





PHOTO NO. 980-133-A

September 29, 1961

Government Plaza, Naha, site of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands and the U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands (center and left foreground). Behind and to the right of the government buildings is a Ryukyuan school. Area up to the Kokuba River is a new industrial district built largely on reclaimed land.

(USCAR PHOTO)

Office of the U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands
U. S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands (APO 48, San Francisco, Calif)
Naha, Okinawa

PLEASE CREDIT:
USCAR PHOTO

Negative No. 980-133-A DATE

高等弁務官府
米民政府渉外報道局
沖縄・那覇

民政府提供

ネガ番号 980-133-A 日付



Lt. Gen. James E. Moore
(Jul 57—Apr 58)

ジェームズ・E・ムーア中将
(1957年7月—1958年4月)



Lt. Gen. Donald P. Booth
(May 58—Feb 61)

ドナルド・P・ブース中将
(1958年5月—1961年2月)



Lt. Gen. Paul W. Caraway
(Feb 61—Jul 64)

ポール・W・キャラウェー中将
(1961年2月—1964年7月)

THE HIGH COMMISSIONERS AND CIVIL ADMINISTRATION

As the year 1950 approached, it became evident that the peace and stability of Asia was threatened by new political forces that had come into being in that part of the world. Communist regimes controlled all of mainland China, and the northern half of Korea. Their political leaders openly proclaimed their determination to dominate Asia, and in 1950 these threats led to action, as South Korea was invaded from the north. With South Korea in danger, fighting for survival, and with Japan itself threatened, Okinawa became a vitally important piece of strategic territory.

In the past, when the Ryukyu Islands had been considered strategically important, the people themselves had not always received a great deal of consideration. This time it was to be different. It was clear to American planners that Okinawa could hardly be maintained as an effective strategic site if it contained a downtrodden or a discontented populace. Furthermore, it was not within the American ethic to subjugate a population anywhere.

A civil, rather than a military government, was established for the Ryukyus on December 5, 1950. It was called the United States Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands (USCAR). In 1957, the High Commissioner system was estab-

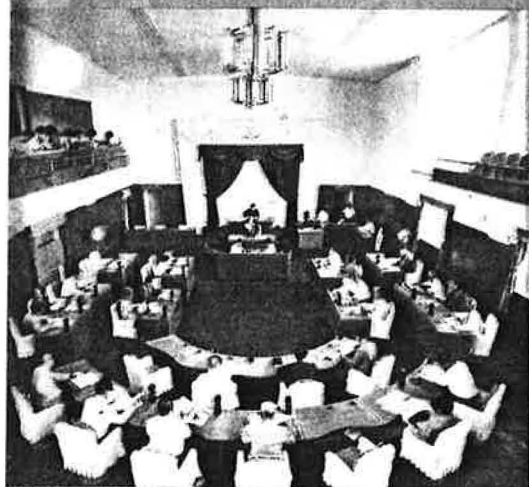
lished over the civil administration. The purpose of this administration was clearly set forth in its mission:

1. To help develop an effective, democratic Ryukyuan Government.
2. To build up the Ryukyuan economy under a system of free enterprise.
3. To help improve the health and living standards of the Ryukyuan people.

The Peace Treaty, signed with Japan in San Francisco, September 8, 1951, authorized U.S. administrative control of the Ryukyus for an indefinite period. The United States, however, at the same time recognized Japan's basic ownership of the islands under what was termed "residual sovereignty." This meant that the United States would use the islands for the strategic defense of East Asia—including Japan—for as long as there seemed to be a threat, returning the territory fully to Japan when international circumstances warranted such a move.

And under these guidelines, the High Commissioners turned to their task of developing a viable society in the Ryukyu Islands, and of moving steadily toward increasing the role of the Ryukyans themselves in their own governmental affairs.

歴代の琉球政府主席



The GRI Legislature in session

会期中の琉球政府立法院



Shuhei Higo (Apr 52—Oct 56)

比嘉秀平
(1952年4月～1956年10月)



Jugo Thoma (Nov 56—Nov 59)

当間重剛
(1956年11月～1959年11月)

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS

On April 1, 1951, Okinawans took their first major step toward self-government with the establishment of the Provisional Central Government of the Ryukyus. Exactly one year later, this became the Government of the Ryukyu Islands (GRI) with its own executive, legislative, and judicial branches. The executive head of this government was called the Chief Executive and by 1962, provision had been made for his nomination by the legislature and finally in 1968, to the election of the Chief Executive by popular vote.

The GRI, consisting entirely of Okinawans, conducted the internal affairs of the Ryukyu Islands, with a constantly increasing measure of control, in the two decades that followed its establishment.

As the GRI grew in strength and influence, it took an increasing part in contributing to the building of the viable Ryukyuan society. One may note, for example, that by 1970, GRI's budget of \$168.5 million consisted of \$84 million in local revenues, \$14.7 million borrowed from the GRI Trust Fund Bureau, \$18.9 million in U.S. contributions, and \$45.9 million contributed by the Govern-

ment of Japan.

There was a great deal of assistance that enabled Okinawans to enjoy what may have been the greatest period of peace, growth, and prosperity in their history—but the diligence of the people themselves has played a large part in their success. Highly adaptable, the Okinawan people were able to adjust to new cultural factors as they came along, and to learn new ways of doing business and producing goods. As a result, they built a remarkably industrious community on a limited land area that lacked much in the way of natural resources.

What has been done in Okinawa has, of course, contributed to the happiness and security of Okinawans. As part of a larger pattern, it has also contributed to world security, for modern political philosophy indicates that turmoil is most easily avoided when there is economic and political stability. And with all areas so closely interlinked in today's world, whatever happens in the smallest places may have its effect in larger places elsewhere.

THE WORKING MONUMENTS

In a speech in October 1969, High Commissioner James B. Lampert said, "The latter part of the 20th century is coming... and the Ryukyu Islands and the people must move steadily into the promise of the future."

When those words were spoken, the Ryukyus were already moving into the modern world. And perhaps the most immediate evidence of this was the existence of the numerous public works that are necessary to any modern society—electric power systems, waterworks, sewage systems, roads, harbors, airports. Without these facilities, which are generally termed public works, no society can function in a modern way, producing goods, engaging in commerce, assuring a more secure, a healthier, and a more comfortable existence for its members.

Okinawans today can be proud of their public works, most of which have been originated or have grown to their present size in the past two decades.

Encouraging the building of public works—providing financial and technical aid where necessary—had long been an important part of

the U.S. program to create a viable and prosperous modern society in the Ryukyus. Prior to reversion, Japan joined the United States in this effort gradually, taking over the responsibilities of aid and encouragement.

The growth of Okinawa's present electrical power system is typical of the public works that have been created. Before World War II, a limited electrical system served only the Naha area, and people in other areas who wanted electricity were forced to rely on private generators. Later, the Machinato Steam Powerplant, six diesel generators, and two power-barges moored along the shore supplied some 112,500 kilowatts on Okinawa Island only. U.S. Forces used 60 percent of this power, and 40 percent was made available to the general population.

Early in 1954, the United States Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands (USCAR) established the Ryukyu Electric Power Corporation (REPC) specifically to provide electrical power for the use and benefit of the Ryukyuan people, and for industrialization.

(Continued following page)

生きている記念碑

「20世紀の終期も近づいている……。琉球列島ならびに住民は有望な将来に向かって堅実に進まなければならない。」

ジェームズ・B・ランパート高等弁務官は1969年10月に行なったスピーチの中でこう言った。

このスピーチが行なわれた当時、琉球

入っていた。これを何よりもはっきりと物語っているのは、電力、水道、下水道、道路、港湾、空港など近代社会に不可欠な数々の公共施設が存在していたことである。一般に公共施設と呼ばれているこのような施設なしには、いかなる社会といえども、近代的な方法で物を生産したり、商業に従事したり、あるいは社会を構成する人々のためのより安全な、より健康な、そしてより快適な生活を保証する役目を果たしうるものではない。

そのほとんどが過去20年の間に着手されたか、あるいは現在の規模まで発展をとげた沖縄の公共施設について、住民は誇りに思っているべきである。

必要とあれば財政的、技術的援助を与えて公共施設の建設を推進することは、琉球に活力あふれた近代的繁栄社会を育て上げようとする多年にわたったアメリカの計画の重要部分であった。返還を前にして、日本はこの計画に尽力する面でアメリカと漸次協力し、援助、推進の責任を肩代わりすることになった。

今日の沖縄電力施設の成長は、これまで築かれた公共事業の中でも典型的なものである。第2次世界大戦前のごく限られた電力施設は那覇地区だけに送電し、その他の地域で電気の必要な人は私設の発電機にたよる以外に方法がなかった。のちに牧港発電所の6基のディーゼル発電機と海岸に係留した2隻の発電船とが本島だけに11万2500キロワットの送電をした。このうち、米軍が60パーセントを使用し、40パーセントが民間に回されていた。

1954年の初め、米民政府は琉球住民の福祉ならびに産業用の電力供給を図るため、琉球電力公社を設立した。

(次ページに続く)

THE WORKING MONUMENTS

Under U.S. direction at first, REPC was headed by appointed Ryukyuan officials in 1963, and began operation of the entire power system in 1965. By that time it had become worth well over \$16 million. By 1970, REPC systems were large enough to provide well over one billion kilowatt-hours of power to Okinawa annually and 1.9 million kilowatt-hours to the offshore islands. In addition, rates had been reduced, making electricity cheaper for everyone.

Water was provided to Ryukyuans under an administrative system similar to that employed for distributing electric power. The Ryukyu Domestic Water Corporation was established in 1958, and by 1970 nearly 16 billion gallons (60 billion liters) of treated water were being supplied through a complex of reservoirs, pump-stations, storage tanks, and treatment plants. The \$12 million Fukuji Dam and reservoir in northern Okinawa, to be completed this year (1972) will add 9.7 billion gallons (about 37 billion liters) to the storage capacity of the water system.

U.S. planning and financial support (about \$20

million of \$30 million programmed) also made possible Okinawa's Integrated Sewerage System, which consists of numerous sewage lines and treatment plants, and is operated by the Okinawa Sewerage Corporation.

In varying degrees, U.S. assistance was involved in creating or expanding such public facilities as roads, bridges, harbors, airports, and telephone systems. By 1970 over \$24 million in public construction was underway, and the proportion of funding sources had become: Government of Japan, \$10,465,816; United States Army and USCAR, \$8,352,880, and the Government of the Ryukyu Islands, \$5,289,951.

Okinawa enters into its historic return to Japan well-equipped with public works, which means it is ready for the challenges to be found in the second half of this 20th century. These public works will remain as durable reminders of Okinawa's period of growth, of the decades when the people of the Ryukyu Islands did, indeed, move forward into modern times. They are Okinawa's working monuments.

生きている記念碑

当初アメリカの管理下にあった電力公社に1963年沖縄人の総裁が任命され、1965年にはすべての電力系統の運営を始めた。当時すでに資産1600万ドルを越えていた。1970年には電力公社の施設もまた年間、本島に対してゆうに10億キロワット、離島に対して190万キロワットの電力を供給できるほど大きなものとなった。そのうえ、料金率が下げられ、すべての消費者により安い電気が供給されるようになった。

水も電力供給と同じような管理方法で沖縄の住民に供給された。1958年琉球水道公社が設立され、1970年までには、貯水池、ポンプ場、タンク、浄水場という一連の施設を通じて約600億リットルの浄水が供給されるようになった。北部沖縄にある1億1200万ドルの福地ダム・貯水池が完成する今年（1972年）には、約370億リットルの貯水能力が水道体系に加えられることになる。

アメリカの計画および財政援助（3000万ドルの総費中約2000万ドル

ル）によって、多くの下水道および処理場から成る沖縄下水道公社の運営する統合下水道体系もできあがった。

程度の差こそあれ、アメリカの援助は、道路、橋、港湾、空港、電話等の公共施設の拡充にも注がれた。1970年までに施行された公共施設工事は2400万ドル、これに対する資金内訳は、日本政府1046万5816ドル、米陸軍および民政府835万2880ドル、琉球政府528万9951ドルとなっている。

沖縄が歴史的な本土復帰を迎えるにあたり、公共施設が整備されているということは、今20世紀後半に面するさまざまな課題を克服できる用意がなされていることを表わすものである。これらの公共施設は琉球住民が戦時体制に陥ってから浄水を求めた20数年間にわたる成長期の思い出として、いつまでも残るべきものである。それこそ沖縄を築きあげた記念碑なのである。

HOW REVERSION CAME ABOUT

With interest in reversion having come into sharp focus in the past few years, it is sometimes forgotten that the movement to return the Ryukyu Islands to Japan's jurisdiction actually began two decades ago.

It was a movement that originated not only with Ryukyuan political leaders, but with U.S. statesmen, as well. And in the 20 years that have passed, U.S. planners have given increasing support to the movement, and have devoted increasing effort to making reversion a reality.

As the peace treaty was being developed in San Francisco, some of the representatives of powers that had been allied with the United States in World War II urged that Japan be required to renounce its sovereignty over the Ryukyu Islands, and to put it simply, give them to the United States.

Ambassador John Foster Dulles of the U.S. Peace Treaty mission, opposed this idea. "The United States," he said, "felt that the best formula would be to permit Japan to retain residual sovereignty, while making it possible for these islands to be brought into the United Nations trusteeship system, with the United States as administering authority."

Basically Japanese Territory

Residual Sovereignty.

It was a remarkably apt choice of words, and it was to express, compactly and precisely, the basis of U.S. policy in regard to Okinawa and the Ryukyu Islands for the next 20 years.

Although World War II had come to a close only about five years previously, the United States was already trying to fashion what it called a "peace of reconciliation" with Japan, and was ready to terminate its necessary postwar occupation of Japan. But the United States also had long-term security interests in Asia, and particularly in the strategically situated Ryukyu Islands.

It would seem that these two requirements—to make a complete peace with Japan, yet to keep a military force on guard in the Ryukyus—were in conflict. The concept of "residual sovereignty" solved this conflict. The United States would retain temporary control of the Ryukyus, but historic Japanese territory would not be taken.

Heads of State Meet

The idea of a U.N. trusteeship for the Ryukyus was never followed up as a solution to the problem of the future of the islands, and the United States alone conducted the administration of the islands.

Japan's Prime Minister Kishi visited Washington in June 1957, and the question of the Ryukyus was discussed at that time. During the meeting, President Eisenhower reaffirmed Japan's "residual sovereignty" over the territory.

In 1961, Prime Minister Ikeda and President Kennedy restated this principle.

In 1965, and again in 1967, President Johnson and Prime Minister Sato held meetings in which

the Ryukyus moved closer to reversion. At the 1967 meeting, they agreed upon the establishment of an Advisory Committee to the High Commissioner of the Ryukyus to promote the return of the Ryukyus to Japan, and to help minimize any stresses that reversion might bring about.

Problems to be Solved

As the 1960's drew to a close, it was already determined that the Ryukyus would be reverting to Japan soon. Only the exact date had not been decided upon.

The Advisory Committee was busy studying the problems that would attend reversion. They were numerous and complicated. After 20 years of U.S. administration, the Government and people of the Ryukyus had developed certain institutions and methods that could not be changed overnight—at least not without considerable disruption.

Matters that had to be considered included:

- *The conversion of U.S. dollars to Japanese *yen*.

- *The disposition of U.S.-established and U.S.-controlled institutions such as electric power, waterworks, and development loan corporations.

- *New arrangements for assistance to the Ryukyuan Government and economy—long a U.S. responsibility.

These are only a few examples of all the complicated changes that had to be considered. Because of these complications, reversion could not take place in a matter of days, or even weeks.

Defense in the Pacific

Back in 1962, President Kennedy had spoken of restoring the Ryukyus to Japanese control "when the security interests of the Free World" permitted such restoration. By the time of reversion, Japan had become a prosperous and dynamic nation within the community of nations generally called "the Free World." Thus the Ryukyus were important to Japan's defense.

Until recent years, Japan did not have the full capability to maintain its own adequate defense forces. Now that it becomes increasingly able to do so, it is expected that Japan will assume an increasingly greater share of its own defense burden. The present trend of U.S. policy, under the Nixon doctrine, is, indeed, for other nations to take up a larger part of their responsibility to defend themselves.

It is all part of the joint effort, between Japan and the United States, to determine what measures may tend to preserve peace in Asia, and to act upon them in a spirit of equal partnership. There will probably be points of disagreement in years to come. But, hopefully, such disagreements will continue to be worked out in a cooperative fashion so that solutions agreeable to both sides are reached.

When this becomes the way of all nations, the era of peace that most individuals in the world fervently desire may be closer than ever before. And the reversion of Okinawa may turn out to have been one of the significant steppingstones in the march toward peace.

THE PEACE TREATY

The Treaty of Peace between the Allied Powers and Japan was signed in San Francisco on September 8, 1951, and went into force a little over seven months later, on April 28, 1952. With the signing of this treaty, Japan ceased to be an occupied nation and resumed all of its powers as a sovereign state.

Among the treaty's provisions were those that led to U.S. administrative responsibility over parts of the Ryukyu Islands. Excerpts from the treaty follow:

* * *

(From the preamble)

Whereas the Allied Powers and Japan are resolved that henceforth their relations shall be those of nations which, as sovereign equals, cooperate in friendly association to promote their common welfare and to maintain international peace and security, and are therefore desirous of concluding a Treaty of Peace which will settle questions still outstanding as a result of the existence of a state of war between them;

Whereas Japan for its part declares its intention to apply for membership in the United Nations and in all circumstances to conform to principles of the Charter of the United Nations. . . .

Whereas the Allied Powers welcome the intentions of Japan set out in the foregoing paragraph;

The Allied Powers and Japan have therefore determined to conclude the present Treaty of Peace, and . . . have agreed on the following provisions:

CHAPTER I—PEACE

Article 1

(a) The state of war between Japan and each of the Allied Powers is terminated as from the date on which the present Treaty comes into force. . . .

(b) The Allied Powers recognize the full sovereignty of the Japanese people over Japan and its territorial waters.

CHAPTER II—TERRITORY

Article 2

(a) Japan, recognizing the independence of Korea, renounces all right, title, and claim to Korea, including the islands of Quelpart, Port Hamilton, and Dagelet.

(b) Japan renounces all right, title, and claim to Formosa and the Pescadores.

(c) Japan renounces all right, title, and claim to the Kurile Islands, and to that portion of Sakhalin and the islands adjacent to it over which Japan acquired sovereignty as a consequence of the Treaty of Portsmouth of September 5, 1905.

(d) Japan renounces all right, title, and claim in connection with the League of Nations Mandate System, and accepts the action of the United Nations Security Council of April 2, 1947, extending the trusteeship system to the Pacific Islands formerly under mandate to Japan.

(e) Japan renounces all claim to any right, or title to, or interest in connection with any part of the Antarctic area, whether deriving from the activities of Japanese nations or otherwise.

(f) Japan renounces all right, title, and claim to the Spratly Islands and to the Paracel Islands.

Article 3

Japan will concur in any proposal of the United States to the United Nations to place under its trusteeship system, with the United States as the sole administering authority, Nansei Shoto south of 29 degree north latitude (including the Ryukyu Islands and the Daito Islands), Nanpo Shoto south of Sofu Gan (including the Bonin Islands, Rosario Island, and the Volcano Islands), and Parece Vela and Marcus Islands. Pending the making of such a proposal and affirmative action thereon, the United States will have the right to exercise all and any powers of administration, legislation and jurisdiction over the territory and inhabitants of these islands, including their territorial waters.

(Article 4, dealing with the disposition of Japanese property, is omitted here.)

Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida signs the Treaty of Peace in San Francisco, September 8, 1951, as other delegates look on.

1951年9月8日、サンフランシスコで対日平和条約に調印する吉田茂首相とこれを見守る他の全権委員たち

EXECUTIVE ORDER 10713—"THE BASIC LIBERTIES"

On June 5, 1957, President Dwight D. Eisenhower of the United States issued a document known as "Executive Order 10713," which established the Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands and the Office of the High Commissioner. The provisions of this document formed the basis for the assistance and encouragement that helped to make the Ryukyus a viable political, social, and economic entity, and contributed to its continuing growth and progress in the 15 years that followed.

This Order was, in a sense, a charter for the Ryukyu Islands during that period. Of particular importance are those provisions that specifically directed improvement in the well-being of the Ryukyuan people (Section 2), and which guaranteed to Ryukyuan "the basic liberties enjoyed by people in democratic countries" (Section 12).

The order contains 15 sections. Because of their historical importance, excerpts from the 12 sections are reprinted here, including later amendments, where pertinent. (Sections 13, 14, and 15 deal primarily with the implementation of the order.)

From Section 1. ...all administrative, legislative, and jurisdictional powers reposed in the United States by Article III of the Treaty of Peace with Japan shall be exercised in accordance with this Order.

From Section 2. ...the Secretary of Defense shall encourage the development of an effective and responsible Ryukyuan Government, based on democratic principles and supported by a sound financial structure, shall make every effort to improve the welfare and well-being of the inhabitants of the Ryukyu Islands, and shall continue to promote the economic and cultural advancement of the inhabitants.

From Section 3. The Secretary of State shall be responsible for the conduct of relations with foreign countries and international organizations with respect to the Ryukyu Islands.

From Section 4. (a) There is established, under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Defense, a civil administration of the Ryukyu Islands, the head of which shall be known as the High Commissioner of the Ryukyu Islands... (who) (1) shall be designated by the Secretary of Defense... (2) shall have the powers and perform the duties assigned to him by the terms of this Order, (3) may delegate any functions vested in him to such officials of the civil administration as he may designate, and (4) shall carry out the powers or duties delegated or assigned to him by the Secretary of Defense pursuant to this Order.

(b) There shall be under the High Commissioner, a civilian official who shall have the title of Civil Administrator... (and who) shall have such powers and perform such duties as may be assigned to him by the High Commissioner.

From Section 5. There is hereby continued, subject to the provisions of this Order, the now-existing Ryukyuan central government (hereinafter referred to as the Government of the Ryukyu Islands).

From Section 6. (a) The legislative power of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands, except as

otherwise provided in this Order, shall be vested in a legislative body consisting of single house. Members of the legislative body shall be directly elected by the people of the Islands in 1962, and triennially thereafter, for terms of three years provided that terms of members as of 10 September 1971 shall extend until the entry into force of the reversion agreement....

From Section 7. The legislative body shall exercise legislative powers which extend only to all subjects of legislation of domestic application. The legislative body shall determine the procedures for judging the selection and qualification of its own members and shall choose therefrom its officers and determine its rules and procedures....

From Section 8. (a) The executive power of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands shall be vested in a Chief Executive, who shall be a Ryukyuan....

(b) The Chief Executive shall be elected by the people of the Ryukyu Islands. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the Chief Executive, provided that he shall have received at least one-fourth of the total number of votes cast....

From Section 9. (a) Every bill passed by the legislative body shall, before it becomes law, be presented to the Chief Executive. If the Chief Executive approves a bill, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the legislative body within fifteen days after it shall have been presented to him.... When a bill is returned... the legislative body may proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the legislative body shall pass it, it shall become law....

From Section 10. (a) A system of Courts... shall be maintained by the Government of the Ryukyu Islands. These courts shall exercise jurisdiction as follows:

(1) Civil jurisdiction in all civil cases....

(2) Criminal jurisdiction over all persons except (a) members of the United States Forces or the civilian component, (b) employees of the United States Government who are United States nationals, and (c) dependents of the foregoing... (except) dependents who are Ryukyuan....

From Section 11. The High Commissioner may, if such action is deemed necessary for the fulfillment of his mission under this Order, promulgate laws, ordinances, or regulations.... The High Commissioner may assume, in whole or in part, the exercise of full authority in the islands, if such assumption of authority appears mandatory for security reasons.

From Section 12. In carrying out this Order... the High Commissioner shall preserve to persons in the Ryukyu Islands the basic liberties enjoyed by people in democratic countries, including freedom of speech, assembly, petition, religion and press, and security from unreasonable searches and seizures, and from deprivation of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.

USCAR DIRECTORS' WIVES

January 24, 1964

ORDER OF ACTING AS HOSTESSES:

Arrival Date Phone

Marge (Edward) Freimuth	August 12, 1946	72245
Mary (Harriman) Simmons	August 20, 1957	79288
Oleta (Russell) Stevens	August 31, 1958	77142
Louise (William) Stout	Jan. 1959	78188
Josette (Orba) Trayler	April 19, 1960	75192
Helen (Monta) Osborne	Jan. 1961	71110
Virginia (Charles) Dahlgren (ACTING)	Dec. 4, 1961	76220
Margaret (William) Rhyne	March 21, 1962	78234
Jean (Marvin) Krieger	June 27, 1962	74174
Lu (Thomas) King	March 27, 1963	72239
Peggy (Edward) Dehne	June 20, 1963	72155
Edna (Jack) Larsen (ACTING)	July 1963	
Mary (Iwao) Ishino	July 20, 1963	
Jodell (John) Ford	Nov. 5, 1963	

Two directors' wives will act as hostesses for each affair, making all the plans including obtaining corsages, collecting prorated costs from other wives, etc. Luncheon may be held wherever the hostesses decide. Mesdames Rhyne and Stevens will be skipped the first time down the list, since they acted as hostesses for the McCune sayonara luncheon. The hostess list is according to date of arrival on Okinawa, with the exception of Mrs. Osborne - hers is the date Mr. Osborne started working for USCAR. The wife of the Michigan State Chief of Party will be included on the list.

Invitations to luncheons will be extended to the following, who will be guests of the directors' wives:

Wife of the High Commissioner
Wife of the Civil Administrator, USCAR
Wife of the Deputy Civil Administrator, USCAR
Wife of the High Commissioner's Representative, Miyako
Wife of the High Commissioner's Representative, Yaeyama

There will be a welcoming affair held for the following, unless circumstances do not warrant such an affair:

Wife of the High Commissioner
Wife of the Civil Administrator, USCAR
Wife of the Deputy Civil Administrator, USCAR
Wives of USCAR Directors'

Since a sayonara luncheon was given for Mrs. McCune, a sayonara luncheon will be given for Mrs. Caraway and Mrs. Wansboro. No gifts will be given. If departure of these two ladies is at approximately the same time, one luncheon will be given for the two of them. It is then planned NOT to hold sayonara affairs after these two ladies depart. Emphasis will be placed on greeting new arrivals.

ACTING DIRECTORS' WIVES

When an acting director is named, the wife automatically becomes a member of our group and will be placed in date order on the list.

If an acting directors' wife arrives on Okinawa after the husband has been named acting, there will be a welcoming luncheon for her.

If someone who has been on Okinawa for some time is made acting director, there will be no welcoming affair for the wife.

If an acting director later is appointed director, there will be no welcoming luncheon for the wife, unless she arrives on the island after he is made director.

In the event an acting director is not made director and the new directors' wife arrives on the island, the acting directors' wife will be included at the welcoming luncheon for the new directors' wife. The acting wife automatically is dropped from the hostess list.