winners	10:30	All Star T
		11.00	Charra Alla

- TUESDAY A.M. 20 Oct. 1964
- n Sound lews s (Olympics) d Of Alakazam Rabbit (Olympics) Sign Off ign On News Field (Olympics) Bandstand ports-Weather" ite Martian Dlympics) aye nd The Challenge ell Theater ports-Weather" Theater 11:00 Steve Allen





Boots about the EAST-WEST CENTER

HONOLULU, HAWAII 96822 Cable: EASWESCEN

A PROJECT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN COOPERATION WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII

The East-West Center is a national American educational institution established in 1960 by the U. S. Government in cooperation with the University of Hawaii. The major objective of the Center is to promote mutual understanding among the peoples of Asia, the Pacific area and the United States. Four divisions are operating to achieve this objective: the Institute for Student Interchange, the Institute for Technical Interchange, the Institute of Advanced Projects, and Central Programs.

THE INSTITUTE FOR STUDENT INTERCHANGE (ISI) administers scholarships primarily for post-graduate students. Currently there are 611 students enrolled from 25 countries. Represented are Australia (5), Burma (3), Cambodia (2), Ceylon (7), China (31), Fiji (14), Hong Kong (4), India (40), Indonesia (32), Japan (85), Korea (48), Laos (5), Malaysia (8), Nepal (8), New Zealand (3), Okinawa (16), Pakistan (26), Philippines (35), American Samoa (4), Western Samoa (1), Thailand (29), Tonga (3), Trust Territory (9), Viet Nam (3), and United States (185). Two special one-year programs are: Teachers' Interchange Program (TIP) for high school teachers and administrators and a "Junior Year in Hawaii" (JYH) for Americans studying Chinese or Japanese. Scholarships are awarded annually to 102 American teachers to attend a 6-week Asian Studies Institute at the University of Hawaii.

THE INSTITUTE FOR TECHNICAL INTERCHANGE (ITI) is the technical training arm of the Center. Emphasis is on group training in areas in which Hawaii has recognized strengths. Programs are a combination of seminars and field training. Funding is by the East-West Center, the Agency for International Development (AID), United Nations, and other international organizations and private foundations. Approximately 300 grants are awarded during a year. Training varies from a few weeks to nine months. The majority of the participants are from the islands of the Pacific.

THE INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED PROJECTS (IAP) sponsors a program of educational interchange at the senior professional level. Advanced work by senior specialists in Pacific-Asian affairs in residence and fellowships for more junior specialists in Pacific-Asian development co-sponsored with ISI are included in the Institute's activities. The Institute disseminates information through the East-West Center Library, Press, and Research Translations. There are 32 senior specialists and 49 International Development fellows in the program at present.

CENTRAL PROGRAMS service the entire East-West Center and, in addition to Central Administration and the Community Relations Office, include the Public Affairs and Conference Programs. Seminar Research Topics by IDF Fellows Summer 1965

Name, Country, Position

David S. Hell U.S.A. Dectoral candidate, Department of Government, Indiana University

Murray T. Chapman New Zealand Doctoral candidate, Department of Geography, University of Washington

Josefina R. Cortes Philippines Technical Assistant (Scholarship and Training), National Science Development Board, Philippines

Thomas R. Fennell U.S.A. Ph.D. candidate, Department of History, University of Hawaii

Tsuyoshi Ishida Japan Instructor, Schwol of Education, Hiroshima University

Hognon Ulm Korea Assistant Professor, College of Education, Secul National University

Pruseg Kumut Thailoud Instructor, The College of Education, Thailand

Charles C. Lants U.S.A. Doctoral caudidate, Department of Anthropology, Michigan State University

Non-Gee Min Korea Chief Research Associate, External Service Division, Central Education Research Institute, Secul. Korea

Topic

Education, Political Integration and Dysfunctional Aspects of Chinese Education in Malaysia

Education as a cause of population mobility, related to education as an agent and/or instrument of acculturation (Solomon Islands)

Education for Scientific Development (training of scientists in the Philippines)

The role of formal education as a tool in the growth of nationalism

Socio-Cultural Analysis of Factors in Educational Change (Japan)

Survey of teacher training systems and curriculum in Korea

A study of communication procedures employed in informal education for villagers in rural areas of Thailand, India and the Philippines

The Spread of the Great Tradition: a microcosmic view or world views as seen in formal and informal education (Thailand)

Occupational mobility of agricultural college graduates and agricultural high school graduates in Korea

Nestor M. Nisperos Philippines Researcher, Graduate School of Public Administration, University of the Philippines

 B. S. Venksta Rao
 India
 Assistant Director, Indian Economic Service, Ministry of Industry, Government of India

Susumu Shibanuwa Japan Research Section, Ministry of Education

Geraldine R. Valdes U.S.A. Research Assistant, Guidance Center, Ateneo, Philippines

Terry Yu-Hsien Yu Republic of China Instructor, Agricultural Economics Taiwan Provincial Chung Hsing University Education and Farm Policy in the Philippines

Adult education for accelerating development (India)

Japanese Educational Planning

Cultural factors affecting the stimulation of creativity through education (Philippines)

Role of agricultural education in agricultural development in Taiwan

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY EAST LANSING

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

Jan 23, 1967

Dr. Henry Nakasone Department of Horticulture College of Agriculture The University of Hawaii Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

Dear Henery:

This is a brief note to tell you that I will be in Honolulu for most of next week on a small East-West Center meeting on International Education which Mrs. Liazbeth P. Wittermans is organizing there. The threeof us from Michigan State will be there from the 29th of January until noon of February 3. I hope sometime in this interim I can get together with you a few hours.

Sincerely yours,

Iwao

AAASNEWS

AAAS Sections, Affiliates, Committees

Plan Annual Meeting Events

Special activities are being planned by AAAS offices, sections, affiliates, and committees in conjunction with the Annual Meeting. 12-17 February, in Washington, D.C. A few highlights are described below; more announcements will be made in the 3 February edition of "AAAS News." Check the pre-meeting program in this issue for time and place of specific symposia, and the final program (to be mailed to pre-registrants in mid-January) for AAAS section business meeting information.

"The Philosophy of Funding in Basic Science" will be the theme of a special conference of affiliates of AAAS Section G (Biological Sciences), to be held Thursday, 16 February, at 7:00 p.m., in the Franklin Room of the Sheraton-Park Hotel. The special affiliates' conference is scheduled in addition to the regular Section G business meeting. Speakers on the conference panel will be Donald J. LeRoy, former grants director and currently principal research officer of the National Research Council of Canada, who will speak on his institution's approach to funding individuals rather than detailed proposals; Charles A. Mosher, executive director of the House Committee on Science and Technology and member of the AAAS Committee on Scientific Freedom and Responsibility, who will discuss funding procedures from a congressional viewpoint; Anna J. Harrison, president-elect of the American Chemical Society and member of the National Science Board, who will consider the current interpretation and implementation of congressional policies at the National Science Foundation; and Charles W. McCutchen, research physicist at the National Institutes of Health, who will contrast some personal suggestions for funding with current practices. There will be opportunity for open discussion after each panelist's statement. In addition to the panel presentation and discussion, the first half-hour of the program will be devoted to a discussion of the relationship between AAAS and its

affiliates. A representative of the AAAS Executive Office will be present. * * *

To better inform its affiliated societies of relevant symposia during the AAAS Annual Meeting, Section H (Anthropology) has arranged for publication of details on these sessions in the January issue of the Newsletter of the American Anthropological Association: A portion of the AAAS Annual Meeting again will be devoted to anthropology and will include symposia on the viability of the village in contemporary society; fertility decline in the less-developed countries; discovery of culturally specific behavior patterns through research film analysis; the emergence of language; an account of the auditory mode; public anthropology; and Indians of the eastern United States. A 2-day symposium entitled "Sociobiology: Beyond Nature-Nurture" (14-15 February) will be sponsored by Sections G, H, J, K, L, O, and X. AAAS staff liaison Priscilla Reining reports that Section H is initiating an effort to exchange information on activities in the anthropological field through the newsletters of the various organizations. In addition to strengthening the channels of communication among anthropology-related groups, Section H is

concerned with educating younger anthropologists and students about the needs for interdisciplinary work and the various professional activities that provide opportunities for such work. Members of Section H affiliates are encouraged to attend the above-mentioned symposia and the regular Section H business meeting to discuss ways in which communication among the societies can be strengthened.

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The AAAS Office of Opportunities in Science is planning a gathering of minority women natural and social scientists, engineers, and health professionals on Sunday, 12 February, from 9:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., in the Richmond Room of the Sheraton-Park Hotel. The session will include a report of the progress on recommendations developed during a 1975 AAAS-sponsored Conference of Minority Women Scientists. The recommendations were published in The Double Bind: The Price of Being a Minority Woman in Science (1976). Representatives of minority science and other professional women's associations will report on work by their organizations. Participants in the 12 February session also will identify timely problems, strategies, and priorities for minority women scientists and will plan follow-up activities for AAAS, employers of scientists, educational institutions, and scientific or informal networks. Asian, Black, Native American, and Hispanic women scientists who are interested in the session may request further information from the

AAAS Socio-Psychological Prize

Submission of entries for the 1978 competition for the AAAS Socio-Psychological Prize of \$1000 is invited. Established in 1952 with funds donated by Arthur F. Bentley, the prize is awarded for a meritorious paper that furthers understanding of human psychological-social-cultural behavior. It is intended to encourage in social inquiry the development and application of the kind of dependable methodology that has proved so fruitful in the natural sciences.

Entries should present a completed analysis of a problem, the relevant data, and interpretation of the data in terms of the postulates with which the study began. Purely empirical studies, no matter how important, and purely theoretical formulations, no matter how thoughtful, are not eligible.

Unpublished manuscripts and manuscripts published after 1 January 1977 are eligible. The deadline for receipt of entries is 1 July 1978. The prize will be presented at the 1979 AAAS Annual Meeting in Chicago. For entry blank and instructions, write to the AAAS Executive Office at the AAAS address.

SB&F Needs Reviewers

Science Books & Films needs new reviewers for elementary school through college level books, especially in archaeology, anthropology, architecture, earth sciences (geology, meteorology), genetics (DNA, etc.), thanatology, sociology (urban issues, family, race, women), science policy/ethics, psychology (child, sex, para-), medicine (ob/ gyn, pediatrics, geriatrics), dentistry, career guidance, sociobiology, linguistics, cosmology, astrobiology, paleontology, land ecology, agriculture, and learning disabilities. Interested scientists should respond to the Editor, Science Books & Films, at the AAAS address.

Office of Opportunities in Science at the AAAS address.

The AAAS Committee on Scientific Freedom and Responsibility will hold a full committee meeting on Wednesday, 15 February, from 7:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m., in the Caucus Room of the Shoreham Americana Hotel. The committee also is sponsoring three symposia as part of the Annual Meeting program. "Whistle-Blowing and Scientific Responsibility: The Management of Technical Dissent" is a full-day symposium beginning at 9:00 a.m. on Wednesday, 15 February; "Regulation of Scientific Inguiry: Societal Concerns with Research" is a full-day symposium beginning at 9:00 a.m. on Thursday, 16 February; a half-day symposium titled "Human Rights and Scientific Freedom: Are Scientists Special?" will be held from 9:00 a.m. until noon on Friday, 17 February. All three symposia will be held in the Palladian Room of the Shoreham Americana Hotel. Annual Meeting registrants and interested observers are invited to attend the symposia and committee meeting. Persons interested in obtaining more information about the AAAS Committee on Scientific Freedom and Responsibility should contact Rosemary A. Chalk at the AAAS address.

* * :

A meeting of the Clearinghouse on Persecuted Foreign Scientists is scheduled for 8:30 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. on Thursday, 16 February, in the Council Room of the Shoreham Americana Hotel. Members of the clearinghouse and interested observers are invited to attend. Persons interested in obtaining more information on the clearinghouse should contact Thomas Johnston at the AAAS address.

Amendment to AAAS Constitution

In an effort to improve liaison between the AAAS Council and the Association's 21 Section Committees, the Committee on Council Affairs proposes amending Constitution Article VII. Section 2, on Council membership by adding the material in italics and deleting the material in brackets:

The Council shall consist of (a) the members of the Board of Directors, (b)

the retiring Section Chairmen, (c) delegates from each Electorate, elected from among and by the members of the Electorate, [(c) one delegate from each Section Committee, elected by the Section Committee from among those of its members who are representatives of affiliated organizations.] (d) at least two delegates from the Association of Academies of Science, and (e) one delegate from each Regional Division....

The use of the term "the retiring Section Chairmen" above is subject to the Council's approval of a proposed amendment to the bylaws, changing the term of the Section Chairmen from 2 to 3 years (the first year as Chairman-Elect, the second as Chairman, and the third as retiring Chairman). If the proposed bylaw amendment is not approved, the Committee on Council Affairs will withdraw the word *retiring* from the proposed constitutional amendment in presenting it to Council.

This notice is published in accordance with Constitution Article IX, which calls for publication of proposed amendments at least 30 days in advance of the Council meeting at which they are to be presented. If a majority of Council members so votes at the meeting on 16 February, the above amendment, with or without the word *retiring* before *Section Chairmen*, will be submitted to the AAAS membership for ratification by mail at the time of the 1978 election. A favorable vote by two-thirds of the members who return ballots is required for adoption.

Deans Review Short Courses

I See What You're Saying ...

The AAAS Office of Opportunities in Science is pleased to announce the acquisition by the office of a TTY. For those who have never heard of it, a TTY is a teletypewriter, virtually identical to those used in newsrooms, which can be coupled to a telephone. In this way, it enables deaf individuals to transmit and receive information visually. The office model is not a conventional TTY, but a compact electronic instrument produced by Micon, Inc., which offers a visual display readout, rather than print. Individuals who wish to communicate with the Office of Opportunities in

Science by TTY are invited to do so. The telephone number for TTY is 202/ 467-4497.



Ninety-four academic deans and faculty of small colleges, universities, and 2year colleges reviewed the NSF Chautauqua-Type Short Courses for College Teachers program at four regional "drive-in" meetings during September and October of 1977.

The meetings, hosted by the University of Mississippi, North Dakota State University, the University of West Virginia, and Santa Ana College' (California), addressed two topics: (i) the Chautauqua-type short courses as a resource for faculty development in science and (ii) ways in which the program might better serve the needs of small colleges and their science faculties.

Participants offered a number of suggestions for improving both the content and operation of the program, but in gen-(Continued on page 92)



BEMBO'S LACQUERWARE

Seventy years before Columbus sailed to America our ancestors discovered a new field of art—lacquerware. Today, more than 500 years later we are still benefiting economically and artistically from our predecessors' experiments. Craftsmen have continued improving on the traditional techniques of the trade and lacquerware making has become a primary art of Okinawa. Our modern products, characterized by a near translucent quality, are widely considered to be the best wood-base lacquerware in the Far East.

The beauty of these finely-made pieces is more than skin deep. Behind the lustrous appearance lies years of preparation and much painstaking effort. The woods of the Deigo and Shitamagi trees, which are indigenous to the Ryukyus, form the base of the lacquerware, Following cutting, the wood is cured in drying sheds for one year before being subjected to carving. Through the years several different techniques have been developed which distinguish our lacquerware from that of Japan and other areas. One of these techniques. is the use of a primer coat which is formed by mixing tung oil with blue clay and lacquer. This coating keeps out moisture by sealing the pores in the wood. Each article, whether tea cup or coffee table, is given four coats of primer and left to dry for approximately 4 days after each application. Between coats the article is rubbed with sandpaper and pumice stone. Sometimes, prior to the application of the second primer coat the article is coated with a single layer of paper or silk which acts as a strengthening agent and becomes a permanent part of the lacquerware. Following the application of the four layers of primer, three layers of genuine lacquer are applied, each coat being followed by five days of drying and sanding. This lacquer is made from the sap of the lacquer tree, a type of sumac which grows wild in China but which has long been cultivated all over the Far East. The final coat of lacquer is applied in a dustproof room with a brush made of human hair. In order to prevent a dull finish our craftsmen even vary the kind of lacquer used from day to day, depending on the weather and atmospheric conditions. Only individuals directly involved know the formulas for mixing the various lacquers and which one is best to use on a particular day. These formulas and the methods of mixing them are jealously

guarded as trade secrets.

In finishing our lacquer pieces some type of design is often used The two most popular types are applique and mother of pearl inlay Applique designs are made from a thin rubbery sheet of pressed lacquer and pigment and are usually brightly colored. They are cut and set on top of the final coat of lacquer. When dry they become a permanent integral part of the piece of lacquerware. Mother of pearl inlay, on the other hand, is set and then the final coat of lacquer is applied over it. After the lacquer is dry it is carefully scraped off to expose the design.

All of these techniques combined with years of experience and numerous highly skilled craftsmen let us proclaim, without fear of contradiction, that Bembo's lacquerware is the best in the Far East.

INSTRUCTION ON CARE OF LACQUERWARE

BEMBO's lacquerware is the best Far Eastern produced lacquerware. Not only is there no fear of natural deterioration of its quality, but also alcohol and hot water will have no effect on this lacquerware. As the basic material is wood however, the following precautions should be taken:

- 1. Do not place in direct sunlight for a long period of time.
- 2. Do not place in direct contact with heating unit such as stove, radiators, etc.
- 3. Do not allow liquids to remain in a object for a perid of more than 10 hours.
- 4. When cleaning, first lightly remove the dust and then wipe with soft flannel or gauze.

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