

春 頌



NEW YEAR GREETING FROM THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

As we stand once again on the threshold of a new year, we can spare one minute to look back at the year just past. International tensions have not truly eased but some progress has been made. The year 1963 saw our hopes for further improvements in the Ryukyu Islands largely fulfilled. Nineteen sixty-three has seen the Ryukyuan economy and the Ryukyuan people take the strain of a severe drought with fortitude and with resolution to continue the advance of the economy. Progress in all areas has been steady.

A look forward into 1964 shows us areas where greater effort must be made. This is to be dealt with and bear within themselves the needs of their solutions. Our common interests and desires to maintain peace and to preserve our freedoms in these islands, and the will to work for the common good and the advancement of all the people in the Ryukyus, not merely for one or more privileged or pressure groups, will insure our continued progress in this New Year.

For the third year, I again extend to each of you my best wishes for continued happiness, good health and success in a New Year, 1964.

新しい年を迎えるに当たり、しばらくここに佇んで旧年を回顧して見ましょう。

真の意味に於いて、国際緊張は緩和されてはおりませんが、幾分好転して参りました。琉球の改善に対する我々の希望が1963年に大体実現されて参りました。1963年は琉球の経済と住民が不屈の精神をもってきびしいカンパツに堪え、以って経済発展を促進する為の決意を新たにした年であります。あらゆる面において、着実に進歩の歩みを見ております。

ひるがえって茲に1964年を展望する時、今後の努力に俟つ部門が多々ある事を我々は気付くものであります。これは当然の事ですが、今後ぶつかって行く問題は問題そのものの中に解決の種が含まれているのであります。琉球における平和の維持並びに自由の確保に対する我々の共通的な関心及び願望、そして単に一部特権階級や圧力グループのためでなく、琉球のすべての住民の利益と発展の為に努力する決断心は、新年に於ける一層の発展を保証するものであります。

新しい1964年に於いて、益々幸福と健康そして成功を楽しもう、三度目の私の新年の希望を皆様方一人一人に繰返してお送り致します。

Paul W. Caraway
PAUL W. CARAWAY
Lieutenant General, United States Army
Commanding

世ロチャンネル

歴史

リンカーン死すとも自由は死せず。
アメリカ明治も遠くなりけり。ケネ
ディと共に沖縄新政策も死すとはネエ

義務

義務はないが助けるのを援助という
タダシ 沖縄援助だけは義務デアル
と心得ておくんですな 硬頭弁務官殿

援助

家賃欲しさに無理して貸した貧乏世
帯 ソンなのに 部屋代勝手に値切る
とは ソンなないぜ ジョンソン君

金融

金融引き締めもいいが 行き過ぎる
と住民のバンクがバンクする 引き締
めるのはドウヌチブルからだよ無作君

怖告

新年より次の通り戒名するー弁務官
流朽政府・立果院・競札署・刑無所・
したがって銀行は今後粗互鐘行と呼ぶ

御題

初春や ヨサンと思う主席の座・政作
廃案の ススを払って 年始め・秋夫
二十万 若水汲めず 文化都市・順治

屠蘇

繁多川 大宜味デークの松飾り・鎌吉
寒川に 泡が吹き出す 六万石・宗精
寄宮に 詣でる初夢 ドルの春・昇

世ロチャンネル



Alan Bond Associates

*Who'll buy
my onions?*

An onion seller displays his wares at a market place in Dubai, largest town on the Trucial Coast, on the Persian Gulf. Dubai is one of seven independent sheikdoms known as the Trucial States, which lie on the east coast of the Arabian Peninsula. They have special treaty relations with Britain.

Lonely Yemen struggles to regain footing

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Cairo

"Arabia," wrote British author and adventurer T. E. Lawrence, "should be at leisure to fight out its own fatal and complex destiny."

At Arabia's southwestern corner, between the barren volcanic rocks of Aden and the high green valleys of Yemen, foreigners are taking Lawrence's advice at last.

Since the Arab-Israeli war last June foreign involvement in both the ancient land of Yemen and the new state of South Arabia, now being born in strife, has been receding.

Britons first came permanently to Aden with Captain Haines of the East India Company in 1839. They will be leaving permanently within a few days.

The South Arabia they leave behind them, 60,000 square miles and a million people, will be the 14th state to enter the Arab family of nations.

Rulers disappear

Of all 14 it seems the least prepared for

bia and the end of the latest Egyptian venture in Yemen (there have been seven in the last century) are a direct result of last June's Arab-Israeli war.

President Nasser and King Faisal of Saudi Arabia both decided during the Khartoum Arab summit conference at the end of August that the war emergency with Israel made it time to end foreign intervention in Yemen.

Regime supported

Since 1962 Egypt's troops had backed the rudimentary republican regime of President Abdullah al-Sallal, a blacksmith's son turned soldier. Now they are urgently needed to defend Egypt in the perilous and continuing confrontation with Israel.

Britain in its turn has cut its imperial commitments east of Suez all the faster since June. London now seeks a new accommodation with the Arabs by repairing its ruptured ties with Egypt.

Egyptian resources, sorely taxed by a five-year effort to hold and modernize the Yemeni Arab Republic, are all needed at home.

King Faisal has stopped supporting the deposed Iman of Yemen whose followers

What if Americans leave Okinawa?

By Charlotte Saikowski
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Naha, Okinawa

Okinawans would be delighted if the Americans no longer controlled their island. But what, they ask themselves, would happen to their livelihood if the United States packed up its gear and went home?

Okinawan leaders now are searching for answers to this harsh problem. For the fact is that under benevolent American rule, Okinawa has been transformed from a sleepy backwater into a prospering little island.

Japanese Premier Eisaku Sato now reportedly will urge the United States to make definite proposals for the return of the island to Japanese control. The Premier will meet President Johnson in Washington next week.

Once the poorest prefecture of Japan, Okinawa today hums with activity. Two-thirds of its 812,000 people have crowded into the southern half of the island, jamming their tile-roofed homes against the scores of well-manicured military installations. The growing towns bristle with new shops, banks, and offices. Department stores bulge with foreign goods.

Boomtown flavor

Nowhere is the American-Okinawan blend more visible than along congested Highway No. 1, where the eye is assaulted by a giddy jumble of laundries, junkyards, furniture stores, restaurants, hotels, and auto salons. Motley hand-lettered signs add a kind a



Associated Press Wirephoto

Premier Eisaku Sato

... is expected to ask President Johnson next week for a definite timetable for the return of Okinawa to Japanese control.

boomtown flavor: We buy refrigerator, Foremost Dairies, Beauty Shop Swan.

One also sees such familiar names as Ford, Toyota, Mitsubishi, and Caltex.

Some 50,000 Ryukyuan work directly for the American military establishment, and the "spinoff" to all segments of the population has been enormous. Per capita income has risen from \$119 before the war to \$460 today—a high figure by Asian standards. More than half of all households have television, 40 percent have radios, 18 percent re-

frigerators, and 13 percent washing machines.

Education pushed

Life expectancy has reached the same level as in Japan. Education is compulsory through the ninth grade now, and the number of students has doubled over prewar times. Since the war, too, four universities have been established, the leading University of the Ryukyus now boasting some 2,500 students.

Most important, perhaps, Okinawans are learning n and government.

With the economic indicators all pointing upward, soberminded Okinawans are taking a hard look at the problem of reversion. They face the blunt fact that 50 percent of the island's gross national product is generated by the United States forces.

Okinawa's trade figures tell the story. Last year exports amounted to \$79 million while imports totaled a whopping \$268 million. Earnings from the military base made up the difference.

A prominent Okinawan economist recently forecast these results if the American base were withdrawn:

Incomes would drop 50 percent;
Some 100,000 workers would be laid off;
Japanese industry would invade local businesses;

Some 5,600 government employees would lose their jobs because they could not meet Japanese qualifications.

Adding to the economic dilemma is the stark fact that Okinawa is a rocky, typhoon-ridden island with no natural resources such as oil or coal. Its primary industries are sugar and pineapple, which account for 80 percent of its exports. But these survive only because heavily subsidized by Japan.

One of the island's leading businessmen, an Okinawan, suggests that after reversion Japan may not continue to buy expensive Okinawan sugar.

He sees little prospect for development of the tourist or other local industries and warns that, if the American base goes, commercial activity will taper off and the now-thriving towns will become "ghost towns."

Answers sought

Half the island's population, he says—and high Ryukyuan Government officials agree—may be forced to emigrate.

In fact, Seiho Matsuoka, the Ryukyuan Government's Chief Executive and a staunch "reversionist," recently visited Latin America and urged governments to accept more Okinawans.

In a private interview here, Mr. Matsuoka stressed that the Ryukyuan Government now is seeking answers to these economic questions. He also voiced concern that Okinawa's per capita income is still far below that of Japan (now \$900) and he believes Japan as well as the United States should help narrow that gap.

What some Okinawans fear is that Japan, after reversion, will once again neglect the Ryukyu Islands in favor of the home-

cruited its followers largely from the back country of South Arabia—the wild Radfan Mountains where the anti-British revolution began in 1962: in Baihan, Lahej, and many of the other 14 tribal states along the South Arabian coast. It is too early to tell who will win the incipient civil war between FLOSY and the NLF though the latter seems to have superior numbers and force.

If mediation efforts and peace talks sponsored here by Egypt succeed, the rival groups may yet turn their energies from fighting each other to uniting in the formidable task of developing their country.

Yemen counts on the continuing aid of the Soviet Union. With Communist China and, before last May, the United States, the Soviets were its main benefactors. But the unbalanced economy of South Arabia is presently certain of nothing.

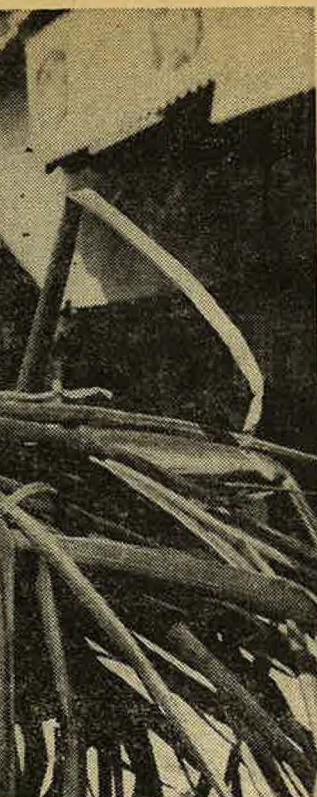
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Goal's history traced

It is no accident that one of the first posts filed in the new Sanaa government was that of the ministry of South Arabian affairs. Union or federation between South Arabia and Yemen has been a goal of Arab governments, never fully realized, since far back in the centuries of Turkish domination that ended during World War I.



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What some Okinawans fear is that Japan, after reversion, will once again neglect the Ryukyu Islands in favor of the homeland's economic interests.

They urge that now, while the Americans are still in control, Japan be pressed to give more aid (it is giving \$28 million this fiscal year).

They also want Japan to work out long-range economic plans that will enable Okinawa to revert back to its former status without painful dislocations.

"Japan owes us at least that much," commented an Okinawa shopkeeper.

Suharto to visit France

By Reuters

Paris

Indonesian leader General Suharto is expected to visit France early in 1968 on his first trip abroad since becoming head of state. No exact date has been fixed for the visit.

Struggles to regain footing

of the latest Egyptian ven-
(there have been seven in
) are a direct result of last
raeli war.

asser and King Faisal of
both decided during the
o summit conference at the
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Ported

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al-Sallal, a blacksmith's son.
Now they are urgently
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the Arabs by repairing its
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has stopped supporting the
of Yemen whose followers
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r. 5 while visiting Baghdad
visit Moscow.

masters are a coalition of
and elder statesmen. The
new three-man presidential
(Judge) Abdel Rahman
litical skills served past
before the September, 1962,

Mr. Iryani and his colleagues in the new government, like Mohammed Nouman and Lt. Gen. Hassan al-Amri, at first had served the new republic too. But they fell out with Marshal al-Sallal because of his narrow views and his overwhelming dependence on Egypt.

The new rulers in Sanaa, Yemen's lovely mountain capital, have set themselves the task of making peace with the royalists and healing divisions in their own ranks. This will be easier, they reckon, without foreign interference. They seem disposed to dispense with the help of an Arab conciliation commission, composed of Sudanese, Iraqi, and Moroccan members, set up by the Khartoum conference.

Goal's history traced

It is no accident that one of the first posts filled in the new Sanaa government was that of the ministry of South Arabian affairs. Union or federation between South Arabia and Yemen has been a goal of Arab governments, never fully realized, since far back in the centuries of Turkish domination that ended during World War I.

The battling South Arabian groups, whose initials are NLF and FLOSY, both call themselves "fronts for the liberation of occupied South Yemen." They are officially part Yemeni in origin. But the National Liberation Front (NLF) of Qahtan Shaabi, a tough former agricultural technician who knows as much about guns as he does about cotton, and the FLOSY politician Abdel Kawee Makawee, and intellectual trade unionist Abdullah a differ in the degree of their commitment to bring South Arabia into a greater Yemen of the future.

Migrants predominate

FLOSY's partisans are mainly Yemeni migrants. They sought a better living in the bustling modern port of Aden. Most have family and religious ties in Yemen.

The NLF looks less toward Yemen. It re-

cruited its followers largely from the back country of South Arabia—the wild Radfan Mountains where the anti-British revolution began in 1962: in Baihan, Lahej, and many of the other 14 tribal states along the South Arabian coast. It is too early to tell who will win the incipient civil war between FLOSY and the NLF though the latter seems to have superior numbers and force.

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Aid offered

Earlier this year Britain offered South Arabia about \$116 million in military and \$30 million in civilian aid for the three years until 1971.

The NLF has called this acceptable "without any strings." FLOSY has not made its position clear. Egypt, unable to contribute itself, apparently hopes that Britain will foot the bill without imposing conditions.

Both Yemen and South Arabia face problems generated by the departure of the free-spending foreign military forces. These supported a large trader class.

In South Arabia the British military and their families spent about \$50 million each year. Nearly 100,000 people supported by heads of families employed with the British forces are without work.

Aden's fame as a tax-free shopping center now is in serious doubt. Its Jewish and Indian merchants have packed their bags. The British Petroleum Company's big oil refinery, which Egypt hopes can replace the refinery capacity destroyed by Israel in the shelling of Suez Oct. 24, is itself physically threatened by the present violence in Aden.

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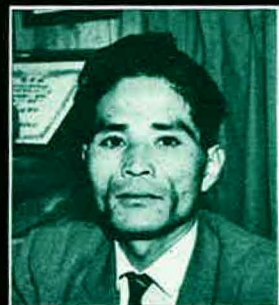
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convenience

Sears

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Congratulation Assumption of his post Gerald



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沖縄貿易協会
会長 真栄城 玄明
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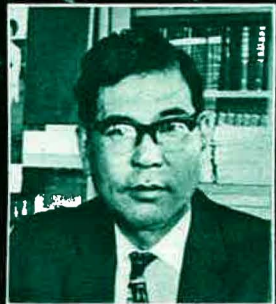
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Takashi Arimura



沖縄工業商事株式会社
社長 伊豆見 元貞
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Kishu Kojya



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Koki Furugen



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社長 当 真 嗣 徳
Shitoku Toma



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会長 赤 嶺 一 男
Kazuo Akamine



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社長 当 銘 由 金
Yukin Tome

Warner Civil Administrator

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Shoyu Funakoshi



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Rikio Kinjo



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会長 比嘉伸光
Shinko Higa



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Chotoku Ogimi



座間味商店
代表者 座間味庸文
Yobun Zamami



眞嶋市長
西 銘 順 治
Junji Nishime



琉球銀行総裁
理事長 崎浜秀英
Syuei Sakihama



沖縄旅行社
社長 儀間光裕
Koyu Gima



琉球石油株式会社
社長 稲嶺一郎
Ichiro Inamine



大宜味村会
議長 大嶺福一
Fukuichi Omine



合資会社 寿屋
社長 照屋知広
Chiko Teruya



沖縄日米ブラインド工業KK
取締役社長 親里文夫
Fumio Oyazato



琉球銀行
理事副総裁 原国政良
Seiryō Haraguni



拓南製鉄株式会社
社長 古波津清昇
Seisho Kohatsu



農林漁業中央金庫
理事長 山田繁雄
Shigeo Yamada



大衆金融公庫
総裁 崎間敏勝
Toshikatu Sakima



TK商事
社長 高江洲幸次郎
Kojiro Takaesu



沖縄ダイヤ販売株式会社
社長 国吉真市
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琉球港運株式会社
常務 宮里栄光
Eiko Miyazato



琉球港運株式会社
専務 玉城 瑛
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社長 宮城徳助
Tokusuke Miyagi



第一食糧株式会社
社長 仲村兼信
Kenshin Nakamura



琉球火災海上保険株式会社
副社長 与世川朝睦
Choboku Yosegawa



琉球火災海上保険株式会社
社長 石川達篤
Hotoku Ishikawa

Warner Civil Administrator 祝 新民政官就任



経済局長
久場川 敬
Takashi Kubagawa



法務局長
久貝良順
Ryojun Kugai



計画局長
小波蔵政光
Seiko Kobagura



内務局長
大田昌知
Shochi Ohta



行政副主席
瀬長 浩
Hiroshi Senaga



行政主席
大田政作
Seisaku Ohta



立法院議長
長嶺 秋夫
Akio Nagamine



警察局長
幸地長恵
Chokei Kochi



文教局長
阿波根朝次
Choji Ahagon



労働局長
照屋盛通
Seitu Teruya



厚生局長
東江誠忠
Seichu Agarie



建設運輸局長
志村 恵
Kei Shimura



大宜味村長
根路銘安昌
Ansyō Nerome



玉城村長
比嘉儀清
Gisei Higa



今帰仁村長
金城勘正
Kansei Kinjo



東風平村長
比屋根方清
Hosei Hiyane



琉球上訴裁判所
首席判事 仲松恵爽
Keiso Nakamatsu



金融検査部長
外間完和
Kanwa Hokama



羽地村議会議長
平政也
Masaya Taira



羽地村長
宮城源通
Gentsu Miyagi



大里村長
宜保安春
Ansyun Gibo



国頭村長
山川武夫
Takeo Yamakawa



具志川村長
新垣幸蒲
Koho Arakaki



具志頭村長
平良英喜
Eiki Taira



国頭村議会議長
新里前光
Zenko Shinzato



国頭村農協長
山城松栄
Shoei Yamashiro



恩納村長
島袋順助
Junsuke Shimabukuro



本部町議会議長
親川孫蔵
Sonzo Oyakawa



本部町長
渡久地政仁
Seijin Toguchi



日本部村長
饒平名知永
Chiei Yohena



星我地村議会議長
花城清典
Seiten Hanashiro



星我地村長
玉城弥吉
Yakichi Tamashiro



宜野座村収入役
島田忠雄
Tadao Shimada



宜野座村助役
与儀実清
Jisei Yogi



宜野座村長
浦崎康裕
Koyu Urasaki



琉球漁池
会長 平良專哲
Sentetsu Taira



陸軍長官ステフン・エイルプ氏に就任の宣誓をするワーナー氏

米国の対琉援助執行について同意書に署名する大田主席とワーナー民政官

NEW CIVIL ADMINISTRATOR

A gala party was held in honor of Gerald Warner, new U.S. Civil Administrator for the Ryukyus recently. The event was co-sponsored by the Ryukyu Government, the organization of municipalities and the Ryukyu Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Warner is held in high esteem in the islands for his sincerity and realistic manner with which he performs his duties. He is a welcome choice not only because of his deep understanding of the people but for his expert knowledge of the Ryukyus.



琉銀クラブで開かれた「民政官就任祝賀会」で大田主席と並んで「いらっしゃいませ」と日本語で挨拶を交わすワーナー民政官

学者民政官マキューン氏の退場について、外交官の実務経験豊かなジェラルド・ワーナー氏が新民政官として二月十一日、夫人とともに空路着任した。ワーナー氏は国務省入りしてから三十余年、世界各地を飛び歩いた、外交官のベテランで、日本や中国で領事をつとめた東洋通でもある。沖縄との結びつきは六一年十一月に高等弁務官の政治顧問に就任した時にはじまる。いらい二カ年余り、キャラウェイ行政の顧問として、また有能な補佐官として沖縄の当面する諸問題の解決にあたってきた。在任中はあまり表面にこそでなかったが、日本事情に精通した氏の力量はキャラウェイ弁務官からも高く買われていた。日本語がうまく、沖縄の民間人にも多くの友人

をもち、その人柄は歴史的だと評されている。ワーナー民政官は、就任早々米援助執行の同意書に大田主席と署名したかと思えば、那覇看護学校の落成式に現われて瀬長副主席に同校の鍵を贈るなど。早くもベテラン行政官の片鱗を見せている。三月四日、琉球政府、市町村長会、琉球商工会議所の共催による「就任祝賀会」がひらかれたが、あらゆる機会をとらえて住民と民政官の関係を密接にしうとする氏の積極性は好感をよんで、パーティも和気あいあいのムードでにぎわった。理想派の民政官に欠けていた実践力とスピードをもつ現実派の新民政官の登場。沖縄住民は、ワーナー氏の活躍に民政の向上と島の繁栄を賭けた大きな期待を寄せている。



22万ドルの工費を投じて完成した那覇看護学校の落成式で、ワーナー民政官は瀬長副主席に同校の鍵を贈った

沖縄で最も信頼されている

琉球新報

社長 池宮城秀意

Congratulation Assumption of his post Gerald



南陽相互銀行
頭取 儀間 勝雄
Katsuo Gima



琉球セメント株式会社
社長 宮城 栄仁
Eijin Miyagi



琉球煙草株式会社
専務 新里 清太郎
Seitaro Shinzato



牧港自動車株式会社
社長 玉村 真宏
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第一食糧株式会社
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Eiki Irei



共和火災海上保険株式会社
社長 宇良 唯盛
Tadamori Ura



北部製糖KK
常務取締役 銘効朝昌
Tomomasa Mekaru



北部製糖KK
専務取締役 岸本本秀
Honsyu Kishimoto



北部製糖KK
代表取締役 仲田睦男
Musuo Nakata



琉生住宅KK
社長 砂川 恵信
Keishin Sunagawa



沖縄港湾荷役運送株式会社
社長 新垣 碧也
Hekiya Arakaki



琉球生命保険相互会社
社長 嘉数 昇
Noboru Kakazu



大東糖業株式会社
専務 大嶺 薫
Kaoru Omine



大東糖業株式会社
専務 宮城 清昌
Seisho Miyagi



大東糖業株式会社
社長 宮城 仁四郎
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社長 古堅 克也
Katuya Furugen



沖縄煙草産業株式会社
社長 池宮城 幸興
Yukioki Ikemiyagi



北部製糖KK
常務取締役 大城健一
Kenichi Oshiro



沖縄ホーム管工業所
社長 仲本 幸智
Kouchi Nakamoto



沖縄銀行
常務取締役 渡嘉敷綏勤
Suikin Tokashiki



沖縄銀行
頭取 山内 康司
Kouji Yamauchi



沖縄信用保証協会
理事長 太田 守徳
Syutoku Ohta



琉球薬品株式会社
社長 我喜屋 良徳
Ryotoku Gakiya



那覇市商工信用協同組合
組合長 長田 義丸
Yoshimaru Nagata



那覇埠頭倉庫株式会社
社長 比嘉 繁雄
Shigeo Higa



コザ商工信用協同組合
専務理事 宮森 繁樹
Shigeki Miyamori



コザ商工信用協同組合
組合長理事 西田 文光
Bunko Nishida



琉球食糧株式会社
社長 翁 長自 敬
Jikei Onaga



沖縄貿易KK
社長 平田 忠義
Chugi Hirata



沖縄教職員会
会長 屋良 朝苗
Chobyo Yara



琉球プレーヤー工業株式会社
社長 屋宜 憲三
Kenzo Yagi



ベストソーダ株式会社
社長 屋比久 孟吉
Mokichi Yabiku



株式会社三協電機工業
社長 松島 寛容
Kanyo Matsushima



沖縄トヨタ自動車販売KK
社長 野原 朝康
Choko Nohara



植藤鉄工所
専務 仲松 栄三郎
Eisaburo Nakamatsu



植藤鉄工所
社長 与那嶺 文武
Fumitake Yonamine

栗国の村民と親しく話を交わす案内役のキャラウ
エイ井務官 パスマン議員およびワーナー民政官



離沖に際して新里議員と握手を交わすパスマン議員「具体的に
は何もいえないが適正な額が議決されるだろう」と語っていた

PASSMAN PAYS VISIT

Representative Otto E. Passman, a key figure on the U.S. foreign aid program, made a two-day visit to Okinawa recently. During his short stay, Passman, who is chairman of the subcommittee of foreign operations of the House Appropriations Committee visited various facilities and establishments with ranking U.S. and Ryukyuan officials. Great interest is focussed on the result of his tour for economic aid to the Ryukyus is presently under consideration.

極東地域での米対外援助執行状況を視察旅行中のオットー・E・パスマン米下院才出委、対外援助分科委員長が三月二日来島した。彼氏を迎えた沖繩タイムズ紙は寸評寸描で、
「多くの援助を与えてきたので、琉球経済に改良の余地を見つけているのはむづかしい」
「琉球の多くの人々は、米各州の一部の人々よりも、よい生活をしている」
「沖繩援助をふやすくらいなら、私は精神病院にいきたい」
——パスマン言行録——
と辛辣に皮肉っていたが、「削り屋」委員長の名をもつパスマン氏は、キャラウェイ井務官をはじめ、ワーナー民政官など高官がつきつきで同行するという中で二日間わたり各施設を視察した。コザの少年院、コザ旧病院跡、総合病院、金武発電所、屋部の琉球セメント工場、愛楽園、栗国村、真和志小学校、首里の英語センター、琉大、久場川の那覇市営アパート建設現場、米民政府裁判所など見てまわったが、少年院の台所をみて「これは立派な設備だ、米国にはこれより悪いものもある」となかなか手厳しかった。
離沖にあたって「沖繩の経済事情はよく知っているが、われわれは米国民の汗水流した金をとりあつかっているのだから、援助割り当ては適正を期さねばならない」とカットマンの名に恥じないところをみせていた。しかし沖繩人がどんなよい生活をしていようが、アメリカは、沖繩にドルを差し出す義務があるというのが大多数の住民の受けとり方であった。あわただしい視察で、パスマン委員長は、何を感じ何を見たか？そのトータルは新年度援助費に現われてくるだろう。



沖縄全体の経済動向に左右されるようになってきたから 経営者も個々の会社だけでなく広い視野で経済の動きを知る必要があると一力説する船越さん

VISIT BY REQUEST

Shoyu Funakoshi, as chairman of the recently established Okinawa Economic Center, has become one of the key figures in the economic development of Okinawa. Formerly chief of the Economic Bureau of the Legislative Government, his first venture in business was reorganizing the Okinawa Flour Manufacturing Co. The OFM is today rated among the most stable firms in the island. Besides being president of the OFM, Funakoshi holds responsible posts within the Ryukyu and Naha Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

経済局長から財界に飛び込めば、玄人筋では危ぶむ向きもあったが、手がけた沖縄製粉も第二次産業のホープに育てあげ、確固たる地盤を築いた。今では、トップマネージメントとして、琉球、那覇商工会議所、経営者協会の副会長として活躍しているが、新しく設立した沖縄経済センター会長として、経済分析や、長期予想や動向を数字で示す仕事にとりくんでいるので、氏の動向がにわかにクロームアップされてきた。ますます多忙をきわめている船越さん宅にある日曜日参上した。

記者 多忙のようですね。ライオンズ・クラブでは活躍なさったようですが……

船越 そうですね、ゾーンチャアマンをやっていた時の大きな仕事といえば、開眼手術や、福祉施設の寄などがあるが、他はこまかい奉仕が挙げられる。沖縄ライオンズも五周年を迎え、今で、百二十人の会員を持つている。軌道にのったといえるだろう。

記者 ライオンズの主なスローガンは何でしょうか。

船越 大まかにわけて二つでしょう。つまり、奉仕、友情が鉄則です。自分ひとりのためだけでなく、社会のために、金なり時間なりを提供して、社会に恩返しをする。それと同時に多くの人が集まって親しみあい、良識を高めるといふことです。外にもあるが、この二点にすべて結びつくようだ。

記者 ライオンズのコレクションがずいぶんありますが、ライオンズが好きなのですか。

船越 ライオンズに入ったので、ライオンズのコレクションを集めるようになったが、間接の動機はこうだ。前知事だった沖繩政界の長老、平良辰雄さんは「シャモ（タウチー）」を飼っていたが、これはケンカをさせるためではなく、背中を真直に立ててくれるさまが、勇ましく、勇気が湧くので朝起きたらタウチーをながめるのが楽しみだったという。この話を聞いてなるほどと感嘆したものです。それにならったわけでもないが、動物の王様「ライオン」を見てみると、勇気が倍増するよ。いったって気だてがやさしいので、ライオン性格を少しでも受けたいという気持がある。ライオンズのコレクションにとりつかれ、郷土ものをはじめ、内地、シヤム（シヤム法務大臣から贈られたもの）、中国、香港、アメリカ（ゾーンチャアマンの功績をたたえて贈られたもの）など約五十種類を越えます。

記者 ライオンズのコレクションは少ないんじゃないですか。

船越 そうなんです、家内もライオンが好きでライオンズの会員になったが、馬など各国種類も多いが、ライオンは少ないようだ。

記者 経済局長から財界に入った時の動機は何でしょう。

船越 動機というものはなくて、いつしか押された、当時軍から製粉工場を作らないかという要請があった。経済局長時代で、パロン財政部長が担当者だったが、氏には大いに教えられものがあつた。製粉工場設立の意向を財界に聞くと、菓子業者、販売業者、輸入業者の三者が名のりだ。パロンさんの意見としては、一社とし、スタッフ、設備とも最高でなければいかん。だから一社しか認めないというので、私が一社のまとめ役をおおせつかり、スタッフを揃えたが、いっそのこと君が社長になれと周囲から推されて財界入りした。沖縄製粉は、場所もよく、施設も最高だから発展した。サイルの五千五百トンの完成したし、麦以外のトモロコシなどのサイル四千五百トンも近く着工する段取りになっている。

記者 沖縄製粉の躍進はめざましいものがありますが、沖縄経済センターについてお話し下さい。

船越 これまでの経営者は個々の社の経営でよかったが、沖縄の経済の動向、大きく左右されるようになってきたから、経済分析や資料集めの必要がでてきた。そこで、長期観測や、経済動向の打診、経済分析、日本をの立場などあらゆる観点から資料を「沖縄タイムス」をバックに「沖縄経済センター」をつくって、私が会長になった。今までのように観念的な経済の見方や、勘ではどうにもならなくなってきた。科学的な数字が要求されてきた。そういったわけで経済センターが設立されました。

記者 もっともです。沖縄には経済評論家や専門家が少なく、経済センターには大いに負う所があるでしょう。

船越 目を広く世界に向けないと、沖縄の経済は外部から押しつぶされてしまいますよ。

記者 そうでしょう。かたい話はこれくらいにして、ゴルフにこつているそうですが……

船越 土曜と日曜の午前中はゴルフだ。楽しみでね。なかなか腕はあがらないが……。

記者 ご家族は……

船越 長男は沖縄名護支店長ですと名義、長女は嫁いで、今では夫婦二人きりです。

記者 奥さん、社長さんは忙しくて家にいる時間は少ないと思いますが……

夫人 ええ、でも友達がよく遊びにくるので、結構楽しいですよ。

記者 なるほど……。

（ガナハ）

那覇市与儀五五一番地

胃のむたれ・2日酔いに… 太田胃散

こんな時太田胃散をすぐお試し下さい

- 酒や煙草ののみすぎで、胃を荒した時
- 胃がもたれる、胸がやける、胃が痛む時
- 朝起きがけの一匙は特に効果的です

株式会社 太田胃散

心臓に救心

どうき・息切れ・脈切れ・圧迫感・ムクミ・狭心症・ね 汗・肋膜炎
1週間分(14粒入)・3週間分(42粒入)・45日分(90粒入)・150日分(300粒入)



救心製薬株式会社 / 東京都中央区西八丁堀2丁目

民政は向上するか

動き出した新民政官



↑那覇空港についたワーナー民政官夫妻 沖縄の政財界人や軍高官にとりまかれ 華やかな交歓風景がくりひろげられた

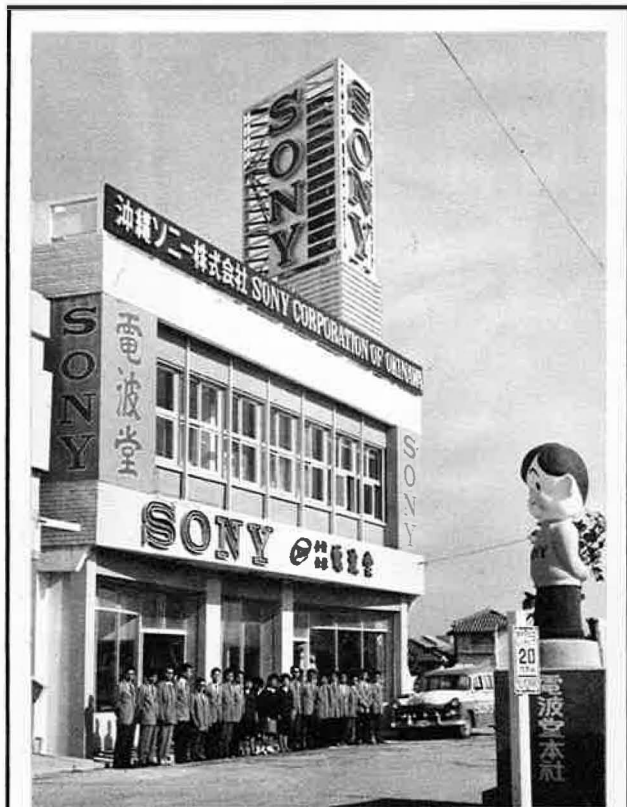


二月二十日朝九時三十分 東京 五反田の
ソニー本社を訪れたキャラウェイ高等弁務
官はソニー井深太社長の出迎えをうけた
(写真・高等弁務官と握手する井深社長)

高等弁務官 ソニー見学

CARAWAY VISITS SONY

During his three-day visit to Japan recently, Lt. Gen. Paul W. Caraway, U.S. High Commissioner for the Ryukyus, took time off to inspect the facilities of the fame Sony Corporation. Guided by Masaru Ibuka, president of Sony, he made a detailed survey of the various production processes of the transistor radio and micro-TV. He rated Sony, which exports its products to some 70 countries No. 1 in the world.



電波堂

ソニー本社ショールームで 井深社長から新製品の説明を聞くキャラウェイ高等弁務官



井深ソニー社長の案内で半導体工場を見学するキャラウェイ高等弁務官 トランジスタの心臓部をつくるこの工場で、魔力もつ謎の鉱石の誕生を興味深く見学した。

U.S. to Give Back Land From Okinawa Bases

By JAMES STERN GOLD
Special to The New York Times

TOKYO, June 19 — The United States and Japan announced today that the American military had agreed to return about 4 percent of the land from its base installations on the southern Japanese island of Okinawa, in a long-awaited move that appears likely to leave the strongly anti-military residents of Okinawa unsatisfied.

After two years of negotiations, prompted by an emotional appeal from the Governor of Okinawa in April 1988, the United States agreed to return a little more than 2,000 acres, about 4 percent of the land it has occupied since taking the islands after a bloody battle in the closing months of World War II.

The 2,000 acres was far less land than the Okinawans had sought.

The parcels to be returned are spread over 23 sites, and range from a smattering of antenna locations to a golf course and an ocean-side site that the Okinawa government has said it wants to develop as a resort to invigorate the local economy.

The United States formally returned control over Okinawa and some neighboring islands to the Japanese Government in 1972, but still keeps bases on about 20 percent of its land, much of it in prime locations. Some other parcels were returned in 1980.

Plan 'Is Not Sufficient'

Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu is scheduled to visit Okinawa Saturday for a memorial service to those who fell in the battle. Saturday is also the 30th anniversary of the security treaty that has governed America's long and sometimes difficult military involvement in Japan.

The announcement today thus appeared to have been timed to smooth his visit, which could be tense because of resentment among many Okinawans over the less-developed state of the local economy and what is perceived to be Japanese condescension toward the islanders. In a recent poll, 61 percent of the Okinawans asked were opposed to the American presence, for which many islanders blame the Government in Tokyo.

"From the standpoint of the Okinawan people, the land being returned is not sufficient," Junji Nishime, Governor of Okinawa Prefecture, said through a spokesman. He nonetheless thanked the American and Japanese negotiators for their efforts. "We appreciate this as an advance toward our goal and hope the Government continues discussions on gaining the return of the parcels that were excluded from the present agreement," he said.

The Okinawans, who are among the

poorest of Japanese citizens, are seeking a number of ocean and harbor-side sites that they hope to develop into resorts to improve the islands' tourist trade and to develop a free-trade zone.

Land Return Could Take Years

Officials on both sides emphasized that the agreement announced today is unrelated to Defense Department plans to scale back the heavy Amer-

The residents are not satisfied by the 4% trim in installations.

ican military presence in Japan and the rest of Asia in response to a shrinking budget and the sharp reduction in cold-war tensions.

The return of the land could still take years, since several parcels, like the golf course at Camp Zukeran, are contingent on offers of new sites for the American forces.

Today's announcement came just a few days before the 45th anniversary of the battle through which the American military won the islands. It was the last major battle with Japan before the conclusion of World War II, and ended with hundreds of Japanese killing themselves in underground bunkers rather than surrender.

Nearly 75 percent of the American forces in Japan are in bases on Okinawa. During the 1970's, bases in the Kanto region, the plain surrounding Tokyo, were consolidated and a number of sites were returned. A housing complex on Okinawa was also returned in 1980.



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The United States military has agreed to return about 2,000 acres on Okinawa to civilian use.

7.2-90

The attached article on Okinawa tells of the return of 2000 acres of land held by U.S. military to Okinawan civilian use.

It reminds me of the parallel to my story of how land in central Appalachia is still largely controlled by outsiders. It explains why Appal. is "underdeveloped".

Isn't ~~simply~~ the "underdevelopment" of Okinawa due to outsider control — by mainland Japs & then by U.S. military?

Also thinking about App. reminded me of this a.m.'s story about Nelson Mandela going to Dublin & being welcomed there by the Irish. Why? Born in Africa & so App. are colonized by "outsiders".